Impact of Oxygen Delivery Patterns on Arterial Oxygen Saturation Among Children

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Abstract

Background: Adequate oxygenation to treat hypoxia by suitable oxygen delivery pattern is the essence of pediatric critical care medicine. Monitoring oxygen saturation (SpO₂) is thus essential in order to decide course of treatment. It is commonly carried out using painless sequential non-invasive pulse oximetry as well as by severely painful random arterial blood gas (ABG) analysis.

Methods: This study compared both methods to determine the impact of various oxygen delivery patterns upon SpO₂ at bedside for meaningful and continuous evaluation. In a prospective cohort adopted for study, 60 children from acute pediatric wards of an academic tertiary referral hospital were observed. Children were eligible for enrollment using cross sectional approach, if the treating pediatricians ordered an ABG, on pulse oximetry monitoring with oxygen support by any oxygen delivery device using a validated checklist.

Results: Among all the samples, 60 % were infants and 55 % were male. Complaints on admission were vomiting (35%), shortness of breath (33%), diarrhea (28%), lethargy (31%) and Kussmaul breathing (30%). SpO₂ was > 90% for 88% of children. Oxy hood box was used for delivery oxygen to 73% of children. SpO₂ had positive correlation with oxygen delivery patterns (r = 0.8) and partial pressure of oxygen (PaO₂) by ABG analysis had positive correlation with SpO₂ by pulse oximetry (r = 0.9).

Conclusions: Pulse oximetry can be used as a reliable bedside tool to evaluate oxygen delivery patterns and diagnose early respiratory failure in emergency settings where ABG analysis facility is not available.

Keywords: ABG analysis; Arterial oxygen saturation; Oxygen delivery patterns

Introduction

Oxygen therapy plays a major role for respiratory care to treat hypoxemia in pediatric critical care medicine. Oxygen delivery patterns have devices that vary from a simple nasal cannula to sophisticated humidified systems. Several methods of non-invasive oxygen delivery patterns for children include head box oxygen (oxy hood), free flow oxygen source held close to infants’ nose, facemask, nasal prongs, nasal catheter and nasopharyngeal catheter [1]. Undoubtedly, oxygen therapy is an important tool that has saved many lives and improved others [2]. Monitoring oxygen saturation (SpO₂) is thus essential in order to decide course of treatment. It is commonly carried out using painless sequential non-invasive pulse oximetry as well as by severely painful random arterial blood gas (ABG) analysis. Pulse oximetry is a monitoring method that indirectly determines oxygenation adequacy in a non-invasive manner [3]. ABG analysis checks how well lungs are able to move oxygen into blood and remove carbon dioxide from blood which is an invasive method [4]. ABG analysis is helpful to assess effectiveness of ventilation, circulation and perfusion especially in critically ill children.

Among 334 million people who suffer from asthma globally, 14% are children with chronic diseases of childhood including respiratory disorders. In India among 26.3 million cases, the incidence rate of respiratory disorders in children is about 2,173 cases per lakh who at some point of treatment require oxygen or ventilation. In order to assess oxygenation correctly, an understanding of the ABG values, relationship between partial pressure of oxygen (PaO₂) and SpO₂ are required [5].

ABG analysis provide a snapshot of acid base balance by measuring hydrogen ion concentration in blood (pH), oxygen saturation (SaO₂), PaO₂, partial pressure of carbon dioxide (PaCO₂), concentration of bicarbonate (HCO₃⁻) and base excess in arterial blood. In addition, it indicates the primary source of disturbance (i.e., respiratory or metabolic) in homeostasis and how effectively patient’s body is compensating for the acid base disturbance and whether the patient’s total blood volume is adequate for transporting all nutrients that the body’s tissues require [6].

However, ABG is a painful and expensive test. One ABG typically leads to a cascade of ABGs, multiplying costs and blood loss. ABGs may be contaminated with venous blood as it requires expert skill to perform in children with very thin
blood vessels. Also obtaining an arterial blood sample in children consumes lot of time owing to various factors and that may delay suitable management such as pediatric intensive care unit (PICU) transfer or intubation. ABG only measures oxygenation at a single time point and dynamic changes in PaO₂ may widely get misinterpreted.

On the other hand, pulse oximetry is a quick way of measuring SpO₂ of peripheral arterial hemoglobin as it is readily available but cannot detect hypercapnia or acidosis. It relies on the fact that oxygenated and deoxygenated hemoglobin absorb different wavelengths of light. Although ABG analysis remains the gold standard, pulse oximetry assessment has been shown to correlate with ABG analysis results and proposed as a safer less invasive, less painful alternative in children. Aim of this study was to gather evidence and evaluated SpO₂ after administering oxygen through various oxygen delivery patterns with simultaneous pulse oximetry and ABG analysis to find correlation among them, if any.

