Study of Early Warning for Desaturation Provided by Oxygen Reserve Index in Obese Patients

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Abstract

Acute hemoglobin desaturation can reflect rapidly decreasing PaO₂. Pulse oximetry saturation (SpO₂) facilitates hypoxia detection but may not significantly decrease until $PaO_2 < 80$ mmHg. The Oxygen Reserve Index (ORI) is a unitless index that correlates with moderately hyperoxic PaO2. This study evaluated whether ORI provides added arterial desaturation warning in obese patients. This IRB approved, prospective, observational study obtained written informed consent from Obese (body mass index (BMI) kg m⁻²; 30 < BMI < 40) and Normal BMI (19 < BMI < 25) adult patients scheduled for elective surgery requiring general endotracheal anesthesia. Standard monitors and an ORI sensor were placed. Patient's lungs were pre-oxygenated with 100% FiO₂. After ORI plateaued, general anesthesia was induced, and endotracheal intubation accomplished using a videolaryngoscope. Patients remained apneic until SpO₂reached 94%. ORI and SpO₂ were recorded continuously. Added warning time was defined as the difference between the time to SpO₂ 94% from ORI alarm start or from SpO₂ 97%. Data are reported as median; 95% confidence interval. Complete data were collected in 36 Obese and 36 Normal BMI patients. ORI warning time was always longer than SpO₂ warning time. Added warning time provided by ORI was 46.5 (36.0-59.0) seconds in Obese and 87.0 (77.0-109.0) seconds in Normal BMI patients, and was shorter in Obese than Normal BMI patients difference 54.0 (38.0-74.0) seconds (p < 0.0001). ORI provided what was felt to be clinically significant added warning time of arterial desaturation compared to SpO2. This added time might allow earlier calls for help, assistance from other providers, or modifications of airway management. Trial registration ClinicalTrials.gov NCT03021551.