

6. Evidence for Pathway Interventions

Recommendation	Reference
ARDS recognition	
LUNG SAFE	Bellani, G. et al. (2016). Epidemiology, Patterns of Care, and Mortality for Patients with Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome in Intensive Care Units in 50 Countries. <i>Journal of the American Medical Association</i> , 315(8), pp. 788-800. PMID: 26903337, doi: 10.1001/jama.2016.0291
Lung Protective Ventilation	
Tidal volumes	ARDSNET (2000). Ventilation with lower tidal volumes as compared with traditional tidal volumes for acute lung injury and the acute respiratory distress syndrome. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 342(18), pp. 1301-1308. PMID: 10793162, doi: 10.1056/NEJM200005043421801
The concept of "baby lung"	Gattinoni, L. & Pesenti, A. (2005). The concept of "baby lung". <i>Intensive Care Med</i> , 31, pp. 776-784. PMID: 15812622, doi: 10.1007/s00134-005-2627-z
PEEP	Brower, R.G. et al. (2004). Higher versus Lower Positive End-Expiratory Pressures in Patients with the Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 351(4), pp. 327-336. PMID: 15269312, doi: 10.1056/NEJMoa03219
Driving pressure	Amato, M.B. et al. (2015). Driving Pressure and Survival in the Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 372(8), pp. 747-755. PMID: 25693014, doi: 10.1056/NEJMsa1410639
NMB	
ACURASYS Trial	Papazian, L. et al. (2010). Formal guidelines: management of acute respiratory distress syndrome. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 363(12), pp. 1107-1116. PMID: 31197492, doi: 10.1186/s13613-019-0540-9
ROSE Trial	Moss, M. et al. (2019). Early Neuromuscular Blockade in the Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 280(21), pp. 1997-2008. PMID: 31112383, doi: 10.1056/NEJMoa1901686
Discussion about ROSE & ACURASYS	Parhar, K. et al. (2019). Early neuromuscular blockade in acute respiratory distress syndrome: to personalize or paralyze? <i>Journal of Thoracic Disease</i> , 11(12), pp. 5701-5705. PMID: 32030306, doi: 10.21037/jtd.2019.12.101
Practice Guideline	Alhazzani, W. et al. (2020). Neuromuscular blockade in patients with ARDS: a rapid practice guideline. <i>Intensive Care Med</i> , 46, pp. 1977-1986. PMID: 33104824, doi: 10.1007/s00134-020-06227-8
Proning	
APRONET Trial	Guerin, C. et al. (2018). A prospective international observational prevalence study on prone positioning of ARDS patients: the APRONET (ARDS Prone Position Network) study. <i>Intensive Care Medicine</i> , 44, pp. 22-37. PMID: 29218379, doi: 10.1007/s00134-017-4996-5
PROSEVA Trial	Guerin, C. et al. (2013). Prone Positioning in Severe Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 368(23), pp. 2159-2168. PMID: 23688302, doi: 10.1056/NEJMoa1214103
Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis	Munshi, L. et al. (2017). Prone Position for Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome. <i>AnnalsATS</i> , 14(4), pp. S280-S288. PMID: 29068269, doi: 10.1513/AnnalsATS.201704-343OT
Guidance	Parhar, K.K. et al. (2021). Prone positioning for ARDS patients-tips for preparation and use during the COVID-19 pandemic. <i>Canadian Journal of Anesthesia</i> , 68(4), pp. 541-545. PMID: 33367994, doi: 10.1007/s12630-020-01885-0