Clinical Study

Volumetric and End-Tidal Capnography for the Detection of Cardiac Output Changes in Mechanically Ventilated Patients Early after Open Heart Surgery

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Background. Exhaled carbon dioxide (CO2) reflects cardiac output (CO) provided stable ventilation and metabolism. Detecting CO changes may help distinguish hypovolemia or cardiac dysfunction from other causes of haemodynamic instability. We investigated whether CO2 measured as end-tidal concentration (EtCO2) and eliminated volume per breath (VtCO2) reflect sudden changes in cardiac output (CO).

Methods. We measured changes in CO, VtCO2, and EtCO2 during right ventricular pacing and passive leg raise in 33 ventilated patients after open heart surgery. CO was measured with oesophageal Doppler.

Results. During right ventricular pacing, CO was reduced by 21% (CI 18–24; p < 0.001), VtCO2 by 11% (CI 7.9–13; p < 0.001), and EtCO2 by 4.9% (CI 3.6–6.1; p < 0.001). During passive leg raise, CO increased by 21% (CI 17–24; p < 0.001), VtCO2 by 10% (CI 7.8–12; p < 0.001), and EtCO2 by 4.2% (CI 3.2–5.1; p < 0.001). Changes in VtCO2 were significantly larger than changes in EtCO2 (ventricular pacing: 11% vs. 4.9% (p < 0.001); passive leg raise: 10% vs. 4.2% (p < 0.001)). Relative changes in CO correlated with changes in VtCO2 (ρ = 0.53; p = 0.002) and EtCO2 (ρ = 0.47; p = 0.006) only during reductions in CO. When dichotomising CO changes at 15%, only EtCO2 detected a CO change as judged by area under the receiver operating characteristic curve.

Conclusion. VtCO2 and EtCO2 reflected reductions in cardiac output, although correlations were modest. The changes in VtCO2 were larger than the changes in EtCO2, but only EtCO2 detected CO reduction as judged by receiver operating characteristic curves. The predictive ability of EtCO2 in this setting was fair. This trial is registered with NCT02070861.

1. Introduction

Haemodynamic deteriorations are frequent in many clinical situations but may initially be subtle and thus difficult to detect. Estimation of cardiac output (CO) or CO changes may help distinguish vasodilatation due to anaesthetic or sedative drugs from impairment of cardiac function or hypovolemia and help evaluate response to therapy. Thus, monitoring CO is recommended during major surgery [1] and circulatory failure [2]. Non- or minimally invasive CO monitoring methods are increasingly available but infrequently used. Factors that limit their use may be the need for extra equipment, operator dependency, or costs. Hence, simple, inexpensive, and preferably minimally invasive methods to monitor CO or changes in CO are needed.

Capnography is widely used in mechanically ventilated patients. During constant ventilation and metabolism and in the absence of lung disease, changes in exhaled carbon dioxide (CO2) reflect changes in pulmonary blood flow [3]. Exhaled CO2 can be expressed as end-expiratory partial pressure (EtCO2), or as volume eliminated CO2 per minute (VCO2) or per tidal volume (VTCO2). Volumetric
capnography also provides information about pulmonary dead space and metabolism [3, 4]. Both volumetric and waveform capnography are recommended in the guidelines for mechanical ventilation [5] and several modern ventilators provide VtCO2 and VCO2 as well as EtCO2 [3, 6, 7].

Measurement of EtCO2 is included in the Advanced Cardiac Life Support guidelines [8], as EtCO2 reflects effective heart compressions and return of spontaneous circulation after cardiac arrest [9]. EtCO2 has also been shown to predict fluid responsiveness during passive leg raise (PLR) or after a fluid load [10–12] and is included in the 2014 guidelines on haemodynamic monitoring in circulatory shock [2]. However, the changes in EtCO2 following PLR or a fluid load are quite small (≈5%). This could limit their clinical use, as small changes are difficult to distinguish from random fluctuations. Some studies suggest that the changes in VCO2 following a preload challenge or increased positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP) are larger [13, 14]. Good agreement has been shown between CO measurements by thermodilution and volumetric capnography in both animal [15, 16] and human studies [17, 18]. Recent clinical studies on the relationship between exhaled CO2 and CO have mainly focused on the prediction of fluid responsiveness, and EtCO2 has been investigated more often than VCO2 [11–14]. Few studies have investigated both VtCO2 and EtCO2 during moderate reductions in CO, although the detection and evaluation of decreases in CO is of major interest both perioperatively and during intensive care.

