

# UCSF

## UC San Francisco Previously Published Works

### Title

An international RAND/UCLA expert panel to determine the optimal diagnosis and management of burn inhalation injury.

### Permalink

<https://escholarship.org/uc/item/5mx6p2rc>

### Journal

Critical Care (UK), 27(1)

### Authors

Milton-Jones, Helena

Soussi, Sabri

Davies, Roger

et al.

### Publication Date

2023-11-27

### DOI

10.1186/s13054-023-04718-w

### Copyright Information

This work is made available under the terms of a Creative Commons Attribution License, available at <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>

Peer reviewed

RESEARCH

Open Access



# An international RAND/UCLA expert panel to determine the optimal diagnosis and management of burn inhalation injury

Helena Milton-Jones<sup>1</sup>, Sabri Soussi<sup>2,3</sup>, Roger Davies<sup>4</sup>, Emmanuel Charbonney<sup>7,8</sup>, Walton N. Charles<sup>5,6</sup>, Heather Cleland<sup>9,10</sup>, Ken Dunn<sup>11</sup>, Dashiell Gantner<sup>12,13</sup>, Julian Giles<sup>14</sup>, Marc Jeschke<sup>15,16</sup>, Nicole Lee<sup>17</sup>, Matthieu Legrand<sup>18,19</sup>, Joanne Lloyd<sup>20</sup>, Ignacio Martin-Loeches<sup>21,22,23</sup>, Olivier Pantet<sup>24</sup>, Mark Samaan<sup>25</sup>, Odhran Shelley<sup>26,27</sup>, Alice Sisson<sup>4</sup>, Kaisa Spragg<sup>28</sup>, Fiona Wood<sup>29,30,31</sup>, Jeremy Yarrow<sup>32</sup>, Marcela Paola Vizcaychipi<sup>4,7</sup>, Andrew Williams<sup>7,17</sup>, Jorge Leon-Villalpalos<sup>7,17</sup>, Declan Collins<sup>7,17</sup>, Isabel Jones<sup>7,17</sup> and Suveer Singh<sup>1,4,7,33,34,35\*</sup> 

## Abstract

**Background** Burn inhalation injury (BII) is a major cause of burn-related mortality and morbidity. Despite published practice guidelines, no consensus exists for the best strategies regarding diagnosis and management of BII. A modified DELPHI study using the RAND/UCLA (University of California, Los Angeles) Appropriateness Method (RAM) systematically analysed the opinions of an expert panel. Expert opinion was combined with available evidence to determine what constitutes appropriate and inappropriate judgement in the diagnosis and management of BII.

**Methods** A 15-person multidisciplinary panel comprised anaesthetists, intensivists and plastic surgeons involved in the clinical management of major burn patients adopted a modified Delphi approach using the RAM method. They rated the appropriateness of statements describing diagnostic and management options for BII on a Likert scale. A modified final survey comprising 140 statements was completed, subdivided into history and physical examination (20), investigations (39), airway management (5), systemic toxicity (23), invasive mechanical ventilation (29) and pharmacotherapy (24). Median appropriateness ratings and the disagreement index (DI) were calculated to classify statements as appropriate, uncertain, or inappropriate.

**Results** Of 140 statements, 74 were rated as appropriate, 40 as uncertain and 26 as inappropriate. Initial intubation with  $\geq 8.0$  mm endotracheal tubes, lung protective ventilatory strategies, initial bronchoscopic lavage, serial bronchoscopic lavage for severe BII, nebulised heparin and salbutamol administration for moderate-severe BII and N-acetylcysteine for moderate BII were rated appropriate. Non-protective ventilatory strategies, high-frequency oscillatory ventilation, high-frequency percussive ventilation, prophylactic systemic antibiotics and corticosteroids were rated inappropriate. Experts disagreed ( $DI \geq 1$ ) on six statements, classified uncertain: the use of flexible fiberoptic bronchoscopy to guide fluid requirements ( $DI = 1.52$ ), intubation with endotracheal tubes of internal diameter  $< 8.0$  mm ( $DI = 1.19$ ), use of airway pressure release ventilation modality ( $DI = 1.19$ ) and nebulised 5000IU heparin, N-acetylcysteine and salbutamol for mild BII ( $DI = 1.52, 1.70, 1.36$ , respectively).

\*Correspondence:

Suveer Singh

suveer.singh@imperial.ac.uk

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article

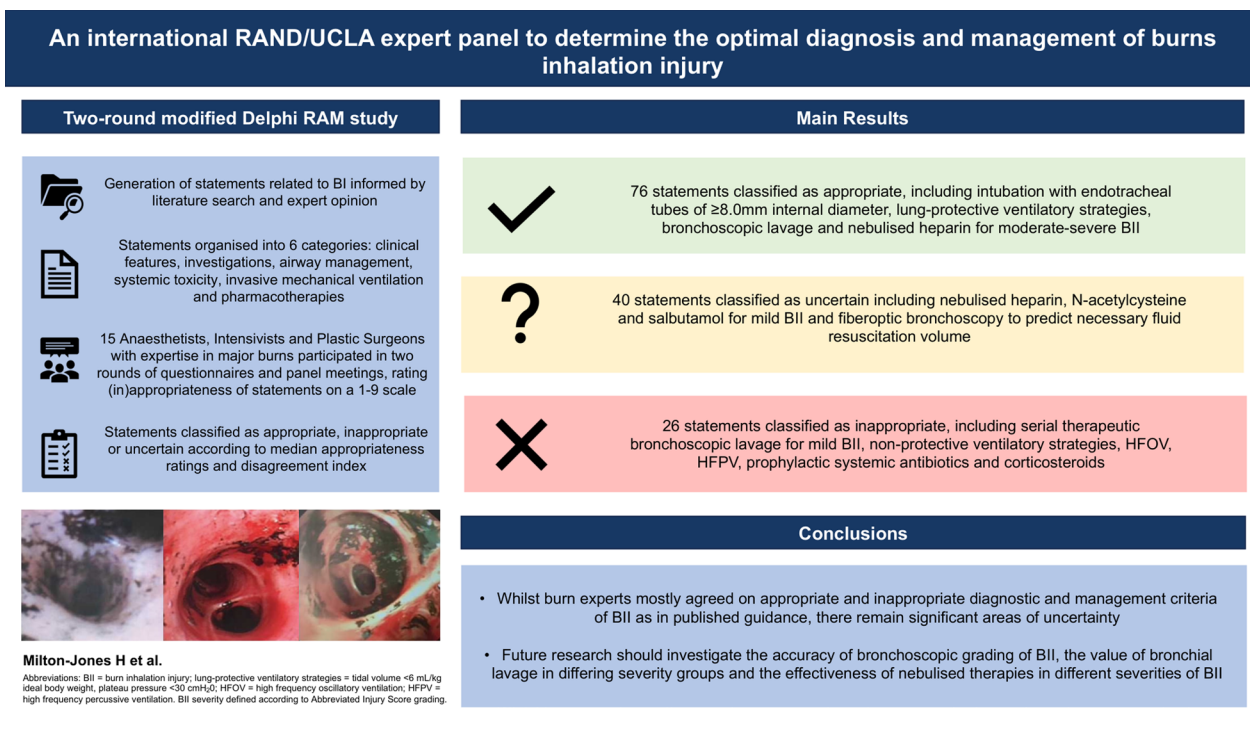


© The Author(s) 2023. **Open Access** This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons licence, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons licence, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article's Creative Commons licence and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this licence, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>. The Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication waiver (<http://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/>) applies to the data made available in this article, unless otherwise stated in a credit line to the data.

**Conclusions** Burns experts mostly agreed on appropriate and inappropriate diagnostic and management criteria of BII as in published guidance. Uncertainty exists as to the optimal diagnosis and management of differing grades of severity of BII. Future research should investigate the accuracy of bronchoscopic grading of BII, the value of bronchial lavage in differing severity groups and the effectiveness of nebulised therapies in different severities of BII.

**Keywords** Burn inhalation injury, Smoke inhalation injury, Burns, Acute lung injury, Acute respiratory distress syndrome, Bronchoscopy, Endotracheal intubation, Mechanical ventilation, Heparin

