

Liste de contrôle valable à partir de janvier 2014

OClin Annexe 3 Point 1_5

Documents requis pour les essais cliniques de catégorie A de produits thérapeutiques et de transplants standardisés

Les modèles des documents sont consultables à l'adresse www.swissethics.ch.

N°/ Page (PDF)	Désignation du document	Date / numéro de version	Référence à un autre document	CER :
0 /page 5	Lettre d'accompagnement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • avec adresse de facturation • doit être signée par le demandeur (investigateur ou promoteur) 			
1a /page 6	Formulaire de base incluant le résumé du protocole de recherche à l'intention des patients, dans la langue nationale du lieu où sera réalisé l'essai clinique <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • doit être signé par l'investigateur et, le cas échéant, par le promoteur — 	5/6/14 Version 1.23		
1b /page 8	Résumé du protocole de recherche (synopsis) à l'intention des membres de la CER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dans la langue de la commission d'éthique concernée 	9/9/14 Version 1		
2 /page 15	Protocole de recherche <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • doit être signé par l'investigateur et, le cas échéant, par le promoteur 	9/9/14 Version 1		
3 /page 48	Cahier d'observation (case report form) / formulaire de relevé des données	9/9/14 Version 2.1		
4a /page 89	Formulaire d'information et déclaration de consentement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dans la langue du lieu de réalisation de l'essai clinique, aux responsables et aux contacts locaux • le cas échéant, information à l'intention des personnes incapables de discernement (patients en réanimation, personnes atteintes de la démence), des mineurs, des représentants légaux (parents p. ex.) ou de la partenaire enceinte du participant à l'étude • information distincte pour les études secondaires (telles qu'IRM complémentaire ou analyse pharmacocinétique) • information pour la réutilisation de données et d'échantillons à des fins de recherche future 	8/9/14 Version 1		

N°/ Page (PDF)	Désignation du document	Date / numéro de version	Référence à un autre document	CER :
4b	Documents relatifs au recrutement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> annonces, textes des annonces et lettres de recrutement adressées aux patients et aux médecins de famille 	N/A		
5	Autres documents remis aux participants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> carnet de santé, journaux, questionnaires dans la langue du patient ou utilisés dans le cadre de l'étude <ul style="list-style-type: none"> p. ex., grilles d'entretien, questionnaires, scores 	N/A		
6 /page 97	Indications sur le mode et le montant de la rémunération des participants		Voir FIP, page 10	
7	Pour les essais cliniques de médicaments : information professionnelle <ul style="list-style-type: none"> en cas de divergence minime dans l'utilisation : divergence de prescription par rapport à la brochure de l'investigateur (IB) 	N/A		
8	Pour les essais cliniques de dispositifs médicaux : marquage de conformité, y compris usage prévu et mode d'emploi	N/A		
9	Pour les essais cliniques qui n'utilisent pas de préparations originales : attestation de la conformité aux bonnes pratiques cliniques et à l'étiquetage correct des produits thérapeutiques (à clarifier avec Swissmedic)	N/A		
10a /page 102	Curriculum vitae de l'investigateur et attestation de ses bonnes pratiques cliniques au sens de l'art. 6 OClin <ul style="list-style-type: none"> datés et signés 	9/9/14		
10b /page 103	Liste des autres personnes participant à l'essai clinique <ul style="list-style-type: none"> avec indication de leur fonction et de leurs connaissances techniques en la matière 	9/9/14 Version 1		
11 /page 105	Attestation du caractère approprié et de la disponibilité des infrastructures sur le lieu de réalisation de l'essai clinique <ul style="list-style-type: none"> p. ex. : nombre d'études réalisées simultanément, nombre d'études concurrentes, possibilité d'utiliser les appareils pour le projet de recherche, etc. 	9/9/14 Version 1		
12	Documentation relative à la sécurité du traitement des données personnelles		Voir FIP, page 9 et protocole d'étude, page 25	

N°/ Page (PDF)	Désignation du document	Date / numéro de version	Référence à un autre document	CER :
13	Accord par contrat entre le promoteur ou les tiers mandatés par lui et l'investigateur <ul style="list-style-type: none"> concernant le financement de l'essai clinique, la répartition des tâches, la rémunération de l'investigateur et la publication doit être signé par tous les parties 	N/A		
14	Certificat d'assurance* <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ou autre attestation de garantie contre d'éventuels dommages, y compris les accords y relatifs entre le promoteur ou les tiers mandatés par lui en Suisse et l'investigateur * une assurance pour les essais cliniques de la catégorie A n'est pas nécessaire si les mesures prises pour la recherche sont liées à des risques plus que minimaux (art. 12, let. b, OClin) 	Assurance HUG si acceptation par le CEE		
15 /page 106	Décisions ou avis éventuels rendus par des commissions d'éthique à l'étranger sur l'essai clinique <ul style="list-style-type: none"> inclus les éventuelles objections et leurs motivations 		Acceptation par la CE de l'Hôpital Universitaires de Dresde, Allemagne (cf. document joint)	

Documents supplémentaires requis pour les essais cliniques de produits thérapeutiques susceptibles d'émettre des rayonnements ionisants entrant dans la catégorie A et pour les examens de sources de rayonnements

Les modèles des documents sont consultables à l'adresse www.swissethics.ch.

N°	Dénomination du document	Date / numéro de version	Référence à un autre document	Comité d'éthique cantonal :
1	Principaux aspects de la radioprotection, en particulier calcul ou estimation de la dose effective, des doses délivrées aux organes et, le cas échéant, des éventuelles doses tumorales http://www.bag.admin.ch/themen/strahlung/10463/index.html?lang=fr	N/A		
2	Autorisations exigées par l'art. 28 de la loi du 22 mars 1991 sur la radioprotection http://www.admin.ch/opc/fr/classified-compilation/19910045/index.html	N/A		

Commission d'éthique

Lieu / date:

Secrétariat scientifique

Dr Lukas Kreienbühl
Service d'anesthésiologie
HUG
Email: lukas.kreienbuehl@hcuge.ch

Comité Cantonal d'Ethique de la Recherche
Bureau 7A-724.1 - 7e étage
Rue Gabriel-Perret-Gentil 4
1211 Genève 14

Genève, le 9 septembre, 2014

Concerne : soumission d'un dossier de recherche clinique

Mesdames, Messieurs,

Par la présente, je souhaite vous soumettre un dossier de recherche clinique. Il s'agit de l'étude PROBESE, étude multicentrique, initiée par le département d'anesthésiologie de l'Hôpital Universitaire de Dresde en Allemagne.

Pour la Suisse, le promoteur et investigateur principal de l'étude PROBESE est le Prof. Marc-Joseph Licker, du service d'anesthésiologie des HUG. Le Dr. Eduardo Schiffer et moi-même sommes les investigateurs locaux. Je serai votre interlocuteur principal.

Le dossier est organisé selon vos recommandations qui figurent sur la checklist. Vous trouverez les numéros de pages des sections respectives dans la première colonne de la checklist.

Le numéro de compte de gestion des recherches (CGR) pour le service d'anesthésiologie des HUG est le 70403.

Je vous remercie de l'attention que vous porterez à notre étude, et vous prie d'agréer mes messages respectueux,



Lukas Kreienbühl

Co-investigateur local pour l'étude PROBESE

Research Project Application Form

(Base Form, Basisformular, Formulaire de base, Modulo di base)

Title:

PRotective Ventilation with Higher versus Lower PEEP during General Anesthesia for Surgery in OBESE Patients – The PROBESE Randomized Controlled Trial

Date submitted: 09.09.2014

EC-No.:

SNCTP-No.:

Project-No.:

NCT02148692

Public Short title:

The PROBESE randomized controlled trial

Start Date: 01.12.2014

End Date: 31.12.2015

Risk Category: A

Acronym:

PROBESE

Mono-/Multi-centric: Multicentric International

Applicant:

Title:

(Lead) Ethics Committee: GE

Last Name: Licker

First Name: Marc-Joseph

Organization: Dpt. APSI, service d'anesthésiologie
HUG

Other ECs involved:

BE EKNZ GE SG
 TG TI VD VS ZH

Address: Rue Gabrielle-Perret-Gentil, 4

Zip/City: 1205 Genève

Telephone: 022 382 74 39 or 079 553 21 11

E-Mail: marc-joseph.licker@hcuge.ch

**Role of Applicant:**

Principal investigator

What kind of sponsor?:

Public

**Who initiated the study?:**

Investigator

Report of Practical Experience?:

Please Choose

**Necessary for education / obtaining a degree?:**

Please Choose

Study-Type 1:	Other	Phase:	N/A
Study-Type 2:	Observational study	Gender of study population:	Both
Allocation:	randomized controlled trial	Target Sample Size:	
Blinding techn.:	double-blind	in CH:	20-30
Type of control:	Active	Minimal/Maximal age of study subjects:	>17 years
Arms/distribution:	parallel groups		
 Primary purpose:	Prevention		

Vulnerable Population:

- adolescents children embryo/fetus intrauteri emergencies
 healthy volunteers pregnant women prisoners unable to consent none

Key inclusion criteria:

- Patients scheduled open or laparoscopic surgery under general anesthesia
- Intermediate-to-high risk for postoperative pulmonary complication following surgery (ARISCAT risk score ≥ 26)
- BMI $\geq 35 \text{ kg/m}^2$
- Expected duration of surgery $\geq 2 \text{ h}$

Key exclusion criteria: Age < 18 years, severe COPD, persistent hemodynamic instability, immunosuppressive medication, severe cardiac disease, severe pulmonary arterial hypertension (syst PAP $>40\text{mmHg}$), pregnancy, cardiac surgery, neurosurgery, previous lung surgery.

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied:

Incidence of postoperative pulmonary complications (PPCs): aspiration pneumonitis, bronchospasm, respiratory failure, ARDS, pulmonary infection, atelectasis, cardiopulmonary edema, pleural effusion, pneumothorax, new pulmonary infiltrates.

 **Intervention(s):**

Protective mechanical ventilation with a high level of PEEP (12 cmH₂O) and recuitement manoeuvres versus mechanical ventilation with a low level of PEEP (4 cmH₂O) without recuitement manoeuvres, during surgery under general anesthesia in obese patients.

Primary outcome(s)/endpoint(s): 

Incidence of PPCs (see above)

Secondary outcome(s)/endpoint(s): 

Intraop respiratory and hemodynamic parameters and complications ($\text{SpO}_2 \leq 92\%$ for > 1 min, systolic BP < 90 mmHg for > 2 min), postop ventilatory support, ICU admission, hospital readmission, postop extra-pulmonary complications, mortality at 90 days

Countries of recruitment (in addition to Switzerland):

Europe USA Asia Africa Australia

Countries by name: Germany, Brazil, Netherlands, Italy, France, Spain, Austria, Belgium, USA, Canada, Sweden, Israel

Name of Primary Registry:

PROBESE trial

Public title in English:

 PROtective mechanical ventilation with high or low pressures at the end of expiration, for surgery under general aesthesia in OBESE patients – the PROBESE study

Public title in Swiss national language (de, fr, it):

 Ventilation mécanique PROtectrice avec des pressions en fin d'expiration élevées ou basses pendant une chirurgie sous anesthésie générale, chez les patients OBESEs - l'étude PROBESE

Information on Financing

Source	Type	Amount in kF ^(*)	%
HUG dpt. Anesthésiologie, Pharmacologie, Soins Int.	Hospital	to be defined	100
	Please choose		
	Please choose		
	Please choose		

(*) 1 kF = 1'000 Swiss Francs

Lay summary in Swiss national language (de, fr, or it):

Title:

Ventilation mécanique PROtectrice avec des pressions en fin d'expiration élevées ou basses pendant une chirurgie sous anesthésie générale, chez les patients OBESEs - l'étude PROBESE

Inclusion Criteria:

Patients prévus pour une chirurgie sous anesthésie générale; Obésité (BMI $\geq 35 \text{ kg/m}^2$); Durée attendue de la chirurgie > 2 heures; Risque moyen à élevé pour une complication pulmonaire.

Exclusion Criteria:

Age < 18 ans, maladies cardiaques ou pulmonaires sévères, chirurgie pulmonaire passé, grossesse

Health condition (disease): Complications pulmonaires après la chirurgie

Intervention: Ventilation mécanique avec des pressions élevées versus des pressions basses

Where in Switzerland can patients enroll?: Hôpital Universitaire de Genève, département d'anesthésiologie

Address for further information: Name, phone number, e-mail address:

Lukas Kreienbühl, 079 553 21 20, lukas.kreienbuehl@hcuge.ch

Study Description:

L'étude PROBESE a pour but de comparer deux stratégies de ventilation mécanique (VM) pendant une chirurgie sous anesthésie générale chez les patients avec une obésité, et d'examiner si l'une des deux stratégies est associée à un moindre risque de développer des complications pulmonaires postopératoires (par exemple: pneumonie, atélectasies, oedème).

Les patients seront répartis en deux groupes, l'un avec des pressions élevées en fin d'expiration, associée à des inflations pulmonaires périodiques (= recrutement pulmonaire) et l'autre avec des pressions basses en fin d'expiration, sans recrutement.

Les patients seront suivis du jour opératoire jusqu'à la sortie de l'hôpital, par un médecin investigateur ou un assistant de recherche, qui examinera l'état de santé des patients, et détectera d'éventuels signes de complication pulmonaire ou d'autre complication. Le patient sera également contacté par téléphone, 3 mois après la chirurgie pour un bref entretien concernant l'évolution de son état de santé.

Durant la chirurgie, le risque principal d'une VM avec des pressions élevées est la baisse de la pression artérielle; celui d'une VM avec des pressions basses est la baisse de l'oxygène. Dans les deux cas, l'anesthésiste aura l'opportunité de corriger rapidement ces problèmes (médicaments, liquides, réglage de VM). Si nécessaire, l'étude sera interrompue et le médecin en charge du patient appliquera une autre stratégie de soins.

Address Page

1a) Address for general queries

Lukas, Kreienbühl

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 1205 Genève
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1b) for scientific queries

click here if same as 1a):

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Zip Code City

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2) Principal Investigator (PI, in multicenter studies: Coordinating Investigator CI)

Click here if same as 1a):

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 Telephone 022 382 74 39 or 079 553 21 11

3a) Sponsor, Click here if same as PI or CI:

Zip Code City

Telephone

3b) Sponsor's representative in Switzerland

Click here if same as 3a):

Telephone

4) CRO, Click here if none:

First, last name

Address 1

Zip Code City

Email

Telephone

5) Address for billing the EC's fees

(postal address in Switzerland mandatory)

Choose

Enzo Fancello

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6) Local Investigator in multicenter studies

list one per center. click here if same as PI:

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b) Name of Center

First, Last name

Address 1

Zip Code City

Email

Telephone

additional local Investigators (use Appendix)

 **Signatures**

By signing below, you will be reaffirming that you understand your role in this project and that you agree with this application and its content.

	PI (in multicenter studies: CI)	Sponsor	CRO, if applicable
Signature			
First/Last Name	Marc-Joseph LICKER	Marc-Joseph LICKER	
Address	Dpt. APSI, service d'anesthésiologie Hôpitaux Universitaires GE Rue Gabrielle-Perret-Gentil, 4 1205 Genève	Dpt. APSI, service d'anesthésiologie Hôpitaux Universitaires GE Rue Gabrielle-Perret-Gentil, 4 1205 Genève	

Additional documents

Depending on the type of submission, additional documents need to be submitted, see:
<http://www.swissethics.ch/templates.html>

Appendix

additional local Investigators (One local Investigator per participating center)

c) HUG

Eduardo Schiffer

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i) Name of Center

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Address

Zip Code City

Email

Telephone

Zip Code City

Email

Telephone

f) Name of Center

First, Last name

Address

Lu et approuvé, par
Dr. Georges Savoldelli, Chef du service d'anesthésiologie
Hôpitaux Universitaires de Genève (HUG),
le 22 septembre 2014

Zip Code City

Email

Telephone

Synopsis du protocole de recherché à l'intention des membres de la CCE

Ventilation mécanique PROtectrice avec des pressions en fin d'expiration élevées ou basses pendant une chirurgie sous anesthésie générale, chez les patients OBESEs

Etude PROBESE

Introduction

Pendant l'anesthésie générale, la ventilation mécanique (VM) peut favoriser la survenue de complications pulmonaires postopératoires (CPPs) telles que la pneumonie, le pneumothorax, le bronchospasme ou le syndrome détresse respiratoire aiguë. Ces CPPs augmentent la durée de l'hospitalisation, les coûts des soins de santé ainsi que la mortalité postopératoire. Les patients obèses sont à plus grand risque de développer une CPP que les patients ayant un poids corporel normal. La prévention d'une CPP chez les patients obèses représente donc un défi important pour la médecine périopératoire.

De nombreuses études cliniques ont démontré que la VM peut provoquer des lésions pulmonaires, et que le réglage du ventilateur mécanique par l'anesthésiste peut influencer le degré de ces lésions. Il a également été démontré que la VM dite « protectrice » (à petits volumes de 6-8 ml/kg de poids idéal) s'avérait plus avantageuse qu'une VM à plus grands volumes. Chez les patients avec un poids normal et des poumons sains, il est probable, qu'une pression positive basse en fin d'expiration (« positive end expiratory pressure », PEEP) entre 4 et 7 cmH₂O soit préférable à une PEEP plus élevée.

Chez les patients obèses, le risque d'atélectasies per- et postopératoires est plus important que chez des sujets de poids normal. Pour cette raison, des niveaux élevés de PEEP sont souvent appliqués chez des patients obèses (8-12 cmH₂O). En y associe fréquemment des manœuvres de recrutements alvéolaires (MRA), qui constituent en une distension pulmonaire périodique à haute pression (jusqu'à 50 cmH₂O), d'une durée de 30 à 60 secondes, pour rouvrir les alvéoles atélectasiées. La stratégie ventilatoire associant une PEEP élevée et des MRA n'a pas encore démontré son efficacité dans la prévention des CPPs.

Objectifs

Comparaison de deux stratégies de ventilation protectrice chez des patients obèses avec un risque intermédiaire à élevé pour des CPPs: l'une incluant un niveau de PEEP bas (4 cmH₂O) et l'autre un niveau de PEEP élevé (12 cmH₂O) associé à des MRA.

Hypothèse

La stratégie de ventilation intra-opératoire combinant un niveau de PEEP élevé et des MRA est supérieure à la stratégie combinant un niveau de PEEP bas sans MRA dans la prévention des CPPs chez des patients obèses à risque de développer des CPPs.

Type d'étude

Etude multicentrique internationale randomisée contrôlée.

Population (critères d'inclusion)

Adultes obèses ayant un indice de masse corporelle (IMC) $\geq 35 \text{ kg/m}^2$ avec un risque intermédiaire à élevé pour des CPP, programmés pour une intervention chirurgicale sous anesthésie générale d'une durée de plus de 2 heures.

Critères principaux de l'étude

- Critère principal : proportion des patients présentant une CPP dans chaque groupe.
- Critères secondaires :
 - o Complications intra- et post-opératoires
 - o Paramètres d'oxygénation et de ventilation intra- et postopératoire
 - o Tolérance & adaptation hémodynamique systémique et microcirculatoire aux manœuvres de recrutement alvéolaire et au niveau de PEEP
 - o Recours postopératoire à une ventilation invasive et/ou non-invasive
 - o Admission imprévue ou une réadmission aux soins intensifs
 - o Durée d'hospitalisation
 - o Taux de survie à 90 jours

Bénéfices, inconvénients et risques liés à une participation à l'étude

Pendant la phase intra-opératoire, les deux stratégies ventilatoires n'induiront aucun inconfort pour les patients, puisqu'ils seront anesthésiés. Néanmoins, l'application d'une PEEP élevée pourrait induire une hypotension artérielle, qui sera traitée avec l'administration de liquides intravasculaires et/ou de médicaments vasoactifs. L'application d'une PEEP basse pourrait induire une hypoxémie, qui sera traité avec une de la fraction inspirée en oxygène. Dans les deux cas, le protocole prévoit une stratégie de sauvetage et en cas de persistance du problème et selon des critères préétablis, l'anesthésiste en charge du patient arrêtera le protocole.

Si notre hypothèse de travail s'avère correcte, les patients du groupe « PEEP élevée » pourraient bénéficier d'une réduction du risque de développer des CPP. Aucun équipement invasif supplémentaire n'est requis pour cette étude et la prise en charge des patients sera conforme aux bonnes pratiques appliquées dans le service d'anesthésiologie.

Protective Ventilation with Higher versus Lower PEEP during General Anesthesia for Surgery in OBESE Patients – The PROBESE Randomized Controlled Trial

RESEARCH PROTOCOL

M. Gama de Abreu¹, T. Bluth¹, H. Wrigge², A. Serpa Neto³, S.N.T. Hemmes⁴, P. Severgnini⁵, G. Cinnella⁶, S. Jaber⁷, J. Canet⁸, M. Hiesmayr⁹, K. Markstaller¹⁰, J.P. Mulier¹¹, L. de Baerdemaeker¹², J. Sprung¹³, M.F. Vidal Melo¹⁴, J. Laffey¹⁵, G. Hedenstierna¹⁶, I. Matot¹⁷, C. Putensen¹⁸, M.J. Licker¹⁹, R. Rossaint²⁰, M. Senturk²¹, C. Gregoretti²², M.W. Hollmann⁴, I. Bobek²³, J. Schmitt²⁴, M.J. Schultz⁴, P. Pelosi²⁵ for the PROBESE Investigators

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⁶**University of Foggia, Italy** Dpt of Anesthesiology and Intensive Care Medicine

⁷**Saint Eloi University Hospital, Montpellier, France** Dpt of Critical Care Medicine and Anesthesiology

⁸**Hospital Universitari Germans Trias i Pujol, Barcelona, Spain:** Dpt of Anesthesiology

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²⁴**University Hospital Dresden, Germany** Center for Evidence-based Healthcare

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1. LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND RELEVANT DEFINITIONS

AE	Adverse Event
ALI	Acute Lung Injury
AR	Adverse Reaction
ARDS	Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome
BMI	Body Mass Index
CA	Competent Authority
CO	Cardiac Output
COPD	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
CPAP	Continuous Positive Airway Pressure
DLCO	Diffusing capacity of the Lung for CO
EIT	Electrical Impedance Tomography
EU	European Union
FRC	Functional Residual Capacity
FVC	Forced Vital Capacity
ICU	Intensive Care Unit
MV _{alv}	Minute alveolar ventilation
NIRS	Near Infra-Red Spectroscopy
NPPV	Noninvasive Positive Pressure Ventilation
OSA	Obstructive Sleep Apnea
PaO ₂ /FiO ₂	Arterial O ₂ pressure/inspired O ₂ fraction
PEEP	Positive end-expiratory pressure
PPC	Postoperative Pulmonary Complication
PPV	Pulse Pressure variation
SV	Stroke Volume
VALI	Ventilator-associated lung injury
V _D /V _T	Dead space ventilation
VCO ₂	CO ₂ elimination

2. SUMMARY

Background

Postoperative respiratory failure, particularly after surgery under general anesthesia, adds to the morbidity and mortality of surgical patients. Anesthesiologists inconsistently use positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP) and recruitment maneuvers in the hope that this may improve oxygenation and protect against postoperative pulmonary complications (PPCs), especially in obese patients. While anesthesiologists tend to use PEEP higher than in non-obese patients. While it is uncertain whether a strategy that uses higher levels of PEEP with recruitment maneuvers truly prevents PPCs in these patients, use of higher levels of PEEP with recruitment maneuvers could compromise intra-operative hemodynamics.

Objectives

To compare a ventilation strategy using higher levels of PEEP with recruitment maneuvers with one using lower levels of PEEP without recruitment maneuvers in obese patients at an intermediate-to-high risk for PPCs.

Hypotheses

An intra-operative ventilation strategy using higher levels of PEEP and recruitment maneuvers, as compared to ventilation with lower levels of PEEP without recruitment maneuvers, prevents PPCs in obese patients at an intermediate-to-high risk for PPC.

Study design

International multicenter randomized controlled trial.