In the present study, we used right ventricular pacing (RVP) to induce moderate reductions in CO. RVP reduces CO by approximately 20% due to loss of atrial contribution [19] and dys synchrony [20]. To the best of our knowledge, RVP has not previously been used as a model to investigate non- or minimally invasive CO monitoring methods.

The aim of this study was to investigate to what extent VtCO2 and EtCO2 reflect sudden moderate reductions in CO induced by RVP as well as sudden moderate increases in CO induced by PLR. We hypothesised that VtCO2 and EtCO2 would reflect changes in CO, that the changes in VtCO2 would be larger than the changes in EtCO2, and that the changes in CO, EtCO2, and VtCO2 would be correlated.

2. Methods

2.1. Patients. The study was approved by the regional ethics committee 02/07/2014 (REC South-East, 2013/1605) and registered in http://www.clinicaltrials.gov 02/23/2014 (NCT02070861), prior to patient enrolment. Forty adult patients scheduled for open coronary artery bypass surgery or aortic valve replacements were included from April 2014 to June 2015. Written informed consent was obtained prior to surgery. Patients with atrial fibrillation or ejection fraction <40% and patients in whom oesophageal Doppler placement was contraindicated were not included. The study was conducted in the cardiothoracic recovery unit of a university hospital 1-2h after surgery. Patients were sedated with propofol 2-3 mg/kg/h according to departmental practice. They were haemodynamically stable prior to interventions, as evaluated by the attending cardiothoracic anaesthesiologist. Patients were ventilated in pressure-regulated volume control mode, tidal volumes 6–8 mL/kg predicted body weight, positive end-expiratory pressure 5–8 cmH2O, risetime 0.20 s, FiO2 as required for SpO2 >94%, and frequency 9–13 breaths/min, adjusted to obtain an EtCO2 between 32 and 38 mmHg before interventions (Evita Infinity C 500, Drägerwerk AG&Co, Lübeck, Germany). Ventilation and medication were kept constant during interventions (Table 1).

2.2. Data Acquisition and Analysis. EtCO2 was measured by using an analogue side-stream capnograph (Medlab CAP 10; Medlab GmbH, Stutensee, Germany) with infrared absorption technology and sampled at 400 Hz in SignalExpress 14.0.0 (National Instruments, Austin, Texas) after conversion in an analogue-to-digital converter (NIDAQPad-6015, National Instruments). Flow was measured continuously by Dräger Infinity ID with hot-wire anemometer technology. Haemodynamic data, including blood pressure obtained via a 20G catheter in the left radial artery, were downloaded from GE Solar 8000i (GE Healthcare, Chicago, Illinois, US) and analysed in a custom-made program (LabView 2010, National Instruments). CO was measured with oesophageal Doppler (DP-12 probe; Cardio Q; Deltex Medical, Chester, UK), which continuously measures flow velocity in the descending aorta and thus rapid changes in stroke volume (SV) [21]. The Doppler probe was thoroughly fixed in the position that gave the best signal and maximum peak velocity of the aortic flow, and the signal was closely observed throughout experiments. SV measurements were downloaded beat-by-beat by the serial output.

2.3. Calculation of VtCO2. The volumetric capnograms were reconstructed from flow and EtCO2 curves for the calculation of VtCO2, as the VtCO2 and VCO2 values from the ventilator could not be extracted for offline analyses. Digital mainstream flow curves from the ventilator were continuously sampled on a laptop computer using Medibus software (Dräger, Drägerwerk AG&Co, Lübeck, Germany) and aligned with converted side-stream EtCO2 curves in a custom-made program in LabView, thereby accounting for the relative delay of 1–4 s of the side-stream capnogram [22]. The products of the flow and EtCO2 curves over time were integrated, giving VTtCO2 for each respiratory cycle. Respiratory cycles containing nonpaced heartbeats during the RVP sequence were omitted.