Materials and Methods

In a prospective cross-sectional cohort design adopted for study 60 children from birth to 6 years of age admitted in acute pediatric wards of a single academic tertiary referral hospital in rural setting over a period of 4 months were studied using a validated checklist. Children were eligible for enrollment, if the child is simultaneously put on pulse oximetry monitoring with oxygen support by any oxygen delivery device and the treating pediatricians ordered at least two ABG tests on consecutive days. These children were followed up till they were independent of oxygen supply or for 5 days after admission. Children who were alive at the exit of study only were included for final data in order to have a homogenous group. Children in majority were infants (62%), of second birth order (53%), male in gender (55%), from rural area (53%) and had nuclear type of family predominance (63%). Among them 57% had two children in family, 52% of fathers and 50% of mothers were graduates, majority of whom (57% fathers, 38% mothers) were employed in private firms followed by agriculture as an occupation (17% fathers and 37% mothers). Parents were between 25 to 30 years old (62% fathers and 65% mothers).

Table 1. Interpretation Guidelines for ABG Analysis Results

| Component normal range unit measure | pH: 7.35 - 7.45 | PaO₂: 80 - 100 mm Hg | PaCO₂: 36 - 44 mm Hg | HCO₃⁻: 22 - 26 mmol/L | K⁺: 3.5 - 6 mmol/L |
|------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Respiratory acidosis               | Decrease       | Decrease        | Increase        | Normal          | Increase        |
| Respiratory alkalosis              | Increase       | Normal          | Decrease        | Normal          | Decrease        |
| Metabolic acidosis                 | Decrease       | Normal          | Normal          | Decrease        | Increase        |
| Metabolic alkalosis                | Increase       | Normal          | Normal          | Increase        | Decrease        |

AbG: arterial blood gas; PaO₂: partial pressure of oxygen; PaCO₂: partial pressure of carbon dioxide; HCO₃⁻: concentration of bicarbonate.

Oxygen delivery patterns and SpO₂ levels using pulse oximetry

On admission 73% of children received oxygen by oxy hood at the rate of 6 to 10 L per min that sustained SpO₂ > 90% (Table 2). They required oxygen supply for 4 days when 97% of samples’ SpO₂ was > 90% using pulse oximetry. Those who received oxygen by nasal prongs on admission were 11% but had to be shifted to face mask on day 2 owing to discomfort, restlessness and difficulty in keeping the prongs in situ position. Both face mask and oxy hood at standard rates given were continued up to maximum of 4 days since admission when children improved (60%) and were not dependent on oxygen delivery on day 5.

It was also observed that 88% children who had > 90% SpO₂ on the day of admission had decreased SpO₂ on day 2 after which they improved on day 5 without oxygen. Both oxy hood box and face mask were equally effective at the rates standardized for oxygen delivery to sustain > 90% SpO₂. However, oxy hood was used among 75% of children on oxygen on day 4 than face mask. It may be attributed to the samples being infants in majority that endorses preference for oxy hood box pattern of oxygen delivery for younger children.
Impact of Oxygen Delivery Patterns

On admission 82% had PaO₂ in the normal acceptable range which is slightly lower than the SpO₂ findings by pulse oximeter (Table 2). Other 18% had PaO₂ of < 80 mm Hg that increased to 28% on day 2 which improved to 15-17% on day 3 and 4 respectively. This trend is comparable with inputs from SpO₂ observations used simultaneously.

### ABG analysis report of samples

ABG analysis report interpretation (Fig. 1) found that 35% had respiratory acidosis, 8% had respiratory alkalosis, 42% had metabolic acidosis, 13% had metabolic alkalosis and 2% were normal on admission. Consecutive analysis report findings noted in Table 2 with specific focus to SpO₂ and PaO₂ substantiates hypothesis that support correlation between both the levels. It is further observed that O₂ saturation varied with PaO₂ in a nonlinear relationship as PaCO₂ was not affected initially on admission but the disturbance was evident on day 2 supporting the notion that the diffusion capacity of CO₂ is much higher than that of oxygen and only when alveolar level ventilation is impaired its values get affected. The number of ABGs ordered per sample was limited to a maximum of two in 32%, three in 68% and four in 20% of children, who were critically ill and thus a cascade of reports were also restricted as days advanced.

### Table 2. Description of Oxygen Delivery Patterns with SpO₂ and PaO₂ Levels

| Variables                      | Admission (n = 60) | Day 2 (n = 60) | Day 3 (n = 60) | Day 4 (n = 36) |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
|                               | n     | %    | n     | %    | n     | %    | n     | %    |
| SpO₂ (%)                      |       |      |       |      |       |      |       |      |
| 71 - 90                       | 07    | 12   | 13    | 21   | 05    | 8    | 01    | 3    |
| > 90                          | 53    | 88   | 47    | 78   | 55    | 91   | 35    | 97   |
| Delivery Devices (delivery/min) |       |      |       |      |       |      |       |      |
| Nasal prongs (2 - 4)          | 06    | 11   |       |      |       |      |       |      |
| Face mask (5 - 6)             | 10    | 16   | 30    | 50   | 30    | 50   | 09    | 25   |
| Oxy hood box (6 - 10)         | 44    | 73   | 30    | 50   | 30    | 50   | 27    | 75   |
| PaO₂ (mm Hg)                  |       |      |       |      |       |      |       |      |
| < 80                          | 11    | 18   | 17    | 28   | 6     | 15   | 2     | 17   |
| 80 - 100                      | 49    | 82   | 43    | 72   | 35    | 85   | 10    | 83   |

SpO₂: oxygen saturation; PaO₂: partial pressure of oxygen.