Study population

Obese patients with $BMI \geq 35 \text{ kg/m}^2$ at intermediate-to-high risk for PPCs scheduled for surgery under general anesthesia.

Main study parameters/endpoints

The primary endpoint is the proportion of patients with PPCs. Secondary endpoints include intra-operative complications, intra- and postoperative noninvasive respiratory measurements, adaptation of systemic/microcirculatory hemodynamics to and tolerance of recruitment maneuvers and PEEP levels, need for postoperative ventilatory support (invasive and/or non-invasive ventilation), need for unexpected ICU admission or ICU readmission, the number of hospital-free days and 90-day survival/mortality.

Nature and extent of the burden and risks associated with participation, benefit and group relatedness

In the intra-operative period, patients will not experience discomfort from either strategy because of general anesthesia. However, systemic hypotension could occur in the higher PEEP group, which would be treated with intravascular volume therapy and/or vasoactive drugs. If the hypothesis proves to be true, patients in the higher PEEP group could benefit from a lower incidence of PPCs.

3. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

3.1 Postoperative pulmonary complications

Postoperative pulmonary complications, especially postoperative respiratory failure, add to the morbidity and mortality of surgical patients^{1,2}. An ARISCAT score ≥ 26 is associated with an intermediate-to-high risk of postoperative pulmonary complications (PPCs), independent of BMI³.

3.2 Ventilator-associated lung injury

Even though mechanical ventilation is a life-saving strategy in patients with respiratory failure and frequently necessary during general anesthesia, both experimental⁴⁻⁶ and clinical⁷⁻⁹ studies show that mechanical ventilation has the potential to aggravate or even initiate lung injury (so-called ventilator-associated lung injury, VALI). Repetitive collapse/reopening of lung units (atelectrauma) and overdistension of lung units (volutrauma) are possible mechanisms underlying VALI¹⁰⁻¹². While positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP) can minimize atelectrauma, lower tidal volumes are thought to reduce volutrauma. One meta-analysis showed that use of lower tidal volumes is associated with a better outcome for patients with uninjured lungs¹³. This study included both surgery patients who underwent mechanical ventilation for general anesthesia as well as critically ill patients who required longer mechanical ventilation. Notably, a more recent meta-analysis showed a decrease in lung injury development, pulmonary infection and atelectasis in patients receiving intraoperative mechanical ventilation with both lower tidal volumes and higher levels of PEEP¹⁴.

3.3 Postoperative pulmonary complications and mechanical ventilation

Mechanical ventilation is frequently required in patients undergoing surgery. Our group has shown that an intraoperative ventilation strategy with lower tidal volume and positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP) may improve postoperative lung function¹⁵ and even outcome¹⁶ in patients undergoing open abdominal surgery. More recently, a similar mechanical ventilation strategy was shown to reduce the incidence of PPCs and health care utilization in intermediate-to-high risk patients with a body

mass index (BMI) < 35 kg/m² undergoing open abdominal surgery¹⁷. A recently concluded multicenter, international, randomized controlled trial could not show a protective effect of higher PEEP and recruitment against PPCs in patients with a BMI < 40 kg/m²¹⁸. However, most of the patients included were not obese, i.e. had a BMI < 30 kg/m². Therefore, these results cannot be extrapolated to obese patients.

3.4 Mechanical ventilation in obese patients

According to Pelosi and Gregoretti¹⁹, body mass is an important determinant of respiratory function before and during anesthesia not only in morbidly, but also in moderately obese patients. The impairment can manifest as (a) reduced lung volume with increased atelectasis and/or small airway closure; (b) derangements in respiratory system, lung and chest wall compliance and increased resistance; and (c) moderate to severe hypoxemia. These physiological alterations are more marked in obese patients with hypercapnia or obstructive sleep apnea syndrome. In order to avoid or reduce such complications, PEEP levels should, theoretically, be set higher in obese than in non-obese patients. However, there is as of yet no clinical evidence supporting such an approach. In fact, an observational study conducted in 28 centers in France revealed that most patients undergoing general surgery, including obese ones, were ventilated with low (≤ 4 cmH₂O) or even without PEEP, even though average PEEP was higher in obese compared to non-obese patients²⁰. While there is uncertainty about the lung protective effects of PEEP, there is considerable evidence that tidal volumes in the range of 6 to 8 ml/kg of predicted body weight (PBW) is protective also in non-injured lungs, independent of BMI^{13,14,17}.

3.5 Hemodynamic impact of high levels of PEEP and recruitment maneuvers

Mechanical ventilation with PEEP impairs cardiac function by reducing preload as a result of elevated intrathoracic pressure.¹ Also, recruitment maneuvers are associated with a significant fall in stroke volume owing to a reduced venous return.² Intravenous fluid loading can partially mitigate the reduction in cardiac output but it can lead to excessive fluid balance and tissue edema placing the patient at risk of wound dehiscence/infection and heart failure.³

¹ Luecke T, Pelosi P. Clinical review: Positive end-expiratory pressure and cardiac output. Crit Care 2005;9:607-21

² Garutti I, et al. The impact of **lung recruitment** on hemodynamics during one-lung ventilation. J Cardiothorac Vasc Anesth. 2009;23:506-8

³ Nielsen J, et al. Central hemodynamics during **lung recruitment** maneuvers at hypovolemia, normovolemia and hypervolemia. A study by echocardiography and continuous pulmonary artery flow measurements in **lung-injured pigs**. Intensive Care Med. 2006;32:585-94

4. OBJECTIVES AND HYPOTHESIS

4.1 Objectives

The proposed randomized controlled trial aims at comparing the effects of higher levels of PEEP with recruitment maneuvers versus lower levels of PEEP without recruitment maneuvers on pulmonary and extra-pulmonary outcome measures during general anesthesia for surgery, as well as determining the length of hospital stay for obese patients at intermediate-to-high risk for PPCs and undergoing mechanical ventilation with lower tidal volumes

4.2 Hypothesis

We hypothesize that an intra-operative ventilation strategy using higher levels of PEEP and recruitment maneuvers, as compared to ventilation with lower levels of PEEP without recruitment maneuvers, prevents PPCs in obese patients at a intermediate-to-high risk for PPCs.

5. STUDY DESIGN

Multicenter, international, randomized controlled trial on obese patients with $BMI \geq 35 \text{ kg/m}^2$ at intermediate-to-high risk for PPCs and scheduled for general anesthesia because of surgery.

6. STUDY POPULATION

6.1 Population (base)

We intend to recruit obese patients with $BMI \geq 35 \text{ kg/m}^2$ consecutively scheduled for surgery in the participating hospitals during a period of 2 years. Currently, we expect about 60 centers to participate in the trial. Surgical patients in these centers will be screened daily. Demographic data on screened patients, regardless of enrollment criteria match, will be recorded (registry). We will randomize 748 patients admitted to the participating centers and expect each participating center to randomize at least 12 to 13 patients who meet all inclusion criteria.

6.2 Inclusion criteria

- Patient scheduled for open or laparoscopic surgery under general anesthesia
- Intermediate-to-high risk for PPCs following surgery, according to the ARISCAT risk score (≥ 26) (see APPENDIX i)
- BMI $\geq 35 \text{ kg/m}^2$
- Expected duration of surgery $\geq 2 \text{ h}$

6.3 Exclusion criteria

- Age < 18 years
- Previous lung surgery (any)
- Persistent hemodynamic instability, intractable shock (considered hemodynamically unsuitable for the study by the patient's managing physician)
- History of previous severe chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) (non-invasive ventilation and/or oxygen therapy at home, repeated systemic corticosteroid therapy for acute exacerbations of COPD)
- Recent immunosuppressive medication (patients receiving chemotherapy or radiation therapy up to two months prior to surgery)
- Severe cardiac disease (New York Heart Association class III or IV, acute coronary syndrome or persistent ventricular tachyarrhythmias)
- Invasive mechanical ventilation longer than 30 minutes (e.g., general anesthesia for surgery) within last 30 days
- Pregnancy (excluded by anamneses and/or laboratory analysis)
- Prevalent acute respiratory distress syndrome expected to require prolonged postoperative mechanical ventilation
- Severe pulmonary arterial hypertension, defined as systolic pulmonary artery pressure $> 40 \text{ mmHg}$
- Intracranial injury or tumor
- Neuromuscular disease (any)
- Need for intraoperative prone or lateral decubitus position
- Need for one-lung ventilation
- Cardiac surgery

- Neurosurgery
- Planned reintubation following surgery
- Enrolled in other interventional study or refusal of informed consent
- Inability to give informed consent

6.4 Sample size calculation

Sample size calculation was based on our primary hypothesis and primary study outcome, and was informed by data collected during a multicenter Spanish trial (ARISCAT) (see APPENDIX i) and a single-center, relatively small study reporting the effects of intraoperative higher PEEP and recruitment maneuvers on the incidence of postoperative desaturation, chest infection and bronchospasm in obese patients who underwent laparoscopic bariatric surgery²¹.

These calculations indicate that 356 patients are required per group, assuming a two-sided significance level of 0.05 and a power of 80%, to detect the expected difference in postoperative pulmonary complications between the higher PEEP group of 30% and the lower PEEP group of 40% (risk ratio of 0.75). Assuming a dropout rate of 5%, a total of 748 patients (n=374 per group) are to be included into the study. In Geneva, we plan to include 20-30 patients.

6.5 Interim analyses

Planned interim analyses will be performed after 50% of the patients required (n=374 patients) have been randomized and treated in the study. Early termination of the study may be considered if very strong differences between the two treatment groups become apparent. Very strong differences are defined as risk ratio smaller than 0.5 (e.g. event rate in higher PEEP group < 20%, event rate in lower PEEP group 40%) or greater than 2.0 (e.g. event rate in higher PEEP group > 80%, event rate in lower PEEP group 40%). The decision to terminate the study early will be made by a data and safety monitoring board (DSMB). Except in the case of early study termination, the results of the interim analysis will not be disclosed to the participating study centers.

7. METHODS

7.1 Study parameters/endpoints

7.1.1 Main study parameter/endpoint

- Postoperative pulmonary complications

7.1.2 Secondary study parameters/endpoints

- Intra-operative complications, i.e., complications related to the ventilation strategy (for example: de-saturation, defined as $\text{SpO}_2 \leq 92\%$, for > 1 min; hypotension during recruitment maneuvers, as defined by systolic arterial pressure < 90 mmHg for > 2 min)
- Need for postoperative ventilatory support (invasive or non-invasive ventilation)
- Unexpected need for ICU admission (i.e., before surgery the patient is not scheduled for ICU admission, but is admitted eventually) or ICU readmission within 30 days
- Need for hospital readmission within 30 days
- Hospital-free days at day 90
- Mortality at day 90
- Postoperative extra-pulmonary complications
- Postoperative wound healing²⁹

7.1.3 Other study parameters (at Geneva University Hospital)

- Intraoperative oxygenation and ventilation parameters: $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ pulmonary compliance, volumetric capnography (VCO_2 , MV_{alv} , V_D/V_T)
- Systemic and microcirculatory hemodynamic parameters (PPV, SV, CO, cerebral and muscular NIRS).
- Systemic levels of markers of distal organ injury (SOFA score)

7.2 Study procedures

Surgical patients in participating centers will be considered eligible if they fulfill the entry criteria. Eligible patients will be screened, their demographic data recorded (registry: age, gender, type of surgery), and those without exclusion criteria will be randomized. A total of 748 patients will be included in all centers combined. Geneva intends to include 20-30 patients.

Eligible patients will be approached by a local investigator or research assistant at the time of the anesthesia consultation, which takes place at least one week before the planned surgery. Patients will be handed out the full patient documentation and information and will have time to reflect on their participation until hospital admission.

Patient Consent

All patients willing to participate in the study must provide written informed consent on the day before or the day of surgery, but before the administration of premedication.

7.2.1 Randomization

Randomization procedure

Randomization will be performed using a dedicated website and will be balanced per center. Randomization must take into account the risk of developing pulmonary complications (ARISCAT, see APPENDIX i.) to assure a balance for both intermediate and high-risk subgroups.

Randomization arms

Central randomization with the use of a permuted-block randomization list (block length 6) will be used. Before surgery patients will be randomly assigned 1:1 to mechanical ventilation with PEEP of 4 cmH₂O without recruitment maneuvers (the “lower PEEP level”) or mechanical ventilation with PEEP of 12 cmH₂O with the use of recruitment maneuvers (the “higher PEEP level”). If desaturation, defined as SpO₂ ≤ 92% for > 1 min, occurs, rescue is performed according to the sub-section “Rescue Therapy”. Both strategies were chosen taking into account a recent national survey in France²², most recent randomized clinical trials on mechanical ventilation of obese patients undergoing surgery²³⁻²⁵ and expert consensus, which was obtained during a

meeting of the Respiration Subcommittee at Euroanaesthesia 2013 in Barcelona, Spain.

At each site at least two investigators will be involved: one who will be aware of the allocated intervention and collect intra-operative data; the other who will remain blinded to the intra-operative interventions and evaluate the outcomes, scoring postoperative pulmonary and extrapulmonary complications.

7.2.2 Mechanical ventilation and recruitment maneuvers

Mechanical ventilation

Mechanical ventilation will be administered through the anesthesia ventilators in use in each individual center participating in the study. Patients will undergo volume-controlled mechanical ventilation with the lowest possible oxygen fraction (but at least 0.4) to maintain an oxygen saturation of 93% or higher, an inspiratory to expiratory ratio (I:E) of 1:2 and a respiratory rate adjusted to normocapnia (end-tidal carbon dioxide partial pressure between 35 and 45 mmHg). It is left to the discretion of the attending anesthesiologist to use a higher fraction of inspired oxygen.

Tidal volume will be set to 7 ml/kg Ideal Body Weight (IBW). The IBW is calculated according to a predefined formula: $50 + 0.91 \times (\text{centimeters of height} - 152.4)$ for males and $45.5 + 0.91 \times (\text{centimeters of height} - 152.4)$ for females. Tidal volume throughout this protocol refers to the actual inspired tidal volume in the ventilator circuit.

The PEEP level is selected according to the randomization group, i.e. 4 cmH₂O with the lower PEEP level, and 12 cmH₂O with the higher PEEP level.

Recruitment maneuver

The recruitment maneuver, as part of the protective strategy, will be performed directly after induction of anesthesia, after any disconnection from the mechanical ventilator, every one hour during surgery, and before end of surgery, in a hemodynamically stable situation as judged by the anesthesiologist. The recruitment maneuver is not easily applied with available anesthesia ventilators since not all machines have an inspiratory hold function and adequate facilities. To obtain standardization among centers, recruitment maneuvers will be performed in volume-controlled ventilation, as follows:

1. Set peak inspiratory pressure limit to 55 cmH₂O
2. Set tidal volume to 7 ml/kg IBW and keep the current respiratory rate (at least 6 breaths/min), while PEEP is 12 cmH₂O (or higher if during rescue)
3. Set inspiratory to expiratory ratio (I:E) to 1:1
4. Increase tidal volume in steps of 4 ml/kg IBW until plateau pressure reaches 40 – 50 cmH₂O, increasing tidal volume every 3 cycles (7 – 11 – 15 – 19 ml/kg)
5. If the maximum tidal volume allowed by the anesthesia ventilator is achieved and the plateau pressure is lower than 40 cmH₂O, increase the PEEP as needed, but maximum 20 cmH₂O
6. Allow three breaths while maintaining plateau pressure of 40 – 50 cmH₂O
7. Set respiratory rate, I:E, inspiratory pause and tidal volume back to pre-recruitment values, while maintaining PEEP at 12 cmH₂O (or higher if during rescue)

Protocol drop-out

Anesthesiologists may deviate from the ventilation protocol at any time if concerns about the patient's safety arise, or upon the surgeon's request.

If one of the following complications occurs and is unresponsive to specific conventional therapy, PEEP may be modified according to the anesthesiologist's judgment:

- Systolic arterial pressure lower than 90 mmHg for more than three minutes and unresponsive to fluids and/or vasoactive drugs
- New arrhythmias unresponsive to the treatment suggested by the Advanced Cardiac Life Support Guidelines ²⁶
- Need for a dosage of vasoactive drugs at the tolerance limit, as judged by the anesthesiologist
- Need of massive transfusion, defined as replacement of >100% blood volume in 24 hours or >50% of blood volume in 4 hours (adult blood volume is approximately 70 mL/kg), to maintain Hct > 21% (Hb > 7 mg/dl)
- Life-threatening surgical complication

Rescue therapy (with the lower PEEP level)

In case of oxyhemoglobin desaturation ($\text{SpO}_2 \leq 92\%$) of a patient in the lower PEEP level group, after exclusion airway problems, auto-PEEP hemodynamic impairment, and ventilator malfunction, a rescue strategy is provided according to the following table:

Step	FIO ₂	PEEP	(+RM), recruitment maneuver optional
1	0.5	4 cmH ₂ O	
2	0.6	4 cmH ₂ O	
3	0.7	4 cmH ₂ O	
4	0.8	4 cmH ₂ O	
5	0.9	4 cmH ₂ O	
6	1.0	4 cmH ₂ O	
7	1.0	5 cmH ₂ O	
8	1.0	6 cmH ₂ O	
9	1.0	7 cmH ₂ O (+RM)	

Rescue therapy (with the higher PEEP level)

In case of desaturation ($\text{SpO}_2 \leq 92\%$) of a patient in the higher PEEP level group, **it is crucial to exclude hemodynamic impairment as a possible cause**. Also, airway problems, auto-PEEP, and ventilator malfunction must be ruled out as possible causes. Provided those factors are excluded, a rescue strategy is allowed according to the following table:

Step*	FIO ₂	PEEP	(+RM), recruitment maneuver optional <i>*At any step: If SpO_2 deteriorates further in an otherwise hemodynamic stable patient, consider reducing the PEEP to 10 and then 8 cmH₂O</i>
1	0.4	14 cmH ₂ O (+RM)	
2	0.4	16 cmH ₂ O (+RM)	
3	0.4	18 cmH ₂ O (+RM)	
4	0.5	18 cmH ₂ O	
5	0.6	18 cmH ₂ O	
6	0.7	18 cmH ₂ O	
7	0.8	18 cmH ₂ O	
8	0.9	18 cmH ₂ O	
9	1.0	18 cmH ₂ O	
10	1.0	20 cmH ₂ O (+RM)	

7.2.3 Standard procedures

Start of surgery will be defined as the moment of incision for open surgery or insertion of trocars for laparoscopic surgery. End of surgery is the moment of closure of the surgical wound.

Routine general anesthesia, post-operative pain management, physiotherapeutic procedures and fluid management will be performed according to current practice and clinical routine, including:

- Inhalational isoflurane, desflurane or sevoflurane, intravenous propofol, remifentanil or sufentanil, and cis-atracurium, atracurium, or rocuronium (as required)
- Balanced solution of neostigmine, and glycopyrrolate, or sugammadex for reversal of muscle relaxation, guided by neuromuscular function monitoring (for example train-of-four).
- Postoperative pain management in order to achieve a VAS pain score below 3. Regional or neuraxial analgesia should be used whenever indicated.
- Physiotherapy by early mobilization, deep breathing exercises with or without incentive spirometry and stimulation of cough in the postoperative period
- Appropriate prophylactic antibiotics whenever indicated
- At least one peripheral venous line to allow adequate fluid resuscitation during the study period.
- Avoidance of fluid under and overload, with a goal-directed fluid titration based on dynamic indices of fluid responsiveness (PPV, SV variation), according to current practice in the anesthesia department.
- Routine cardio-pulmonary monitoring with 3- or 5-derivations electrocardiogram, pulse oximetry, VCO_2 (NM3 Philips, Carlsbad CA), invasive arterial monitoring ($\text{LiDCO}^{\text{TM}} \text{ plus}$, LiDCO Ltd, Cambridge, UK).
- Bispectral analysis of the electroencephalogram (BIS) for guidance of depth of anesthesia.
- Whenever possible:
 - Continuous monitoring of brain oxygen saturation by NIRS (ForesightTM, CAS Medical Systems, CT, USA).

- Intermittent monitoring of mid-thoracic impedance variation by EIT (Pulmovista™, Dräger, Lübeck, Germany). EIT consists in placing a silicone belt with 16 integrated electrodes at the mid-thoracic level (T4-T6) and connecting the belt to a monitoring unit. EIT data will be generated by application of a small alternating electrical current of 5 mA at 50 kHz.

Other procedures should follow the Safe Surgery Checklist (see www.who.int/patientsafety/safesurgery/en/index.html).

7.2.4 Data to be collected

Pre-operative variables

Pre-operative variables will be collected at the pre-anesthetic visit or before induction of general anesthesia:

- Gender and age; male + years
- Height and weight; kg + cm
- Functional status; independent, partially dependent or totally dependent
- Physical status; according to the American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA)
- Cardiac status; heart failure, according to the New York Heart Association (NYHA), acute coronary syndrome or persistent ventricular tachyarrhythmias
- In patients without known obstructive sleep apnea (OSA), STOP-Bang score
- In patients with known OSA, apnea-hypopnea index (AHI)
- COPD with inhalation therapy and/or steroids; if yes: specify
- Respiratory infection in the last month; if yes: specify upper or lower respiratory infection
- Smoking status; never, former (at least three months prior) or current
- History of active cancer; if yes, specify type of cancer, classification + therapy
- Weight of loss more than 10% in the last six months; yes or no
- History of diabetes mellitus; if yes: oral medication or insulin therapy
- History of hypertension; if yes: type of medication
- History of gastroesophageal reflux disease
- Risk for pulmonary embolization, defined as history of thromboembolic events, presence of venous thromboembolism event, previous vena cava filter

placement, and/or history of or physical findings of venous stasis, including typical ulcerations or signs of chronic venous insufficiency

- Cumulated Ambulation Score ²⁷ (CAS) to evaluate mobility, see Appendix ii
- Alcohol status in the past 2 weeks; 0–2 drinks/day or > 2 drinks/day
- Use of antibiotics in the last 3 months; if yes: specify indication + drug
- Use of statins; if yes: specify type and dose
- Use of aspirin; if yes: specify dose
- Use of oral anti-diabetics; if yes: specify type and dose
- Use of noninvasive respiratory support; if yes: specify if CPAP or NPPV, duration and intensity
- Type of scheduled surgery; emergency or non-emergency
- Surgical procedure; visceral (biliary, gastric, pancreatic, liver colonic, rectal, other - specify), thoracic (not requiring one lung ventilation - specify), vascular (specify), orthopedic (hip, knee, other - specify), gynecologic (breast, uterus, other - specify), urologic (bladder, kidney, prostate, other – specify), or other
- Transfusion, packed red blood cells, fresh frozen plasma, plasma frozen within 24 hours (FP24), fibrinogen, cryoprecipitate, PPSB and platelets in the preceding six hours; if yes: specify type and number of transfused units/amount
- Actual organ function evaluation
 - Respiratory rate
 - SpO₂ (in room air, supine position); %
 - Pulmonary function tests (not mandatory): lung volumes (FVC, FEV1, FRC), DLCO
 - Visual Analogue Scale (0-10 cm): evaluation for dyspnea, thoracic and abdominal pain
 - Airway secretion score: ask patient to cough and subjectively evaluate presence and consistency of sputum; if yes: purulent or not
 - Chest X-ray (not mandatory)
 - Noninvasive arterial systolic, diastolic and mean pressure; mmHg
 - Heart rate; BPM
 - Tympanic temperature; °C
 - Glucose, BUN, Creatinine, AST, ALT, Bilirubin, Hb, Platelets, PT, PTT, WBC count

- Cerebral and muscular NIRS (immediately before induction)
- EIT (immediately before induction)

Induction variables

During anesthesia induction, use of CPAP or NPPV will be documented.