**Graphical Abstract**



**Background**

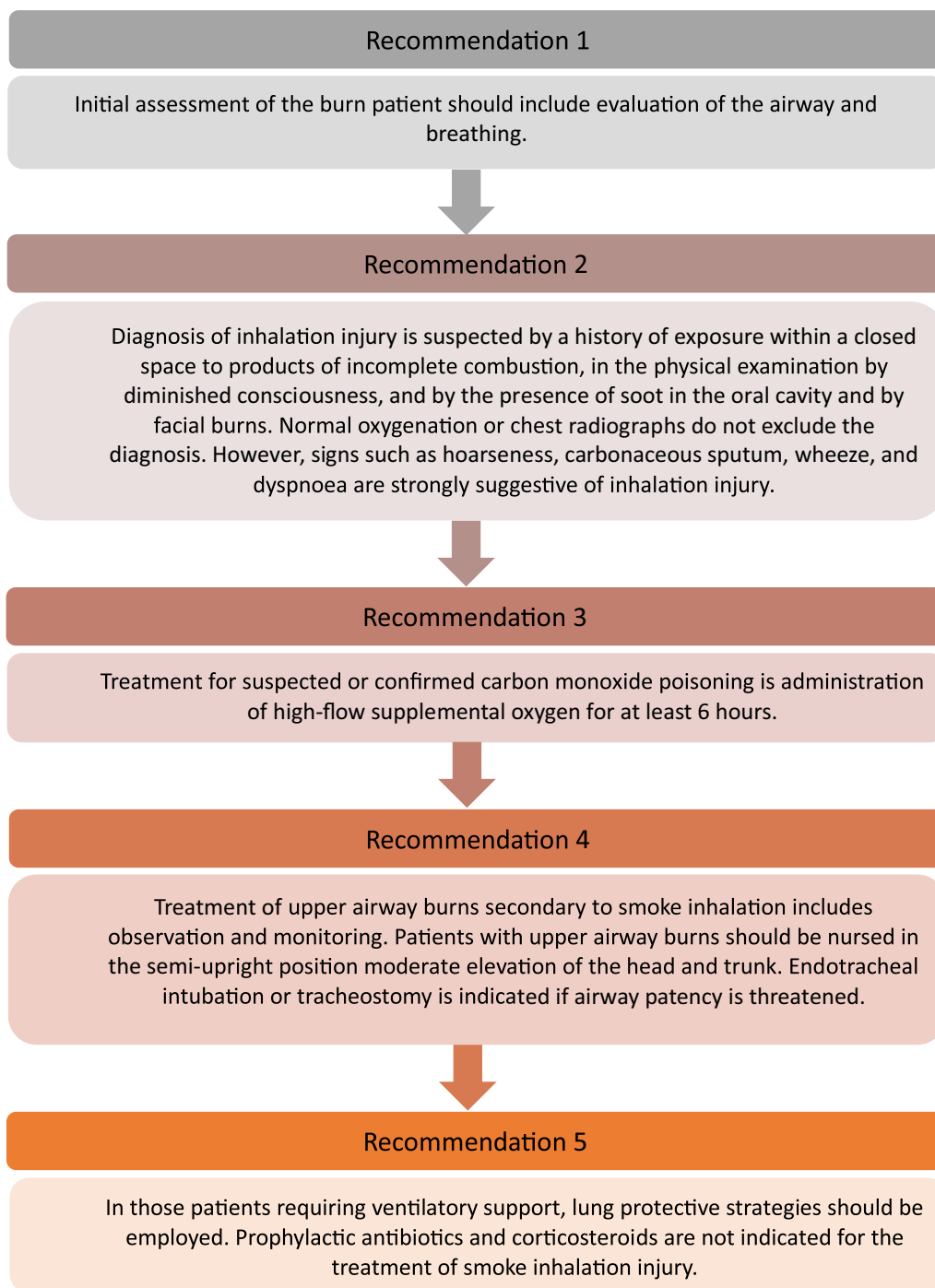
Major burns are a global health problem and represent a significant proportion of patients treated in the intensive care unit (ICU). The World Health Organisation estimates 180,000 annual burn-related deaths worldwide, primarily occurring in household fires and workplace accidents [1]. One common burn-related manifestation is burn inhalation injury (BII), resulting from inhalation of hot gases and toxic substances in smoke [2]. The microscopic and systemic pathophysiological insult that manifests in the macroscopic tracheobronchitis of BII relates to the effects of a combination of processes. These include direct heat-related injury (pyrolysis and heated smoke-related particulate matter), oxygen deficit, local effects of toxins (e.g., reactive oxygen and nitrogen species and more soluble substances that predominantly affect the upper airway mucosa), and systemic effects

of toxins (e.g., less soluble molecules that are absorbed and affect the tracheobronchial tree and/or parenchyma through epithelial/endothelial absorption) [2]. BII may occur in both the presence and absence of cutaneous burns [2]. BII has a prevalence of 19.8% among hospitalised burn patients and is an independent predictor of mortality, with an overall mortality rate of 10.9% [3–5]. In 1987, Shirani et al. reported that expected mortality in major burns patients rose by up to 20% in the presence of BII, and up to 60% when BII and pneumonia were both present [5]. Cutaneous burn patients with BII are at higher risk of developing earlier and more severe acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) compared to those without BII [6]. BII survivors are faced with significant morbidity, including impaired exercise tolerance due to decreased respiratory muscle strength, cough capacity and forced vital capacity [7]. Socially, burn survivors with

BII have significantly higher unemployment rates at 24 months post-injury than those without BII [8].

Despite the burden of BII, there remain uncertainties in the method of its diagnosis and management. Knowledge gaps exist due to a paucity of randomised control trials, and the 2016 International Society for Burn Injury (ISBI)

practice guidelines for BII are based on high-quality but limited experimental data (Fig. 1) [9]. Features in the ISBI guidance include diagnosis being largely dependent on patient history and physical examination findings, whilst fiberoptic bronchoscopy (FOB) is considered to have great value in confirming initial diagnosis [10].



**Fig. 1** Current International Society for Burn Injuries (ISBI) practice guidelines for burn inhalation injury [9]

FOB, along with the Abbreviated Injury Score (AIS), can be used to grade BII severity [11]. Maintaining airway patency is emphasised in the guidelines, but the optimal tracheal tube size and timing of intubation or tracheostomy in BII remain unclear [9]. Many patients require invasive mechanical ventilation but the relationship between BII and ventilator-associated lung injury (VALI) is not well studied, and an evidence-based ventilatory strategy for BII is yet to be established [9]. Modern day practice assumes the use of low volume ventilation to protect against VALI as in ARDS, but its implementation remains variable and speculative. Targeted therapies under investigation include heparin to prevent fibrin clot formation, N-acetylcysteine to degrade mucus, a component of casts, and salbutamol as a bronchodilator [12]. Their relative efficacies and safeties are uncertain, as is the role, if any, of nebulised sodium bicarbonate, which does not have a published literature but has been reported to be practiced in some burns services in the UK [13].

Thus, we sought the opinions of a group of experts, using a pre-defined and structured methodology, combining available evidence and their own experience with the goal of investigating areas of most certainty in the management of patients affected by BII. A further aim was to identify areas of uncertainty or disagreement amongst experts, highlighting the need for improved practice guidance and further evidence.

## Methods

The RAND/University of California Los Angeles Appropriateness Method (RAM) uses a modified Delphi panel approach to combine expert opinion with available evidence to assess appropriateness of practices in defined clinical situations [14]. RAM is an internationally validated means of determining the benefit versus harm of a given intervention irrespective of cost or resources, particularly where robust evidence is lacking [14]. It has been successfully used in critical care for the management of ARDS precipitated by severe acute respiratory syndrome-coronavirus 2 infection [15].

A literature search on BII guided the creation of clinical vignettes representing scenarios in which BII may present. The search strategies relating to burn inhalation injury were combined with free text keywords and Medical Subject Headings relating to major themes in diagnosis and management. The following restrictions were applied: abstract available, full-text available, English language and human studies. Exclusion criteria included: animal and ex vivo studies, patients aged <18 years and airway burns unrelated to fire and smoke inhalation such as steam, chemical, electrical and radiation burns. The clinical vignettes and statements outlining clinician

management options were developed into the first-round questionnaire using the XM Qualtrics TM platform (*Waterloo, SE1 7ND London, UK*). BII severity was defined using established AIS grading (Additional file 1: Fig. S1).

A 15-member international, multidisciplinary panel of clinicians with expertise in BII was recruited through invitation following a search of burns services through international burn associations in Europe, North America, Australia and Asia during March and April 2022 (Additional file 2: Table S1). Panellists met eligibility criteria as consultant-level clinicians in Anaesthesia, Intensive Care Medicine, Plastic Surgery within specialist burns services. They had a minimum of 3 years of experience in diagnosing and managing adult patients with BII and demonstrated an interest in, and publications in, burns academia. To ensure balanced geographical representation, no more than two panellists were included per burn service. The steering committee also included senior burns service clinicians skilled in methodology, burns database development, and guideline formulation, who assisted in the study but who were not part of the panel (Additional file 3: Table S2).

Panellists received RAM instructions, a literature bibliography, and current ISBI guidelines. They rated the appropriateness of each statement in various clinical scenarios. Appropriateness was defined as 'the procedure is anticipated to be more beneficial than harmful to the patient'. A 9-point scale was used for all questions, ranging from 1 (extremely inappropriate) to 9 (extremely appropriate).

Two virtual panel discussion meetings were conducted in April 2022 via Microsoft Teams. Panellists reviewed the results, discussing their interpretation of each statement and addressing areas of disagreement. Two Intensive Care nurses participated as non-voting experts to input BII nursing expertise. Both meetings were chaired by the same two moderators trained in RAM who abstained from expressing their opinions or voting.

The second-round questionnaire was developed using feedback from the panel. The questionnaire was organised into six chapters and 140 statements as follows: History and Physical Examination (20), Investigations (39), Airway Management (5), Systemic Toxicity (23), Invasive Mechanical Ventilation (29) and Pharmacotherapy (24).

## Statistical analysis

Statistical analysis was performed using Microsoft Excel (*Version 16.61, 2022*). Nonparametric outcome data were described as median. Each response on the 1–9 scale was recorded and a median appropriateness rating was calculated for each statement [14]. Median ratings of 7–9 were considered appropriate, 4–6 uncertain

and 1–3 inappropriate [14, 15]. Subgroup analysis of the anaesthetists and intensivists ( $n=10$ ) was conducted for the Airway Management and Mechanical Ventilation chapters, as plastic surgeons reported limited expertise in these areas. To classify non-integer medians due to an even number of panellists, ratings of  $\geq 6.5$  were considered appropriate,  $< 6.5$  and  $\geq 3.5$  as uncertain and  $< 3.5$  as inappropriate [15].