2.4. Study Design. The experimental design is illustrated in Figure 1. Reduction in CO was obtained by right ventricular pacing. Epicardial pacemaker leads were established towards the end of surgery according to standard departmental practice. Pacing was induced by using an external pacemaker (Medtronic 5388 Dual Chamber Temporary Pacemaker, Medtronic, Minneapolis, USA). Pacing was performed by one of the department’s cardiothoracic anaesthesiologists similar to the pacemaker test routinely performed in patients who require postoperative pacing. Pace rate was set
Table 1: Patient characteristics.

| Variable                          | Mean (SD) |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Age (years)                      | 65 ± 9    |
| Gender, male/female, n (%)       | 29 (88)/4 (12) |
| Height (cm)                      | 177 ± 8   |
| Weight (kg)                      | 87 ± 12   |
| Tidal volume (mL·kg⁻¹ predicted body weight) | 6.8 ± 1.1 |
| PIP (cmH₂O)                      | 23 ± 2    |
| Respiratory rate (min⁻¹)         | 12 ± 1    |
| Procedure CABG/AVR, n (%)        | 26 (79)/7 (21) |
| COPD, n (%)                      | 3 (9)     |
| Patients receiving nitroglycerin | 12 (36)   |
| 0–2.5 μg·kg⁻¹·min⁻¹, n (%)       | 2 (6)     |
| Patients receiving nitroprusside | 0.8–1.8 μg·kg⁻¹·min⁻¹, n (%) | 1 (3) |
| Patients receiving norepinephrine| 0.02 μg·kg⁻¹·min⁻¹, n (%) | 1 (3) |
| Patients receiving amiodarone    | 900 mg·24-h⁻¹, n (%) | 1 (3) |

Data are mean ± SD unless otherwise stated. PIP = peak inspiratory pressure; PEEP = positive end-expiratory pressure; CABG = coronary artery bypass grafting; AVR = aortic valve replacement; COPD = chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

Figure 1: Study protocol. Sixty-second baseline measurements before 30 s of RVP and 60 s of PLR. The sequence of the interventions varied, minimum 5 min apart.

Figure 3 shows individual and mean values at all 6 measurement points. For all variables, there were statistically significant reductions in mean scores from BL to RVP and statistically significant increases from RVP to BL and from BL to PLR (Table 2, Figure 3). The confidence intervals of the line plots in Figure 3 indicate that the study was not underpowered for the presented analyses. From BL to RVP, CO was reduced by 21.0% (CI 18–24; p < 0.001), VtCO₂ by 21% (CI 7.9–13; p < 0.001), and EtCO₂ by 4.9% (CI 3.6–6.1; p < 0.001). Relative changes in CO correlated significantly with changes in both VtCO₂ (ρ = 0.53; p = 0.002) and EtCO₂ (ρ = 0.47; p = 0.006) (Figure 4). From BL to PLR, CO increased by 21% (CI 17–24; p < 0.001), VtCO₂ by 10% (CI...
7.8–12; \( p < 0.001 \), and \( {\text{EtCO}}_2 \) by 4.2% (CI 3.2–5.1; \( p < 0.001 \)). None of these changes were significantly correlated (Figure 4). Overall, the changes in \( {\text{VtCO}}_2 \) were significantly larger than the changes in \( {\text{EtCO}}_2 \) (from BL to RVP, 11% vs. 4.9% (\( p < 0.001 \)); from BL to PLR, 10% vs. 4.2% (\( p < 0.001 \)).

Precision and LSC for 30 s baseline measurements were 4.8% and 6.9%, respectively, for \( {\text{CO}} \), 2.4% and 3.4% for \( {\text{VtCO}}_2 \), and 1.5% and 2.1% for \( {\text{EtCO}}_2 \). Thus, all mean changes seen after the interventions were larger than the LSC. The LSC for \( {\text{CO}} \), \( {\text{VtCO}}_2 \), and \( {\text{EtCO}}_2 \) are indicated in Figures 4 and 5, respectively. According to the scatterplots during RVP, a reduction in \( {\text{VtCO}}_2 \) and \( {\text{EtCO}}_2 \) larger than the LSC implicated a reduction in \( {\text{CO}} \) of more than 11% for all subjects.

ROC-plot analyses are shown in Figure 6. The best discriminative ability was found for \( {\text{EtCO}}_2 \) (AUC 0.80; 95% CI 0.62–0.92, \( p = 0.003 \)) during RVP, whereas the ROC curve for \( {\text{VtCO}}_2 \) was not significantly different from 0.5. Neither \( {\text{EtCO}}_2 \) nor \( {\text{VtCO}}_2 \) was able to discriminate changes in \( {\text{CO}} \) during PLR.