Intra-operative variables

During the intra-operative period, the following variables will be recorded (variables are to be measured after induction, hourly and immediately before and after recruitment maneuvers):

- Duration of anesthesia procedure; from tracheal intubation to extubation or exit from operation room (in case patient remains on mechanical ventilation); minutes
- Duration of surgical procedure from incision to closure; minutes
- Operation classification; clean, clean-contaminated, contaminated or dirty according to Berard and Gandon²⁸
- Surgical approach: laparoscopic surgery (specify intraabdominal pressure); assisted laparoscopic (specify intraabdominal pressure), open, conversion from laparoscopic to open
- Patient position during surgery: supine, Trendelenburg, reverse Trendelenburg, lithotomy, sitting position
- Types and total doses of anesthetics; inhalational, intravenous or balanced + dose
- Neuraxial anesthesia; if yes: specify thoracic or lumbar
- Peripheral regional anesthesia; if yes: specify type
- Antibiotic prophylaxis; if yes: specify regimen
- Ventilator settings, hourly:
 - Peak and plateau pressures; cmH₂O
 - PEEP; cmH₂O
 - Tidal volume; ml
 - Respiratory rate
 - Inspiration to expiration ratio
 - Inspired oxygen fraction; %

- Peripheral oxygen saturation; %
- End-tidal fractions of CO₂; mmHg
- EIT recordings (1 minute before, 1 minute after recruitment maneuver)
- Volumetric capnography: VCO₂, MV_{alv}, V_D/V_T
- Noninvasive systolic, diastolic and mean arterial pressure; mmHg
- Vasoactive drugs; if yes: specify type and dose
- Heart rate
- Cerebral and muscular NIRS
- Temperature at end of surgery; °C
- Fluid requirements (crystalloids, artificial colloids, and albumin; specify type and amount)
- Transfusion of packed red blood cells, fresh frozen plasma, fibrinogen, cryoprecipitate, PPSB and platelets in the preceding six hours; if yes: specify type and number of transfused units/amount
- Blood loss; ml for whole duration of surgery
- Urine output; ml for whole duration of surgery

Intra-operative complications possibly related to recruitment maneuvers:

- Any SpO₂ < 90% or end-tidal fractions of CO₂ > 45 mmHg for more than three minutes
- Any drop of systolic arterial pressure < 90 mmHg for three minutes or longer
- Any need for vasoactive drugs; if yes: specify
- Any new arrhythmias
- Any need for anti-arrhythmic medication; if yes: specify

Post-operative variables

The patients will be assessed on the first, the third, and the fifth day after surgery as well as on the last day before discharge from hospital. Clinical data and the presence of pulmonary and extra-pulmonary postoperative complications will be scored, the date of development of any complication documented (for definitions, see APPENDIX iii.).

The documentation will adhere to the timetable in APPENDIX iv.

- Continuation of non-invasive or invasive mechanical ventilation outside of the operation room directly after surgery; if yes: specify indication and duration, hours
- Any new requirement of non-invasive CPAP or NPPV; if yes: specify indication, duration and intensity
- Any new requirement of invasive mechanical ventilation; if yes: specify indication, duration and intensity
- Any unscheduled admission to the ICU at end of surgery; if yes: specify reason
- Any new admission or readmission to the ICU at any time in the post-operative period; if yes: specify reason
- Respiratory failure (see APPENDIX iii); if yes, specify cause:
 - Suspected pulmonary infection (see APPENDIX iii)
 - Pulmonary infiltrates (see APPENDIX iii)
 - Chest X-ray abnormalities (see APPENDIX ii)
 - Presence or absence of bronchospasm (see APPENDIX iii)
 - Aspiration pneumonitis (see APPENDIX iii)
 - Cardiopulmonary edema (see APPENDIX iii)
- Respiratory rate and peripheral oxygen saturation in room air, in supine position
- VAS evaluation for dyspnea, thoracic and abdominal pain
- Presence or absence of airway secretion (ask patient to cough and subjectively evaluate presence and consistency of sputum; if yes: purulent or not)
- Noninvasive systolic, diastolic and mean arterial pressure
- Heart rate (beats per minute)
- Any new arrhythmias
- Any need for anti-arrhythmic medication; if yes: specify
- Post-operative fluid requirements (crystalloids, artificial colloids, or albumin; specify type and amount since last assessment)
- Post-operative transfusion of packed red blood cells, fresh frozen plasma , plasma frozen within 24 hours (FP24), fibrinogen, cryoprecipitate, PPSB and platelets in the preceding six hours; if yes: specify type and number of units transfused since last assessment
- Lung volume (FVC, FEV1, FRC), and DLCO (not mandatory)

- Tympanic temperature; °C
- Wound healing: impaired wound healing can be defined as an interruption in the timely and predictable recovery of mechanical integrity in the injured tissue²⁹
- Extra-pulmonary infection; if yes: specify location (superficial or deep, organ or space³⁰)
- Surgical complications; if yes: specify
- Glucose, BUN, Creatinine, AST, ALT, Bilirubin, Hb, Platelets, PT, PTT, white blood cell count
- Nausea and vomiting
- Return of bowel function
- CAS²⁷ to evaluate mobility, see Appendix ii
- Date of hospital discharge

8. STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

8.1 Descriptive statistics

Patient characteristics will be compared and described by appropriate statistics.

8.2 Analysis

Normally distributed variables will be expressed by their mean and standard deviation; non-normally distributed variables will be expressed by their medians and interquartile ranges. Categorical variables will be expressed as n (%).

Student's *t*-test will be used to test groups of continuous normally distributed variables. Conversely, if continuous data is non-normally distributed, the Mann-Whitney *U* test will be used. Categorical variables will be compared with the Chi-square test, Fisher's exact tests or, where appropriate, as relative risks.

Time dependent data will be analyzed using a proportional hazard model adjusted for possible imbalances of patients' baseline characteristics.

Statistical significance is considered to be at a *p*-value of 0.05. Where appropriate, statistical uncertainty will be expressed by 95% confidence levels.

The analysis will be performed with SPSS ver. 18.1.

8.3 Data Safety Management Board (DSMB)

The DSMB will be composed of five individuals, one of whom will be the chairperson.

- The DSMB will first convene after the first 100 patients
- Subsequently, the DSMB will attend videoconferences every six months
- All adverse events will be reported to the DSMB for review. All serious events will be reported within 24 hours after being received by the coordinating center. Non-serious events will be reported within one week of reception by the coordinating center
- All unexpected study-related or possibly study-related adverse events will be reported to the DSMB. Adverse events include but are not limited to unexpected death, inadvertent extubation, development of hemodynamic compromise during a recruitment maneuver or PEEP adjustment, sudden

hypoxemia, hypercarbia or a pneumothorax during changes in ventilator setting in either the control or treatment group

- The DSMB will monitor the overall status of the trial: number of patients enrolled overall and per each center, adherence to protocol overall and per center and results of the interim analysis.
- The DSMB may include any of the following individuals:
 - Prof. J. Wiener-Kronish, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA, USA
 - Prof. J. Hunter, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, UK
 - Prof. J. L. Vincent, University Erasme, Brussels, Belgium
 - Prof. H. van Aken, University of Münster, Germany
 - Prof. D. Sessler, Outcomes Research/ P77 Cleveland Clinic 9500 Euclid Avenue Cleveland, OH, USA

9. ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

9.1 Regulation statement

This study will be conducted in accordance to the principles of the Declaration of Helsinki.

10. ADMINISTRATIVE ASPECTS AND PUBLICATION

10.1 Handling and storage of data and documents

All enrolled patients will receive a random patient identification code. The codebook will be stored digitally, encrypted with a double password, and as a hard copy under lock and key. All data will be stored for the length of the study and afterwards as required by local law or for further publication. All handling of personal data will comply with local law.

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12. APPENDICES

APPENDIX i.

Table 6. Risk for PPC of Variables Selected for the Logistic Regression Model

	Bivariate Analysis	Multivariate Analysis*	β Coefficients	Risk Score§
	OR (95% CI) n = 1627	OR (95% CI) N = 1624		
Age (yr)				
≤ 50	1	1		
51 – 80	3.1 (1.5 – 6.7)	1.4 (0.6 - 3.3)	0.331	3
> 80	8.8 (3.8 – 20.3)	5.1 (1.9 - 13.3)	1.619	16
Preoperative SpO ₂ , %				
≥ 96	1	1		
91 – 95	3.1 (1.8 - 5.3)	2.2 (1.2 - 4.2)	0.802	8
≤ 90	15.2 (7.2 – 32.5)	10.7 (4.1 - 28.1)	2.375	24
Respiratory infection in the last month	6.1 (3.4- 11.1)	5.5 (2.6 - 11.5)	1.698	17
Preoperative anemia (≤ 10 g/dL.)	4.4 (2.4 – 8.01)	3.0 (1.4 - 6.5)	1.105	11
Surgical incision				
Peripheral	1	1		
Upper abdominal	6.9 (4.0 – 11.9)	4.4 (2.3 - 8.5)	1.480	15
Intrathoracic	16.9 (8.4 - 34.1)	11.4 (4.9 - 26.0)	2.431	24
Duration of surgery, h				
≤ 2	1	1		
> 2 to 3	6.1 (3.2 – 11.3)	4.9 (2.4 - 10.1)	1.593	16
> 3	11.2 (6.3 – 20.1)	9.7 (4.7 - 19.9)	2.268	23
Emergency procedure	2.1 (1.2 - 3.7)	2.2 (1.04 - 4.5)	0.768	8

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; OR, odds ratio; SpO₂, oxyhemoglobin saturation by pulse

High or intermediate risk for postoperative pulmonary complications following abdominal surgery: ARISCAT risk score ≥ 26

APPENDIX ii.

Cumulated Ambulation Score (CAS)

The patient is assessed on the following functions:

- . Transfer from supine-to-sitting-to-supine
- . Transfer from sitting-to-standing-to-sitting (from armchair)
- . Walking (with appropriate walking aid)

Each function is scored as follows:

- . Able to perform function independently – 2
- . Only able to perform function with assistance from one or two people – 1
- . Unable to perform function despite assistance from two people – 0

The CAS is calculated as the sum of values on a given day.

APPENDIX iii.

DEFINITIONS of pulmonary post-operative complications

- “Mild respiratory failure”:
 $\text{PaO}_2 < 60 \text{ mmHg}$ or $\text{SpO}_2 < 90\%$ in room air during at least 10 min air *but responding to supplemental oxygen (excluding hypoventilation)*
- “Moderate respiratory failure”:
 $\text{PaO}_2 < 60 \text{ mmHg}$ or $\text{SpO}_2 < 90\%$ *despite* supplemental oxygen (excluding hypoventilation defined by $\text{RR} < 6/\text{min}$ or $\text{PaCO}_2 > 6.5 \text{ kPa}$)
- “Severe respiratory failure”:
Need for non-invasive or invasive mechanical ventilation (excluding hypoventilation)
- ARDS:
Mild, moderate or severe according to the Berlin definition
- Suspected pulmonary infection:
When patient receives antibiotics and meets at least one of the following criteria: new or changed sputum, new or changed lung opacities on chest X-ray when clinically indicated, tympanic temperature $> 38.3^{\circ}\text{C}$, WBC count $> 12,000/\mu\text{l}$
- Pulmonary infiltrate:
Chest X-ray demonstrating monolateral or bilateral infiltrate
- Pleural effusion:
Chest X-ray demonstrating blunting of the costophrenic angle, loss of the sharp silhouette of the ipsilateral hemidiaphragm in upright position, evidence of displacement of adjacent anatomical structures, or (in supine position) a hazy opacity in one hemithorax with preserved vascular shadows
- Atelectasis:
Suggested by lung opacification with shift of the mediastinum, hilum, or hemidiaphragm towards the affected area, and compensatory overinflation in the adjacent nonatelectatic lung
- Pneumothorax:
Defined as air in the pleural space with no vascular bed surrounding the visceral pleura
- Bronchospasm:
Defined as newly detected expiratory wheezing treated with bronchodilators
- Aspiration pneumonitis:
Defined as respiratory failure after the inhalation of regurgitated gastric contents
- Cardiopulmonary edema:
Defined as clinical signs of congestion, including dyspnea, edema, rales and jugular venous distention, with the chest X-ray demonstrating increase in vascular markings and diffuse

alveolar interstitial infiltrates

DEFINITIONS of extra-pulmonary post-operative complications

- Systemic inflammatory response syndrome (SIRS):

Presence of two or more of the following findings: Body temperature $< 36^{\circ}\text{C}$ or $> 38^{\circ}\text{C}$ – Heart rate > 90 beats per minute – Respiratory rate > 20 breaths per minute or, on blood gas, a $\text{PaCO}_2 < 32 \text{ mmHg (4.3 kPa)}$ – WBC count $< 4,000 \text{ cells/mm}^3$ or $> 12,000 \text{ cells/mm}^3$ or $> 10\%$ band forms

- Sepsis:

SIRS in response to a confirmed infectious process; infection can be suspected or proven (by culture, stain, or polymerase chain reaction (PCR), or a clinical syndrome pathognomonic for infection. Specific evidence for infection includes WBCs in normally sterile fluid (such as urine or cerebrospinal fluid (CSF), evidence of a perforated viscera (free air on abdominal x-ray or CT scan, signs of acute peritonitis), abnormal chest x-ray (CXR) consistent with pneumonia (with focal opacification), or petechiae, purpura, or purpura fulminans

- Severe sepsis:

Sepsis with organ dysfunction, hypoperfusion, or hypotension

- Septic shock:

Sepsis with refractory arterial hypotension or hypoperfusion abnormalities in spite of adequate fluid resuscitation; signs of systemic hypoperfusion may be either end-organ dysfunction or serum lactate greater than 4 mmol/dL. Other signs include oliguria and altered mental status. Patients are defined as having septic shock if they have sepsis plus hypotension after aggressive fluid resuscitation, typically upwards of 6 liters or 40 ml/kg of crystalloid

- Extra-pulmonary infection:

Wound infection + any other infection

- Coma:

Glasgow Coma Score ≤ 8 in the absence of therapeutic coma or sedation

- Acute myocardial infarction:

Detection of rise and/or fall of cardiac markers (preferably troponin) with at least one value above the 99th percentile of the upper reference limit, together with: symptoms of ischemia, ECG changes indicative of new ischemia, development of pathological Q-waves, or imaging evidence of new loss of viable myocardium or new regional wall motion abnormality Or: sudden unexpected cardiac death, involving cardiac arrest with symptoms suggestive of cardiac ischemia (but death occurring before the appearance of cardiac markers in blood)

- Acute renal failure:

Renal failure documented as follows: Risk: increased creatinine $\times 1.5$ or GFR decrease $> 25\%$

or urine output (UO) $< 0.5 \text{ ml/kg/h} \times 6 \text{ hr}$ – Injury: increased creatinine x2 or GFR decrease $> 50\%$ or UO $< 0.5 \text{ ml/kg/h} \times 12 \text{ hr}$ – Failure: increase creatinine x3 or GFR decrease $> 75\%$ or UO $< 0.3 \text{ ml/kg/h} \times 24 \text{ hr}$ or anuria x 12 hrs – Loss: persistent ARF = complete loss of kidney function > 4 weeks

- Disseminated intravascular coagulation:

DIC score documented as follows: Platelet count < 50 (2 points), < 100 (1 point), or ≥ 100 (0 points) – D-dimer $> 4 \mu\text{g/ml}$ (2 points), $> 0.39 \mu\text{g/ml}$ (1 point) or $\leq 0.39 \mu\text{g/ml}$ (0 points) – prothrombin time > 20.5 seconds (2 points), > 17.5 seconds (1 point) or ≤ 17.5 seconds (0 points); if ≥ 5 points: overt DIC

- Gastro–intestinal failure:

Gastro–intestinal bleeding

Gastro–intestinal failure (GIF) score documented as follows: 0 = normal gastrointestinal function; 1 = enteral feeding with under 50% of calculated needs or no feeding 3 days after abdominal surgery; 2 = food intolerance (FI) or intra–abdominal hypertension (IAH); 3 = FI and IAH; and 4 = abdominal compartment syndrome (ACS)

- Hepatic failure:

Serum bilirubin level $> 2 \text{ mg/dL}$ with elevation of the transaminase and lactic dehydrogenase levels above twice normal values

APPENDIX iv.

Study sheet.

	Before surgery	During surgery (every hour)	End of surgery	Day 1	Day 3	Day 5	Day of hospital discharge
All patients eligible for the study							
Screening and Randomization							
Daily screening	X						
Demographic data (registry)	X						
Exclusion criteria	X						
Informed consent	X						
Randomization	X						
Randomized patients							
Before Surgery							
Demographic data	X						
Physical examination	X						
SpO ₂ in room air	X						
VAS dyspnea	X						
Airway secretion score	X						
History of transfusion of blood products	X						
Chest X-ray	X						
NIRS	X						
EIT	X						
During Surgery							
Respiratory variables		X					
Peak and plateau pressures		X					
PEEP		X					
Tidal volume		X					
Respiratory rate		X					
Inspiration to expiration ratio		X					
Inspired oxygen fraction		X					
Peripheral oxygen saturation		X					
End-tidal fractions of CO ₂		X					
.Volumetric capnography (VCO ₂ , Vd/Vt, MV _{alv})		X					
EIT		X					
Hemodynamic variables			X				
Invasive blood pressure			X				
Vasoactive drugs			X				
Heart rate			X				
PPV, SV variation (LiDCO™)							
NIRS (muscular and cerebral)			X				
BIS			X				
End of Surgery				X			
Protocol dropout?				X			
Rescue therapy?				X			
Anesthesia variables							
Duration of anesthesia procedure				X			
Type and total dose of anesthesia				X			
Epidural anesthesia				X			
Complications possibly related to RMs				X			
Surgery variables							
Duration of surgical procedure				X			
Operation classification				X			
Antibiotic prophylaxis				X			
Temperature at end of surgery				X			
General variables							
Intra-operative fluids requirement				X			
Urine output				X			
Blood losses				X			
Transfusion of blood products				X			
Continuation of mechanical ventilation after surgery				X			
Unscheduled admission to the ICU after surgery				X			
Follow Up							
Actual mobility				X	X	X	X
SpO ₂ in room air				X	X	X	X
VAS dyspnea				X	X	X	X
VAS thoracic and abdominal pain				X	X	X	X
Airway secretion score				X	X	X	X
Chest X-ray				X	X	X	X
Blood sampling				X	X	X	X
Post-operative fluids requirement				X	X	X	X
History of transfusion of blood products				X	X	X	X
Requirement of mechanical ventilation				X	X	X	X
Admission or readmission to the ICU				X	X	X	X
Respiratory failure (see APPENDIX iii)				X	X	X	X
Extra-pulmonary organ failure (see APPENDIX iii)				X	X	X	X
Date of hospital discharge				X	X	X	X
Alive on day 90							X

CONFIDENTIAL

The **PROBESE** Randomized Controlled Trial

Case Report Form version 1.2

Protective Ventilation with Higher versus Lower PEEP during General Anesthesia for Surgery in Obese Patients

Patient Serial Number

center patient

Local investigator 1 (intraoperative)

Dr. Eduardo SCHIFFER

Local investigator 2 (postoperative)

Dr. Lukas KREIENBUEHL

Main Investigator for HUG: Prof. Marc-Joseph Licker, Dpt APSI, HUG, Genève

Contact: Lukas Kreienbühl, Dpt. APSI, HUG, email: Lukas.kreienbuehl@hcuge.ch

Case ID
 center patient

The PROBESE Randomized Controlled Trial

1 Preoperative Visit

1. Inclusion Criteria

	yes	no
Patient scheduled for open or laparoscopic surgery under general anesthesia	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Intermediate-to-high risk for PPCs following surgery, ARISCAT risk score ≥ 26	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BMI $\geq 35 \text{ kg/m}^2$	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Expected duration of surgery $\geq 2 \text{ h}$	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. Exclusion Criteria

	yes	no
Previous lung surgery (any)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Persistent hemodynamic instability, intractable shock (considered hemodynamically unsuitable for the study by the patient's managing physician)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
History of previous severe chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) (non-invasive ventilation and/or oxygen therapy at home, repeated systemic corticosteroid therapy for acute exacerbations of COPD)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Recent immunosuppressive medication (patients receiving chemotherapy or radiation therapy up to two months prior to surgery)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Severe cardiac disease (New York Heart Association class III or IV, acute coronary syndrome or persistent ventricular tachyarrhythmia)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Invasive mechanical ventilation longer than 30 minutes (e.g., general anesthesia for surgery) within last 30 days	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pregnancy (excluded by anamneses and/or laboratory analysis)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Prevalent acute respiratory distress syndrome expected to require prolonged postoperative mechanical ventilation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Severe pulmonary arterial hypertension, defined as systolic pulmonary artery pressure $> 40 \text{ mmHg}$	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Intracranial injury or tumor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Neuromuscular disease (any)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Need for intraoperative prone or lateral decubitus position	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Need for one-lung ventilation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cardiac surgery or neurosurgery	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Planned reintubation following surgery	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Enrolled in other interventional study or refusal of informed consent	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Patient excluded from the study?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Investigator _____ Signature _____

Case Report Form PROBESE trial

Version 2.1, 9.9.2014

Case ID | | | | | | | |
 center patient

The PROBESE Randomized Controlled Trial

1 Preoperative Visit

3. ARISCAT Score (modified according to study design)

	Points		Points		Points	
Age	≤ 50	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	$51-80$	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	> 80	<input type="checkbox"/> 16
Preoperative SpO ₂ [%] 10 min in room air, beach chair position	≥ 96	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	$91-95$	<input type="checkbox"/> 8	≤ 90	<input type="checkbox"/> 24
Respiratory Infection (last month)	No	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> 17		
Preoperative Anemia (Hb $\leq 6,2$ mmol/l or ≤ 10 g/dl)	No	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> 11		
Emergency procedure	No	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> 8		
Surgical Incision	peripheral	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	upper abdominal	<input type="checkbox"/> 15		
Planned duration of surgery [hr]			$> 2-3$	<input type="checkbox"/> 16	> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 23
Total Risk Score	<input type="checkbox"/>	+	<input type="checkbox"/>	+	<input type="checkbox"/> = <input type="checkbox"/>	

Investigator _____ Signature _____

Case Report Form PROBESE trial

Version 2.1, 9.9.2014

Case ID
 center patient

The PROBESE Randomized Controlled Trial

1 Preoperative Visit

4 Patient details

Written informed consent	yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>	Date informed consent signed	/ / 20
Age [yrs]		Gender	male <input type="checkbox"/> female <input type="checkbox"/>
Height [cm]		Weight [kg]	
Waist/Hip Ratio according to WHO (definition page 34)			

5 History of previous disease

ASA Score [1-5]			
Cumulated Ambulation Score (page 34) [0-6]:			
Heart failure	yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes	NYHA Score [1-4]:
Coronary heart disease	yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes	CCS Score [0-4]:
Atrial flutter / fibrillation	yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes	acute <input type="checkbox"/> paroxysmal <input type="checkbox"/> chronic <input type="checkbox"/>
Obstructive sleep apnea	yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes	Apnea/Hypopnea Index [events/hr]: if no STOP-Bang Score (page 34) [0-8]:
COPD	yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes	steroids use <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> inhalation therapy <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>
Respiratory infection within last month	yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes	upper <input type="checkbox"/> lower <input type="checkbox"/> respiratory infection
Smoking status	never <input type="checkbox"/> former (cessation >3months) <input type="checkbox"/> current <input type="checkbox"/>		
Use of noninvasive ventilatory support	yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes	CPAP <input type="checkbox"/> NPPV <input type="checkbox"/> duration [hrs/day]: intensity [pressure level]:
Active cancer	yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes	cancer type: actual cancer classification: T____ M____ N____
Diabetes mellitus	yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes	dietary <input type="checkbox"/> oral medication <input type="checkbox"/> insulin <input type="checkbox"/> if oral medication, specify type: dose [mg/day]:
Arterial hypertension	yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>		
Gastroesophageal reflux	yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes	events ≥1/day <input type="checkbox"/> ≥1/week <input type="checkbox"/> ≥1/month <input type="checkbox"/>
Alcohol status (past 2 weeks)	0-2 drinks/day <input type="checkbox"/> >2 drinks/day <input type="checkbox"/>		
Use of antibiotics (last 3 months)	yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes	indication:
Use of statins	yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes	type: dose [mg/day]:
Use of aspirin	yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes	dose [mg/day]:

