Extubation failure due to phrenic nerve injury

O Williams, A Greenough, N Mustfa, S Haugen, G R Rafferty

A 26 week gestation infant had an increasingly elevated right hemidiaphragm following drainage of bilateral pleural effusions and failed extubation on numerous occasions. Electric stimulation of the phrenic nerves revealed absent activity on the right, indicating phrenic nerve injury from chest tube drain insertion. Diaphragmatic plication was performed and the infant successfully extubated four days later.

Extubation failure occurs in approximately 33% of premature infants. This is usually the result of immature respiratory control or an imbalance between respiratory muscle strength and respiratory load. The diaphragm is the main respiratory muscle in neonates and thus phrenic nerve injury, although rare, can also cause respiratory embarrassment.

CASE REPORT
A 26 week gestation, male infant, birth weight 1024 g, responded well to surfactant administration and had minimal ventilatory requirements by day seven. Chest radiographs confirmed the initial diagnosis of respiratory distress syndrome (RDS) and that he had normally positioned hemidiaphragms. On day 10, the baby had increasing ventilatory requirements, acidosis, and hypotension. The infant became increasingly oedematous and developed bilateral pleural effusions, which were drained on day 33 using size 10F Argyle catheters using a technique of accepted standards (figure 1a). Subsequent chest radiographs demonstrated an increasingly elevated right hemidiaphragm (figure 1b), a right phrenic nerve injury was suspected. Unfortunately, despite minimal ventilatory requirements the infant failed at least four trials of extubation over the subsequent weeks. During this period, his lung volume, assessed by measurement of the functional residual capacity, was 20 ml/kg (normal range 24 to 36 ml/kg). Transdiaphragmatic crying pressures were 20 cmH₂O (the expected value an infant of this gestation is 40 cmH₂O).

Ultrasound examination revealed a markedly hypokinetic right diaphragm. Percutaneous electric stimulation of the phrenic nerves was performed using bipolar electrodes placed over the sternomastoid muscle. Reproducible responses could only be obtained on the left (figure 2), confirming the diagnosis of right phrenic nerve injury with no recovery. The infant underwent a thoracotomy and plication of the right hemidiaphragm on day 75. He was successfully extubated on the fourth postoperative day. After three days of nasal continuous positive airways pressure, he subsequently required only minimal amounts of supplementary oxygen via nasal cannulae.

DISCUSSION
Chest drain insertion in infants has been associated with a number of complications. In an early series, direct perforation of the lung has been reported to occur in up to 25% of cases, this may lead to a bronchopleural fistula. Trauma to the thoracic duct at the postero-superior mediastinum may result in the development of a chylothorax. Haemorrhagic pericardial effusion, causing cardiac tamponade has also been reported following chest drain insertion. Very rarely phrenic nerve injury in neonates, which can occur following birth trauma or cardiothoracic surgery, results from chest drain placement. Phrenic nerve injury is most likely to occur if the drain is placed deep in the chest where the phrenic nerve runs over the mediastinum. In the infant we report, the most likely cause was direct nerve injury cause by the chest drain tip (figure 1a). Although both chest drains abut the mediastinum (figure 1a), we speculate the left drain was in a different position with respect to the phrenic nerve and hence no injury was caused.
Extubation failure due to phrenic nerve injury

A high proportion of infants, 72% in one series, with phrenic nerve injury due to obstetric or operative trauma require surgical plication of the diaphragm. Following plication improvement is usually rapid, as in our patient. In 50 patients aged between 4 days and 7 years the mean time for withdrawal of ventilatory support postoperatively was three days (range 0 to 6). Such data argue for early intervention and hence avoidance of prolonged ventilation with the associated increased risk of complications such as nosocomial pneumonia. Spontaneous recovery is unlikely if there are persistent signs of phrenic nerve palsy one month post insult. In this infant, use of electric stimulation and demonstration of an absent response from the right phrenic nerve confirmed the lack of recovery and thus determined the timing of the surgical intervention.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
Dr Olivia Williams is supported by the Children Nationwide Medical Research Fund. We thank Ms Sue Williams for secretarial assistance.

REFERENCES
Extubation failure due to phrenic nerve injury

O Williams, A Greenough, N Mustfa, S Haugen and G R Rafferty

Arch Dis Child Fetal Neonatal Ed 2003 88: F72-F73
doi: 10.1136/fn.88.1.F72

Updated information and services can be found at:
http://fn.bmj.com/content/88/1/F72

These include:

References
This article cites 10 articles, 1 of which you can access for free at:
http://fn.bmj.com/content/88/1/F72#BIBL

Email alerting service
Receive free email alerts when new articles cite this article. Sign up in the box at the top right corner of the online article.

Notes

To request permissions go to:
http://group.bmj.com/group/rights-licensing/permissions

To order reprints go to:
http://journals.bmj.com/cgi/reprintform

To subscribe to BMJ go to:
http://group.bmj.com/subscribe/