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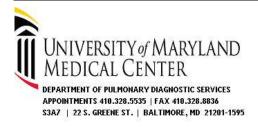
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Policy Type: Guideline

Area:

Applicability: Shock Trauma Center



# INDIRECT CALORIMETRY

### **RATIONALE:**

Indirect Calorimetry is performed to determine resting energy expenditure (REE) and the respiratory quotient (RQ) in mechanically ventilated patients measuring  $V_{02}$  and  $V_{CO2}$ . This data can be used to customize nutrition support therapy to maximize its benefits.

#### **INDICATIONS:**

Indirect Calorimetry is useful in critically ill patients, especially patients with trauma, burns, necrotizing soft tissue infections, obesity, failure-to-wean from ventilator, amputations, spinal cord injury, or failure to respond to nutritional therapies. Coordination with the respiratory therapist, nurse, physician, and dietitian is important.

#### ASSESSMENTS PRIOR TO SCHEDULING:

- Order for Indirect Calorimetry (Pulmonary Diagnostic Testing)
- FiO2 <60%
- PEEP <12 cmH<sub>2</sub>O
- Volume controlled modes preferred on ventilator. Make adjustment for continuous flow modes
- Check for air leaks from ET tube or significant air leak via chest tube
- Metabolic Acidosis not present
- No intermittent hemodiaylsis during test, use clinical judgment during CVVH

## **PROCEDURE CHECK LIST:**

- Patient should be kept undisturbed, room ambient temperature, and noise level down
- At least 1.5 hours after ventilator changes
- Suction patient 1 hour prior
- 1 hour after major nursing care
- 30-60 minutes after sedatives/analgesics
- At least 2-4 hours after bolus tube feedings or meal if on a PO diet. If continuous tube feeding, do not discontinue.
- 12-24 hours since last intermittent hemodialysis
- Patient hemodynamically stable

Co-developed with Department of Clinical Nutrition

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