The RAND disagreement index (DI) was calculated for each statement to assess panel disagreement (Eq. 1) [14]. The 30th–70th Interpercentile Range (IPR) was compared to the Interpercentile Range Adjusted for Symmetry (IPRAS) [14]. The IPRAS was calculated using the values best reproducing the classic definitions and are outlined in the RAND/UCLA Manual [14]. Disagreement was defined as  $DI \geq 1$  (where  $IPR \geq IPRAS$ ) and agreement as  $DI < 1$  (where  $IPR < IPRAS$ ) [14]. Statements that generated disagreement were classified as uncertain, regardless of the median panel rating [14].

$$\text{Disagreement index (DI)} = \frac{\text{IPR}}{\text{IPRAS}} = \frac{70\text{th} - 30\text{th centile}}{2.35 + \left(1.5 \times \text{abs}\left(5 - \frac{70\text{th} + 30\text{th centile}}{2}\right)\right)} \quad (1)$$

Disagreement index (DI) for RAM statistical analysis, where abs is the absolute difference between the appropriateness score given and the panel median expressed as a positive number [14, 15].

### Ethical considerations

Patient-related ethical approval was not applicable to this study and so the Imperial College Research Ethics Committee waived any such requirement. All panellists provided informed consent prior to participation and consented to video and audio recordings of meetings.

### Results

The multidisciplinary panel comprised ten specialist in Anaesthesia and/or Intensive Care Medicine and five plastic surgeons with special interest in the management of major burn patients. Panellists were located across three continents in six countries: the UK, the Republic of Ireland, the USA, Canada, Switzerland and Australia. All 15 panellists completed both rounds. Demographic characteristics and clinical expertise of the panel are provided in Table 1.

The final survey included 140 statements on BII diagnosis and management: 74 were rated appropriate, 40 uncertain, and 26 inappropriate. Agreement was reached for all scenarios except six. Disagreement arose regarding the use of FOB to guide fluid requirements, tracheal tube size for initial intubation, airway pressure release

ventilation for ARDS, and the use of nebulised heparin, N-acetylcysteine, and salbutamol in mild BII.

### History and physical examination findings that lead to the suspicion of BII

In patients with a history of exposure to fire and smoke, indicators including exposure to fire within a closed space, prolonged exposure, loss of consciousness, cardiopulmonary resuscitation and known fatalities in the same incident were rated as appropriate for suspecting a diagnosis of BII. The presence of accelerants at the scene was rated uncertain as an indicator. Physical examination findings of supraglottic injury including facial and neck burns, singed facial and nasal hair, oedema, erythema and blistering of the oral cavity and oropharynx, and stridor, were rated appropriate. Indicators of subglottic injury including coughing, wheezing, hoarseness, dyspnoea, carbonaceous sputum, increased secretions, the use of accessory respiratory

muscles and altered consciousness were rated appropriate (Fig. 2).

### Investigations

To aid diagnosis of BII in acute and subacute settings, appropriate measures included arterial blood gas measurement (including lactate), carboxyhaemoglobin measurement, conventional and video laryngoscopy, fiberoptic nasendoscopy and FOB. Radionuclide imaging with  $^{133}\text{Xe}$ , magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) or pulmonary function tests were rated inappropriate. Point-of-care lung ultrasound, chest radiograph and chest computed tomography were rated uncertain. Of interest, chest radiograph was rated uncertain in the acute setting, which may be a non-significant statistical anomaly, however it represents a standard of practice for any hospital admission patient with major injuries.

To assess BII severity and prognosis in the acute or subacute setting, appropriate measures included arterial blood gas measurement, carboxyhaemoglobin measurement, chest radiograph, chest computed tomography, video laryngoscopy and FOB. Radionuclide imaging with  $^{133}\text{Xe}$  was rated inappropriate. This remains an experimental tool at present, hindered by the practicalities of clinical availability and access. Prognostication investigations after the acute diagnostic process, such as point-of-care lung ultrasound, fiberoptic nasendoscopy, conventional laryngoscopy, magnetic resonance imaging or pulmonary functions tests were rated uncertain (Fig. 3).

**Table 1** Demographic characteristics and clinical expertise of the RAM expert panel members ( $n = 15$ )

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
<i>Gender</i>		
Male	11	73.3
Female	4	26.7
<i>Age group (years)</i>		
65–74	1	6.7
55–64	2	13.3
45–54	6	40.0
35–44	6	40.0
<i>Country of residence</i>		
UK	5	33.3
Republic of Ireland	2	13.3
Switzerland	1	6.7
USA	1	6.7
Canada	3	20.0
Australia	3	20.0
<i>Specialty</i>		
Anaesthesia and/or Intensive Care Medicine	10	66.7
Plastic and Burns Surgery	5	33.3
<i>Current role in academia</i>		
Professor	5	33.3
Associate Professor	2	13.3
Senior Lecturer	2	13.3
Postdoctoral Researcher	1	6.7
Not applicable	5	33.3
<i>Years of burns service active clinical and/or academic work as of April 2022 (as a Consultant/Attending Physician)</i>		
30+	1	6.7
20–29	5	33.3
10–19	5	33.3
7–9	1	6.7
4–6	2	13.3
3	1	6.7

### FOB in the management of BII

FOB was rated appropriate in assessing mortality risk when used alongside AIS grading. Its use as an adjunct to guide fluid requirements generated disagreement and was rated uncertain ( $DI = 1.52$ ). Uncertainty remained regarding its ability to predict duration of mechanical ventilation. FOB-initiated therapeutic lavage was rated uncertain for mild BII but appropriate in moderate and severe BII. Serial therapeutic lavage was rated inappropriate for mild BII, uncertain for moderate BII, and appropriate for severe BII. Serial visual assessment of the airways by FOB was uncertain for mild and moderate BII but appropriate for severe BII. The use of FOB to deliver therapeutic agents was rated uncertain across all BII severities (Fig. 3).

### Airway management

Initial intubation with a standard cuffed endotracheal tube of internal diameter  $\geq 8.0$  mm was rated appropriate for BII patients at risk of airway compromise. Intubation with tracheal tubes  $< 8.0$  mm generated disagreement and was rated uncertain ( $DI = 1.19$ ). Repeated extubation and re-intubation between theatre trips for BII patients requiring surgery was rated inappropriate. Instead, early tracheostomy (within seven days of intubation) or late tracheostomy (after eight days or more of intubation) were rated appropriate (Fig. 4).

### Systemic toxicity in BII

For treatment of carbon monoxide intoxication, high fractional inspired oxygen therapy was rated appropriate.

History and Physical Examination Findings			
Injury	Patients exposed to fire and smoke		
Indicators of burn inhalation injury	Exposure to fire and smoke within a closed space	Prolonged exposure to fire and smoke	Loss of consciousness
	Requirement of cardiopulmonary resuscitation at the scene	Known fatalities in the same incident	Presence of accelerants at the scene
Indicators of supraglottic thermal injury	Significant facial or neck burns	Singed facial or nasal hair	Oedema of the oral cavity and/or oropharynx
	Erythema of the oral cavity and/or oropharynx	Blistering of the oral cavity and/or oropharynx	Stridor
Indicators of subglottic and alveolar chemical injury	Coughing	Wheezing	Hoarseness
	Dyspnoea	Carbonaceous sputum	Increased secretions
	Use of accessory respiratory muscles	Altered consciousness	

Appropriate    Uncertain

**Fig. 2** Appropriateness of using history and examination findings as indicators of potential burn inhalation injury. For each statement, median scores were calculated. Statements with a median score of  $\leq 3$  being classed inappropriate (red background),  $> 3$  and  $< 7$  uncertain (amber background) and  $\geq 7$  appropriate (green background). Disagreement was not present for any statements. Panellists  $n = 15$

Investigations				
Purpose of investigation	Patients with confirmed or suspected BII			
Diagnosis	Arterial blood gas	Carboxyhaemoglobin level	Point-of-care lung ultrasound	Radionuclide imaging with 133Xenon
	Fiberoptic nasendoscopy	Conventional laryngoscopy	Chest radiograph	Magnetic resonance imaging
	Video laryngoscopy	Fiberoptic bronchoscopy*	Chest computed tomography	Pulmonary function tests
Prediction of injury severity and prognosis	Arterial blood gas	Carboxyhaemoglobin level	Point-of-care lung ultrasound	Magnetic resonance imaging
	Chest radiograph	Chest computed tomography	Fiberoptic nasendoscopy	Pulmonary function tests
	Video laryngoscopy	Fiberoptic bronchoscopy*	Conventional laryngoscopy	Radionuclide imaging with 133Xenon
Use of fiberoptic bronchoscopy	Patients with confirmed or suspected BII undergoing fiberoptic bronchoscopy			
Adjunctive therapy	Assessing mortality risk based on bronchoscopy severity grading	Predicting mechanical ventilation duration based on bronchoscopy severity grading	Guiding fluid requirements based on bronchoscopy severity grading‡	
Mild BII	Initial therapeutic lavage	Serial surveillance of the airways	Delivery of therapeutic agents	Serial therapeutic lavage
Moderate BII	Initial therapeutic lavage	Serial therapeutic lavage	Serial surveillance of the airways	Delivery of therapeutic agents
Severe BII	Initial therapeutic lavage	Serial therapeutic lavage	Serial surveillance of the airways	Delivery of therapeutic agents

Appropriate    Uncertain    Inappropriate

**Fig. 3** Appropriateness of investigations in the diagnosis and management of burn inhalation injury. For each statement, median scores were calculated. Statements with a median score of  $\leq 3$  being classed inappropriate (red background),  $> 3$  and  $< 7$  uncertain (amber background) and  $\geq 7$  appropriate (green background). Burn inhalation injury severity was defined according to Abbreviated Injury Score criteria as mild (grade 1), moderate (grade 2) and severe (grades 3–4). Disagreement was present for one statement ( $DI \geq 1$ ). BII, burn inhalation injury. Panellists  $n = 15$ . \*Fiberoptic bronchoscopy, if intubated. †Denotes disagreement ( $DI \geq 1$ )



