Research Article

Reduced Effective Oxygen Delivery and Ventilation with a Surgical Facemask Placed under Compared to over an Oxygen Mask: A Comparative Study

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Objectives. Consensus guidelines for perioperative anesthesia management during the COVID-19 pandemic recommend that patients wear a facemask in addition to their oxygen mask or nasal cannula following tracheal extubation, where this is practical. The effects on effective oxygen delivery and ventilation of a surgical facemask under compared to over an oxygen (O2) mask are unclear. Design. Single-center, comparative pilot study. Setting. Endoscopy procedure room at a major academic hospital. Subjects. Five healthy anesthesiologists. Interventions. Using a carbon dioxide (CO2) sampling line positioned at the lips, the fraction of inspired O2 (FiO2), fraction of expiratory O2 (FeO2), expiratory end-tidal CO2 (EtCO2), and respiratory rate (RR) were measured under the following conditions: (1) a surgical facemask only, (2) a surgical facemask under an O2 mask, (3) an O2 mask only, and (4) a surgical facemask over an O2 mask. Measurements and Main Results. The sampled fractional expired oxygen (FeO2) at the lips was significantly lower when the surgical facemask was under compared to when over the O2 mask (27.9 ± 1.68 vs. 49.9 ± 6.27, p < 0.001), while there was no significant difference in inspired oxygen (FiO2). The sampled expiratory EtCO2 was significantly higher when the surgical facemask was under the O2 mask compared to when over the O2 mask (28.3 ± 8.5 vs. 23.5 ± 7.6, p = 0.026). The RR was not significantly different when the surgical facemask was under compared to over the O2 mask. Conclusions. Effective oxygen delivery and ventilation was reduced (lower FeO2 and increased EtCO2) when a surgical facemask was placed under compared to over an O2 mask.

1. Introduction

Surgical patients routinely require supplementary oxygen (O2) by facemask after undergoing anesthesia. Administration begins in the operating room, continues during transport to the recovery room, and extends for a period during recovery. Patients with COVID-19 undergoing surgery also commonly need supplementary O2 for a period of time following anesthesia yet pose a risk of viral spread. A simple O2 mask which is routinely used at the time of extubation and during the postoperative period has been shown to increase aerosolization of infectious viral particles that can be detected up to a distance of 0.4 meters at normal flow rates [1]. Given the infectious risk, consensus guidelines for anesthesia management during the COVID-19 pandemic recommend that patients wear a surgical facemask in addition to their O2 mask or nasal cannula following tracheal extubation, where practical [2]. An unanswered question is whether the facemask should be placed over an O2 mask or if it should be worn underneath the O2 mask and if there is any difference in O2 delivery and carbon dioxide (CO2) elimination between the two configurations. A published letter assessing a single individual indicates that inspired O2 concentration may be equivalent with the two mask configurations; however, expired O2 concentration and carbon dioxide levels were not assessed [3]. We hypothesized that a surgical facemask worn underneath the O2 mask would both decrease the expired fraction of expiratory O2 concentration and carbon dioxide (CO2) levels. We sought to examine the various effects on oxygenation and ventilation of patients with the surgical
facemask under or over the O2 mask and showed for the first time the consequences of reduced fraction of expiratory oxygen (FeO2) and increased expiratory end-tidal CO2 (EtCO2) with the surgical facemask under compared to over an O2 mask in healthy volunteers. Answering these questions could be important for surgical patients following extubation and during recovery from anesthesia, especially those with underlying respiratory impairment while we continue to minimize risk for aerosolization.

2. Methods

The study cohort consisted of five healthy anesthesiologists from our institution that volunteered to participate in the study. We performed a power calculation based on the Blinks et al.’s [3] study and used an expected mean and standard deviation of the differences in the EtCO2 of 15 and 6, respectively, and an alpha of 0.05 and a desired power of 0.8. The study received IRB exemption as a quality improvement project. Using a Drager Apollo Anesthesia machine in the endoscopy procedure room, we used a gas sampling line positioned at the lips to record the fraction of inspired oxygen (FiO2), fraction of expiratory oxygen (FeO2), expiratory end-tidal CO2 (EtCO2), and respiratory rate (RR) under the following conditions: (1) a surgical facemask only, (2) a surgical facemask under an O2 mask, (3) an O2 mask only, and (4) a surgical facemask over an O2 mask. O2 was delivered at 6L/min via the oxygen mask. The subjects were under each condition for at least 2 minutes prior to making any measurements. For each condition, five individual measurements were recorded for FiO2, FeO2, EtCO2, and RR.

Descriptive statistics were performed and reported as a mean and standard deviation. Paired t-tests were used to perform comparisons between groups. A two-sided p value of <0.05 was used to denote statistical significance. All statistical analyses were performed using STATA® release 14.2 (StataCorp LLC, College Station, TX, USA).