Investigator _____ Signature _____

Case Report Form PROBESE trial

Version 2.1, 9.9.2014

Case ID
 center patient

The PROBESE Randomized Controlled Trial

1 Preoperative Visit

6.1 Actual organ function – mandatory measurements

SpO₂ beach chair position + 10 min in room air possible? yes no if yes SpO₂ [%]:

if no SpO₂ [%]: and FiO₂ [%] (page 35):

RR [/min]

HR [/min] ABP mean [mmHg]

Temperature [°C] tympanic axillar inguinal oral rectal

other if other specify:

Airway secretion yes no if yes purulent not purulent

VAS dyspnea [1-10cm] VAS thoracic pain [1-10cm]

VAS abdominal rest pain [1-10cm] VAS abdominal incident pain [1-10cm]

6.2 Non-mandatory measurements

Spirometry

FVC [L] FVC[% predicted]

FEV₁ [L/1sec] FEV₁ [% predicted]

Laboratory tests

Chest X-ray obtained yes no

if yes

infiltrates yes no

pleural effusion yes no

atelectasis yes no

pneumothorax yes no

cardiopulmonary edema yes no

NIRS left ----- right -----

Laboratory tests

Hb mmol/l g/dl

WBC GPt/L

Platelets GPt/L

PT sec

PTT INR

Creatininine mmol/l mg/dl

BUN mmol/l mg/dl

ALT µmol/s*¹ U/L

AST µmol/s*¹ U/L

Bilirubin mmol/l mg/dl

BIS

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2 Intraoperative Visit

Randomization

Low PEEP without RM

High PEEP with RM

1 Anesthetic Overview

1.1 Induction

Duration of anesthesia [min]

from intubation to extubation (or exit from OR if on mechanical ventilation)

Antibiotic prophylaxis	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	Central venous line	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>
Arterial line	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	Cardiac output measurements	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>
Regional anesthesia	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes	epidural plexus	thoracic <input type="checkbox"/> lumbar <input type="checkbox"/> cervical <input type="checkbox"/> brachial <input type="checkbox"/> lumbar <input type="checkbox"/>
other:				peripheral nerve	upper <input type="checkbox"/> lower <input type="checkbox"/> extremity
Use of NIV during induction	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes	CPAP <input type="checkbox"/> NPPV <input type="checkbox"/>	
Patient's position during induction			angle of head elevation	0-15° <input type="checkbox"/> 15-30° <input type="checkbox"/> 30-45° <input type="checkbox"/> >45° <input type="checkbox"/>	

1.2 Drugs, Fluids, Transfusion

		cumulative dose			cumulative dose
Analgetics [mg]	Alfentanyl	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Anesthetics [mg]	Dexmedetomidine	yes <input type="checkbox"/>
	Fentanyl	yes <input type="checkbox"/>		Etomidate	yes <input type="checkbox"/>
	Lidocaine	yes <input type="checkbox"/>		Ketamine	yes <input type="checkbox"/>
	Morphine	yes <input type="checkbox"/>		Midazolam	yes <input type="checkbox"/>
	NSAIDs	yes <input type="checkbox"/>		Propofol	yes <input type="checkbox"/>
	Piritramide	yes <input type="checkbox"/>		Thiopental	yes <input type="checkbox"/>
	Procaine	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	if other	other	yes <input type="checkbox"/>
	Remifentanil	yes <input type="checkbox"/>		type:	
	Sufentanil	yes <input type="checkbox"/>		type:	
	other	yes <input type="checkbox"/>		Muscle	Atracurium
if other	type:			Relaxants [mg]	Cis-Atracurium
	type				Mivacurium
Vapors [vol%*min]	Desflurane	yes <input type="checkbox"/>			Pancuronium
	Enflurane	yes <input type="checkbox"/>			Rocuronium
	Halothane	yes <input type="checkbox"/>			Succinylcholine
	Isoflurane	yes <input type="checkbox"/>			Vecuronium
	Sevoflurane	yes <input type="checkbox"/>			other
	other	yes <input type="checkbox"/>			yes <input type="checkbox"/>
if other	type:				type:

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2 Intraoperative Visit

			cumulative dose		cumulative dose	
Artificial Colloids [ml]	HES	yes <input type="checkbox"/>			Crystalloids [ml]	yes <input type="checkbox"/>
	Gelatine	yes <input type="checkbox"/>			Albumin [ml]	yes <input type="checkbox"/>
	Dextran	yes <input type="checkbox"/>				
Transfusion [ml]	PRBC	yes <input type="checkbox"/>		Vaso-	Dobutamine	yes <input type="checkbox"/>
	FFP	yes <input type="checkbox"/>		active	Dopamine	yes <input type="checkbox"/>
	FP24	yes <input type="checkbox"/>		Drugs	Epinephrine	yes <input type="checkbox"/>
	Fibrinogen [g]	yes <input type="checkbox"/>		[mg]	Norepinephrine	yes <input type="checkbox"/>
	Cryoprecipitate	yes <input type="checkbox"/>			Phenylephrine	yes <input type="checkbox"/>
	PPSB [IU]	yes <input type="checkbox"/>			other	yes <input type="checkbox"/>
	Platelets	yes <input type="checkbox"/>		if other	type:	
	other	yes <input type="checkbox"/>			type:	
	if other	type:				

1.3 End of anesthesia

Σ Blood loss [ml]	Σ Urine output [ml]		
Temperature [°C] at end of surgery	tympanic <input type="checkbox"/> axillary <input type="checkbox"/> inguinal <input type="checkbox"/> oral <input type="checkbox"/> rectal <input type="checkbox"/> other <input type="checkbox"/> if other specify: _____		
Neuromuscular function monitored?	yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> if yes _____	Residual curarization at extubation	yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>
Curarization antagonized?	yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> if yes _____	sugammadex <input type="checkbox"/> cholinesterase inhibitor <input type="checkbox"/>	

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2 Intraoperative Visit

2 Surgical overview

Duration of surgery [min]
from incision to closure

		cumulative dose		cumulative dose	
Transfusion	PRBC	yes <input type="checkbox"/>		FFP	yes <input type="checkbox"/>
before	FP24	yes <input type="checkbox"/>		Fibrinogen [g]	yes <input type="checkbox"/>
surgery	Cryoprecipitate	yes <input type="checkbox"/>		PPSB [IU]	yes <input type="checkbox"/>
(last 6hrs)	Platelets	yes <input type="checkbox"/>		other	yes <input type="checkbox"/>
[ml]				if other type:	
Priority of surgery (definition see below)		elective <input type="checkbox"/>	urgent <input type="checkbox"/>	emergency <input type="checkbox"/>	
Surgical wound classification (definition see below)		clean <input type="checkbox"/>	clean-contaminated <input type="checkbox"/>	contaminated <input type="checkbox"/>	dirty <input type="checkbox"/>
Surgical procedure		visceral <input type="checkbox"/>	thoracic <input type="checkbox"/>	vascular <input type="checkbox"/>	orthopedic <input type="checkbox"/>
		gynecologic <input type="checkbox"/>	urologic <input type="checkbox"/>	other <input type="checkbox"/>	
specify procedure:					
Patient's position during surgery		supine <input type="checkbox"/>	trendelenburg <input type="checkbox"/>	reverse trendelenburg <input type="checkbox"/>	lithotomy <input type="checkbox"/>
		seated <input type="checkbox"/>			
Surgical approach		laparoscopic <input type="checkbox"/>	if abdominal	intraabdominal pressure [mmHg]	
		assisted laparoscopic <input type="checkbox"/>	if abdominal	intraabdominal pressure [mmHg]	
		open <input type="checkbox"/>			
			conversion from laparoscopic to open <input type="checkbox"/>		

3 Definitions

Surgical wound classification

Clean	Elective, not emergency, non-traumatic, primarily closed; no acute inflammation; no break in technique; respiratory, gastrointestinal, biliary and genitourinary tracts not entered.
Clean-contaminated	Urgent or emergency case that is otherwise clean; elective opening of respiratory, gastrointestinal, biliary or genitourinary tract with minimal spillage (e.g. appendectomy) not encountering infected urine or bile; minor technique break.
Contaminated	Non-purulent inflammation; gross spillage from gastrointestinal tract; entry into biliary or genitourinary tract in the presence of infected bile or urine; major break in technique; penetrating trauma <4 hours old; chronic open wounds to be grafted or covered.
Dirty	Purulent inflammation (e.g. abscess); preoperative perforation of respiratory, gastrointestinal, biliary or genitourinary tract; penetrating trauma >4 hours old.

Priority of surgery

Elective	Surgery that is scheduled in advance because it does not involve a medical emergency
Urgent	Surgery required within < 48 hrs
Emergency	Non-elective surgery performed when the patient's life or well-being is in direct jeopardy

4 Protocol adherence

Investigator _____ Signature _____

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2 Intraoperative Visit

Any deviation from the protocol? yes no if yes

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1) Hypotension (BPsys < 90mmHg) unresponsive to fluids and/or vasoactive drugs | yes <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2) New arrhythmias unresponsive to intervention (according to ACLS-Guidelines) | yes <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3) Need for a dosage of vasoactive drugs at the tolerance limit | yes <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4) Need of massive transfusion (replacement of >50% of blood volume in 4 hours to maintain Hct ≥ 21% (Hb > 4,2 mmol/l or 7 g/dl) | yes <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5) Life-threatening surgical complication (injury to the hemodynamic and respiratory system and brain, including major bleeding, tension pneumothorax, intracranial injury) | yes <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6) Other reason, specify: | yes <input type="checkbox"/> |

Specify protocol deviation:

Could the protocol be continued? yes no

5 Adverse events (AE) / severe adverse events (SAE)

Any adverse events yes no if yes specify according to table:

Event (details, including treatment)	Serious	Intervention	Recovery	Outcome
		unrelated <input type="checkbox"/>	mild <input type="checkbox"/>	resolved - no sequelae <input type="checkbox"/>
yes <input type="checkbox"/>	possible <input type="checkbox"/>	moderate <input type="checkbox"/>		resolved - sequelae <input type="checkbox"/>
no <input type="checkbox"/>	probable <input type="checkbox"/>	severe <input type="checkbox"/>		unresolved <input type="checkbox"/>
	unassessable <input type="checkbox"/>	unassessable <input type="checkbox"/>		death <input type="checkbox"/>
				unknown <input type="checkbox"/>
		unrelated <input type="checkbox"/>	mild <input type="checkbox"/>	resolved - no sequelae <input type="checkbox"/>
yes <input type="checkbox"/>	possible <input type="checkbox"/>	moderate <input type="checkbox"/>		resolved - sequelae <input type="checkbox"/>
no <input type="checkbox"/>	probable <input type="checkbox"/>	severe <input type="checkbox"/>		unresolved <input type="checkbox"/>
	unassessable <input type="checkbox"/>	unassessable <input type="checkbox"/>		death <input type="checkbox"/>
				unknown <input type="checkbox"/>
		unrelated <input type="checkbox"/>	mild <input type="checkbox"/>	resolved - no sequelae <input type="checkbox"/>
yes <input type="checkbox"/>	possible <input type="checkbox"/>	moderate <input type="checkbox"/>		resolved - sequelae <input type="checkbox"/>
no <input type="checkbox"/>	probable <input type="checkbox"/>	severe <input type="checkbox"/>		unresolved <input type="checkbox"/>
	unassessable <input type="checkbox"/>	unassessable <input type="checkbox"/>		death <input type="checkbox"/>
				unknown <input type="checkbox"/>

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6 Mechanical ventilation protocol

Patient's height [cm]	IBW [kg] M: 50+0.91*(height-152.4), F: 45.5+0.91*(height-152.4)
Modus	Volume controlled ventilation
FiO ₂	≥40%, adjust to maintain SpO ₂ ≥93%
I:E ratio	1:2
RR	adjust to normocapnia (ETCO ₂ 35-45mmHg or 4,6-6kPa)
PEEP	according to randomization: 4 vs. 12 cmH ₂ O
Inspiratory V _T	7 ml/kg IBW = _____ ml
Recruitment maneuver <i>(perform directly after induction or hourly recording or disconnection)</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Peak inspiratory pressure limit = 55 cmH₂O 2. V_T = 7 ml/kg IBW and RR ≥ 6/min, while PEEP = 12 cmH₂O (or higher during rescue) 3. I:E = 1:1 4. Increase V_T in steps of 4 ml/kg IBW until Pplat reaches 40 – 50 cmH₂O 5. If Pplat <40 cmH₂O with highest possible V_T, increase PEEP to maximum 20 cmH₂O 6. Allow three breaths while maintaining Pplat = 40 – 50 cmH₂O 7. Set RR, I:E, inspiratory pause and V_T back to pre-recruitment values, while maintaining PEEP at 12 cmH₂O (or higher if during rescue)

7 Rescue strategy (if SpO₂ ≤ 92%)

First exclude airway problems, auto-PEEP, hemodynamic impairment and ventilator malfunction!

Conventional group

Step	FiO ₂	PEEP
1	0.5	4 cmH ₂ O
2	0.6	4 cmH ₂ O
3	0.7	4 cmH ₂ O
4	0.8	4 cmH ₂ O
5	0.9	4 cmH ₂ O
6	1.0	4 cmH ₂ O
7	1.0	5 cmH ₂ O
8	1.0	6 cmH ₂ O
9	1.0	7 cmH ₂ O (+RM)
(+RM), recruitment maneuver optional		

Protective Group

Step*	FiO ₂	PEEP
1 Exclude any hemodynamic impairment		
2	0.4	14 cmH ₂ O (+RM)
3	0.4	16 cmH ₂ O (+RM)
4	0.4	18 cmH ₂ O (+RM)
5	0.5	18 cmH ₂ O
6	0.6	18 cmH ₂ O
7	0.7	18 cmH ₂ O
8	0.8	18 cmH ₂ O
9	0.9	18 cmH ₂ O
10	1.0	18 cmH ₂ O
11	1.0	20 cmH ₂ O (+RM)
(+RM), recruitment maneuver optional		
*At any step: If SpO ₂ deteriorates further in an otherwise hemodynamic stable patient, consider reducing the PEEP to 10 and then 8 cmH ₂ O		

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2 Intraoperative Visit

8 Intraoperative variables

- Record variables *within 5 min* after anesthesia induction and hourly thereafter (Induction, Hr 1, Hr 2...)
- Record recruitment variables *during peak phase of recruitment maneuver* (RM 1, RM 2...)

	Inducti	RM 1	Hr1	RM 2	Hr 2	RM 3	Hr 3	RM 4	Hr 4	RM 5	Hr 5
Time [hh:mm]											
Peak/Plat [cmH ₂ O]											
PEEP [cmH ₂ O]											
Cdyn											
V _T insp [ml]											
RR [/min]											
I:E [x:x]											
FiO ₂ [%]											
SpO ₂ [%]											
ETCO ₂ [mmHg/kPa]											
MAP [mmHg]											
HR [bpm]											
PPV/SVV											
Cerebral NIRS L/R											
Muscular NIRS											
EIT 1											
EIT 3											
EIT 3											
EIT 4											
ΔEELI											
V _D /V _T											
MV _{alv}											
VCO ₂											

AE/SAE

New hypotension (BPsys < 90mmHg or BPsys drop > 10mmHg, if BPsys < 90 before)

	yes / no										
--	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

New bradycardia (HR <50bpm or HR drop > 20%, if HR < 50 before)

	yes / no										
--	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

New hypoxemia (SpO₂ ≤ 92% or SpO₂ drop > 5%, if SpO₂ < 92% before)

	yes / no										
--	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

Other event (please specify on page 10)

	yes / no										
--	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

Disconnection from the ventilator

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2 Intraoperative Visit

	_____	_____	yes / no								
Rescue according to page 11 (if $\text{SpO}_2 \leq 92\%$)											
	yes / no										

9 Intraoperative variables continuation

	RM	Hr 6	RM 7	Hr 7	RM 8	Hr 8	RM 9	Hr 9	RM 10	Hr 10	RM 11
Time [hh:mm]											
Peak/Plat [cmH ₂ O]											
PEEP [cmH ₂ O]											
Cdyn											
V _T insp [ml]											
RR [/min]											
I:E [x:x]											
FiO ₂ [%]											
SpO ₂ [%]											
ETCO ₂ [mmHg/kPa]											
MAP [mmHg]											
HR [bpm]											
PPV/SVV											
NIRS- left											
NIRS- right											
EIT 1											
EIT 3											
EIT 3											
EIT 4											
ΔEELI											
V _D /V _T											
MV _{alv}											
VCO ₂											

AE/SAE

New hypotension (BPsys < 90mmHg or BPsys drop > 10mmHg, if BPsys < 90 before)

	yes / no										
--	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

New bradycardia (HR < 50bpm or HR drop > 20%, if HR < 50 before)

	yes / no										
--	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

New hypoxemia ($\text{SpO}_2 \leq 92\%$ or SpO_2 drop > 5%, if $\text{SpO}_2 < 92\%$ before)

	yes / no										
--	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

Other event (please specify on page 10)

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2 Intraoperative Visit

yes / no											
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

Disconnection from the ventilator

_____	yes / no										
-------	----------	-------	----------	-------	----------	-------	----------	-------	----------	-------	----------

Rescue according to page 11 (if SpO₂ ≤ 92%)

yes / no											
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

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2 Intraoperative Visit

10 Intraoperative variables continuation

	Hr 11	RM	Hr 12	RM 13	Hr 13	RM 14	Hr 14	RM 15	Hr 15	RM 16	Hr 16
Time [hh:mm]											
Ppeak/Plat [cmH ₂ O]											
PEEP [cmH ₂ O]											
Cdyn											
V _T insp [ml]											
RR [/min]											
I:E [x:x]											
FiO ₂ [%]											
SpO ₂ [%]											
ETCO ₂ [mmHg/kPa]											
MAP [mmHg]											
HR [bpm]											
PPV/SVV											
NIRS- left											
NIRS- right											
EIT 1											
EIT 3											
EIT 3											
EIT 4											
ΔEELI											
V _D /V _T											
MV _{alv}											
VCO ₂											

AE/SAE

New hypotension (BPsys < 90mmHg or BPsys drop > 10mmHg, if BPsys < 90 before)

yes / no											
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

New bradycardia (HR <50bpm or HR drop > 20%, if HR < 50 before)

yes / no											
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

New hypoxemia (SpO₂ ≤ 92% or SpO₂ drop > 5%, if SpO₂ < 92% before)

yes / no											
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

Other event (please specify on page 10)

yes / no											
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

Disconnection from the ventilator

yes / no	_____										
----------	-------	----------	-------	----------	-------	----------	-------	----------	-------	----------	-------

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2 Intraoperative Visit

Rescue according to page 11 (if SpO₂ ≤ 92%)

yes / no											
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

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3 Postoperative Visit Day 1

POSTOPERATIVE DAY 1 (first 24hrs period)

report events within this period if not stated otherwise

1 Recovery

Lost to follow up	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes	reason
Continuation of MV directly after surgery	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes	duration [hrs]
New requirement of NIV	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes	CPAP <input type="checkbox"/> NPPV <input type="checkbox"/> maximum intensity [pressure level]:
			indication	standard of care <input type="checkbox"/> resp. failure <input type="checkbox"/>
New requirement of invasive MV	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes	duration [hrs]
			indication	resurgery <input type="checkbox"/> resp. failure <input type="checkbox"/> other <input type="checkbox"/>
ICU stay	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes	preop scheduled <input type="checkbox"/> unscheduled <input type="checkbox"/>
PONV	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>		
Physiotherapy	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>		
Breathing exercises	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes	incentive spirometry yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>
Cumulated Ambulation Score (page 34) [0-6]:				
Impairment of wound healing	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes	superficial <input type="checkbox"/> deep <input type="checkbox"/>
Surgical wound infection	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes	superficial <input type="checkbox"/> deep <input type="checkbox"/>
			if yes	abscess <input type="checkbox"/> empyema <input type="checkbox"/> phlegmon <input type="checkbox"/>
Return of bowel function	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>		

2 Fluids/ Drugs

		cumulative dose		cumulative dose
Artificial Colloids [ml]	HES Gelatine Dextran	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	_____	Crystalloids [ml] Albumin [ml]
Transfusion [ml]	PRBC FP24 Cryoprecipitate Platelets	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	_____	FFP Fibrinogen [g] PPSB [IU] other
		yes <input type="checkbox"/>	_____	yes <input type="checkbox"/>
		yes <input type="checkbox"/>	_____	yes <input type="checkbox"/>
		yes <input type="checkbox"/>	_____	yes <input type="checkbox"/>
		yes <input type="checkbox"/>	_____	yes <input type="checkbox"/>
Antibiotics		yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes prophylaxis <input type="checkbox"/> therapy <input type="checkbox"/>
Vasoactive drugs		yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes Dobutamine <input type="checkbox"/> Dopamine <input type="checkbox"/> Epinephrine <input type="checkbox"/> Norepinephrine <input type="checkbox"/> Phenylephrine <input type="checkbox"/> other <input type="checkbox"/>
				if other type

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3 Postoperative Visit Day 1

3.1 Actual organ function – mandatory measurements (status at visit, 12-24hrs after end of surgery)

SpO₂ beach chair position + 10 min in room air possible? yes no if yes SpO₂ [%]:

if no SpO₂ [%]: and FiO₂ [%] (page 35):

RR [/min]

HR [/min]

ABP mean [mmHg]

Temperature [°C]

tympanic axillary inguinal oral rectal

other if other specify:

Airway secretion

yes no

if yes purulent not purulent

VAS dyspnea [1-10cm]

VAS thoracic pain [1-10cm]

VAS abdominal rest pain [1-10cm]

VAS abdominal incident pain [1-10cm]

3.2 Non-mandatory measurements

Spirometry

FVC [L]

FVC[% predicted]

FEV₁ [L/1sec]

FEV₁ [% predicted]

Laboratory tests

Hb

mmol/l

g/dl

WBC

GPt/L

Platelets

GPt/L

PT

sec

PTT

INR

Creatinine

mmol/l

mg/dl

BUN

mmol/l

mg/dl

ALT

µmol/s*¹

U/L

AST

µmol/s*¹

U/L

Bilirubin

mmol/l

mg/dl

yes

Chest X-ray obtained

no

If YES

infiltrates

yes

no

pleural effusion

yes

no

atelectasis

yes

no

pneumothorax

yes

no

cardiopulmonary edema

yes

no

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4 Pulmonary complications (see also detailed definitions, page 36)

Aspiration pneumonitis resp. failure after inhalation of gastric contents	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	
Bronchospasm newly expiratory wheezing treated with bronchodilators	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	
Mild respiratory failure $\text{SpO}_2 < 90\%$ or $\text{PaO}_2 < 60 \text{ mmHg}$ for 10min in room air, responding to oxygen $\leq 2 \text{ l/min}$	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	
Moderate respiratory failure $\text{SpO}_2 < 90\%$ or $\text{PaO}_2 < 60 \text{ mmHg}$ for 10min in room air, responding to oxygen $> 2 \text{ l/min}$	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	
Severe respiratory failure need for non-invasive or invasive mechanical ventilation	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	
ARDS according to Berlin definition	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes
	mild <input type="checkbox"/>	moderate <input type="checkbox"/>	severe <input type="checkbox"/>
Pulmonary infection new/ progressive infiltrates + 2: antibiotics, fever, leukocytosis/ leucopenia and/or purulent secretions	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	no CXR <input type="checkbox"/>
Atelectasis lung opacification with shift of surrounding tissue/ organ towards the affected area	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	no CXR <input type="checkbox"/>
Cardiopulmonary edema clinical signs of congestion + interstitial infiltrates/ increased vascular markings on chest X-ray	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	no CXR <input type="checkbox"/>
Pleural effusion blunting of costophrenic angle (standing)/ hazy opacity in one hemithorax (supine) on chest X-ray	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	no CXR <input type="checkbox"/>
Pneumothorax free air in the pleural space on chest X-ray/ ultrasonic imaging	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	no CXR <input type="checkbox"/>
New pulmonary infiltrates monolateral/ bilateral infiltrates without other clinical signs	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	no CXR <input type="checkbox"/>