Airway Management			
Intervention	Patients with confirmed or suspected BII with compromised airways		
Endotracheal tube size for initial intubation	Internal diameter ≥8.0mm	Internal diameter <8.0mm‡	
Approaches for patients anticipated to require prolonged endotracheal intubation*	Early tracheostomy (within 7 days of intubation)	Planned late tracheostomy (after 8 days or more of intubation)	Repeated extubation and re-intubation§

Appropriate
  Uncertain
  Inappropriate

**Fig. 4** Appropriateness of airway management strategies for burn inhalation injury. For each statement, median scores were calculated. Statements with median score of < 3.5 were classed as inappropriate (red background), ≥ 3.5 and < 6.5 as uncertain (amber background) and ≥ 6.5 as appropriate (green background). Disagreement was present for one statement (DI ≥ 1). BII = burn inhalation injury. Panellists n = 10. \*Exceeding 7 days. ‡Denotes disagreement (DI ≥ 1). §In-between theatre visits

Patient transfer for hyperbaric oxygen therapy outside of a burns service was rated inappropriate. The theoretical availability of on-site hyperbaric oxygen therapy at a burns service was rated uncertain. Indicators such as exposure to fire and smoke within a closed space, raised serum lactate (≥ 8 mmol/L), unexplained cardiac dysfunction, altered consciousness, seizures, cardiac arrest and respiratory arrest were rated appropriate for suspecting hydrogen cyanide intoxication. Syncope as an indicator was rated uncertain. For treatment of hydrogen cyanide intoxication, high fractional inspired oxygen therapy and hydroxocobalamin were rated appropriate. Sodium thiosulphate, dicobalt edetate and amyl and sodium nitrite were rated uncertain. In the absence of laboratory confirmation of hydrogen cyanide intoxication, administering hydroxocobalamin promptly was rated appropriate for patients with hyperlactataemia ≥ 8 mmol/L, but inappropriate for those with normal lactate levels (< 2 mmol/L). It was rated inappropriate to delay administration of hydroxocobalamin to await laboratory confirmation of hydrogen cyanide toxicity for patients with hyperlactataemia. It remained uncertain whether hydroxocobalamin should be administered promptly for patients with only mild hyperlactataemia, or if administration should be delayed until laboratory confirmation or higher clinical suspicion of intoxication (Fig. 5).

**Invasive mechanical ventilation in BII**

For BII patients requiring mechanical ventilation both with and without ARDS, lung protective strategies (tidal volume < 6 mL/kg ideal body weight, plateau pressure < 30 cmH<sub>2</sub>O) were rated appropriate. Conventional non-lung protective ventilatory strategies, high-frequency

oscillatory ventilation (HFOV) were rated inappropriate as was high-frequency percussive ventilation (HFPV), a ventilatory strategy used for effecting better airway clearance. Airway pressure release ventilation (APRV) was rated appropriate for BII patients with ARDS but uncertain for those without ARDS. Prone positioning, recruitment manoeuvres, inhaled prostacyclin analogues, inhaled nitric oxide, neuromuscular blocking agents and referral for venovenous extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (vvECMO) were rated appropriate for BII patients with refractory hypoxaemia. Referral for vvECMO was rated appropriate, even if it required transferring the patient from a burns service without vvECMO capabilities to an alternative ICU. The practicalities of separating the burns surgical and nursing teams from the ECMO ICU team are a challenge to optimal patient care, if not co-located (Fig. 6).

**Pharmacotherapy in BII**

5000 IU nebulised heparin was rated uncertain for patients with mild BII (DI=1.52), but appropriate for moderate and severe BII. 10,000 IU nebulised heparin was rated inappropriate for mild BII and uncertain for moderate and severe BII. Nebulised N-acetylcysteine was rated uncertain for mild BII (DI=1.70), appropriate for moderate BII and uncertain for severe BII. Nebulised sodium bicarbonate was rated uncertain regardless of BII severity. Nebulised salbutamol was rated uncertain for mild BII (DI=1.36) and appropriate for moderate and severe BII. Nebulised racemic epinephrine was rated inappropriate for mild BII and uncertain for moderate and severe BII. Systemic prophylactic antibiotics and corticosteroids were rated inappropriate regardless of BII severity (Fig. 7).

Systemic Toxicity		
Hyperbaric oxygen availability	Patients with BII and confirmed or suspected carbon monoxide poisoning	
For whom a hyperbaric oxygen chamber is available on site of a burns service	High fractional inspired oxygen therapy	Hyperbaric oxygen therapy
For whom would require transfer away from a burns service to an external site's hyperbaric oxygen chamber	High fractional inspired oxygen therapy	Hyperbaric oxygen therapy
Assessment and management approach	Patients with BII and confirmed or clinically suspected hydrogen cyanide intoxication	
Clinical factors suggestive of hydrogen cyanide toxicity	Exposure to fire within a closed space	Seizures
	High serum lactate	Cardiac arrest
	Cardiac dysfunction not immediately explainable by the results of acute investigations	Respiratory arrest
	Altered consciousness	Syncope
Treatment	High fractional inspired oxygen therapy	Dicobalt edetate
	Hydroxocobalamin	Methaemoglobin forming antidotes e.g., amyl or sodium nitrite
	Sodium thiosulphate	
High clinical suspicion of toxicity but without laboratory confirmation	Administer hydroxocobalamin promptly	Delay administration of hydroxocobalamin*
Moderate clinical suspicion of toxicity but without laboratory confirmation	Administer hydroxocobalamin promptly	Delay administration of hydroxocobalamin*
Low clinical suspicion of toxicity but without laboratory confirmation	Delay administration of hydroxocobalamin*	Administer hydroxocobalamin promptly

Appropriate
  Uncertain
  Inappropriate

**Fig. 5** Appropriateness of diagnostic and management strategies for burn inhalation injury associated systemic toxicity. For each statement, median scores were calculated. Statements with a median score of  $\leq 3$  being classed inappropriate (red background),  $> 3$  and  $< 7$  uncertain (amber background) and  $\geq 7$  appropriate (green background). Clinical suspicion of hydrogen cyanide toxicity was defined as low (normal blood lactate and the absence of potentially suspicious features), moderate (moderate lactatemia below 8 mmol/L and few potentially suspicious features) and high (hyperlactataemia  $\geq 8$  mmol/L and potentially suspicious features including anion gap lactic metabolic acidosis, altered consciousness, unexplained cardiac dysfunction). High serum lactate was defined as  $\geq 8$  mmol/L. Disagreement was not present for any statements. BII, burn inhalation injury. Panellists  $n = 15$ . \*Until a higher clinical suspicion or laboratory confirmation is available

A complete table of the second-round questionnaire, median appropriateness ratings and disagreement index values for each statement are available in Additional file 4: Table S3. Detailed figures illustrating median scores and variation of the statement

judgments are available as Additional file 5: Fig. S2, Additional file 6: Fig. S3, Additional file 7: Fig. S4, Additional file 8: Fig. S5, Additional file 9: Fig. S6, Additional file 10: Fig. S7. Key results and panel recommendations are summarised in Fig. 8.

Invasive Mechanical Ventilation		
Diagnosis	Patients requiring invasive mechanical ventilation	
ARDS but without BII	Conventional ventilation with 'protective' mechanical ventilation	High frequency oscillatory ventilation
	Airway pressure release ventilation‡	High frequency percussive ventilation
	Conventional ventilation without 'protective' mechanical ventilation	
BII but without ARDS	Conventional ventilation with 'protective' mechanical ventilation	High frequency oscillatory ventilation
	Airway pressure release ventilation	High frequency percussive ventilation
	Conventional ventilation without 'protective' mechanical ventilation	
BII and concomitant ARDS	Conventional ventilation with 'protective' mechanical ventilation	High frequency oscillatory ventilation
	Airway pressure release ventilation	High frequency percussive ventilation
	Conventional ventilation without 'protective' mechanical ventilation	
Patients requiring invasive mechanical ventilation with refractory hypoxaemia		
ARDS but without BII	Prone positioning	Neuromuscular blocking agents
	Recruitment manoeuvres	Referral for venovenous extracorporeal membrane oxygenation, available on site
	Inhaled prostacyclin analogues	Referral for venovenous extracorporeal membrane oxygenation, requiring patient transfer to an external site
	Inhaled nitric oxide	
BII and concomitant ARDS	Prone positioning	Neuromuscular blocking agents
	Recruitment manoeuvres	Referral for venovenous extracorporeal membrane oxygenation, available on site
	Inhaled prostacyclin analogues	Referral for venovenous extracorporeal membrane oxygenation, requiring patient transfer to an external site
	Inhaled nitric oxide	

Appropriate
  Uncertain
  Inappropriate

**Fig. 6** Appropriateness of ventilation strategies for burn inhalation injury and/or acute respiratory distress syndrome. For each statement, median scores were calculated. Statements with median score of <3.5 were classed as inappropriate (red background), ≥3.5 and <6.5 as uncertain (amber background) and ≥6.5 as appropriate (green background). Lung protective ventilatory strategies were defined as tidal volume <6 mL/kg ideal body weight, plateau pressure <30 cmH<sub>2</sub>O. Disagreement was present for one statement (DI ≥ 1). BII, burn inhalation injury. ARDS, acute respiratory distress syndrome. Panellists n = 10. ‡Denotes disagreement (DI ≥ 1)

**Discussion**

Considering the paucity of contemporary evidence, this RAM study provides insight into the diagnosis and management of BII based on the opinions of an international panel of anaesthetists, intensivists and plastic surgeons from burns services around the world. Questions were constructed based on published guidelines with an aim to comprehensively capture clinically relevant issues in daily practice [9]. Whilst most areas of management were rated appropriate, and some clearly inappropriate, there remain significant areas of uncertainty amongst experts. These include aspects of FOB use, airway management, mechanical ventilation and nebulised pharmacological adjuncts for varying degrees of BII severity, such as heparin in mild BII.