The main findings of this study were that \( {\text{VtCO}}_2 \) and \( {\text{EtCO}}_2 \) tracked sudden moderate reductions in \( {\text{CO}} \). Both reductions and increases in \( {\text{CO}} \) with RVP and PLR coincided with reductions and increases, respectively, in \( {\text{EtCO}}_2 \) and \( {\text{VtCO}}_2 \) (Figure 3). The magnitudes of the changes, however, were only correlated when \( {\text{CO}} \) was reduced, and correlations were modest (Figures 4 and 5). According to the ROC analyses, only \( {\text{EtCO}}_2 \) was able to discriminate changes in \( {\text{CO}} \) using a threshold of 15% change and only the reduction during RVP (Figure 6).

Young et al. [13] found \( {\text{VCO}}_2 \) superior to \( {\text{EtCO}}_2 \) for predicting fluid responsiveness in the PLR model, and the changes in \( {\text{VCO}}_2 \) were substantially larger than the changes in \( {\text{EtCO}}_2 \). Tusman et al. [14] showed that a reduction in \( {\text{VCO}}_2 \) following an increase in PEEP predicted fluid responsiveness with better sensitivity and specificity than \( {\text{EtCO}}_2 \). In our study, the changes in \( {\text{CO}} \) during RVP appear to be slightly stronger correlated with the changes in \( {\text{VtCO}}_2 \) than with the

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**Figure 2: Flow chart inclusion.**

**Figure 3: Lineplot.** Individual (grey) and mean (black) values with 95% confidence intervals for \( {\text{CO}} \), \( {\text{VtCO}}_2 \), and \( {\text{EtCO}}_2 \) before, during, and after interventions. \( {\text{CO}} \) = cardiac output; \( {\text{EtCO}}_2 \) = end-tidal carbon dioxide; \( {\text{VtCO}}_2 \) = exhaled carbon dioxide per tidal volume; BL = baseline; RVP = right ventricular pacing; PLR = passive leg raise.
Table 2: Haemodynamic data at baseline and during right ventricular pacing and passive leg raise.

|                  | BL   | VP   | p value | BL   | PLR  | p value |
|------------------|------|------|---------|------|------|---------|
| CO (l/min)       | 4.86±1.20 | 3.84±1.08   | <0.001   | 4.72±1.17 | 5.65±1.26 | <0.001   |
| SV (mL/min)      | 71±20 | 54±17 | <0.001   | 69±17 | 81±19 | <0.001   |
| VtCO₂ (ml)       | 17±3  | 15±3  | <0.001   | 16±3  | 18±4  | <0.001   |
| EtCO₂ (kPa)      | 4.3±0.3 | 4.1±0.4   | <0.001   | 4.3±0.3 | 4.5±0.3 | <0.001   |
| MAP (mmHg)*      | 72±6  | 62±9  | <0.001   | 72±9  | 78±8  | <0.001   |
| HR (beats/min)   | 69±10 | 73±10 | <0.001   | 70±10 | 71±10 | 0.015    |

Data are presented in mean ± SD. BL = baseline; RVP = ventricular pacing; PLR = passive leg raise; CO = cardiac output; SV = stroke volume; VtCO₂ = exhaled carbon dioxide per tidal volume; EtCO₂ = end-tidal carbon dioxide; MAP = mean arterial pressure (*measurements from 21 patients); HR = heart rate.

Figure 4: Scatterplot EtCO₂. Correlation between mean relative changes in CO and EtCO₂ from BL to RVP and PLR, respectively. Least significant changes for CO and EtCO₂ are indicated with shadows. CO = cardiac output; EtCO₂ = end-tidal carbon dioxide; VtCO₂ = exhaled carbon dioxide per tidal volume; BL = baseline; RVP = right ventricular pacing; PLR = passive leg raise; ρ = Spearman’s rho with confidence intervals.

Figure 5: Correlation between mean relative changes in CO and VtCO₂ from BL to RVP and PLR, respectively. Least significant changes for CO and VtCO₂ are indicated with shadows. Dots are for RVP; circles are for PLR. CO = cardiac output; EtCO₂ = end-tidal carbon dioxide; VtCO₂ = exhaled carbon dioxide per tidal volume; BL = baseline; RVP = right ventricular pacing; PLR = passive leg raise; ρ = Spearman’s rho with confidence intervals.
changes in EtCO₂. Precision was better for EtCO₂ than for VtCO₂, but this did not outweigh the larger effect of changes in CO on VtCO₂. The ROC analyses, using a threshold of 15%, indicate a stronger discriminative ability for EtCO₂ than VtCO₂, which appears contradictory to the previously mentioned findings. However, the criterion value giving the maximal Youden index for EtCO₂ was low (Table 3), limiting its use as a clinical cutoff value. There are also some limitations to the ROC analysis associated with the dispersion of predictor values in the population which is investigated. These limitations are previously described [27] and highlighted in a recent review [28] and should be considered when comparing AUC values from different studies.