**Oxygen delivery patterns and PaO₂ using ABG analysis**

Supplemental oxygen in pediatrics poses challenges owing to wide range of size in choosing an appropriate oxygen delivery pattern to meet dynamic physiological instability. ABG analysis and pulse oximetry are two types of measurements that provide insight into oxygenation levels in child receiving continuous ventilation support. Pulse oximeter is an important monitoring tool that allows decisions on constant titration of oxygen supply dose, early diagnosis of desaturation upon which several studies have debated its benefits and disadvantages for over two decades and more. However, the confidence
A correlation between SpO2 and PaO2 was proposed [11] with a simple hypothesis that if the detected SpO2 comparable to arterial SpO2 in all the patients varied with above findings as well with other studies [12, 13] which found that PaO2 had positive correlation with SpO2 and noted that readings of SpO2 of > 90% correlated with PaO2 of > 80 mm Hg for > 94% of the time with statistically significant coefficient values of r = 0.8 with oxygen delivery patterns and r = 0.9 with simultaneous SpO2 and PaO2 recordings.

Moreover, it was observed clinically that a pulse oximeter provided measurements of heart rate as an additional vital sign aiding initiation of appropriate care measures for child. A study [15] on the contrary cautioned against surrogate use of SpO2 for PaO2. Reason could be illustrated with the principle of differential absorption of light by oxygenated and deoxygenated blood where increased carboxyhemoglobin levels are independently associated with the percentage difference between SpO2 and PaO2 and hence pulse oximetry does not provide insight on the level of PaCO2 or pH. However, simultaneous pulse oximetry measurements accurately projected oxygenation status in children undergoing various oxygen delivery patterns with significant statistical correlation of arterial saturation measured by ABG analysis in this study. The rapid response time of SpO2 offered prompt and important decisions at bedside guiding treatment regarding oxygen therapy.

ABG analysis reports highlighted comparable acid base disturbances with 42% samples having metabolic acidosis similar to study samples by Anitha et al [16] (47%), which commonly occurs in critically ill children [17]. BiPAP and CPAP had been found as the best ventilation mode for 78% participants to treat respiratory disorders in consistency with prescription by Abramo et al [18]. NaHCO3 supplementation remained as the mainstay in treating acid base disorders, a common clinical practice noted by Daly et al [19].

Conclusions

Oxygen delivery patterns by oxy hood and face mask have bet-

Table 3. Comparative Clinical Profile of Children on Admission Under SpO2 and PaO2 Monitoring Based on ABG Interpretation

| Presence | % |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Shortness of breath | 33 |
| Hypokalemia | 21 |
| Vomiting | 63 |
| Increased HR | 36 |
| Shallow breathing | 35 |
| Hypernatremia | 23 |
| Diarrhea | 63 |
| Dysrhythmia | 29 |
| Increased HR | 28 |
| Hyperventilation | 57 |
| Kussmaul breathing | 74 |
| Refusal to feeds | 50 |
| Dysrhythmia | 16 |
| Seizure | 2 |
| Dec cardiac function | 79 |
| Restlessness/irritability | 64 |
| Hyperreflexia | 35 |
| Restlessness | 84 |
| Lethargy | 70 |
| Unspecific | 36 |
| Altered sensorium/drowsiness | 44 |
| Unspecific | 16 |
| Unspecific | 21 |
| Unspecific | 56 |

ABG: arterial blood gas; SpO2: oxygen saturation; PaO2: partial pressure of oxygen; HR: heart rate.
ter tolerance and comfort among infants with an effective impact to maintain SpO2. There is a positive correlation between oxygen delivery methods with PaO2 and SpO2. Pulse oximetry can be used as a reliable bedside tool to evaluate effectiveness of oxygen delivery patterns and diagnose early respiratory failure superior to ABG in emergency, peripheral and rural healthcare settings where ABG analysis facility is not available and cost is a considerable factor.

Acknowledgments

The authors would like to thank Prarvara Institute of Medical Sciences (Deemed to be University) and Pravara Rural Hospital Loni authorities for all.

Financial Disclosure

None to declare.

Conflict of Interest

None to declare.

Informed Consent

The informed consents have been obtained from the parents.

Author Contributions

DG: Literature exploration, research data collection, statistical analysis and first draft. LVR: Guide, concept, research design, literature exploration and final draft. VB: Research guidance, clinical support, co-ordination.

Data Availability

The data supporting the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request.

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