The expert panel rated FOB as the most appropriate tool for confirming the initial diagnosis and assessing prognosis in BII. Previous studies have shown FOB to surpass reliance on history and clinical findings alone in diagnosing, evaluating severity and predicting outcomes in BII [16–18]. Thus, severe BII has been associated with increased mortality, while moderate BII is linked to prolonged mechanical ventilation [18]. A contrasting study reported that patients who underwent FOB on admission had higher mortality, higher pneumonia incidence, prolonged ICU stay, and duration of mechanical ventilation, raising concerns about potential iatrogenic injury [19]. This discrepancy may be due to clinicians performing FOB more frequently in severe BII cases, which inherently carry a greater risk of adverse outcomes unrelated

Targeted Pharmacological Therapies				
Diagnosis	Patients with confirmed BII			
Mild BII	Nebulised heparin – 5,000 IU administered four hourly‡	Nebulised salbutamol‡	Nebulised heparin – 10,000 IU administered four hourly	Systemic prophylactic antibiotics
	Nebulised N-acetylcysteine‡	Nebulised sodium bicarbonate	Nebulised racemic epinephrine	Corticosteroids
Moderate BII	Nebulised heparin – 5,000 IU administered four hourly	Nebulised salbutamol	Nebulised heparin – 10,000 IU administered four hourly	Systemic prophylactic antibiotics
	Nebulised N-acetylcysteine	Nebulised sodium bicarbonate	Nebulised racemic epinephrine	Corticosteroids
Severe BII	Nebulised heparin – 5,000 IU administered four hourly	Nebulised N-acetylcysteine	Nebulised heparin – 10,000 IU administered four hourly	Systemic prophylactic antibiotics
	Nebulised salbutamol	Nebulised sodium bicarbonate	Nebulised racemic epinephrine	Corticosteroids

Appropriate
  Uncertain
  Inappropriate

**Fig. 7** Appropriateness of pharmacological therapies for varying severities of burn inhalation injury. For each statement, median scores were calculated. Statements with a median score of ≤ 3 being classed inappropriate (red background), > 3 and < 7 uncertain (amber background) and ≥ 7 appropriate (green background). Burn inhalation injury severity was defined according to Abbreviated Injury Score criteria as mild (grade 1), moderate (grade 2) and severe (grades 3–4). Disagreement was present for three statements (DI ≥ 1). BII, burn inhalation injury. IU, international units. Panellists n = 15. ‡Denotes disagreement (DI ≥ 1)

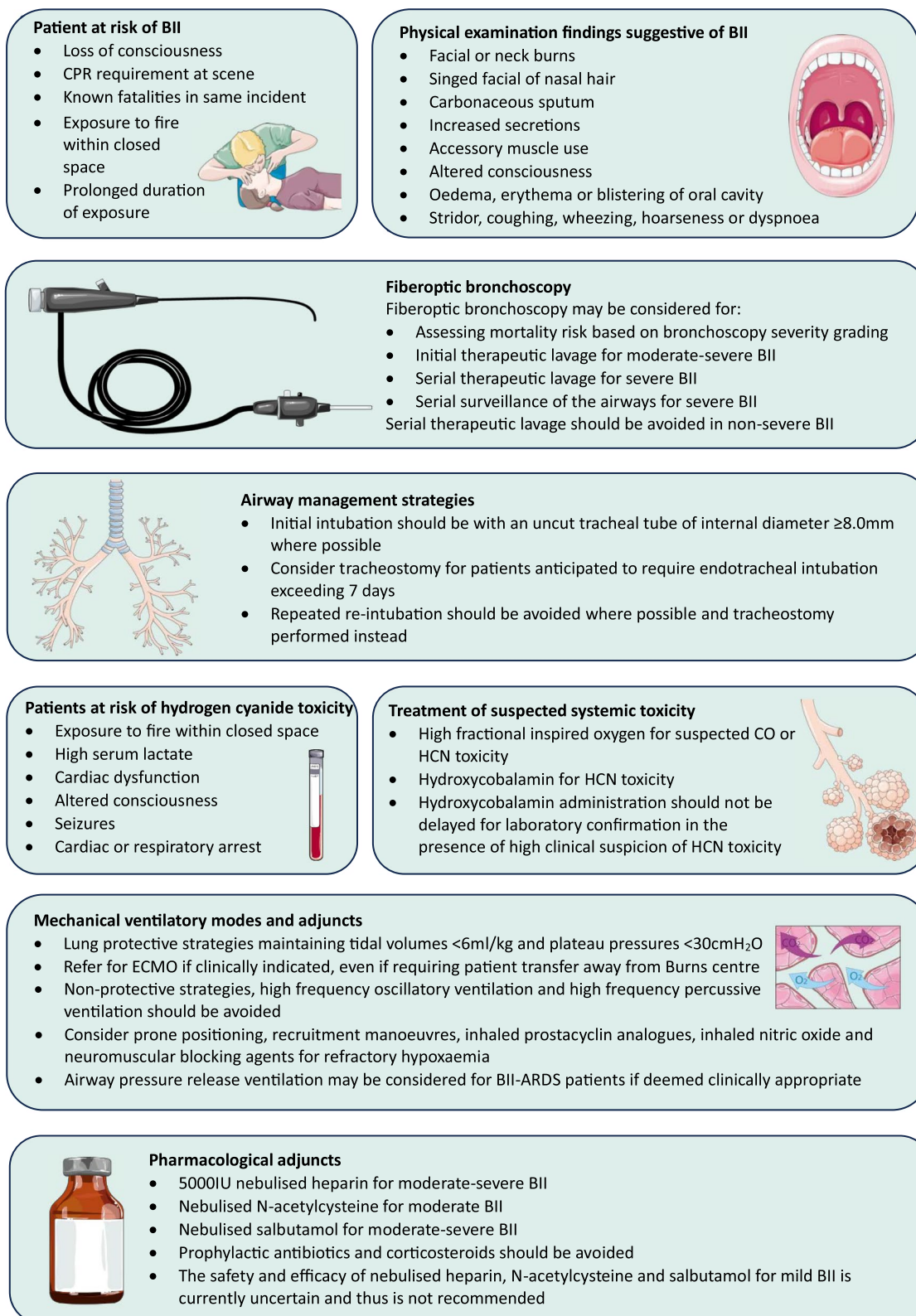
to bronchoscopy itself. Nonetheless, it provides the degree of equipoise required for RAM methodology.

Regarding fluid strategy, there was uncertainty and significant disagreement as per FOB severity grading being predictive. Historical retrospective data indicate that burn injuries with BII require a higher fluid proportion than those without BII (5.0 ± 1.3 vs. 3.9 ± 0.9 mL/kg per % total body surface area [TBSA]), based on 3196 patients between 1980 and 2015 [20]. However, a study by Endorf and Gamelli found admission oxygenation status (partial pressure of arterial oxygen: fractional inspired oxygen concentration [P/F ratio]) was a better predictor of necessary fluid resuscitation volume than the AIS bronchoscopic grade [11]. Concerns regarding the impact of ‘fluid creep’ and variation in recorded delivered volumes have led to comparisons of crystalloid versus colloid fluid regimens on patient outcomes [20]. Current guidelines recommend 2–4 mL/kg/% TBSA as an estimated initial fluid volume with ongoing requirements guided by haemodynamic response and end organ perfusion as opposed to a BII-specific regime [9, 21].

The airway injury and subsequent inflammatory pathophysiology in BII can essentially be considered as various permutations of the upper airway/supraglottic mucosal injury, the tracheobronchitis, bronchiolitis and alveolitis [22]. Only the upper airway and tracheobronchial tree

allow visual scrutiny. Thus, a gap exists in the tools to accurately demonstrate a causal link between the proximal airway injury and parenchymal injury, in the absence of an infective aetiology. Serial FOB lavage was rated appropriate for severe BII. In patients with major burns, BII and pneumonia, therapeutic lavage was associated with an 18% reduction in mortality based on a national US Burns registry study with over 9000 patients [23]. The expert panel did not support the need for serial lavage in mild cases of BII, presumably due to concerns about potential risks superseding the unlikely benefit of bronchoscopy for surveillance.

This expert panel’s findings align with other clinicians’ recommendations for transferring patients to burn services whilst intubated with an endotracheal tube of inner diameter at least 8.0 mm [24, 25]. The rationale behind this is that endotracheal tubes smaller than 8.0 mm do not allow for the passage of a bronchoscope with a sufficiently sized inner channel to allow effective bronchial toilet. Smaller endotracheal tubes also increase airflow resistance, compounding the intrinsic airways resistance and reduced lung compliance associated with acute lung injury/ARDS during positive pressure ventilation [25, 26]. Clinicians have reported an increase in patients arriving at burns services intubated with 7.0 mm or 7.5 mm endotracheal tubes [25]. Consequently, patients



**Fig. 8** Summary of expert panel recommendations for burn inhalation injury. Parts of the figure were drawn by using pictures from Servier Medical Art. Servier Medical Art by Servier is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 Unported License (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/>)

may require re-intubation with larger tubes to facilitate FOB, potentially delaying primary surgery and the risk of airway complications as well as being associated with greater duration of mechanical ventilation and ICU length of stay [27]. These findings suggest a practical approach to adopting the largest tube size possible in the early stages in BII patients. However, further research is required for clarification. At the very least, this should serve to raise awareness among first responders regarding critically ill patients suspected of having BII.