5 Extrapulmonary complications (see also detailed definitions, page 37)

SIRS ≥ 2 findings: Temp $< 36^{\circ}\text{C}$ or $> 38^{\circ}\text{C}$; HR $> 90 \text{ bpm}$, RR $> 20 \text{ bpm}$; WBC < 4.000 or $> 12.000/\mu\text{l}$	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>		
Sepsis SIRS in response to a confirmed infective process	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>		
Severe Sepsis Sepsis with organ dysfunction, hypoperfusion or hypotension	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>		
Septic shock Sepsis with refractory hypoperfusion or hypotension despite adequate fluid resuscitation	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>		
Extrapulmonary infection wound infection + any other (extrapulmonary) infection	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>		
Coma Glasgow-Coma-Scale ≤ 8 without therapeutic coma/ sedatives	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>		
Acute myocardial infarction rise/ fall of cardiac markers + symptoms/ ECG changes/ /imaging of cardiac ischemia/sudden death	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>		
Acute renal failure Risk: increased Crea x1.5/ GFR decrease $> 25\%$ or urine output (UO) $< 0.5 \text{ ml/kg/h} \times 6 \text{ hr}$ Injury: increased Crea x2 or GFR decrease $> 50\%$ or UO $< 0.5 \text{ ml/kg/h} \times 12 \text{ hr}$ Failure: increase Crea x3 or GFR decrease $> 75\%$ or UO $< 0.3 \text{ ml/kg/h} \times 24 \text{ hr}$ or anuria $\times 12 \text{ hrs}$ Loss: complete loss of kidney function > 4 weeks	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes	
Disseminated intravascular coagulation according to DIC score > 5	R <input type="checkbox"/>	I <input type="checkbox"/>	F <input type="checkbox"/>	L <input type="checkbox"/>
Hepatic failure bilirubin $> 2 \text{ mg/dL}$ + elevation of ALT/AST + LDH x2 above normal values	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>		
Gastrointestinal failure 1 = enteral feeding with under 50% of calculated needs or no feeding 3 days after surgery 2 = food intolerance (FI) or intra-abdominal hypertension (IAH) 3 = FI and IAH 4 = abdominal compartment syndrome (ACS)	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes	
	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>

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4 Postoperative Visit Day 2

POSTOPERATIVE DAY 2 (last 24hrs period)

report events within this period of not stated otherwise

1 Recovery

Lost to follow up	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes	reason
New requirement of NIV	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes	CPAP <input type="checkbox"/> NPPV <input type="checkbox"/> duration [hrs] intensity [pressure level]: standard of care <input type="checkbox"/> treatment of resp. failure <input type="checkbox"/>
New requirement of invasive MV	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes	duration [hrs] indication resurgery <input type="checkbox"/> resp. failure <input type="checkbox"/> other <input type="checkbox"/>
ICU stay	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes	preop scheduled <input type="checkbox"/> unscheduled <input type="checkbox"/> indication:
Physiotherapy	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>		
Breathing exercises	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes	incentive spirometry yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>
Cumulated Ambulation Score (page 34) [0-6]:				
Impairment of wound healing	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes	superficial <input type="checkbox"/> deep <input type="checkbox"/>
Surgical wound infection	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes	superficial <input type="checkbox"/> deep <input type="checkbox"/> if yes abscess <input type="checkbox"/> empyema <input type="checkbox"/> phlegmon <input type="checkbox"/>
Return of bowel function	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>		

2 Fluids/ Drugs

		<i>cumulative dose</i>			<i>cumulative dose</i>
Transfusion [ml]	PRBC	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	_____	FFP	yes <input type="checkbox"/>
	FP24	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	_____	Fibrinogen [g]	yes <input type="checkbox"/>
	Cryoprecipitate	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	_____	PPSB [IU]	yes <input type="checkbox"/>
	Platelets	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	_____	other	yes <input type="checkbox"/>
				if other type:	
Antibiotics		yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes prophylaxis <input type="checkbox"/> therapy <input type="checkbox"/>	
Vasoactive drugs		yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes Dobutamine <input type="checkbox"/> Dopamine <input type="checkbox"/> Epinephrine <input type="checkbox"/> Norepinephrine <input type="checkbox"/> Phenylephrine <input type="checkbox"/> other <input type="checkbox"/>	
				if yes type	

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4 Postoperative Visit Day 2

3.1 Actual organ function – mandatory measurements (status at visit)

SpO₂ beach chair position + 10 min in room air possible? yes no if yes SpO₂ [%]: _____
if no SpO₂ [%]: _____ and FiO₂ [%] (page 35): _____

RR [/min]

HR [/min]	ABP mean [mmHg]
-----------	-----------------

Temperature [°C]	tympanic <input type="checkbox"/> axillary <input type="checkbox"/> inguinal <input type="checkbox"/> oral <input type="checkbox"/> rectal <input type="checkbox"/> other <input type="checkbox"/> if other specify: _____
------------------	---

Airway secretion	yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> if yes purulent <input type="checkbox"/> not purulent <input type="checkbox"/>
------------------	---

VAS dyspnea [1-10cm]	VAS thoracic pain [1-10cm]
----------------------	----------------------------

VAS abdominal rest pain [1-10cm]	VAS abdominal incident pain [1-10cm]
----------------------------------	--------------------------------------

3.2 Not mandatory measurements

Spirometry		Laboratory tests	
FVC [L]	FVC[% predicted]	Hb	mmol/l <input type="checkbox"/> g/dl <input type="checkbox"/>
FEV ₁ [L/1sec]	FEV ₁ [% predicted]	WBC	GPt/L
		Platelets	GPt/L
Chest X-ray obtained	yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>	PT	sec
if yes		PTT	INR
infiltrates	yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>	Creatinine	mmol/l <input type="checkbox"/> mg/dl <input type="checkbox"/>
pleural effusion	yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>	BUN	mmol/l <input type="checkbox"/> mg/dl <input type="checkbox"/>
atelectasis	yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>	ALT	µmol/s*I <input type="checkbox"/> U/L <input type="checkbox"/>
pneumothorax	yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>	AST	µmol/s*I <input type="checkbox"/> U/L <input type="checkbox"/>
cardiopulmonary edema	yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>	Bilirubin	mmol/l <input type="checkbox"/> mg/dl <input type="checkbox"/>

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4 Pulmonary complications (see also detailed definitions, page 36)

Aspiration pneumonitis resp. failure after inhalation of gastric contents	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	
Bronchospasm newly expiratory wheezing treated with bronchodilators	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	
Mild respiratory failure $\text{SpO}_2 < 90\%$ or $\text{PaO}_2 < 60 \text{ mmHg}$ for 10min in room air, responding to oxygen $\leq 2 \text{ l/min}$	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	
Moderate respiratory failure $\text{SpO}_2 < 90\%$ or $\text{PaO}_2 < 60 \text{ mmHg}$ for 10min in room air, responding to oxygen $> 2 \text{ l/min}$	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	
Severe respiratory failure need for non-invasive or invasive mechanical ventilation	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	
ARDS according to Berlin definition	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes
	mild <input type="checkbox"/>	moderate <input type="checkbox"/>	severe <input type="checkbox"/>
Pulmonary infection new/ progressive infiltrates + 2: antibiotics, fever, leukocytosis/ leucopenia and/or purulent secretions	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	no CXR <input type="checkbox"/>
Atelectasis lung opacification with shift of surrounding tissue/ organ towards the affected area	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	no CXR <input type="checkbox"/>
Cardiopulmonary edema clinical signs of congestion + interstitial infiltrates/ increased vascular markings on chest X-ray	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	no CXR <input type="checkbox"/>
Pleural effusion blunting of costophrenic angle (standing)/ hazy opacity in one hemithorax (supine) on chest X-ray	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	no CXR <input type="checkbox"/>
Pneumothorax free air in the pleural space on chest X-ray/ ultrasonic imaging	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	no CXR <input type="checkbox"/>
New pulmonary infiltrates monolateral/ bilateral infiltrates without other clinical signs	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	no CXR <input type="checkbox"/>

5 Extrapulmonary complications (see also detailed definitions, page 37)

SIRS ≥ 2 findings: Temp $< 36^{\circ}\text{C}$ or $> 38^{\circ}\text{C}$; HR $> 90 \text{ bpm}$, RR $> 20 \text{ bpm}$; WBC < 4.000 or $> 12.000/\mu\text{l}$	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>		
Sepsis SIRS in response to a confirmed infective process	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>		
Severe Sepsis Sepsis with organ dysfunction, hypoperfusion or hypotension	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>		
Septic shock Sepsis with refractory hypoperfusion or hypotension despite adequate fluid resuscitation	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>		
Extrapulmonary infection wound infection + any other (extrapulmonary) infection	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>		
Coma Glasgow-Coma-Scale ≤ 8 without therapeutic coma/ sedatives	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>		
Acute myocardial infarction rise/ fall of cardiac markers + symptoms/ ECG changes/ /imaging of cardiac ischemia/sudden death	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>		
Acute renal failure Risk: increased Crea x1.5/ GFR decrease $> 25\%$ or urine output (UO) $< 0.5 \text{ ml/kg/h} \times 6 \text{ hr}$ Injury: increased Crea x2 or GFR decrease $> 50\%$ or UO $< 0.5 \text{ ml/kg/h} \times 12 \text{ hr}$ Failure: increase Crea x3 or GFR decrease $> 75\%$ or UO $< 0.3 \text{ ml/kg/h} \times 24 \text{ hr}$ or anuria $\times 12 \text{ hrs}$ Loss: complete loss of kidney function > 4 weeks	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes	
Disseminated intravascular coagulation according to DIC score > 5	R <input type="checkbox"/>	I <input type="checkbox"/>	F <input type="checkbox"/>	L <input type="checkbox"/>
Hepatic failure bilirubin $> 2 \text{ mg/dL}$ + elevation of ALT/AST + LDH x2 above normal values	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>		
Gastrointestinal failure 1 = enteral feeding with under 50% of calculated needs or no feeding 3 days after surgery 2 = food intolerance (FI) or intra-abdominal hypertension (IAH) 3 = FI and IAH 4 = abdominal compartment syndrome (ACS)	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes	
	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>

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5 Postoperative Visit Day 3

POSTOPERATIVE DAY 3 (last 24hrs period)

report events within this period of not stated otherwise

1 Recovery

Lost to follow up	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes	reason
New requirement of NIV	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes	CPAP <input type="checkbox"/> NPPV <input type="checkbox"/> duration [hrs] intensity [pressure level]: standard of care <input type="checkbox"/> treatment of resp. failure <input type="checkbox"/>
New requirement of invasive MV	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes	duration [hrs] indication resurgery <input type="checkbox"/> resp. failure <input type="checkbox"/> other <input type="checkbox"/>
ICU stay	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes	preop scheduled <input type="checkbox"/> unscheduled <input type="checkbox"/> indication:
Physiotherapy	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>		
Breathing exercises	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes	incentive spirometry yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>
Cumulated Ambulation Score (page 34) [0-6]:				
Impairment of wound healing	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes	superficial <input type="checkbox"/> deep <input type="checkbox"/>
Surgical wound infection	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes	superficial <input type="checkbox"/> deep <input type="checkbox"/> if yes abscess <input type="checkbox"/> empyema <input type="checkbox"/> phlegmon <input type="checkbox"/>
Return of bowel function	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>		

2 Fluids/ Drugs

		<i>cumulative dose</i>		<i>cumulative dose</i>	
Transfusion [ml]	PRBC	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	_____	FFP	yes <input type="checkbox"/>
	FP24	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	_____	Fibrinogen [g]	yes <input type="checkbox"/>
	Cryoprecipitate	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	_____	PPSB [IU]	yes <input type="checkbox"/>
	Platelets	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	_____	other	yes <input type="checkbox"/>
		if other		type:	
Antibiotics		yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes prophylaxis <input type="checkbox"/> therapy <input type="checkbox"/>	
Vasoactive drugs		yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes Dobutamine <input type="checkbox"/> Dopamine <input type="checkbox"/> Epinephrine <input type="checkbox"/> Norepinephrine <input type="checkbox"/> Phenylephrine <input type="checkbox"/> other <input type="checkbox"/>	
		if yes		type	

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5 Postoperative Visit Day 3

3.1 Actual organ function – mandatory measurements (status at visit)

SpO₂ beach chair position + 10 min in room air possible? yes no if yes SpO₂ [%]: _____
if no SpO₂ [%]: _____ and FiO₂ [%] (page 35): _____

RR [/min]

HR [/min]	ABP mean [mmHg]
-----------	-----------------

Temperature [°C]	tympanic <input type="checkbox"/> axillary <input type="checkbox"/> inguinal <input type="checkbox"/> oral <input type="checkbox"/> rectal <input type="checkbox"/> other <input type="checkbox"/> if other specify: _____
------------------	---

Airway secretion	yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> if yes purulent <input type="checkbox"/> not purulent <input type="checkbox"/>
------------------	---

VAS dyspnea [1-10cm]	VAS thoracic pain [1-10cm]
----------------------	----------------------------

VAS abdominal rest pain [1-10cm]	VAS abdominal incident pain [1-10cm]
----------------------------------	--------------------------------------

3.2 Non-mandatory measurements

Spirometry		Laboratory tests	
FVC [L]	FVC[% predicted]	Hb	mmol/l <input type="checkbox"/> g/dl <input type="checkbox"/>
FEV ₁ [L/1sec]	FEV ₁ [% predicted]	WBC	GPt/L
		Platelets	GPt/L
Chest X-ray obtained	yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>	PT	sec
if yes		PTT	INR
infiltrates	yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>	Creatinine	mmol/l <input type="checkbox"/> mg/dl <input type="checkbox"/>
pleural effusion	yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>	BUN	mmol/l <input type="checkbox"/> mg/dl <input type="checkbox"/>
atelectasis	yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>	ALT	µmol/s*I <input type="checkbox"/> U/L <input type="checkbox"/>
pneumothorax	yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>	AST	µmol/s*I <input type="checkbox"/> U/L <input type="checkbox"/>
cardiopulmonary edema	yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>	Bilirubin	mmol/l <input type="checkbox"/> mg/dl <input type="checkbox"/>

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4 Pulmonary complications (see also detailed definitions, page 36)

Aspiration pneumonitis resp. failure after inhalation of gastric contents	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	
Bronchospasm newly expiratory wheezing treated with bronchodilators	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	
Mild respiratory failure $\text{SpO}_2 < 90\%$ or $\text{PaO}_2 < 60 \text{ mmHg}$ for 10min in room air, responding to oxygen $\leq 2 \text{ l/min}$	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	
Moderate respiratory failure $\text{SpO}_2 < 90\%$ or $\text{PaO}_2 < 60 \text{ mmHg}$ for 10min in room air, responding to oxygen $> 2 \text{ l/min}$	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	
Severe respiratory failure need for non-invasive or invasive mechanical ventilation	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	
ARDS according to Berlin definition	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes
	mild <input type="checkbox"/>	moderate <input type="checkbox"/>	severe <input type="checkbox"/>
Pulmonary infection new/ progressive infiltrates + 2: antibiotics, fever, leukocytosis/ leucopenia and/or purulent secretions	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	no CXR <input type="checkbox"/>
Atelectasis lung opacification with shift of surrounding tissue/ organ towards the affected area	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	no CXR <input type="checkbox"/>
Cardiopulmonary edema clinical signs of congestion + interstitial infiltrates/ increased vascular markings on chest X-ray	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	no CXR <input type="checkbox"/>
Pleural effusion blunting of costophrenic angle (standing)/ hazy opacity in one hemithorax (supine) on chest X-ray	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	no CXR <input type="checkbox"/>
Pneumothorax free air in the pleural space on chest X-ray/ ultrasonic imaging	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	no CXR <input type="checkbox"/>
New pulmonary infiltrates monolateral/ bilateral infiltrates without other clinical signs	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	no CXR <input type="checkbox"/>

5 Extrapulmonary complications (see also detailed definitions, page 37)

SIRS ≥ 2 findings: Temp $< 36^{\circ}\text{C}$ or $> 38^{\circ}\text{C}$; HR $> 90 \text{ bpm}$, RR $> 20 \text{ bpm}$; WBC < 4.000 or $> 12.000/\mu\text{l}$	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>		
Sepsis SIRS in response to a confirmed infective process	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>		
Severe Sepsis Sepsis with organ dysfunction, hypoperfusion or hypotension	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>		
Septic shock Sepsis with refractory hypoperfusion or hypotension despite adequate fluid resuscitation	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>		
Extrapulmonary infection wound infection + any other (extrapulmonary) infection	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>		
Coma Glasgow-Coma-Scale ≤ 8 without therapeutic coma/ sedatives	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>		
Acute myocardial infarction rise/ fall of cardiac markers + symptoms/ ECG changes/ /imaging of cardiac ischemia/sudden death	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>		
Acute renal failure Risk: increased Crea x1.5/ GFR decrease $> 25\%$ or urine output (UO) $< 0.5 \text{ ml/kg/h} \times 6 \text{ hr}$ Injury: increased Crea x2 or GFR decrease $> 50\%$ or UO $< 0.5 \text{ ml/kg/h} \times 12 \text{ hr}$ Failure: increase Crea x3 or GFR decrease $> 75\%$ or UO $< 0.3 \text{ ml/kg/h} \times 24 \text{ hr}$ or anuria $\times 12 \text{ hrs}$ Loss: complete loss of kidney function > 4 weeks	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes	
Disseminated intravascular coagulation according to DIC score > 5	R <input type="checkbox"/>	I <input type="checkbox"/>	F <input type="checkbox"/>	L <input type="checkbox"/>
Hepatic failure bilirubin $> 2 \text{ mg/dL}$ + elevation of ALT/AST + LDH x2 above normal values	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>		
Gastrointestinal failure 1 = enteral feeding with under 50% of calculated needs or no feeding 3 days after surgery 2 = food intolerance (FI) or intra-abdominal hypertension (IAH) 3 = FI and IAH 4 = abdominal compartment syndrome (ACS)	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes	
	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>

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6 Postoperative Visit Day 4

POSTOPERATIVE DAY 4 (last 24hrs period)

report events within this period or not stated otherwise

1 Recovery

Lost to follow up	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes	reason
New requirement of NIV	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes	CPAP <input type="checkbox"/> NPPV <input type="checkbox"/> duration [hrs] intensity [pressure level]: standard of care <input type="checkbox"/> treatment of resp. failure <input type="checkbox"/>
New requirement of invasive MV	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes	duration [hrs] indication resurgery <input type="checkbox"/> resp. failure <input type="checkbox"/> other <input type="checkbox"/>
ICU stay	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes	preop scheduled <input type="checkbox"/> unscheduled <input type="checkbox"/> indication:
Physiotherapy	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>		
Breathing exercises	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes	incentive spirometry yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>
Cumulated Ambulation Score (page 34) [0-6]:				
Impairment of wound healing	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes	superficial <input type="checkbox"/> deep <input type="checkbox"/>
Surgical wound infection	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes	superficial <input type="checkbox"/> deep <input type="checkbox"/> abscess <input type="checkbox"/> empyema <input type="checkbox"/> phlegmon <input type="checkbox"/>
Return of bowel function	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>		

2 Fluids/ Drugs

		cumulative dose		cumulative dose	
Transfusion [ml]	PRBC	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	_____	FFP	yes <input type="checkbox"/>
	FP24	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	_____	Fibrinogen [g]	yes <input type="checkbox"/>
	Cryoprecipitate	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	_____	PPSB [IU]	yes <input type="checkbox"/>
	Platelets	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	_____	other	yes <input type="checkbox"/>
				if other type:	
Antibiotics		yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes prophylaxis <input type="checkbox"/> therapy <input type="checkbox"/>	
Vasoactive drugs		yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes Dobutamine <input type="checkbox"/> Dopamine <input type="checkbox"/> Epinephrine <input type="checkbox"/> Norepinephrine <input type="checkbox"/> Phenylephrine <input type="checkbox"/> other <input type="checkbox"/>	
				if yes type	

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6 Postoperative Visit Day 4

3.1 Actual organ function – mandatory measurements (status at visit)

SpO₂ beach chair position + 10 min in room air possible? yes no if yes SpO₂ [%]:
if no SpO₂ [%]: and FiO₂ [%] (page 35):

RR [/min]

HR [/min]	ABP mean [mmHg]
Temperature [°C]	tympanic <input type="checkbox"/> axillary <input type="checkbox"/> inguinal <input type="checkbox"/> oral <input type="checkbox"/> rectal <input type="checkbox"/> other <input type="checkbox"/> if other specify:
Airway secretion	yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> if yes purulent <input type="checkbox"/> not purulent <input type="checkbox"/>
VAS dyspnea [1-10cm]	VAS thoracic pain [1-10cm]
VAS abdominal rest pain [1-10cm]	VAS abdominal incident pain [1-10cm]

3.2 Non-mandatory measurements

Spirometry		Laboratory tests	
FVC [L]	FVC[% predicted]	Hb	mmol/l <input type="checkbox"/> g/dl <input type="checkbox"/>
FEV ₁ [L/1sec]	FEV ₁ [% predicted]	WBC	GPt/L
		Platelets	GPt/L
Chest X-ray obtained	yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>	PT	sec
if yes		PTT	INR
infiltrates	yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>	Creatinine	mmol/l <input type="checkbox"/> mg/dl <input type="checkbox"/>
pleural effusion	yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>	BUN	mmol/l <input type="checkbox"/> mg/dl <input type="checkbox"/>
atelectasis	yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>	ALT	µmol/s*I <input type="checkbox"/> U/L <input type="checkbox"/>
pneumothorax	yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>	AST	µmol/s*I <input type="checkbox"/> U/L <input type="checkbox"/>
cardiopulmonary edema	yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>	Bilirubin	mmol/l <input type="checkbox"/> mg/dl <input type="checkbox"/>

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Case Report Form PROBESE trial

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4 Pulmonary complications (see also detailed definitions, page 36)

Aspiration pneumonitis resp. failure after inhalation of gastric contents	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	
Bronchospasm newly expiratory wheezing treated with bronchodilators	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	
Mild respiratory failure $\text{SpO}_2 < 90\%$ or $\text{PaO}_2 < 60 \text{ mmHg}$ for 10min in room air, responding to oxygen $\leq 2 \text{ l/min}$	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	
Moderate respiratory failure $\text{SpO}_2 < 90\%$ or $\text{PaO}_2 < 60 \text{ mmHg}$ for 10min in room air, responding to oxygen $> 2 \text{ l/min}$	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	
Severe respiratory failure need for non-invasive or invasive mechanical ventilation	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	
ARDS according to Berlin definition	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes
	mild <input type="checkbox"/>	moderate <input type="checkbox"/>	severe <input type="checkbox"/>
Pulmonary infection new/ progressive infiltrates + 2: antibiotics, fever, leukocytosis/ leucopenia and/or purulent secretions	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	no CXR <input type="checkbox"/>
Atelectasis lung opacification with shift of surrounding tissue/ organ towards the affected area	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	no CXR <input type="checkbox"/>
Cardiopulmonary edema clinical signs of congestion + interstitial infiltrates/ increased vascular markings on chest X-ray	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	no CXR <input type="checkbox"/>
Pleural effusion blunting of costophrenic angle (standing)/ hazy opacity in one hemithorax (supine) on chest X-ray	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	no CXR <input type="checkbox"/>
Pneumothorax free air in the pleural space on chest X-ray/ ultrasonic imaging	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	no CXR <input type="checkbox"/>
New pulmonary infiltrates monolateral/ bilateral infiltrates without other clinical signs	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	no CXR <input type="checkbox"/>