3. Results

Table 1 and Figures 1–4 show the measured FiO2, FeO2, expired EtCO2, and respiratory rate for the various surgical facemask and O2 mask configurations: a surgical facemask only, an O2 mask only, a surgical facemask under an O2 mask, and a surgical facemask over an O2 mask.

3.1. FiO2 Is Unchanged Regardless of Surgical Facemask Configuration with the O2 Mask. Figure 1 shows there was no significant difference in the sampled FiO2 at the lips when the surgical facemask was under the O2 mask compared to when the surgical facemask was over the O2 mask (34.8 ± 6.5 vs. 35.7 ± 10.7, p = 0.885), as well as with the O2 mask alone (34.8 ± 6.5 vs. 36.3 ± 10.2, p = 0.795).

As expected, the sampled FiO2 at the lips was significantly lower with the surgical facemask on room air compared to when the surgical facemask was over (19.7 ± 2.6 vs. 35.7 ± 10.7, p = 0.035) or under the O2 mask (19.7 ± 2.6 vs. 34.8 ± 6.5, p < 0.01), as well as the O2 mask alone (19.7 ± 2.6 vs. 36.3 ± 19.2, p = 0.040).

3.2. FeO2 Is Reduced When the Surgical Facemask is under Compared to over the O2 Mask. Figure 2 shows that the sampled FeO2 at the lips was significantly lower when the surgical facemask was under the O2 mask compared to when the surgical facemask was over the O2 mask (27.9 ± 1.68 vs. 49.9 ± 6.27, p = 0.001). The FeO2 when the subject had only a surgical facemask was significantly higher compared to when the surgical facemask was under the O2 mask (18.6 ± 1.1 vs 27.9 ± 1.68, p < 0.001). There was no significant difference in sampled FeO2 when the surgical facemask was over the O2 mask compared to the O2 mask alone (49.9 ± 6.3 vs. 46.1 ± 5.2, p = 0.864).

3.3. Expiratory EtCO2 Increased with the Surgical Facemask under Compared to over the O2 Mask. Figure 3 shows that the sampled expiratory EtCO2 was significantly higher when the surgical facemask was under the O2 mask compared to when the surgical facemask was over the O2 mask (28.3 ± 8.5 vs. 23.5 ± 7.6, p = 0.026) and the O2 mask alone (28.3 ± 8.5 vs. 23.3 ± 7.8, p = 0.010). There was no significant different in expiratory EtCO2 with the surgical facemask under the O2 mask compared to the surgical facemask alone (28.3 ± 8.5 vs. 24.9 ± 8.6, p = 0.36).

3.4. RR Is Unchanged Regardless of Surgical Facemask and O2 Mask Configuration. The RR was not significantly changed when the surgical facemask was under compared to over the O2 mask (14.2 ± 2.8 vs. 13.9 ± 4.9, p = 0.88), as well as the O2 mask only (14.2 ± 2.8 vs. 14.8 ± 3.1, p = 0.70).

4. Discussion

The ability to provide supplemental oxygen and ensure adequate ventilation is essential for patients recovering from anesthesia and surgery. The COVID-19 pandemic has challenged providers to meet patients’ needs for adequate gas exchange while minimizing the risks of infectious aerosolization. While guidelines recommend that patients wear a facemask in addition to their oxygen mask or nasal cannula, there is limited literature on the most effective way of achieving oxygenation and ventilation goals. Our study examines the various effects on oxygenation and ventilation of patients with the surgical facemask under or over the O2 mask and shows for the first time the consequences of reduced FeO2 and increased expired EtCO2 with the surgical facemask under compared to over an O2 mask in healthy volunteers. These effects may have significant consequences, particularly in patients with marginal respiratory reserve and the ability to tolerate apneic episodes without significant consequences during the postoperative period such as during transport.

A small number of prior investigations [3–7] have examined the effects of the face mask or nasal cannulae in combination with a surgical mask on oxygen delivery. These prior studies have been limited by small numbers of subjects,
lack of repeated measurements, and focus on specific measures of gas exchange. An initial investigation by Binkset al. measured the FiO2 at the lips in a healthy volunteer breathing 6 L/min oxygen via an (Hudson) O2 mask placed over the top of a surgical mask and breathing 6 L/min oxygen via an O2 mask placed underneath a surgical mask. The FiO2 measured for the 2 mask configurations were 0.50 and 0.54, respectively, and the authors concluded that the O2 mask can be worn over a surgical mask without compromising the FiO2. It is important to note that this study did not evaluate differences in the effects on FeO2 between the 2 mask configurations which we found were reduced with the mask under rather than over the O2 mask despite no significant change in measured FiO2. The reduced FeO2 with the surgical mask under compared to over the O2 mask is likely the result of the relatively reduced effective flow rate of oxygen and increased entrainment of air resulting in reduced effective O2 delivery to the lungs. Of note, it is the FeO2 rather than the FiO2 that reflects the oxygen stores within the lung and increases the safety factor if apnea occurs [4].