In the studies by Monge García et al. [10] and Monnet et al. [11], EtCO₂ predicted fluid responsiveness with higher sensitivity and specificity than arterial pulse pressure, and Jacquet-Lagreze et al. [12] found the same when comparing EtCO₂ to MAP. These findings were confirmed in a recent study by Lakhal et al. [29], who in addition found that EtCO₂ assessed fluid responsiveness better than changes in systolic blood pressure and femoral blood flow did. In summary, while EtCO₂ has been found superior to other widely used noninvasive indices, newer studies suggest that VCO₂ and VtCO₂ could be superior to EtCO₂. In the present study, the changes in VtCO₂ were substantially larger than the changes in EtCO₂ following a given change in CO, and correlations were similar. However, given that a diagnostic ability was demonstrated only for EtCO₂, the results do not support the superiority of VtCO₂ over EtCO₂. In some of the studies, VCO₂ and EtCO₂ were also found superior to pulse pressure variations (PPVs) or stroke volume variations (SVVs) in the presence of arrhythmia [29] or tidal volumes <8 mL/kg [14, 29]. This is explained by the fact that PPV and SVV are validated for the prediction of fluid responsiveness mainly in patients with tidal volumes ≥8 mL/kg and without arrhythmia [30, 31]. However, as protective ventilation becomes the norm, it is noteworthy that the same restrictions do not seem to apply for EtCO₂ or VtCO₂.

The physiologic relationship between exhaled CO₂ and CO in dynamic states is previously described [15, 32]. Reduced pulmonary perfusion leads to reduced CO₂ transport to the lungs and increased alveolar dead space; both resulting in reduced CO₂ elimination. With increased pulmonary perfusion, more CO₂ is brought to the lungs, underperfused lung tissue is recruited, and CO₂ elimination is increased. Although reports of the nature of the relationship between exhaled CO₂ and CO differ [18, 32, 33], several studies have found significant correlations between changes in CO and changes in EtCO₂ after PLR [10, 11]. We believe there are mainly two reasons why there were no correlations between

|                  | AUC (95% CI) | Criterion (%) | Specificity (%) | Sensitivity (%) | +LR | −LR | PPV (%) | NPV (%) |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|-----|-----|---------|---------|
| VtCO₂ at RVP     | 0.68 (0.50 to 0.83) | 5.2 | 83 | 56 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 83 | 56 |
| EtCO₂ at RVP     | 0.80 (0.62 to 0.92) | 1.7 | 100 | 56 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 86 | 100 |
| VtCO₂ at PLR     | 0.50 (0.32 to 0.68) | 4.2 | 92 | 44 | 1.7 | 0.19 | 82 | 67 |
| EtCO₂ at PLR     | 0.64 (0.46 to 0.80) | 2.2 | 88 | 56 | 2.0 | 0.23 | 84 | 63 |

AUC = area under the curve; +LR = positive likelihood ratio; −LR = negative likelihood ratio; PPV = positive predictive value; NPV = negative predictive value; VtCO₂ = exhaled carbon dioxide per tidal volume; EtCO₂ = end-tidal carbon dioxide; RVP = ventricular pacing; PLR = passive leg raise.
EtCO₂, VtCO₂, and CO during PLR in our study. Firstly, previous studies investigated patients with circulatory failure, whereas our cohort was haemodynamically and metabolically stable. The relationship between changes in CO and exhaled CO₂ is stronger during unstable circulatory states, e.g., in patients with reduced CO [6]. In steady states, exhaled CO₂ mainly depends on CO₂ production. Lung perfusion and ventilation/perfusion ratio will be affected only marginally, if at all, by an increase in CO of 20% in euvoletic patients who are adequately ventilated. This is in line with the findings of Ornato et al [32], who in an animal study demonstrated that the correlation between changes in CO and changes in EtCO₂ decreased as CO reached normal or supranormal values, when pulmonary flow no longer represents a limitation to the CO₂ elimination via the lungs. By contrast, we observed significant correlations between the relative reductions in CO, VtCO₂, and EtCO₂ when CO was decreased during the RVP sequence, even though the change in CO was of similar magnitude. Secondly, the mean relative increase in EtCO₂ during PLR in our study was 4.2%, which is smaller than in previous studies which have reported an increase of >5%. As these studies were designed to study fluid responsiveness, EtCO₂ was recorded during the maximal haemodynamic changes following PLR. We sampled CO, EtCO₂, and VtCO₂ over 1 min of PLR, and although the main preload increase is likely to take place within that minute, the time span includes lower values that dilute this effect. Also, it is possible that the position change during the PLR manoeuvre could affect CO₂ elimination by other mechanisms than the preload increase. This could have influenced the results. In a postoperative setting with haemodynamically stable patients, the detection of a sudden decrease in CO, e.g., due to bleeding, is arguably more relevant than the prediction of preload responsiveness.