The experts rated highly the use of lung protective strategies, as those employed for ARDS patients, for critically ill patients with BII. These strategies that involve maintaining tidal volumes <6 ml/kg and plateau pressures <30 cmH<sub>2</sub>O, are widely adopted in ICU following the results of the pivotal ARDSNet trial [28]. The findings have since been extrapolated and applied to BII, with ISBI guidance recommending lung protective ventilation [9]. However, it should be noted that the ARDSNet trial did not include patients with significant burn injuries or report incidences of BII, limiting the generalisability of its findings to BII patients [28]. The unknown impact of smoke inhalation injury on VALI contributes to the challenge in developing an optimal ventilatory strategy [9]. Nonetheless, there is accruing evidence supporting the benefits of positive pressure ventilation within the critical care setting and even in perioperative medicine, of the benefits of a lung protective but volume guaranteed approach [29].

Whether BII patients should be ventilated differently to other critically ill patients has elicited the investigation of alternative ventilatory modes. The expert panel rated HFPV to be inappropriate despite previous, albeit limited work, which has supported its use [29, 30]. HFPV is reported historically to reduce ventilator-associated pneumonia compared to conventional mechanical ventilation in BII [30]. Another study found HFPV resulted in similar outcomes to low tidal volume ventilation for burn patients with respiratory failure [31]. The finding that the panel rated HFOV to be inappropriate in BII is consistent with the literature [32]. HFOV was reported to be less effective at improving oxygenation in ARDS burn patients who had co-existing BII compared to those without BII [33]. The findings of the OSCAR and OSCILLATE studies, which reported no survival advantage and potential harm in ARDS, may have influenced the panel's judgement of inappropriateness for HFOV in BII [34, 35].

The panel's rating of 5000 IU nebulised heparin as appropriate for moderate and severe BII aligns with evidence from preclinical and clinical studies [36–39]. The HIHI2 study and a recent meta-analysis of nine trials found that nebulised heparin (5000 IU or 10,000 IU) reduced hospital length of stay, and improved survival

without major bleeding events [38, 39]. 10,000 IU has been reported to decrease lung injury scores and duration of mechanical ventilation compared to 5000 IU [40]. However, there is a lack of studies investigating the efficacy and safety of nebulised therapies for varying BII severities, which could explain the panel's uncertain and inappropriate ratings.

As for hyperbaric oxygen therapy, there is no robust evidence base for its use in BII, and logistical challenges and risks associated with patient transfer likely contributed to the panel's dismissal of any recommendation [41].

To our knowledge, this is the first consensus study to focus specifically on BII using this methodology. The calibre and inclusion of experts internationally is a strength of this study. There are several limitations that should be acknowledged. The panel lacked expertise from other countries and emergency medicine specialists who have an important role as first responders in the initial diagnosis and acute management of BII. Efforts were made to correct question ambiguity during panel discussions; however it is possible that some degree of misunderstanding of questions existed in the second-round questionnaire leading to uncertainty ratings. The panel's interaction with literature and ISBI guidelines was not measured. Subgroup analysis of anaesthetists and intensivists rounded decimal median ratings of 3.5 and 6.5 up to form the boundaries of the uncertain and appropriate ratings. This method favoured classifying statements as appropriate [14]. An alternative approach could be to classify median ratings of >6.5 appropriate, ≤6.5 and ≥3.5 uncertain and <3.5 inappropriate to balance statement categorisation [14].

#### Future research

Future research could explore associations between key inflammatory marker profiles, new methodologies such as volatolomics, and early-stage lung imaging to predict the development of ARDS and worse outcomes in BII. Developing bronchoscopic image registries could facilitate multimodal characterisation of BII and is desirable given the opportunities that may present themselves through predictive modelling using machine learning and artificial intelligence. Thus, allowing more accurate bronchoscopic severity grading and evaluation of the strength of its association with ARDS and mortality. There is also a need for future research to explore the efficacy and safety of nebulised therapies across different BII severities.

#### Conclusion

This expert panel-modified Delphi RAM study is, to our knowledge, the first of its kind to focus specifically on BII and provides important insights and guidance for the diagnosis and management of BII. Future research

should explore associations between key inflammatory marker profiles, new methodologies such as volatilomics, improved accuracy of bronchoscopic severity grading and early-stage lung imaging to predict the development of ARDS and worse outcomes in BII. The utilisation of artificial intelligence capabilities and further international collaboration on BII will enable such goals.

#### Abbreviations

ICU	Intensive care unit
BII	Burn inhalation injury
ARDS	Acute respiratory distress syndrome
ISBI	International society for burn injuries
FOB	Fiberoptic bronchoscopy
AIS	Abbreviated injury score
VALI	Ventilator-associated lung injury
RAM	RAND/University of California Los Angeles Appropriateness Method
DI	Disagreement index
IPR	Interpercentile range
IPRAS	Interpercentile range adjusted for symmetry
MRI	Magnetic resonance imaging
HFOV	High-frequency oscillatory ventilation
HFPV	High-frequency percussive ventilation
APRV	Airway pressure release ventilation
vvECMO	Venovenous extracorporeal membrane oxygenation
TBSA	Total body surface area

#### Supplementary Information

The online version contains supplementary material available at <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13054-023-04718-w>.

**Additional file 1: Fig. S1:** Abbreviated Injury Score (AIS), adapted from Endorf et al. [20].

**Additional file 2: Table S1.** The RAND/UCLA Expert Panel.

**Additional file 3: Table S2.** The RAND/UCLA Steering Committee.

**Additional file 4: Table S3.** The second-round questionnaire complete with median appropriateness ratings and disagreement index values for each statement.

**Additional file 5: Fig. S2.** Appropriateness of using history and examination findings as indicators of potential burn inhalation injury. **A** Indicators of potential burn inhalation injury. **B** Indicators of potential supraglottic thermal injury. **C** Indicators of potential subglottic and alveolar chemical injury. Median ratings are presented (bold black line in each box) with the interquartile range (edges of box) and maximum and minimum ratings (extending vertical lines). Statements with median ratings of 1–3 were classed as inappropriate, 4–6 as uncertain and 7–9 as appropriate. Disagreement (disagreement index  $\geq 1$ ) was not present for any statements. Panellists  $n = 15$ . DI, disagreement index.

**Additional file 6: Fig. S3.** Appropriateness of investigations in the management of burn inhalation injury. **A** Investigations as diagnostic and prognostic tools for burn inhalation injury. **B** Using diagnostic fiberoptic bronchoscopy to predict outcomes in burn inhalation injury. **C** Using therapeutic fiberoptic bronchoscopy for varying severities of burn inhalation injury. Median ratings are presented (bold black line in each box) with the interquartile range (edges of box) and maximum and minimum ratings (extending vertical lines). Statements with median ratings of 1–3 were classed as inappropriate, 4–6 as uncertain and 7–9 as appropriate. \*Disagreement (disagreement index  $\geq 1$ ) was present for one statement, which was classed as uncertain. Burn inhalation injury severity was defined according to Abbreviated Injury Score criteria as mild (grade 1), moderate (grade 2) and severe (grades 3–4). Panellists  $n = 15$ . BII, burn inhalation injury; DI, disagreement index.

**Additional file 7: Fig. S4.** Appropriateness of airway management strategies for burn inhalation injury. **A** Airway management strategies for burn inhalation injury patients at risk of airway compromise. **B** Airway management strategies for burn inhalation injury patients anticipated to require endotracheal intubation exceeding seven days. Median ratings are presented (bold black line in each box) with the interquartile range (edges of box) and maximum and minimum ratings (extending vertical lines). Statements with median ratings of  $< 3.5$  were classed as inappropriate,  $\geq 3.5$  and  $< 6.5$  as uncertain and  $\geq 6.5$  as appropriate. \*Disagreement (disagreement index  $\geq 1$ ) was present for one statement, which was classed as uncertain. Panellists  $n = 10$ . DI, disagreement index.

**Additional file 8: Fig. S5.** Appropriateness of diagnostic and management strategies for burn inhalation injury associated systemic toxicity. **A** Management strategies for burn inhalation injury associated carbon monoxide toxicity. **B** Indicators of burn inhalation injury associated hydrogen cyanide toxicity. **C** Management strategies for burn inhalation injury associated hydrogen cyanide toxicity. **D** Timing of hydroxocobalamin administration for varying severities of burn inhalation injury. Median ratings are presented (bold black line in each box) with the interquartile range (edges of box) and maximum and minimum ratings (extending vertical lines). Statements with median ratings of 1–3 were classed as inappropriate, 4–6 as uncertain and 7–9 as appropriate. Disagreement (disagreement index  $\geq 1$ ) was not present for any statements. Clinical suspicion of hydrogen cyanide toxicity was defined as low (normal blood lactate and the absence of potentially suspicious features), moderate (moderate lactatemia below 8 mmol/L and few potentially suspicious features) and high (hyperlactataemia  $\geq 8$  mmol/L and potentially suspicious features including anion gap lactic metabolic acidosis, altered consciousness, unexplained cardiac dysfunction). Panellists  $n = 15$ . DI, disagreement index; HCN, hydrogen cyanide.