5 Extrapulmonary complications (see also detailed definitions, page 37)

SIRS ≥ 2 findings: Temp $< 36^{\circ}\text{C}$ or $> 38^{\circ}\text{C}$; HR $> 90 \text{ bpm}$, RR $> 20 \text{ bpm}$; WBC < 4.000 or $> 12.000/\mu\text{l}$	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>		
Sepsis SIRS in response to a confirmed infective process	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>		
Severe Sepsis Sepsis with organ dysfunction, hypoperfusion or hypotension	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>		
Septic shock Sepsis with refractory hypoperfusion or hypotension despite adequate fluid resuscitation	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>		
Extrapulmonary infection wound infection + any other (extrapulmonary) infection	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>		
Coma Glasgow-Coma-Scale ≤ 8 without therapeutic coma/ sedatives	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>		
Acute myocardial infarction rise/ fall of cardiac markers + symptoms/ ECG changes/ /imaging of cardiac ischemia/sudden death	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>		
Acute renal failure Risk: increased Crea x1.5/ GFR decrease $> 25\%$ or urine output (UO) $< 0.5 \text{ ml/kg/h} \times 6 \text{ hr}$ Injury: increased Crea x2 or GFR decrease $> 50\%$ or UO $< 0.5 \text{ ml/kg/h} \times 12 \text{ hr}$ Failure: increase Crea x3 or GFR decrease $> 75\%$ or UO $< 0.3 \text{ ml/kg/h} \times 24 \text{ hr}$ or anuria $\times 12 \text{ hrs}$ Loss: complete loss of kidney function > 4 weeks	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes	
Disseminated intravascular coagulation according to DIC score > 5	R <input type="checkbox"/>	I <input type="checkbox"/>	F <input type="checkbox"/>	L <input type="checkbox"/>
Hepatic failure bilirubin $> 2 \text{ mg/dL}$ + elevation of ALT/AST + LDH x2 above normal values	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>		
Gastrointestinal failure 1 = enteral feeding with under 50% of calculated needs or no feeding 3 days after surgery 2 = food intolerance (FI) or intra-abdominal hypertension (IAH) 3 = FI and IAH 4 = abdominal compartment syndrome (ACS)	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes	
	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>

Investigator _____ Signature _____

Case Report Form PROBESE trial

Version 2.1, 9.9.2014

Case ID | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____
center patient

The PROBESE Randomized Controlled Trial

7 Postoperative Visit Day 5

POSTOPERATIVE DAY 5 (last 24hrs period)

report events within this period of not stated otherwise

1 Recovery

Lost to follow up	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes	reason
New requirement of NIV	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes	CPAP <input type="checkbox"/> NPPV <input type="checkbox"/> duration [hrs] intensity [pressure level]: standard of care <input type="checkbox"/> treatment of resp. failure <input type="checkbox"/>
New requirement of invasive MV	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes	duration [hrs] indication resurgery <input type="checkbox"/> resp. failure <input type="checkbox"/> other <input type="checkbox"/>
ICU stay	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes	preop scheduled <input type="checkbox"/> unscheduled <input type="checkbox"/> indication:
Physiotherapy	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>		
Breathing exercises	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes	incentive spirometry yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>
Cumulated Ambulation Score (page 34) [0-6]:				
Impairment of wound healing	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes	superficial <input type="checkbox"/> deep <input type="checkbox"/>
Surgical wound infection	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes	superficial <input type="checkbox"/> deep <input type="checkbox"/> if yes abscess <input type="checkbox"/> empyema <input type="checkbox"/> phlegmon <input type="checkbox"/>
Return of bowel function	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>		

2 Fluids/ Drugs

		<i>cumulative dose</i>			<i>cumulative dose</i>
Transfusion [ml]	PRBC	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	_____	FFP	yes <input type="checkbox"/>
	FP24	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	_____	Fibrinogen [g]	yes <input type="checkbox"/>
	Cryoprecipitate	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	_____	PPSB [IU]	yes <input type="checkbox"/>
	Platelets	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	_____	other	yes <input type="checkbox"/>
				if other type:	
Antibiotics		yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes prophylaxis <input type="checkbox"/> therapy <input type="checkbox"/>	
Vasoactive drugs		yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes Dobutamine <input type="checkbox"/> Dopamine <input type="checkbox"/> Epinephrine <input type="checkbox"/> Norepinephrine <input type="checkbox"/> Phenylephrine <input type="checkbox"/> other <input type="checkbox"/>	
				if yes type	

Investigator _____ Signature _____

Case Report Form PROBESE trial

Version 2.1, 9.9.2014

Case ID | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____
center patient

The PROBESE Randomized Controlled Trial

7 Postoperative Visit Day 5

3.1 Actual organ function – mandatory measurements (status at visit)

SpO₂ beach chair position + 10 min in room air possible? yes no if yes SpO₂ [%]: _____
if no SpO₂ [%]: _____ and FiO₂ [%] (page 35): _____

RR [/min]

HR [/min]	ABP mean [mmHg]
-----------	-----------------

Temperature [°C]	tympanic <input type="checkbox"/> axillary <input type="checkbox"/> inguinal <input type="checkbox"/> oral <input type="checkbox"/> rectal <input type="checkbox"/> other <input type="checkbox"/> if other specify: _____
------------------	---

Airway secretion	yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> if yes purulent <input type="checkbox"/> not purulent <input type="checkbox"/>
------------------	---

VAS dyspnea [1-10cm]	VAS thoracic pain [1-10cm]
----------------------	----------------------------

VAS abdominal rest pain [1-10cm]	VAS abdominal incident pain [1-10cm]
----------------------------------	--------------------------------------

3.2 Non-mandatory measurements

Spirometry		Laboratory tests		
FVC [L]	FVC[% predicted]	Hb	mmol/l <input type="checkbox"/>	g/dl <input type="checkbox"/>
FEV ₁ [L/1sec]	FEV ₁ [% predicted]	WBC	GPt/L	
		Platelets	GPt/L	
Chest X-ray obtained	yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>	PT	sec	
if yes		PTT	INR	
infiltrates	yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>	Creatinine	mmol/l <input type="checkbox"/>	mg/dl <input type="checkbox"/>
pleural effusion	yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>	BUN	mmol/l <input type="checkbox"/>	mg/dl <input type="checkbox"/>
atelectasis	yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>	ALT	µmol/s*I <input type="checkbox"/>	U/L <input type="checkbox"/>
pneumothorax	yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>	AST	µmol/s*I <input type="checkbox"/>	U/L <input type="checkbox"/>
cardiopulmonary edema	yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>	Bilirubin	mmol/l <input type="checkbox"/>	mg/dl <input type="checkbox"/>

Investigator _____ Signature _____

Case Report Form PROBESE trial

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4 Pulmonary complications (see also detailed definitions, page 36)

Aspiration pneumonitis resp. failure after inhalation of gastric contents	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	
Bronchospasm newly expiratory wheezing treated with bronchodilators	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	
Mild respiratory failure $\text{SpO}_2 < 90\%$ or $\text{PaO}_2 < 60 \text{ mmHg}$ for 10min in room air, responding to oxygen $\leq 2 \text{ l/min}$	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	
Moderate respiratory failure $\text{SpO}_2 < 90\%$ or $\text{PaO}_2 < 60 \text{ mmHg}$ for 10min in room air, responding to oxygen $> 2 \text{ l/min}$	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	
Severe respiratory failure need for non-invasive or invasive mechanical ventilation	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	
ARDS according to Berlin definition	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes
	mild <input type="checkbox"/>	moderate <input type="checkbox"/>	severe <input type="checkbox"/>
Pulmonary infection new/ progressive infiltrates + 2: antibiotics, fever, leukocytosis/ leucopenia and/or purulent secretions	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	no CXR <input type="checkbox"/>
Atelectasis lung opacification with shift of surrounding tissue/ organ towards the affected area	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	no CXR <input type="checkbox"/>
Cardiopulmonary edema clinical signs of congestion + interstitial infiltrates/ increased vascular markings on chest X-ray	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	no CXR <input type="checkbox"/>
Pleural effusion blunting of costophrenic angle (standing)/ hazy opacity in one hemithorax (supine) on chest X-ray	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	no CXR <input type="checkbox"/>
Pneumothorax free air in the pleural space on chest X-ray/ ultrasonic imaging	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	no CXR <input type="checkbox"/>
New pulmonary infiltrates monolateral/ bilateral infiltrates without other clinical signs	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	no CXR <input type="checkbox"/>

5 Extrapulmonary complications (see also detailed definitions, page 37)

SIRS ≥ 2 findings: Temp $< 36^{\circ}\text{C}$ or $> 38^{\circ}\text{C}$; HR $> 90 \text{ bpm}$, RR $> 20 \text{ bpm}$; WBC < 4.000 or $> 12.000/\mu\text{l}$	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>		
Sepsis SIRS in response to a confirmed infective process	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>		
Severe Sepsis Sepsis with organ dysfunction, hypoperfusion or hypotension	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>		
Septic shock Sepsis with refractory hypoperfusion or hypotension despite adequate fluid resuscitation	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>		
Extrapulmonary infection wound infection + any other (extrapulmonary) infection	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>		
Coma Glasgow-Coma-Scale ≤ 8 without therapeutic coma/ sedatives	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>		
Acute myocardial infarction rise/ fall of cardiac markers + symptoms/ ECG changes/ /imaging of cardiac ischemia/sudden death	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>		
Acute renal failure Risk: increased Crea x1.5/ GFR decrease $> 25\%$ or urine output (UO) $< 0.5 \text{ ml/kg/h} \times 6 \text{ hr}$ Injury: increased Crea x2 or GFR decrease $> 50\%$ or UO $< 0.5 \text{ ml/kg/h} \times 12 \text{ hr}$ Failure: increase Crea x3 or GFR decrease $> 75\%$ or UO $< 0.3 \text{ ml/kg/h} \times 24 \text{ hr}$ or anuria $\times 12 \text{ hrs}$ Loss: complete loss of kidney function > 4 weeks	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes	
Disseminated intravascular coagulation according to DIC score > 5	R <input type="checkbox"/>	I <input type="checkbox"/>	F <input type="checkbox"/>	L <input type="checkbox"/>
Hepatic failure bilirubin $> 2 \text{ mg/dL}$ + elevation of ALT/AST + LDH x2 above normal values	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>		
Gastrointestinal failure 1 = enteral feeding with under 50% of calculated needs or no feeding 3 days after surgery 2 = food intolerance (FI) or intra-abdominal hypertension (IAH) 3 = FI and IAH 4 = abdominal compartment syndrome (ACS)	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes	
	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>

Investigator _____ Signature _____

Case Report Form PROBESE trial

Version 2.1, 9.9.2014

Case ID | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____
center patient

The PROBESE Randomized Controlled Trial

8 Discharge/Day90

DISCHARGE (period from last visit to discharge) + POSTOPERATIVE DAY 90

report events within this period of not stated otherwise

1 Recovery

Lost to follow up	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes	reason
Date of discharge	/	/ 20	Postop day of discharge [1-90]	
Hospital free days on day 90				
New requirement of NIV	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes	CPAP <input type="checkbox"/> NPPV <input type="checkbox"/> duration [hrs] intensity [pressure level]: standard of care <input type="checkbox"/> treatment of resp. failure <input type="checkbox"/>
New requirement of invasive MV	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes	duration [hrs] indication resurgery <input type="checkbox"/> resp. failure <input type="checkbox"/> other <input type="checkbox"/>
ICU stay	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes	preop scheduled <input type="checkbox"/> unscheduled <input type="checkbox"/> indication:
Cumulated Ambulation Score (actual state, page 34) [0-6]:				
Impairment of wound healing	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes	superficial <input type="checkbox"/> deep <input type="checkbox"/>
Surgical wound infection	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes	superficial <input type="checkbox"/> deep <input type="checkbox"/> if yes abscess <input type="checkbox"/> empyema <input type="checkbox"/> phlegmon <input type="checkbox"/>
Antibiotics	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes	prophylaxis <input type="checkbox"/> therapy <input type="checkbox"/>

Investigator _____ Signature _____

Case Report Form PROBESE study
Version 1.1, Sep. 2013, Thomas Bluth

Case ID | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____
center patient

The PROBESE Randomized Controlled Trial

8 Discharge/Day90

2.1 Actual organ function – mandatory measurements (status at visit)

SpO₂ beach chair position + 10 min in room air possible? yes no if yes SpO₂ [%]:
if no SpO₂ [%]: and FiO₂ [%] (page 35):

RR [/min]

HR [/min]	ABP mean [mmHg]
Temperature [°C]	tympanic <input type="checkbox"/> axillary <input type="checkbox"/> inguinal <input type="checkbox"/> oral <input type="checkbox"/> rectal <input type="checkbox"/> other <input type="checkbox"/> if other specify:
Airway secretion	yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> if yes purulent <input type="checkbox"/> not purulent <input type="checkbox"/>
VAS dyspnea [1-10cm]	VAS thoracic pain [1-10cm]
VAS abdominal rest pain [1-10cm]	VAS abdominal incident pain [1-10cm]

2.2 Non-mandatory measurements

Spirometry		Laboratory tests	
FVC [L]	FVC[% predicted]	Hb	mmol/l <input type="checkbox"/> g/dl <input type="checkbox"/>
FEV ₁ [L/1sec]	FEV ₁ [% predicted]	WBC	GPt/L
		Platelets	GPt/L
Chest X-ray obtained	yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>	PT	sec
if yes		PTT	INR
infiltrates	yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>	Creatinine	mmol/l <input type="checkbox"/> mg/dl <input type="checkbox"/>
pleural effusion	yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>	BUN	mmol/l <input type="checkbox"/> mg/dl <input type="checkbox"/>
atelectasis	yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>	ALT	µmol/s*I <input type="checkbox"/> U/L <input type="checkbox"/>
pneumothorax	yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>	AST	µmol/s*I <input type="checkbox"/> U/L <input type="checkbox"/>
cardiopulmonary edema	yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>	Bilirubin	mmol/l <input type="checkbox"/> mg/dl <input type="checkbox"/>

Investigator _____ Signature _____

Case Report Form PROBESE study
Version 1.1, Sep. 2013, Thomas Bluth

3 Pulmonary complications (see also detailed definitions, page 36)

Aspiration pneumonitis resp. failure after inhalation of gastric contents	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	
Bronchospasm newly expiratory wheezing treated with bronchodilators	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	
Mild respiratory failure $\text{SpO}_2 < 90\%$ or $\text{PaO}_2 < 60 \text{ mmHg}$ for 10min in room air, responding to oxygen $\leq 2 \text{ l/min}$	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	
Moderate respiratory failure $\text{SpO}_2 < 90\%$ or $\text{PaO}_2 < 60 \text{ mmHg}$ for 10min in room air, responding to oxygen $> 2 \text{ l/min}$	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	
Severe respiratory failure need for non-invasive or invasive mechanical ventilation	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	
ARDS according to Berlin definition	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes
	mild <input type="checkbox"/>	moderate <input type="checkbox"/>	severe <input type="checkbox"/>
Pulmonary infection new/ progressive infiltrates + 2: antibiotics, fever, leukocytosis/ leucopenia and/or purulent secretions	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	no CXR <input type="checkbox"/>
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Cardiopulmonary edema clinical signs of congestion + interstitial infiltrates/ increased vascular markings on chest X-ray	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	no CXR <input type="checkbox"/>
Pleural effusion blunting of costophrenic angle (standing)/ hazy opacity in one hemithorax (supine) on chest X-ray	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	no CXR <input type="checkbox"/>
Pneumothorax free air in the pleural space on chest X-ray/ ultrasonic imaging	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	no CXR <input type="checkbox"/>
New pulmonary infiltrates monolateral/ bilateral infiltrates without other clinical signs	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	no CXR <input type="checkbox"/>

4 Extrapulmonary complications (see also detailed definitions, page 37)

SIRS ≥ 2 findings: Temp $< 36^{\circ}\text{C}$ or $> 38^{\circ}\text{C}$; HR $> 90 \text{ bpm}$, RR $> 20 \text{ bpm}$; WBC < 4.000 or $> 12.000/\mu\text{l}$	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>		
Sepsis SIRS in response to a confirmed infective process	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>		
Severe Sepsis Sepsis with organ dysfunction, hypoperfusion or hypotension	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>		
Septic shock Sepsis with refractory hypoperfusion or hypotension despite adequate fluid resuscitation	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>		
Extrapulmonary infection wound infection + any other (extrapulmonary) infection	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>		
Coma Glasgow-Coma-Scale ≤ 8 without therapeutic coma/ sedatives	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>		
Acute myocardial infarction rise/ fall of cardiac markers + symptoms/ ECG changes/ /imaging of cardiac ischemia/sudden death	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>		
Acute renal failure Risk: increased Crea x1.5/ GFR decrease $> 25\%$ or urine output (UO) $< 0.5 \text{ ml/kg/h} \times 6 \text{ hr}$ Injury: increased Crea x2 or GFR decrease $> 50\%$ or UO $< 0.5 \text{ ml/kg/h} \times 12 \text{ hr}$ Failure: increase Crea x3 or GFR decrease $> 75\%$ or UO $< 0.3 \text{ ml/kg/h} \times 24 \text{ hr}$ or anuria $\times 12 \text{ hrs}$ Loss: complete loss of kidney function > 4 weeks	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes	
Disseminated intravascular coagulation according to DIC score > 5	R <input type="checkbox"/>	I <input type="checkbox"/>	F <input type="checkbox"/>	L <input type="checkbox"/>
Hepatic failure bilirubin $> 2 \text{ mg/dL}$ + elevation of ALT/AST + LDH x2 above normal values	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>		
Gastrointestinal failure 1 = enteral feeding with under 50% of calculated needs or no feeding 3 days after surgery 2 = food intolerance (FI) or intra-abdominal hypertension (IAH) 3 = FI and IAH 4 = abdominal compartment syndrome (ACS)	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>	if yes	
	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>

Investigator _____ Signature _____

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Version 1.1, Sep. 2013, Thomas Bluth

DEFINITIONS and SCORES**1 Waist-Hip-Ratio measurement according to WHO protocol**

Waist circumference should be measured at the midpoint between the lower margin of the least palpable rib and the top of the iliac crest, using a stretch - resistant tape that provides a constant 100 g tension. Hip circumference should be measured around the widest portion of the buttocks, with the tape parallel to the floor.

For both measurements, the subject should stand with feet close together, arms at the side and body weight evenly distributed, and should wear little clothing. The subject should be relaxed, and the measurements should be taken at the end of a normal expiration. Each measurement should be repeated twice; if the measurements are within 1 cm of one another, the average should be calculated. If the difference between the two measurements exceeds 1 cm, the two measurements should be repeated

(WHO. Waist Circumference and Waist–Hip Ratio: Report of a WHO Expert Consultation. Geneva, World Health Organization (WHO), 2008)

2 STOP-BANG Score

1. Snoring	Do you snore loudly (loud enough to be heard through closed doors)?	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>
2. Tired	Do you often feel tired, fatigued, or sleepy during daytime?	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>
3. Observed	Has anyone observed you stop breathing during your sleep?	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>
4. Blood pressure	Do you have or are you being treated for high blood pressure?	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>
5. BMI	BMI more than 35 kg m ⁻² ?	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>
6. Age:	Age over 50 years old?	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>
7. Neck circumference	Neck circumference >40 cm?	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>
8. Gender	Male?	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>
Total score	Yes to _____ questions		

3 Cumulated Ambulation Score (CAS)

The patient is assessed on the following functions:

	Able to perform function independently	Only able to perform function with assistance from one or two people	Unable to perform function despite assistance from two people
Transfer from supine-to-sitting-to-supine	2	1	0
Transfer from sitting-to-standing-to-sitting (from armchair)	2	1	0
Walking (with appropriate walking aid)	2	1	0

Total Score [Sum of all values on a given day]: _____

9 Definitions**4 Converting oxygen therapy from O₂ to FiO₂**

Method	O ₂ flow (l/min)	Estimated FiO ₂ (%)
Nasal cannula	1	24
	2	28
	3	32
	4	35
	5	40
	6	44
Nasopharyngeal catheter	4	40
	5	50
	6	60
Face mask	5	40
	6-7	50
	7-8	60
Face mask with reservoir	6	60
	7	70
	8	80
	9	90
	10	95

9 Definitions**6 DEFINITIONS of pulmonary post-operative complications**

- Aspiration pneumonitis:
Defined as respiratory failure after the inhalation of regurgitated gastric contents
- Bronchospasm:
Defined as newly detected expiratory wheezing treated with bronchodilators
- Mild respiratory failure:
 $\text{PaO}_2 < 60 \text{ mmHg}$ or $\text{SpO}_2 < 90\%$ in room air during at least 10 min air *but responding* to supplemental oxygen (excluding hypoventilation)
- Moderate respiratory failure:
 $\text{PaO}_2 < 60 \text{ mmHg}$ or $\text{SpO}_2 < 90\%$ *despite* supplemental oxygen (excluding hypoventilation)
- Severe respiratory failure:
Need for non-invasive or invasive mechanical ventilation (excluding hypoventilation)
- ARDS:
Mild, moderate or severe according to the Berlin definition:

Time	Within one week of a known clinical insult, or new/worsening respiratory symptoms		
Chest imaging*	Bilateral opacities not fully explained by effusions, lobar/lung collapse or nodules		
Origin of edema	Respiratory failure not fully explained by cardiac failure or fluid overload; need objective assessment to exclude hydrostatic edema if no risk factor present (e.g., echocardiography)		
	Mild	Moderate	Severe
Oxygenation**	$200 < \text{PaO}_2 / \text{FiO}_2 < 300$ $\text{PEEP or CPAP} \geq 5 \text{ cmH}_2\text{O}^{***}$	$100 < \text{PaO}_2 / \text{FiO}_2 < 200$ $\text{PEEP} \geq 5 \text{ cmH}_2\text{O}$	$\text{PaO}_2 / \text{FiO}_2 \leq 100$ $\text{PEEP} \geq 5 \text{ cmH}_2\text{O}$

ARDS: acute respiratory distress syndrome; PaO₂: partial pressure of arterial oxygen; FiO₂: inspired fraction of oxygen; PEEP: positive end-expiratory pressure; CPAP: continuous positive airway pressure

*: chest X-ray or CT scan

**: if altitude higher than 1,000 meters, correction factor should be made as follows: $\text{PaO}_2 / \text{FiO}_2 \times 9$ (barometric pressure/760)

***: this may be delivered non-invasively in the mild ARDS group

- Pulmonary infection:
Defined as new or progressive radiographic infiltrate plus at least two of the following: antibiotic treatment, tympanic temperature $> 38^\circ\text{C}$, leukocytosis or leucopenia (WBC count $< 4,000\text{cells/mm}^3$ or $> 12,000\text{cells/mm}^3$) and/or purulent secretions

9 Definitions

- Atelectasis:
Suggested by lung opacification with shift of the mediastinum, hilum, or hemidiaphragm towards the affected area, and compensatory overinflation in the adjacent nonatelectatic lung
- Cardiopulmonary edema:
Defined as clinical signs of congestion, including dyspnea, edema, rales and jugular venous distention, with the chest X-ray demonstrating increase in vascular markings and diffuse alveolar interstitial infiltrates
- Pleural effusion:
Chest X-ray demonstrating blunting of the costophrenic angle, loss of the sharp silhouette of the ipsilateral hemidiaphragm in upright position, evidence of displacement of adjacent anatomical structures, or (in supine position) a hazy opacity in one hemithorax with preserved vascular shadows
- Pneumothorax:
Defined as air in the pleural space with no vascular bed surrounding the visceral pleura
- New pulmonary infiltrates:
Chest X-ray demonstrating new monolateral or bilateral infiltrate without other clinical signs

7 DEFINITIONS of extra-pulmonary post-operative complications

- Systemic inflammatory response syndrome (SIRS):
Presence of two or more of the following findings: Body temperature $< 36^{\circ}\text{C}$ or $> 38^{\circ}\text{C}$ – Heart rate > 90 beats per minute – Respiratory rate > 20 breaths per minute or, on blood gas, a $\text{PaCO}_2 < 32 \text{ mmHg (4.3 kPa)}$ – WBC count $< 4,000 \text{ cells/mm}^3$ or $> 12,000 \text{ cells/mm}^3$ or $> 10\%$ band forms
- Sepsis:
SIRS in response to a confirmed infectious process; infection can be suspected or proven (by culture, stain, or polymerase chain reaction (PCR)), or a clinical syndrome pathognomonic for infection. Specific evidence for infection includes WBCs in normally sterile fluid (such as urine or cerebrospinal fluid (CSF), evidence of a perforated viscera (free air on abdominal x-ray or CT scan, signs of acute peritonitis), abnormal chest x-ray (CXR) consistent with pneumonia (with focal opacification), or petechiae, purpura, or purpura fulminans
- Severe sepsis:
Sepsis with organ dysfunction, hypoperfusion, or hypotension
- Septic shock:
Sepsis with refractory arterial hypotension or hypoperfusion abnormalities in spite of adequate fluid resuscitation; signs of systemic hypoperfusion may be either end-organ dysfunction or serum lactate greater than 4 mmol/dL. Other signs include oliguria and altered mental status. Patients are defined as having septic shock if they have sepsis plus hypotension after aggressive fluid resuscitation, typically upwards of 6 liters or 40 ml/kg of crystalloid
- Extra-pulmonary infection:
Wound infection + any other infection