In the absence of CO monitoring, MAP is often used for haemodynamic assessment. As MAP is highly influenced by vascular resistance [34], it may be affected by anaesthetics, pain, hypovolemia, and hypothermia. Hypotension occurs frequently in the operating room or intensive care unit and can be due to a number of causes. By also considering changes in EtCO₂ or VtCO₂ in cases of decreasing blood pressure, the clinician may be aided in their therapeutic decisions.

4.1. Methodological Considerations. As departmental logistics had to be considered during data acquisition, the order of interventions varied in a randomised fashion. The possibility of carryover effects was minimised by ensuring sufficient time between all interventions but cannot be excluded.

There was a departmental change in monitoring equipment during the study, and the available software did not allow export of invasive blood pressure data from the new monitors to the computer. Thus, MAP measurements were retrospectively obtainable from 21 patients only. This represents a limitation to the study.

CO had to be monitored continuously as changes in CO induced by RVP and PLR are rapid and transient. However, CO measurement with oesophageal Doppler has some limitations. Measurements are based on assumptions regarding the diameter of the aorta, angle of insonation, and fraction of CO that enters the descending aorta [35]. As we measured relative changes, the results would only have been affected if the assumed variables changed during experiments. Aortic diameter has been shown to change after a fluid load [36], and we cannot exclude a similar effect after PLR. These limitations suggest that oesophageal Doppler may perform better as a monitor of CO trends than of absolute values. This may also explain why some patients in the present study demonstrated rather low CO values despite being assessed as haemodynamically stable at baseline.

For the description of metabolism, exhaled CO₂ is mostly expressed as VCO₂, whereas both VCO₂ and VtCO₂ have been used to describe the relationship between exhaled CO₂ and circulation [13, 15, 37]. We measured VtCO₂ to enable a direct comparison with EtCO₂, which is also measured breath-to-breath. As ventilation was kept constant throughout experiments, the choice of VtCO₂ over VCO₂ should not affect the results, which may therefore be seen in relation to previous studies investigating VCO₂. The absolute changes in VtCO₂ are small. However, they are significantly larger than the corresponding changes in EtCO₂, which use is already implemented in guidelines for haemodynamic evaluation. Modern ventilators display updated VCO₂ values after each breath. For clinical use, changes in VCO₂ may be easier to detect than changes in VtCO₂, as they appear larger.

Any form of ventilation/perfusion mismatch may affect the relationship between CO and exhaled CO₂ [38]. Other investigators have therefore excluded patients with pulmonary dysfunction [14, 18]. Only three of our patients (9.1%) had been diagnosed with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. However, it is possible that some had undiagnosed lung disease or postoperative pulmonary dysfunction which may have affected our results.

As mechanical ventilation alters pulmonary physiology and haemodynamics [39], further studies are necessary to elucidate the performance of VtCO₂ and EtCO₂ in spontaneously breathing patients.

5. Conclusion

VtCO₂ and EtCO₂ tracked reductions in cardiac output, but correlations between the changes were modest. Judged by receiver operating characteristic curves, a CO reduction was only detected by EtCO₂. Further studies are warranted to establish the role of exhaled CO₂ as a clinical tool for detecting cardiac output changes in this setting.

Data Availability

The data used to support the findings of this study are restricted by Oslo University Hospital in order to protect patient privacy. Pseudonymised data are available from the corresponding author for researchers who meet the criteria for access to confidential data.
Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this article.

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