**Additional file 9: Fig. S6.** Appropriateness of ventilation strategies for burn inhalation injury and/or acute respiratory distress syndrome. **A** Invasive mechanical ventilation modalities for acute respiratory distress syndrome, burn inhalation injury or burn inhalation injury with concomitant acute respiratory distress syndrome. **B** Mechanical ventilation adjuncts for burn inhalation injury patients with refractory hypoxaemia. Median ratings are presented (bold black line in each box) with the interquartile range (edges of box) and maximum and minimum ratings (extending vertical lines). Statements with median ratings of  $< 3.5$  were classed as inappropriate,  $\geq 3.5$  and  $< 6.5$  as uncertain and  $\geq 6.5$  as appropriate. \*Disagreement (disagreement index  $\geq 1$ ) was present for one statement, which was classed as uncertain. Lung protective ventilatory strategies = tidal volume  $< 6$  mL/kg ideal body weight, plateau pressure  $< 30$  cmH<sub>2</sub>O. Panellists  $n = 10$ . ARDS, acute respiratory distress syndrome; BII, burn inhalation injury; DI, disagreement index.

**Additional file 10: Fig. S7.** Appropriateness of pharmacological therapies for varying severities of burn inhalation injury. Median ratings are presented (bold black line in each box) with the interquartile range (edges of box) and maximum and minimum ratings (extending vertical lines). Statements with median ratings of 1–3 were classed as inappropriate, 4–6 as uncertain and 7–9 as appropriate. \*Disagreement (disagreement index  $\geq 1$ ) was present for three statements, which were classed as uncertain. Burn inhalation injury severity was defined according to Abbreviated Injury Score criteria as mild (grade 1), moderate (grade 2) and severe (grades 3–4). Panellists  $n = 15$ . BII, burn inhalation injury; DI, disagreement index; IU, international units.

#### Acknowledgements

We wish to acknowledge the patients, their relatives, and dedicated staff on whose behalf this work was undertaken. We wish to give special thanks to each member of the expert panel: Professor Emmanuel Charbonney, Professor Heather Cleland, Dr. Roger Davies, Dr. Dashiell Gantner, Dr. Julian Giles, Professor Marc Jeschke, Professor Matthieu Legrand, Dr. Joanne Lloyd, Professor Ignacio Martin-Loeches, Dr. Olivier Pantet, Professor Odhran Shelley, Dr. Alice Sisson, Professor Sabri Soussi, Professor Fiona Wood and Mr Jeremy Yarrow. We thank Ms Nicole Lee and Ms Kaisa Spragg for inputting their nursing expertise into discussion meetings. Special thanks to Dr. Mark Samaan who

has extensive experience conducting RAM studies for his guidance through the process. We acknowledge the staff at Chelsea and Westminster Hospital Burn Centre, in particular Mr Declan Collins, Ms Isabel Jones, Mr Jorge Leon-Villalpalos, Dr. Marcela Paola Vizcaychipi and Mr Andrew Williams, and to Dr. Walton Charles.

#### Author contributions

SS and HMJ designed the study, recruited the expert panel, designed and collated questionnaires, moderated the RAM meetings. SS and HMJ analysed the data and wrote the research manuscript. EC, HC, RD, DG, JG, MJ, ML, JL, IML, OP, OS, AS, SS, FW and JY formed the expert panel. NL and KS joined the RAM meetings to input nursing expertise into discussion. AW, MPV, DC and IJ offered expertise at the design phase. MS input expertise on RAM methodology and provided a coded RAM Excel worksheet for data analysis. DC, WNC, KD, MPV, AW, IJ and JLP are members of the Bill Collaborative and oversaw reviews and edits of the research manuscript.

#### Funding

This study received funding from the British Journal of Anaesthesia/Royal College of Anaesthetists funded John Snow Anaesthesia Intercalated Award awarded to HMJ.

#### Availability of data and materials

The datasets analysed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

#### Declarations

##### Ethics approval and consent to participate

Not applicable. No patient information was accessed. Participants consented to involvement at enrolment.

##### Consent for publication

Not applicable.

##### Competing interests

WNC is funded by the National Institute for Health and Care Research (NIHR302788). The views expressed in this publication are those of the authors and not necessarily those of the NIHR, NHS or the UK Department of Health and Social Care.

#### Author details

<sup>1</sup>Faculty of Medicine, Imperial College London, London, UK. <sup>2</sup>Department of Anaesthesia and Pain Management, Toronto Western Hospital, University Health Network, Toronto, ON, Canada. <sup>3</sup>Inserm UMR-S 942, Cardiovascular Markers in Stress Conditions (MASCOT), University of Paris Cité, Paris, France. <sup>4</sup>Department of Intensive Care and Anaesthesia, Chelsea and Westminster Hospital NHS Foundation Trust, London, UK. <sup>5</sup>Department of Surgery and Cancer, Imperial College London, London, UK. <sup>6</sup>Intensive Care National Audit and Research Centre, London, UK. <sup>7</sup>Department of Médecine, Critical Care Division, Centre Hospitalier de l'Université de Montréal, Montréal, Canada. <sup>8</sup>Department of Medicine, Université de Montréal, Montréal, Canada. <sup>9</sup>Victorian Adult Burns Service, Alfred Health, Melbourne, Australia. <sup>10</sup>Department of Surgery, Central Clinical School, Monash University, Melbourne, Australia. <sup>11</sup>University Hospital South Manchester, Wythenshawe, UK. <sup>12</sup>Department of Intensive Care, Alfred Health, Melbourne, Australia. <sup>13</sup>Australian and New Zealand Intensive Care Research Centre, Monash University, Melbourne, Australia. <sup>14</sup>Department of Anaesthesia, Queen Victoria Hospital NHS Foundation Trust, East Grinstead, UK. <sup>15</sup>Ross Tilley Burn Center, Department of Surgery, Sunnybrook Health Science Center, Toronto, ON, Canada. <sup>16</sup>Departments of Surgery and Immunology, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada. <sup>17</sup>Department of Burns, Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery, Chelsea and Westminster Hospital NHS Foundation Trust, London, UK. <sup>18</sup>Department of Anaesthesia and Perioperative Care, Division of Critical Care Medicine, University of California, San Francisco, USA. <sup>19</sup>Investigation Network Initiative-Cardiovascular and Renal Clinical Trialists Network, Nancy, France. <sup>20</sup>Department of Anaesthesia and Burns Intensive Care, St Andrew's Centre for Burns and Plastic Surgery, Broomfield Hospital, Chelmsford, UK. <sup>21</sup>Department of Intensive Care Medicine, Multidisciplinary Intensive Care Research Organization (MICRO), St James Hospital, Dublin, Ireland. <sup>22</sup>Department of Respiratory

Medicine, Hospital Clinic, IDIBAPS, CIBERes, Barcelona, Spain. <sup>23</sup>Universitat Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain. <sup>24</sup>Service of Adult Intensive Care, Lausanne University Hospital, Lausanne, Switzerland. <sup>25</sup>Department of Gastroenterology, University College London Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust, London, UK. <sup>26</sup>Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland. <sup>27</sup>Department of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery, St James' Hospital, Dublin, Ireland. <sup>28</sup>Burns Unit, Queen Victoria Hospital NHS Foundation Trust, East Grinstead, UK. <sup>29</sup>Fiona Stanley Hospital, Perth, Australia. <sup>30</sup>Perth Children's Hospital, Perth, Australia. <sup>31</sup>University of Western Australia, Perth, Australia. <sup>32</sup>Welsh Centre for Burns and Plastic Surgery, Morriston Hospital, Swansea, UK. <sup>33</sup>Department of Research and Development, Chelsea and Westminster Hospital NHS Foundation Trust, London, UK. <sup>34</sup>Academic Department of Anaesthesia, Pain Management and Intensive Care (APMIC), Imperial College London, London, UK. <sup>35</sup>Royal Brompton Hospital, Guy's and St Thomas' Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust, London, UK.

Received: 13 September 2023 Accepted: 31 October 2023

Published online: 27 November 2023

#### References

- World Health Organization. Burns. <https://www.who.int/en/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/burns>. Accessed 15th July 2023.
- Rehberg S, Maybauer MO, Enkhbaatar P, Maybauer DM, Yamamoto Y, Traber DL. Pathophysiology, management and treatment of smoke inhalation injury. *Expert Rev Respir Med*. 2009;3(3):283–97. <https://doi.org/10.1586/ERS.09.21>.
- Galeiras R, Seoane-Quiroga L, Pértega-Díaz S. Prevalence and prognostic impact of inhalation injury among burn patients: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *J Trauma Acute Care Surg*. 2020;88(2):330–44. <https://doi.org/10.1097/TA.0000000000002523>.
- El-Helbawy RH, Ghareeb FM. Inhalation injury as a prognostic factor for mortality in burn patients. *Ann Burns Fire Disasters*. 2011;24(2):82–8.
- Shirani KZ, Pruitt BA, Mason AD. The influence of inhalation injury and pneumonia on burn mortality. *Ann Surg*. 1987;205(1):82–7. <https://doi.org/10.1097/0000658-198701000-00015>.
- Lam NN, Hung TD. ARDS among cutaneous burn patients combined with inhalation injury: early onset and bad outcome. *Ann Burns Fire Disasters*. 2019;32(1):37–42.
- Won YH, Cho YS, Joo SY, Seo CH. Respiratory characteristics in patients with major burn injury and smoke inhalation. *J Burn Care Res Off Publ Am Burn Assoc*. 2022;43(1):70–6. <https://doi.org/10.1093/jbcr/irab085>.
- Stockly OR, Wolfe AE, Carrougher GJ, Stewart BT, Gibran NS, Wolf SE, et al. Inhalation injury is associated with long-term employment outcomes in the burn population: findings from a cross-sectional examination of the Burn Model System National Database. *PLoS ONE*. 2020;15(9):e0239556. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0239556>.
- ISBI Practice Guidelines Committee. ISBI practice guidelines for burn care. *Burns J Int Soc Burn Inj*. 2016;42(5):953–1021. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.burns.2016.05.013>.
- Amin M, Shaarawy H, El-Rab EG. Role of fiberoptic bronchoscopy in management of smoke inhalation lung injury. *Egypt J Chest Dis Tuberc*. 2015;64(3):733–7. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejcdt.2015.03.015>.
- Endorf FW, Gamelli RL. Inhalation injury, pulmonary perturbations, and fluid resuscitation. *J Burn Care Res Off Publ Am Burn Assoc*. 2007;28(1):80–3. <https://doi.org/10.1097/BCR.0B013E31802C889F>.
- McGinn KA, Weigartz K, Lintner A, Scalse MJ, Kahn SA. Nebulized heparin with N-acetylcysteine and albuterol reduces duration of mechanical ventilation in patients with inhalation injury. *J Pharm Pract*. 2019;32(2):163–6. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0897190017747143>.
- Prior K, Nordmann G, Sim K, Mahoney P, Thomas R. Management of inhalational injuries in UK burns centres: a questionnaire survey. *J Intensive Care Soc*. 2009;10(2):141–4. <https://doi.org/10.1177/175114370901000220>.
- Fitch K, Bernstein SJ, Aguilar MD, Burnand B, LaCalle JR, Lazaro P, et al. The RAND/UCLA appropriateness method user's manual. UCLA, Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data, 2001. <https://apps.dtic.mil/sti/citations/ADA393235>. Accessed 15th July 2023.
- Griffiths M, Meade S, Summers C, McAuley DF, Proudfoot A, Baladia MM, et al. RAND appropriateness panel to determine the applicability



