

NIV INTERFACES

Types of NIV interfaces	Advantages	Disadvantages	
Nasal pillows	Smaller, less restrictive Can sleep prone, on sides/back No pressure on nasal bridge May require lower PAP level	More easily dislodged Permits mouth leak Direct air pressure may irritate nares Difficult to use with nasal congestion	
Nasal mask	Smaller than FFM Can sleep on sides/back May require lower PAP level	Mouth leak Can cause pressure ulceration of nasal bridge Difficult to use with nasal congestion	
Full face mask	Resolves mouth leak	Aerophagy Claustrophobia Difficult to sleep non-supine Can cause pressure ulceration of nasal bridge May require higher PAP level	
Oronasal hybrid	Resolves mouth leak Less restrictive than FFM No pressure on nasal bridge	Aerophagy Difficult to sleep non-supine May require higher PAP level	



NONINVASIVE VENTILATION

Noninvasive ventilation for acute respiratory failure

Clinical indication	Certainty of evidence	Recommendation
Prevention of hypercapnia in AECOPD	++	AGAINST (conditional)
Hypercapnia in COPD exacerbation	++++	FOR (strong)
Cardiogenic pulmonary edema	+++	FOR (strong)
Acute asthma exacerbation		None
Immunocompromised	+++	FOR (conditional)
De novo respiratory failure		None
Post-operative patients	+++	FOR (conditional)
Palliative care	+++	FOR (conditional)
Chest trauma	+++	FOR (conditional)
Pandemic viral illness		None
Prevention of post-extubation respiratory failure in high-risk patients	++	FOR (conditional)
Post-extubation respiratory failure	++	AGAINST (conditional)
Weaning hypercapnic patients on MV	+++	FOR (conditional)

Rochwerg B, Brochard L, Elliott MW, et al. Eur Respir J 2017;50:1602426

High flow nasal cannula O₂ therapy for respiratory failure

Indication	Potential advantages	Evidence for use
Non-hypercapnic hypoxemic respiratory failure	More comfort, better oxygenation than face mask Low PEEP, reduces physiologic dead space → reduced WOB	Similar intubation rates vs standard O2 therapy & NIV Improved 90-day all-cause mortality vs standard O2 & NIV

Frat JP, Thille AW, Mercat A, et al N Engl J Med 2015; 372:2185-2196