Matsui et al. compared the impact on oxygenation and ventilation in a single subject wearing an oxygen mask above a surgical mask and wearing a nasal cannula below a surgical mask [5]. The authors found that the partial pressure of oxygen in arterial blood (PaO2) decreased when changing from the nasal cannula at 4 L/min to the oxygen mask 4 L/min (from 154 mmHg to 108 mm Hg), recovering once again when returning to the nasal cannula. In contrast, the partial pressure of carbon dioxide in arterial blood (PaCO2) and respiratory rate remained almost unchanged. The authors concluded that oxygen delivered via a nasal cannula worn under a surgical mask might prevent the spread of infection while simultaneously allowing maintenance of a high PaO2 in patients. Notably, their investigation was limited by the single subject design and lack of repeated measurements.

Montiel et al. examined the impact of placing surgical facemasks on patients that were receiving a high-flow nasal cannula (HFNC) for hypoxemic respiratory failure due to COVID-19 [6]. Among the 21 patients studied, the investigators found the PaO2 increased from 59 (±6) to 79 mmHg (±16) (p < 0.001) when a surgical facemask was placed over HFNC. The investigators postulated that the improvement in oxygenation could be explained not only by an increased oxygen concentration under the mask but also by a decrease of room air entrainment that is known to dilute the gas
mixture with less inspired O₂ concentration. Notably, the investigation did not evaluate the delivery of HFNC delivered in front of a surgical mask.

Hamada et al. measured FiO₂ around the lips through the mouth under normal breathing conditions in five healthy volunteers in three situations: an O₂ mask alone, a surgical facemask over an O₂ mask, or a surgical facemask under an O₂ mask with O₂ flow rates set at 5 L/min, 7 L/min, or 10 L/min [7]. The investigators found that regardless of the oxygen flow rate, the FiO₂ was higher when wearing a surgical facemask over an oxygen mask compared to wearing a surgical mask under a surgical mask. In our study, we found that FiO₂ was not significantly changed when the surgical facemask was placed under the O₂ mask compared to over the O₂ mask; however, we used a simple O₂ mask, whereas it appears Hamada et al. used a nonrebreather O₂ mask as they were able to achieve nearly an FiO₂ of 80% when the surgical facemask was over their O₂ mask in their study. To our knowledge, our study is the first to examine the impact on oxygenation and ventilation of a surgical facemask placed over compared with under the O₂ mask configurations among multiple subjects with repeated measurements. Importantly, our study demonstrated that ventilation was less effective with the surgical mask under the oxygen mask as indicated by the increase in CO₂. It might be postulated that the increase in CO₂ would be more pronounced in patients with less effective ventilation (e.g., lung disease or residual anesthetic effects) than what was seen in the healthy volunteers in our study. Our study could also have implications for nonsurgical patients in other areas of the hospital.

Our study was limited by the small number of subjects included, use of healthy subjects only, and fixed oxygen flow rate. Our results might be more pronounced in patients with underlying lung disease or those with respiratory impairment due to the residual effects of anesthetics, analgesics, and paralytics. A more prolonged duration of time with a given mask configuration might also have differing effects.

5. Conclusions

Effective oxygen delivery and ventilation were impaired (reduced FeO₂ and increased EtCO₂) when a surgical facemask was placed under compared to over an O₂ mask. These findings may have important implications for ensuring adequate gas exchange for patients wearing both oxygen and surgical masks to minimize viral aerosolization. Further studies which include a larger number of participants and those with limited respiratory drive or reserve are needed to more fully evaluate the clinical significance of surgical and oxygen mask configurations on oxygen delivery and ventilation.

Data Availability

All data points are plotted in the figures and are available on request.

Additional Points

Take Home Message. The COVID-19 pandemic has challenged providers to meet patients’ needs for adequate gas exchange while minimizing the risks of infectious
aerosolization. While guidelines recommend that patients wear a facemask in addition to their oxygen mask or nasal cannula, there is limited literature on the most effective way of achieving oxygenation and ventilation goals. Our study examines the various effects on oxygenation and ventilation of patients with the surgical facemask under or over the O₂ mask and shows for the first time the consequences of reduced FeO₂ and increased expired EtCO₂ with the surgical facemask under compared to over an O₂ mask in health volunteers. These effects may have significant consequences particularly in patients with reduced respiratory drive or reserve and the ability to tolerate apneic episodes without significant consequences during the postoperative period such as during transport.

**Ethical Approval**

The study received IRB exemption as a quality-improvement project.

**Consent**

All participants consented to publication.

**Conflicts of Interest**

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

**Authors’ Contributions**

MGC, TS, BL, DC, and EAB wrote and reviewed the manuscript.

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