9 Definitions

- Coma:
Glasgow Coma Score ≤ 8 in the absence of therapeutic coma or sedation
- Acute myocardial infarction:
Detection of rise and/or fall of cardiac markers (preferably troponin) with at least one value above the 99th percentile of the upper reference limit, together with: symptoms of ischemia, ECG changes indicative of new ischemia, development of pathological Q-waves, or imaging evidence of new loss of viable myocardium or new regional wall motion abnormality Or: sudden unexpected cardiac death, involving cardiac arrest with symptoms suggestive of cardiac ischemia (but death occurring before the appearance of cardiac markers in blood)
- Acute renal failure:
Renal failure documented as follows: Risk: increased creatinine $\times 1.5$ or GFR decrease $> 25\%$ or urine output (UO) $< 0.5 \text{ ml/kg/h} \times 6 \text{ hr}$ – Injury: increased creatinine $\times 2$ or GFR decrease $> 50\%$ or UO $< 0.5 \text{ ml/kg/h} \times 12 \text{ hr}$ – Failure: increase creatinine $\times 3$ or GFR decrease $> 75\%$ or UO $< 0.3 \text{ ml/kg/h} \times 24 \text{ hr}$ or anuria $\times 12 \text{ hrs}$ – Loss: persistent ARF = complete loss of kidney function > 4 weeks
- Disseminated intravascular coagulation:
DIC score documented as follows: Platelet count < 50 (2 points), < 100 (1 point), or ≥ 100 (0 points) – D-dimer $> 4 \mu\text{g/ml}$ (2 points), $> 0.39 \mu\text{g/ml}$ (1 point) or $\leq 0.39 \mu\text{g/ml}$ (0 points) – prothrombin time > 20.5 seconds (2 points), > 17.5 seconds (1 point) or ≤ 17.5 seconds (0 points); if ≥ 5 points: overt DIC
- Hepatic failure:
Serum bilirubin level $> 2 \text{ mg/dL}$ with elevation of the transaminase and lactic dehydrogenase levels above twice normal values
- Gastro–intestinal failure:
Gastro–intestinal bleeding
Gastro–intestinal failure (GIF) score documented as follows: 0 = normal gastrointestinal function; 1 = enteral feeding with under 50% of calculated needs or no feeding 3 days after abdominal surgery; 2 = food intolerance (FI) or intra–abdominal hypertension (IAH); 3 = FI and IAH; and 4 = abdominal compartment syndrome (ACS)

The PROBESE Randomized Controlled Trial

A Postoperative adverse events

Adverse events (AE) / severe adverse events (SAE)

Any adverse events yes no if yes specify according to table:

Event (details, including treatment)	Serious	Intervention	Recovery	Outcome
		unrelated <input type="checkbox"/>	mild <input type="checkbox"/>	resolved - no sequelae <input type="checkbox"/>
	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	possible <input type="checkbox"/>	moderate <input type="checkbox"/>	resolved - sequelae <input type="checkbox"/>
	no <input type="checkbox"/>	probable <input type="checkbox"/>	severe <input type="checkbox"/>	unresolved <input type="checkbox"/>
		unassessable <input type="checkbox"/>	unassessable <input type="checkbox"/>	death <input type="checkbox"/>
				unknown <input type="checkbox"/>
		unrelated <input type="checkbox"/>	mild <input type="checkbox"/>	resolved - no sequelae <input type="checkbox"/>
	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	possible <input type="checkbox"/>	moderate <input type="checkbox"/>	resolved - sequelae <input type="checkbox"/>
	no <input type="checkbox"/>	probable <input type="checkbox"/>	severe <input type="checkbox"/>	unresolved <input type="checkbox"/>
		unassessable <input type="checkbox"/>	unassessable <input type="checkbox"/>	death <input type="checkbox"/>
				unknown <input type="checkbox"/>
		unrelated <input type="checkbox"/>	mild <input type="checkbox"/>	resolved - no sequelae <input type="checkbox"/>
	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	possible <input type="checkbox"/>	moderate <input type="checkbox"/>	resolved - sequelae <input type="checkbox"/>
	no <input type="checkbox"/>	probable <input type="checkbox"/>	severe <input type="checkbox"/>	unresolved <input type="checkbox"/>
		unassessable <input type="checkbox"/>	unassessable <input type="checkbox"/>	death <input type="checkbox"/>
				unknown <input type="checkbox"/>
		unrelated <input type="checkbox"/>	mild <input type="checkbox"/>	resolved - no sequelae <input type="checkbox"/>
	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	possible <input type="checkbox"/>	moderate <input type="checkbox"/>	resolved - sequelae <input type="checkbox"/>
	no <input type="checkbox"/>	probable <input type="checkbox"/>	severe <input type="checkbox"/>	unresolved <input type="checkbox"/>
		unassessable <input type="checkbox"/>	unassessable <input type="checkbox"/>	death <input type="checkbox"/>
				unknown <input type="checkbox"/>

Check-List pour les formulaires d'information et de consentement

Selon les Bonnes Pratiques d'Etudes Cliniques, l'information donnée aux participants, ainsi que le formulaire de consentement d'une étude doivent comporter un certain nombre d'éléments.

Nous vous prions de **numéroter les lignes de vos formulaires d'information et de consentement** (Word: Fichier/Mise en page/Disposition/Ajouter la numérotation des lignes/Numérotation continue), puis de **compléter le tableau ci-dessus**.

Si les circonstances particulières de votre essai font qu'un des éléments n'est pas approprié, nous vous prions de l'expliquer brièvement.

La communauté de travail des comités d'éthique suisses fournit des modèles pour faciliter la rédaction (voir http://www.swissethics.ch/templates_f.html)

	Mentionné à la ligne	ou non applicable (NA)
Généralités		
N° et/ou date de version du document	pied de page	<input type="checkbox"/> NA
Titre de l'essai clinique (avec le cas échéant, la traduction en français)	51	<input type="checkbox"/> NA
Identification du promoteur (ou « organisé par »)	59	<input type="checkbox"/> NA
Identification du service (lieu de l'étude) /logo HUG	tête de page	<input type="checkbox"/> NA
Résumé (max 3000 signes) si plus que 4 pages	30	<input type="checkbox"/> NA
Formule de Politesse « Madame, Monsieur », et texte adressé au participant	4	<input type="checkbox"/> NA
1. Sélection des participants		
Raison de la sélection	63	<input type="checkbox"/> NA
2. Objet de la recherche		
But de l'étude / spécifier qu'il s'agit d'une recherche	76	<input type="checkbox"/> NA
3. Informations générales sur la recherche		
Etendue de l'étude (nbre de centres, nationale ...), durée de l'étude	124	<input type="checkbox"/> NA
Description du produit, autorisations (ou certifications) en Suisse et/ou ailleurs		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA
Design étude (Insu, randomisation, nombre de groupes, placebo, → probabilité de tomber dans 1 groupe, ...)	144	<input type="checkbox"/> NA
Nombre participants ☐ aux HUG ☐ au total	130	<input type="checkbox"/> NA
Etude conforme législation Suisse – recommandations ICH- approuvée par CEREH		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA
4. Caractère volontaire de la participation		
Possibilité de refuser sans conséquences sur prise en charge patient	178	<input type="checkbox"/> NA
Retrait possible à tout moment également sans conséquence	180	<input type="checkbox"/> NA
Si révocation devenir des échantillons et dernier examen médical prévu	183	<input type="checkbox"/> NA
5. Déroulement de l'essai		
Lieu, nombre, durée des visites et durée de l'étude pour le participant	166	<input type="checkbox"/> NA
Posologie, indication, voie administration du produit	117	<input type="checkbox"/> NA
Listes des examens invasifs ou non / Nature et fréquence	166	<input type="checkbox"/> NA
Distinction entre traitement ou prise en charge habituel(le) / étude	218	<input type="checkbox"/> NA
Grossesse et contraception participant et/ou partenaire	67	<input type="checkbox"/> NA
6. Obligations du participant à l'étude		
Respect des instructions médicales (RDV, boîtes vides à rapporter par ex)	190	<input type="checkbox"/> NA
Signaler à l'investigateur év. indésirables et les nouveaux symptômes		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA
Information traitement concomitant		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA

7. Méthodes alternatives de traitement		
Autres traitements possibles		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA
8. Avantages pour les participants		
Bénéfice ou absence de bénéfice	203	<input type="checkbox"/> NA
Bénéfice pour les futurs patients / la société	200	<input type="checkbox"/> NA
9. Risques et désagréments		
Effets indésirables/désagréments prévisibles liés à l'étude	208	<input type="checkbox"/> NA
Risques pour fœtus/embryon /nourrisson		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA
Possibilités de risques inconnus		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA
10. Nouvelles découvertes		
Information de nouvelles connaissances	227	<input type="checkbox"/> NA
Découvertes fortuites pour le sujet		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA
Résultats analyses génétiques à communiquer aux participants ou non		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA
11. Confidentialité des données		
Méthode d'anonymisation	237	<input type="checkbox"/> NA
Accès aux spécialistes compétents (CE, audit, monitoring etc ...)	240	<input type="checkbox"/> NA
Conservation des échantillons biologiques (durée, lieu...)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA
Protection des données si envoi à l'étranger des données /des échantillons	238	<input type="checkbox"/> NA
Publication des résultats anonymes	250	<input type="checkbox"/> NA
12. Frais		
Pas de frais supplémentaires pour le patient, ni pour la caisse maladie	276	<input type="checkbox"/> NA
13. Défraiement des participants		
Modalités du paiement	256	<input type="checkbox"/> NA
Remboursement des déplacements		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA
14. Interruption involontaire de l'essai		
Possibilité par le médecin d'interrompre l'essai en précisant le motif	218	<input type="checkbox"/> NA
15. Couverture des dommages		
Assurance – Nom/lieu/souscrite par qui - Démarches par investigateur	258	<input type="checkbox"/> NA
16. Coordonnées médecins à contacter		
Numéro complet direct (autre que le standard ou secrétariat du service)	279	<input type="checkbox"/> NA
17. Formulaire de Consentement		
Titre de l'étude identique au protocole	342	<input type="checkbox"/> NA
N° et/ou date de version	pied de page	<input type="checkbox"/> NA
Format AGEK (nom, date de naissance, numéro de patient etc...)	342	<input type="checkbox"/> NA
Information écrite et orale	344	<input type="checkbox"/> NA
Référence à l'information patient avec date et/ou n° de version	350	<input type="checkbox"/> NA
Temps de réflexion	359	<input type="checkbox"/> NA
Assurance	361	<input type="checkbox"/> NA
Accès au dossier médical par spécialistes (promoteur, autorités et CE)	365	<input type="checkbox"/> NA
Participation volontaire/droit rétractation	355	<input type="checkbox"/> NA
Obligations du participant	370	<input type="checkbox"/> NA
"Je consens"	372	<input type="checkbox"/> NA
Espace à prévoir pour noms + signatures + date pour patient et investigateur	372, 380	<input type="checkbox"/> NA

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2 FEUILLE D'INFORMATION AUX PATIENTS

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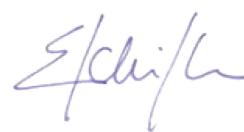
4 Madame, Monsieur,

5 En tant que médecins investigateurs de l'étude PROBESE aux Hôpitaux Universitaires de
6 Genève (HUG), nous vous transmettons les informations utiles à la bonne compréhension de
7 l'étude PROBESE. La première partie du document comprend une information résumée
8 (information courte), suivie d'une information plus détaillée (information longue). A la fin du
9 document, vous trouverez la déclaration de consentement.

10 N'hésitez pas à nous contacter en cas de questions.



11 Dr Lukas Kreienbühl



12 PD, Dr Eduardo Schiffer

13

14 Chef de Clinique	Médecin-adjoint agrégé
15 Service d'anesthésiologie	Service d'anesthésiologie
16 Hôpitaux Universitaires de Genève	Hôpitaux Universitaires de Genève
17 Email : lukas.kreienbuehl@hcuge.ch	eduardo.schiffer@hcuge.ch
18 Tel : 079 553 21 20	022 372 30 60 , 079 553 20 69

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INFORMATION COURTE	Voir détails page :
Titre de l'étude Ventilation mécanique PROtectrice avec des pressions élevées ou basses en fin d'expiration lors de chirurgie sous anesthésie générale, chez les patients OBESEs – étude PROBESE	
Les raisons pour lesquelles nous nous adressons à vous : Nous effectuons une étude scientifique ciblée sur les modes de ventilation mécanique lors d'interventions chirurgicales pratiquées auprès de patients obèses. Comme vous allez subir une opération sous anesthésie générale et que vous présentez des critères d'obésité, nous sollicitons votre participation à notre projet de recherche et vous faisons parvenir cette feuille d'information.	5
Les objectifs que nous voulons atteindre avec notre étude : Nous faisons cette étude dans le but de connaître la meilleure stratégie de ventilation mécanique pour diminuer le risque de développer des complications pulmonaires après la chirurgie, telles que l'infection et les lésions pulmonaires. Pour y parvenir, nous comparons deux modes de ventilation : l'un associant une pression basse en fin d'expiration et l'autre une pression élevée.	5
Ce que votre participation à l'étude signifie pour vous : Votre participation à l'étude signifie que le mode ventilatoire (à pression basse ou élevée) sera tiré au sort. Le médecin-anesthésiste qui assurera votre prise en charge, pourra adapter ce mode ventilatoire afin d'assurer votre sécurité. Un médecin ou assistant de recherche suivra votre évolution clinique après l'opération et vous contactera 3 mois après votre retour à domicile. Cette étude ne modifiera pas la prise en charge habituelle, mis à part le mode ventilatoire.	5-7
Vos droits si vous participez à l'étude : Vous êtes libre d'accepter ou de refuser de participer à l'étude. Si vous décidez de ne pas participer, cela ne changera rien à votre prise en charge médicale. Si vous décidez de participer, vous pourrez à tout moment revenir sur votre décision et vous retirer de l'étude. Vous n'aurez pas à justifier vos décisions.	7
Les bénéfices et les risques que l'étude représente pour vous : Une participation à l'étude représente une contribution à la recherche scientifique, pratiquée sans conflit d'intérêt, et qui vise à améliorer la sécurité des patients en réduisant les risques liés à la ventilation mécanique. Vous-mêmes, vous bénéficiez d'un suivi médical supplémentaire à celui appliqué en routine.	8
Vos obligations si vous participez à l'étude : Le bon déroulement de l'étude requiert votre collaboration lors du suivi médical après l'opération (brefs entretiens, auscultation pulmonaire). Nous vous recommandons, d'informer votre médecin de famille de votre participation à l'étude.	8
Ce qu'il adviendra de vos données : Nous respectons toutes les dispositions légales relatives à la protection des	9

	<p>données. Nous utiliserons vos données uniquement dans le cadre de l'étude. Toutes les personnes impliquées sont soumises au secret professionnel.</p> <p>Si vous décidez de vous retirer de l'étude en cours, toutes les données récoltées avant votre retrait resteront dans la base de données et pourront toujours être utilisées sous forme anonyme.</p>	
	<p>Ce que votre consentement signifie : En signant la déclaration de consentement, vous déclarez accepter l'intégralité du document, c'est-à-dire l'information courte et l'information longue.</p>	12-13
	<p>Les personnes à qui vous pouvez vous adresser : Vous pouvez à tout moment poser vos questions et demander des précisions complémentaires aux personnes de référence :</p> <p>Nom : Lukas Kreienbühl Fonction : Chef de Clinique, Service d'Anesthésiologie, HUG Numéro de téléphone : 079 553 21 20 ou 076 223 58 35 ou Nom : Eduardo Schiffer Fonction : Médecin-adjoint agrégé, Service d'Anesthésiologie, HUG Numéro de téléphone : 022 372 30 60 , 079 553 20 69</p>	10

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48 INFORMATION LONGUE

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50 **Titre de l'étude :**

51 Ventilation mécanique PROtectrice avec des pressions en fin d'expiration élevées ou
 52 basses pendant une chirurgie sous anesthésie générale, chez les patients OBESEs
 53 – l'étude PROBESE

54 *PROtective Ventilation with Higher versus Lower PEEP during General Anesthesia
 55 for Surgery in OBES Patients – The PROBESE Randomized Controlled Trial*

56

57 **Promoteur :**

58 Prof. Marc-Joseph Licker, service d'anesthésiologie, Hôpitaux Universitaires de Genève

59

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7	Bénéfices pour les participants	8/13
8	Risques et contraintes pour les participants	8/13
9	Découvertes pendant l'étude	9/13
10	Confidentialité des données	9/13
11	Rémunération des participants	9/13
12	Réparation des dommages subis	9/13
13	Financement de l'étude	10/13
14	Interlocuteurs	10/13
15	Glossaire (termes nécessitant une explication)	11/13

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61 **1. Sélection des personnes pouvant participer à l'étude**

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63 La participation à cette étude est ouverte aux personnes adultes (hommes, femmes ; âgés
64 de plus de 17 ans), qui présente une obésité (indice de masse corporelle $\geq 35 \text{ kg/m}^2$), chez
65 qui une intervention chirurgicale sous anesthésie générale est prévue et qui ont un risque
66 augmenté de développer une complication pulmonaire après la chirurgie.

67 Sont exclus de l'étude : les femmes enceintes, toute personne ayant subi une chirurgie
68 pulmonaire, les sujets ayant une pression artérielle instable, ceux qui ont une maladie sévère
69 touchant le cœur, les poumons, le cerveau ou les muscles, ceux qui prennent des
70 médicaments qui affaiblissent nos défenses immunitaires (immunosuppresseurs), ceux qui
71 sont programmés pour une chirurgie au niveau du cerveau ou du thorax ainsi que toute
72 personnes qui participent déjà à une autre étude clinique.

73

74 **2. Objectifs de l'étude**

75

76 Nous menons une recherche scientifique auprès des personnes obèses qui subissent une
77 intervention chirurgicale sous anesthésie générale. Nous voulons savoir, si la ventilation
78 mécanique avec des pressions élevées en fin d'expiration offre des bénéfices en terme
79 d'une réduction des complications pulmonaires après la chirurgie, sans pour autant
80 augmenter d'autres risques (exemple : baisse de la pression artérielle).

81

82 **3. Informations générales sur l'étude**

83

84 Lors d'intervention chirurgicale sous anesthésie générale, les patients ne sont en général
85 plus capable de respirer spontanément du fait que les médicaments utilisés pour l'anesthésie
86 diminuent ou suppriment le mode automatique de la respiration. Le ventilateur remplace la
87 respiration naturelle, assurant l'apport en oxygène et l'élimination du gaz carbonique (CO₂).
88 Pendant l'inspiration, le ventilateur insuffle un mélange d'air et d'oxygène dans les poumons
89 du patient, alors que pendant l'expiration, le ventilateur laisse échapper l'air et l'oxygène
90 résiduel des poumons. Lors des opérations sous anesthésie générale, un affaissement
91 progressif des poumons est habituellement observé, ce qui peut conduire à une baisse de
92 l'oxygène transporté dans le sang ainsi qu'à d'autres complications pulmonaires
93 postopératoires (= CPP, voire page 11). Ce risque d'affaissement pulmonaire est plus
94 fréquent et grave chez les sujets obèses en raison de la masse de graisse au niveau
95 thoracique et abdominal (par rapport à des sujets de poids corporel normal).

96 Pour diminuer le risque d'affaissement des poumons, l'anesthésiste peut régler le ventilateur
97 de manière à maintenir une pression positive à la fin d'expiration (= 'Positive End-Expiratory
98 Pressure = PEEP, voire page 11) et pratiquer des manœuvres de recrutement alvéolaire (=
99 MRA, voire page 11). Le MRA consiste à maintenir l'insufflation pulmonaire pendant
100 quelques dizaines de secondes, ce qui permet de regonfler les parties des poumons qui se
101 sont affaissées et permet de ralentir le processus d'affaissement pulmonaire.

102 Chez des patients ayant un poids corporel normal, la PEEP est habituellement réglée entre 2
103 et 7 cmH₂O, en revanche chez les sujets obèses, nous ignorons la valeur idéale de la PEEP
104 mais nous présumons qu'elle devrait être plus élevée. Dans la même idée, nous supposons,
105 que les MRA ont un effet bénéfique sur la ventilation chez les sujets obèses, mais nous n'en
106 avons pas encore la preuve scientifique.

107 En contrepartie du bénéfice lié à la PEEP et au MRA, il y a un risque que l'élévation de la
108 pression ventilatoire perturbe la circulation du sang et diminue la pression artérielle. Ce
109 risque est facilement identifiable et peut être rapidement corrigé par l'anesthésiste par
110 l'administration de médicaments ou de liquides intraveineux.

111 En résumé : pendant des interventions chirurgicales sous anesthésie générale, nous
112 souhaitons mettre en œuvre des moyens de protection pulmonaire chez les sujets obèses
113 afin d'éviter l'affaissement des poumons. A ce jour, nous ignorons le niveau de PEEP idéale
114 et l'impact des MRA. Nous souhaitons répondre à cette question avec l'étude PROBESE.

115 L'étude PROBESE est proposée à des patients obèses ayant un risque moyen à élevé de
116 développer une CPP. Cette estimation du risque est établie à partir d'un score validé par la
117 littérature scientifique (score ARISCAT, voir page 11). Les participants à cette étude seront
118 répartis de manière aléatoire (par tirage au sort) en 2 groupes : l'un bénéficiant d'une
119 ventilation mécanique avec une PEEP basse (4 cmH₂O), l'autre bénéficiant d'une ventilation
120 avec une PEEP élevée (12 cmH₂O) associée à MRA périodique. Pour déterminer, laquelle
121 des deux stratégies de ventilation mécanique est meilleure pour les patients obèses, nous
122 allons comparer le nombre de CPP et le nombre de baisses de pression artérielle entre les
123 deux groupes.

124 L'étude PROBESE est une étude clinique internationale, à laquelle participent 15 pays en
125 Europe et en Amérique. Le protocole de cette étude a été élaboré et rédigé par un groupe
126 d'experts européens de la ventilation sous l'égide du Professeur M. Gama de Abreu du
127 département d'anesthésie de l'Hôpital Universitaire de Dresde en Allemagne. Ce protocole
128 est appliqué dans chaque centre participant et les données anonymisées concernant tous
129 les patients seront regroupées dans une base de données commune et analysée à Dresde.
130 L'étude sera terminée après l'inclusion de 750 patients, un nombre jugé nécessaire pour
131 pouvoir tirer des conclusions fiables. A Genève, nous estimons pouvoir inclure environ 30
132 patients.

133 Nous effectuons cette étude dans le respect des prescriptions de la législation suisse. Nous
134 suivons en outre l'ensemble des directives reconnues au niveau international, notamment les
135 bonnes pratiques cliniques de soins. La commission cantonale d'éthique compétente a
136 contrôlé et autorisé l'étude. Vous trouverez aussi un descriptif de l'étude sur le site Internet
137 de l'Office fédéral de la santé publique : www.kofam.ch; www.humanforschunginfo.ch.

138

139 **4. Déroulement pour les participants**
140

141 A partir du moment où vous avez été identifié comme candidat potentiel pour l'étude
142 PROBESE, que vous avez lu les documents d'information et que vous avez donné votre
143 consentement écrit à votre participation, vous serez inclus dans l'étude.