- of UK guidelines on the management of acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) and other strategies in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. *Thorax*. 2022;77(2):129–35. <https://doi.org/10.1136/thoraxjnl-2021-216904>.
16. Masanes MJ, Legendre C, Lioret N, Maillard D, Saizy R, Lebeau B. Fiberoptic bronchoscopy for the early diagnosis of subglottal inhalation injury: comparative value in the assessment of prognosis. *J Trauma*. 1994;36(1):59–67. <https://doi.org/10.1097/00005373-199401000-00009>.
  17. Charles WN, Collins D, Mandalia S, Matwala K, Dutt A, Tatlock J, et al. Impact of inhalation injury on outcomes in critically ill burns patients: 12-year experience at a regional burns centre. *Burns J Int Soc Burn Inj*. 2022;48(6):1386–95. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.burns.2021.11.018>.
  18. Aung MT, Garner D, Pacquola M, Rosenblum S, McClure J, Cleland H, et al. The use of a simple three-level bronchoscopic assessment of inhalation injury to predict in-hospital mortality and duration of mechanical ventilation in patients with burns. *Anaesth Intensive Care*. 2018;46(1):67–73. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0310057X1804600110>.
  19. Ziegler B, Hundeshagen G, Uhlmann L, Will Marks P, Horter J, Kneser U, et al. Impact of diagnostic bronchoscopy in burned adults with suspected inhalation injury. *Burns J Int Soc Burn Inj*. 2019;45(6):1275–82. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.burns.2019.07.011>.
  20. Shah A, Pedraza I, Mitchell C, Kramer GC. Fluid volumes infused during burn resuscitation 1980–2015: a quantitative review. *Burns J Int Soc Burn Inj*. 2020;46(1):52–7. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.burns.2019.11.013>.
  21. Baxter CR, Shires T. Physiological response to crystalloid resuscitation of severe burns. *Ann N Y Acad Sci*. 1968;150(3):874–94. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1749-6632.1968.tb14738.x>.
  22. Mlcak RP, Suman OE, Herndon DN. Respiratory management of inhalation injury. *Burns J Int Soc Burn Inj*. 2007;33(1):2–13. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.burns.2006.07.007>.
  23. Carr JA, Phillips BD, Bowling WM. The utility of bronchoscopy after inhalation injury complicated by pneumonia in burn patients: results from the National Burn Repository. *J Burn Care Res Off Publ Am Burn Assoc*. 2009;30(6):967–74. <https://doi.org/10.1097/BCR.0b013e3181bfb77b>.
  24. Dingle LA, Wain RJ, Bishop S, Soueid A, Sheikh Z. Intubation in burns patients: a 5-year review of the Manchester regional burns centre experience. *Burns J Int Soc Burn Inj*. 2021;47(3):576–86. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.burns.2020.07.019>.
  25. Isitt CE, Porter JRS, Vizcaychipi MP. Initial tracheal tube size for patients with burns. *Anaesthesia*. 2014;69(4):392. <https://doi.org/10.1111/anae.12658>.
  26. Cheung W, Clayton N, Li F, Tan J, Milliss D, Thanakrishnan G, et al. The effect of endotracheal tube size on voice and swallowing function in patients with thermal burn injury: an evaluation using the Australian Therapy Outcome Measures (AusTOMS). *Int J Speech Lang Pathol*. 2013;15(2):216–20. <https://doi.org/10.3109/17549507.2012.713396>.
  27. Smailes ST, Martin RV, McVicar AJ. The incidence and outcome of extubation failure in burn intensive care patients. *J Burn Care Res Off Publ Am Burn Assoc*. 2009;30(3):386–92. <https://doi.org/10.1097/BCR.0b013e3181a2894c>.
  28. Brower RG, Matthay MA, Morris A, Schoenfeld D, Thompson BT, Wheeler A. Ventilation with lower tidal volumes as compared with traditional tidal volumes for acute lung injury and the acute respiratory distress syndrome. *N Engl J Med*. 2000;342(18):1301–8. <https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJM200005043421801>.
  29. O’Gara B, Talmor D. Perioperative lung protective ventilation. *BMJ (Clin Res Ed)*. 2018;362:k3030. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.k3030>.
  30. Miller AC, Ferrada PA, Kadri SS, Nataraj-Bhandari K, Vahedian-Azimi A, Quraishi SA. High-frequency ventilation modalities as salvage therapy for smoke inhalation-associated acute lung injury: a systematic review. *J Intensive Care Med*. 2018;33(6):335–45. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0885066617714770>.
  31. Chung KK, Wolf SE, Renz EM, Allan PF, Aden JK, Merrill GA, et al. High-frequency percussive ventilation and low tidal volume ventilation in burns: a randomized controlled trial. *Crit Care Med*. 2010;38(10):1970–7. <https://doi.org/10.1097/CCM.0b013e3181eb9d0b>.
  32. Cartotto R. Use of high frequency oscillatory ventilation in inhalation injury. *J Burn Care Res Off Publ Am Burn Assoc*. 2009;30(1):178–81. <https://doi.org/10.1097/BCR.0b013e3181923c6a>.
  33. Cartotto R, Walia G, Ellis S, Fowler R. Oscillation after inhalation: high frequency oscillatory ventilation in burn patients with the acute respiratory distress syndrome and co-existing smoke inhalation injury. *J Burn Care Res Off Publ Am Burn Assoc*. 2009;30(1):119–27. <https://doi.org/10.1097/BCR.0b013e3181920fe6>.
  34. Young D, Lamb SE, Shah S, MacKenzie I, Tunnicliffe W, Lall R, et al. High-frequency oscillation for acute respiratory distress syndrome. *N Engl J Med*. 2013;368(9):806–13. <https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMoa1215716>.
  35. Ferguson ND, Cook DJ, Guyatt GH, Mehta S, Hand L, Austin P, et al. High-frequency oscillation in early acute respiratory distress syndrome. *N Engl J Med*. 2013;368(9):795–805. <https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMoa1215554>.
  36. Enkhbaatar P, Esechie A, Wang J, Cox RA, Nakano Y, Hamahata A, et al. Combined anticoagulants ameliorate acute lung injury in sheep after burn and smoke inhalation. *Clin Sci*. 2008;114(4):321–9. <https://doi.org/10.1042/CS20070254>.
  37. Enkhbaatar P, Cox RA, Traber LD, Westphal M, Aimalohi E, Morita N, et al. Aerosolized anticoagulants ameliorate acute lung injury in sheep after exposure to burn and smoke inhalation. *Crit Care Med*. 2007;35(12):2805–10. <https://doi.org/10.1097/01.ccm.0000291647.18329.83>.
  38. Cox CL, McIntire AM, Bolton KJ, Foster DR, Fritschle AC, Harris SA, et al. A multicenter evaluation of outcomes following the use of nebulized heparin for inhalation injury (HIH12 study). *J Burn Care Res Off Publ Am Burn Assoc*. 2020;41(5):1004–8. <https://doi.org/10.1093/jbcr/iraa101>.
  39. Lan X, Huang Z, Tan Z, Huang Z, Wang D, Huang Y. Nebulized heparin for inhalation injury in burn patients: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Burns Trauma*. 2020;8:tkaa015. <https://doi.org/10.1093/burnst/tkaa015>.
  40. Elsharnouby NM, Eid HEA, Abou Elezz NF, Aboelatta YA. Heparin/N-acetylcysteine: an adjuvant in the management of burn inhalation injury: a study of different doses. *J Crit Care*. 2014;29(1):182.e1–4. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jcrc.2013.06.017>.
  41. Cianci P, Sato R. Adjunctive hyperbaric oxygen therapy in the treatment of thermal burns: a review. *Burns J Int Soc Burn Inj*. 1994;20(1):5–14. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0305-4179\(94\)90099-x](https://doi.org/10.1016/0305-4179(94)90099-x).

## Publisher’s Note

Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.