144 Vous allez être attribué à un des deux groupes de l'étude : ventilation mécanique avec des
145 PEEP basses ou ventilation mécanique avec de PEEP élevées, associées au MRA
146 périodique. Cette attribution se fait de manière aléatoire (« au hasard ») par un logiciel
147 informatique et ne peut pas être influencée ni par vous, ni par nous. Votre chance d'être
148 attribué à l'un des deux groupes est de 50%. Pour éviter que les résultats soient faussés,
149 seul l'anesthésiste qui sera responsable de votre prise en charge pendant la chirurgie
150 connaitra le groupe auquel vous serez attribué.

151 La veille ou le jour de la chirurgie (J-1 ou J0), un médecin ou un assistant de recherche
152 complétera les informations, que vous aurez données lors de la consultation d'anesthésie.
153 Ces informations concernent votre état de santé et votre passé médical, elles sont identiques
154 à celles que l'on demande habituellement à tous les patients programmés pour une
155 chirurgie. Avant de nous entretenir avec vous, nous prendrons un maximum d'informations à
156 partir du dossier médical préétabli afin d'éviter de vous poser les mêmes questions plusieurs
157 fois.

158 Le jour de l'opération, vous serez amenés au bloc opératoire où vous serez accueilli par un
159 médecin-anesthésiste qui assurera votre prise en charge clinique. En plus de la surveillance
160 habituelle (électrocardiogramme, pression artérielle et oxygène dans le sang) nous
161 placerons une ceinture en silicone avec des électrodes autour de votre thorax, qui sert à
162 surveiller la ventilation mécanique. Juste avant de débuter l'anesthésie générale, nous
163 enregistrerons votre respiration pendant 1 minute. Dès le début de l'anesthésie générale,
164 l'anesthésiste réglera les pressions du ventilateur selon le groupe auquel vous serez
165 attribué. Le reste de l'anesthésie générale se déroulera comme d'habitude.

166 Le jour après la chirurgie (J1), à J3 et à J5 et le jour de votre départ de l'hôpital vous
167 recevezrez la visite d'un médecin investigateur ou d'un assistant de recherche, qui récoltera
168 des informations au sujet de votre état de santé, tel que l'intensité de vos douleurs, votre
169 pression artérielle, votre température, etc. Ces informations nous serviront à dépister les
170 CPP et d'éventuelles autres complications éventuelles.

171 Trois mois après la chirurgie, vous serez contacté par un médecin investigateur ou un
172 assistant de recherche, qui se renseignera sur votre état de santé lors d'un bref entretien
173 téléphonique.

174

175 **5. Droits des participants** 176

177 Vous prendrez part à cette étude uniquement selon *votre* propre volonté. Personne n'est en
178 droit de vous y pousser ou de vous influencer de quelque manière que ce soit. Si vous
179 choisissez de ne pas participer, votre traitement médical actuel se poursuivra exactement de
180 la même manière. Vous n'aurez pas à justifier votre refus. Si vous choisissez de participer,
181 vous pourrez à tout moment revenir sur cette décision. Là non plus, vous n'aurez pas à
182 justifier votre retrait de l'étude.

183 Sachez néanmoins, que si vous décidez de retirer votre consentement à l'étude en cours,
184 nous analyserons malgré tout les données médicales que nous aurons recueillis jusque-là,
185 ceci afin de ne pas compromettre la valeur de l'étude dans son ensemble.

186 Vous pouvez à tout moment poser toutes les questions nécessaires au sujet de l'étude. Les
187 personnes indiquées à la fin de la présente feuille d'information se tiennent à votre
188 disposition pour vous informer davantage et répondre à vos interrogations.

189

190 **6. Obligations des participants**

191

192 Le bon déroulement de l'étude requiert votre collaboration lors du suivi médical au 1^{er}, 3^e et
193 5^e jour postopératoire ainsi qu'à l'occasion d'un bref entretien téléphonique 3 mois après la
194 chirurgie.

195 Nous vous recommandons, d'informer votre médecin de famille de votre participation à
196 l'étude.

197

198 **7. Bénéfices pour les participants**

199

200 Une participation à l'étude représente une contribution à nos efforts de diminuer les risques
201 liés à la ventilation mécanique. Les résultats de l'étude pourraient se révéler importants pour
202 les personnes obèses qui subissent une chirurgie sous anesthésie générale.

203 Sur le plan personnel, vous bénéficieriez d'un suivi médical plus rapproché, en raison des
204 visites médicales supplémentaires à J1, J3, J5, et lors de votre sortie de l'hôpital.

205 Si notre hypothèse est confirmée et que vous êtes attribué au groupe de ventilation avec des
206 pressions élevées, vous bénéficieriez d'une diminution du risque de développer une CPP.

207

208 **8. Risques et contraintes pour les participants**

209

210 A ce jour, nous ignorons le mode idéal de ventilation mécanique chez les patients obèses qui
211 puisse éviter les CPP. Certains anesthésistes pensent qu'une PEEP basse (4-7 cmH₂O) est
212 préférable. D'autres pensent que la PEEP devrait être réglée à un niveau plus élevé (8-12
213 cmH₂O). Ces deux stratégies de ventilation sont pratiquées en routine lors d'interventions
214 chirurgicales, mais en l'absence de données scientifiques solides, la plupart des
215 anesthésistes optent actuellement pour des PEEP basses. Les résultats de l'étude
216 PROBESE donneront des informations utiles pour améliorer le mode de ventilation chez les
217 sujets obèses et préciser l'efficacité et les risques des niveaux de PEEP lors de la chirurgie.

218 Pendant l'opération, l'anesthésiste adaptera les réglages du ventilateur selon le protocole de
219 l'étude. Néanmoins, il pourra également appliquer d'autres réglages s'il le juge nécessaire
220 pour votre sécurité et dans ce cas, l'étude sera interrompue.

221 Les seules contraintes que vous subirez sont liées aux 3 visites médicales supplémentaires
222 (J1, J3, J5) et à l'appel téléphonique 3 mois après votre opération. Votre participation à
223 l'étude n'aura pas d'impact sur la durée de votre séjour à l'hôpital. De plus, aucun

224 prélevement de sang n'est prévu, en dehors de ceux effectués en routine dans le cadre de
225 votre suivi à l'hôpital.

226

227 **9. Découvertes pendant l'étude**
228

229 Le médecin investigateur vous avisera pendant l'étude de toute nouvelle découverte
230 susceptible d'influencer votre sécurité ou le déroulement de l'étude. Vous serez informé
231 oralement et par écrit.

232

233 **10. Confidentialité des données**
234

235 Nous serons amenés, pour les besoins de l'étude, à enregistrer vos données personnelles et
236 médicales. Les résultats de l'étude seront sauvegardés dans des dossiers avec un support
237 informatique et en format « papier ». A la fin de l'étude, les coordonnées de votre identité
238 civile seront remplacées par un code numérisé. L'ensemble de vos données sera donc
239 analysé en garantissant totalement votre anonymat.

240 Durant son déroulement, l'étude peut faire l'objet d'inspections. Celles-ci peuvent être
241 effectuées par un comité d'experts désignés par les promoteurs de l'étude. Leur objectif est
242 de s'assurer que les règles en vigueur sont bien respectées et que votre sécurité n'est pas
243 menacée. Il se peut que le directeur de l'étude doive communiquer vos données
244 personnelles et médicales pour les besoins de ces inspections. En cas de dommage, un
245 représentant de l'assurance peut également être amené à consulter vos données. Cela ne
246 peut toutefois concerner que les éléments absolument nécessaires à l'instruction du dossier.

247 Toutes les personnes impliquées dans l'étude, de quelque manière que ce soit, sont tenues
248 à une confidentialité absolue. Nous ne ferons apparaître votre nom dans aucun rapport ou
249 publication imprimé ou en ligne.

250 Nous prévoyons une publication des résultats de cette étude dans un ou plusieurs journaux
251 scientifiques. L'identification des participants individuels sera impossible en raison de la
252 nature anonyme des données.

253

254 **11. Rémunération des participants**
255

256 Si vous participez à cette étude, vous ne recevrez pour cela aucune rémunération.

257

258 **12. Réparation des dommages subis**
259

260 Les dommages de santé que vous pourriez subir du fait de cette étude relèvent de la
261 responsabilité des Hôpitaux Universitaires de Genève. Cette responsabilité peut toutefois
262 être engagée uniquement si vous pouvez apporter la preuve que le dommage subi est
263 imputable au type de ventilation mécanique qui a été mis en œuvre. Elle s'applique en outre

264 uniquement lorsque la thérapie usuelle ne pourrait avoir causé de dommages comparables
265 au type de ventilation mécanique qui a été testé dans le cadre de l'étude.

266 Les Hôpitaux Universitaires de Genève (HUG) ont conclu une assurance globale qui couvre
267 les risques liés à toute investigation scientifique, dont les HUG sont promoteurs et
268 investigateurs, ce qui est le cas pour l'étude PROBESE. L'assurance des HUG est en
269 mesure de réparer les dommages relevant de sa responsabilité.

270 Si vous avez subi un dommage, veuillez vous adresser à un des médecins investigateurs de
271 l'étude (voir point 14).

272

273 **13. Financement de l'étude**
274

275 L'étude est intégralement financée par les fonds du département d'anesthésiologie des
276 HUG. Votre participation à l'étude n'entraîne d'aucuns frais supplémentaires pour vous ou
277 votre assurance.

278

279 **14. Interlocuteurs**
280

281 En cas de doute, de crainte ou de questions pendant ou après l'étude, vous pouvez vous
282 adresser à tout moment à l'un des interlocuteurs suivants :

283

284 **Médecins investigateurs :**

285 Dr Lukas Kreienbühl
286 Email : lukas.kreienbuehl@hcuge.ch
287 Tel : 079 553 21 20 ou 076 223 58 35
288

289 Dr Eduardo Schiffer
290 Email : eduardo.schiffer@hcuge.ch
291 Tel : 079 553 20 69
292

293 **Directeur de l'étude :**

294 Prof. Marc-Joseph Licker
295 Email : marc-joseph.licker@hcuge.ch
296 Tel : 079 553 11 11
297

298

299

300

301

302 **15. Glossaire**

303

304 **ARISCAT**

305 ARISCAT est un score qui permet d'établir le risque de développer une CPP. Il est
306 basé sur l'âge, la fonction pulmonaire avant la chirurgie, si vous avez eu une infection
307 pulmonaire dans le dernier mois, le taux des globules rouges (taux de l'hémoglobine), le type
308 de chirurgie prévue, la durée prévue de la chirurgie, et si la chirurgie se fait dans l'urgence
309 ou pas. Le score distingue trois groupes de patients : ceux avec un risque faible, ceux avec
310 un risque moyen, et ceux avec un risque élevé. L'étude PROBESE n'inclut que les patients
311 qui ont un risque moyen ou élevé.

312 **CPP**

313 CPP est un acronyme pour Complication Pulmonaire Postopératoire. 'Postopératoire'
314 signifie 'après l'opération'. Les CPP comportent divers diagnostiques, dont les plus fréquents
315 sont l'infection pulmonaire (= pneumonie), le collapsus d'un ou d'une partie d'un poumon (=
316 atélectasie), un trou dans un poumon (= pneumothorax), la rétrécissement des bronches (=
317 bronchospasme) et de l'eau sur le poumons (= œdème du poumon).

318 **Hypoxémie**

319 L'hypoxémie signifie un manque d'oxygène dans le sang. La cause peut être multiple,
320 mais la cause la plus fréquente est un problème pulmonaire, de sorte que l'oxygène de l'air
321 n'arrive plus à être absorbé par les poumons en quantité suffisante.

322 **PEEP**

323 PEEP est un acronyme qui signifie 'Positive End-Expiratory Pressure' (en français :
324 pression positive en fin d'expiration). La PEEP sert à maintenir les poumons partiellement
325 gonflés à la fin de l'expiration lors d'une ventilation mécanique. Cela prévient qu'une partie
326 des poumons ne s'affaissent à la fin de l'expiration.

327 **Protocole d'étude**

328 Le protocole d'une étude clinique régit la façon dont les patients doivent être traité en
329 cours de l'étude. Si un patient accepte de participer à une étude clinique, il accepte d'être
330 traité selon le protocole de l'étude.

331 **Manœuvre de recrutement alvéolaire (MRA)**

332 Le MRA consiste à distendre les poumons avec une pression élevée (jusqu'à 50
333 cmH₂O) pendant quelques dizaines secondes, pour regonfler les zones affaissées et pour
334 diminuer le risque que des zones des poumons s'affaissent

335

336

337

338 **DECLARATION DE CONSENTEMENT pour la participation à l'étude PROBESE**

- 339 □ Veuillez lire attentivement ce formulaire.
 340 □ N'hésitez pas à poser des questions lorsque vous ne comprenez pas quelque chose ou
 341 que vous souhaitez avoir des précisions.
 342

Numéro de l'étude (au sein de la commission d'éthique compétente) :

Titre de l'étude :

Ventilation mécanique avec des pressions en fin d'expiration élevées ou basses pendant la chirurgie sous anesthésie générale, chez des patients obèses (étude PROBESE)

Protective Ventilation with Higher versus Lower PEEP during General Anesthesia for Surgery in Obese patients (PROBESE Trial)

Institution responsable (promoteur):

Hôpitaux Universitaires de Genève (HUG)

Lieu de réalisation de l'étude :

HUG

Directeur de l'étude:

Professeur Marc-Joseph Licker

Participant / participante

Date de naissance :

femme

homme

343

- 344 □ Je déclare avoir été informé(e), par le médecin soussigné, oralement et par écrit, des objectifs et du déroulement de l'étude sur la ventilation protectrice selon le niveau de ainsi que des effets présumés, des avantages, des inconvénients possibles et des risques éventuels.
 345
 346
 347
- 348 □ J'ai reçu des réponses satisfaisantes aux questions que j'ai posées en relation avec ma participation à l'étude. Je conserve la feuille d'information aux patients datée du 8.9.2014 et dans sa dernière version (version 1) et reçois une copie de ma déclaration de consentement écrite. J'accepte le contenu de la feuille d'information qui m'a été remise sur l'étude précitée.
 349
 350
 351
 352
 353
- 354 □ Je prends part à cette étude de façon volontaire. Je peux, à tout moment et sans avoir à me justifier, révoquer mon consentement à participer à l'étude, sans que cela n'ait de répercussion défavorable sur la suite de ma prise en charge médicale.
 355
 356
 357
- 358 □ J'ai eu suffisamment de temps pour prendre ma décision
 359
 360
- 361 □ Je suis informé(e) qu'une assurance a été souscrite pour couvrir les dommages que je pourrais subir et dont je pourrai prouver qu'ils sont imputables à l'étude.
 362
 363

- 364 ▪ Je sais que mes données personnelles peuvent être transmises à des fins de recherche
365 uniquement sous une forme codée. J'accepte que les spécialistes compétents du
366 mandataire de l'étude, des autorités et de la Commission d'éthique cantonale puissent
367 consulter mes données brutes afin de procéder à des contrôles, à condition toutefois que
368 la confidentialité de ces données soit strictement assurée.
- 369
- 370 ▪ Je suis conscient(e) que les obligations mentionnées dans la feuille d'information
371 destinée aux participants doivent être respectées pendant la durée de l'étude.
- 372

Lieu, date	Signature du participant / de la participante
	Je consens,

373

374 **Attestation du médecin investigateur :** Par la présente, j'atteste avoir expliqué au
375 participant / à la participante la nature, l'importance et la portée de l'étude. Je déclare
376 satisfaire à toutes les obligations en relation avec cette étude conformément au droit en
377 vigueur. Si je devais prendre connaissance, à quelque moment que ce soit durant la
378 réalisation de l'étude, d'éléments susceptibles d'influer sur le consentement du participant /
379 de la participante à prendre part à l'étude, je m'engage en l'en informer immédiatement.

380

Lieu, date	Signature du médecin investigateur

381

Lukas Kreienbühl

Né le 11 avril 1972
Nationalité suisse

12, Rue du Pré-Jérôme
1205 Genève
Tel : +41 76 223 58 35
Email:lukas.kreienbuehl@hcuge.ch

Expériences professionnelles

11.2013-	Chef de Clinique, service d'anesthésiologie, Hôpitaux Universitaires Genève (HUG)
12.2012-10.2013	Chef de Clinique, service d'anesthésiologie, Cardiocentro, Lugano
10.2009-11.2012	Médecin interne, service d'anesthésiologie, HUG
10.2009-09.2010	Médecin interne, service d'anesthésiologie, Hôpital de Riviera, Vevey-Montreux
10.2008-09-2009	Chef de clinique, service des soins de médecine intensive adulte, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Vaud (CHUV)
04.2008-09.2008	Chef de clinique, service des soins intensifs, Hôpital Cantonal de Fribourg (HCF)
10.2007-03.2008	Chef de clinique, service de médecine interne, HCF
10.2006-09.2007	Médecin interne, service des soins intensifs, HUG
10.2005-09.2006	Chef de clinique, service de médecine interne, Hôpital de Riviera
07.2004-09.2005	Médecin interne, service de médecine interne, HUG
04.2003-03.2004	Senior House Officer, service de cardiologie et service de gastroentérologie, St. Thomas Hospital, London
10.2001-03.2003	Médecin interne, service de médecine interne A, Hôpital Universitaire de Bâle
10.2000-09.2001	Médecin interne, service de médecine interne, Hôpital du Chablais, Monthey

Diplômes et cours post-gradués

- FMH Anesthésiologie, 02.2014
- FMH Soins Intensifs, 08.2012
- FMH Médecine Interne, 08.2012
- Certificat de formation complémentaire en médecine d'urgence (SGNOR/SSMUS), 01.2013
- Certificat européen d'échocardiographie trans-oesophagienne (EACVI/ESC), 01.2014
- Cours sur les bonnes pratiques des essais cliniques, Centre de recherche clinique, HUG, 21.-23.09.2011

Publications

- Lukas Kreienbuehl, Emmanuel Charbonney, Philippe Eggimann : 'Community-acquired necrotizing pneumonia due to methicillin-sensitive *Staphylococcus aureus* secreting Panton-Valentine leukocidin: a review of case reports', Ann Intensive Care. 2011 Dec 22;1(1):52.
- Lukas Kreienbuehl, Laurent Suppan, Patrick Schoettker, Marc Niquille : 'Alternatives à l'intubation', dans P.N. Carron, B. Yersin, éditeurs. Médecine d'urgence préhospitalière, Médecine et Hygiène, 2013, p. 523-529.



version 09.09.2014

STAFF – EDUCATION, ROLES, RESPONSIBILITIES & SIGNATURES

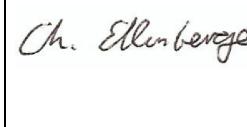
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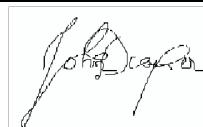
Protocol Title: *Protective Ventilation with Higher versus Lower PEEP during General Anesthesia for Surgery in Obese patients (PROBESE Trial)*

Sponsor: Prof. M.J. Licker

Principal Investigator: Prof. Marc-Joseph Licker

Site: HUG

Study staff: Name	Professional position, Certification GCP	Start Date of collaboration in the study	End Date of collaboration in the study	Study task / responsibility*	Signature staff	Principal's Initials & Date
Prof. Marc-Joseph Licker	- Médecin-adjoint, service d'anesthésiologie, HUG - Chef du secteur de chirurgie cardiothoracique	01.12.14		- Responsabilité globale de l'étude PROBESE (promoteur, investigateur principal)		
PD Dr Eduardo Schiffer	- Médecin-adjoint, service d'anesthésiologie, HUG - Chef du secteur de chirurgie viscérale et urologique - GCP en	01.12.14		- Co-investigateur local - Responsable de la partie pré- et intra-opératoire de l'étude PROBESE		
Dr Lukas Kreienbühl	- Chef de clinique, service d'anesthésiologie, HUG - GCP en 2011	01.12.14		- Co-investigateur local - Responsable de la partie post-opératoire de l'étude PROBESE - Investigateur pour les mesures et l'analyse des paramètres respiratoires intra-opératoires		
Dr Christophe Ellenberger	- Médecin-adjoint, service d'anesthésiologie, HUG - Adjoint au chef du secteur de chirurgie viscérale	01.12.14		- Investigateur pour les mesures et de l'analyse des paramètres hémodynamiques intra-opératoires.		

	et urologique					
Dr Michel Pannatier	- Médecin interne, service d'anesthésiologie, HUG	01.12.14		- Investigateur assistant pour les mesures et de l'analyse des paramètres hémodynamiques intra-opératoires.		
Dr Raoul Schorer	- Médecin interne, service d'anesthésiologie, HUG	01.12.14		- Investigateur assistant pour les mesures et l'analyse des paramètres respiratoires intra-opératoires		
John Diaper	- Infirmier diplômé en anesthesiology, HUG - Infirmier de recherche clinique	01.12.14		- Récolte des données intra-opératoires		
Pierre Guyon	- Infirmier diplômé en anesthesiology, HUG - Infirmier de recherche clinique	01.12.14		Récolte des données pré- et post-opératoires		

Principal Investigator Signature:  Date: September 29, 2014

Attestation du caractère approprié et de la disponibilité des infrastructures sur le lieu de réalisation de l'essai clinique

Investigateur principal	Prof. M.J. Licker, service d'anesthésiologie, HUG
Nom de l'étude	Protective Ventilation with Higher versus Lower PEEP during General Anesthesia for Surgery in Obese patients (PROBESE Trial)

Equipe chargée de réaliser l'étude / organisation :

L'expérience professionnelle des membres de l'équipe dans la réalisation d'études cliniques est adéquate et suffisante. Le rôle de chacun est en adéquation avec son niveau d'expérience et de connaissances.

Infrastructures :

La taille des blocs opératoires est d'une taille suffisante, pour permettre au personnel de recherche de récolter les données de l'étude, sans perturber le bon déroulement de l'intervention chirurgicale. Le service d'anesthésiologie dispose de l'ensemble des outils de monitorage, qui sont mentionnés dans le protocole d'étude. Le service d'anesthésiologie dispose de locaux fermés à clef pour stocker les CRF

Nombre de patients

L'étude PROBESE inclura un total d'environ 750 patients sur l'ensemble des centres participants. Nous prévoyons inclure 20 à 30 patients sur une durée de un à deux ans.

Travail de recherche

Le service d'anesthésie des HUG mène plusieurs études cliniques en parallèle, mais aucune étude clinique mené à l'heure actuelle ou dans un futur proche entera en conflit avec l'étude PROBESE sur le plan de l'infrastructure, du personnel ou des patients éligibles.

Prof. M.J. Licker



Ethikkommission

Ethikkommission an der TU Dresden
Fetscherstraße 74, 01307 Dresden

Herrn

Prof. Dr. med. Marcelo Gama de Abreu
Klinik und Poliklinik für Anästhesiologie und
Intensivtherapie
Universitätsklinikum Carl Gustav Carus

-Hauspost-

Prof. Dr. med. Dr. med. dent.

Wilhelm Kirch

Vorsitzender der Ethikkommission

Bearbeiterin: Annett Schulze / Anka Herbst

Telefon: 0351 458-2992

Telefax: 0351 458-4369

E-Mail: ethikkommission@mailbox.tu-dresden.de

Dresden, 19.05.2014

Study: **Protective ventilation with higher compared with lower positive end-expiratory pressure during general anesthesia for surgical procedures in obese patients - A randomized, controlled trial**

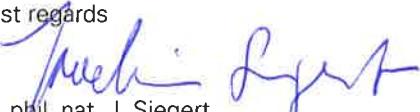
Submitted by: **Prof. Dr. Marcelo Gama de Abreu; Department of Anesthesiology and Intensive Therapy**

Reference number: **EK 430112013**

To whom it may concern

The above mentioned study was evaluated on December 19, 2013 with a positive vote and an advice. On May 16, 2014 it was confirmed by our ethics committee, that the advice was implemented and thereby a conclusively positive vote for the study is in existence. (compare the attached German correspondence).

Best regards



Dr. phil. nat. J. Siegert
Facharzt für Klinische Pharmakologie
geschäftsführendes Mitglied der Ethik-Kommission