



OPEN ACCESS

EDITED BY

Klaus Hopster,
University of Pennsylvania,
United States

REVIEWED BY

Luca Bellini,
University of Padua, Italy
Aline Magalhães Ambrósio,
University of São Paulo, Brazil

*CORRESPONDENCE

Francesco Staffieri
francesco.staffieri@uniba.it

SPECIALTY SECTION

This article was submitted to
Veterinary Surgery and Anesthesiology,
a section of the journal
Frontiers in Veterinary Science

RECEIVED 25 March 2022

ACCEPTED 28 June 2022

PUBLISHED 18 August 2022

CITATION

Di Bella C, Vicenti C, Araos J,
Lacitignola L, Fracassi L, Stabile M,
Grasso S, Crovace A and Staffieri F
(2022) Effects of two alveolar
recruitment maneuvers in an
“open-lung” approach during
laparoscopy in dogs.
Front. Vet. Sci. 9:904673.
doi: 10.3389/fvets.2022.904673

COPYRIGHT

© 2022 Di Bella, Vicenti, Araos,
Lacitignola, Fracassi, Stabile, Grasso,
Crovace and Staffieri. This is an
open-access article distributed under
the terms of the [Creative Commons
Attribution License \(CC BY\)](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/). The use,
distribution or reproduction in other
forums is permitted, provided the
original author(s) and the copyright
owner(s) are credited and that the
original publication in this journal is
cited, in accordance with accepted
academic practice. No use, distribution
or reproduction is permitted which
does not comply with these terms.

Effects of two alveolar recruitment maneuvers in an “open-lung” approach during laparoscopy in dogs

Caterina Di Bella¹, Caterina Vicenti², Joaquin Araos³,
Luca Lacitignola², Laura Fracassi², Marzia Stabile²,
Salvatore Grasso⁴, Alberto Crovace² and Francesco Staffieri^{2*}

¹School of Bioscience and Veterinary Medicine, University of Camerino, Camerino, Italy, ²Section of Veterinary Clinics and Animal Production, Department of Emergency and Organ Transplantations, University of Bari, Bari, Italy, ³Department of Clinical Sciences, College of Veterinary Medicine, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY, United States, ⁴Section of Anesthesia and Intensive Care, Department of Emergency and Organ Transplantations, University of Bari, Bari, Italy

Objectives: The aim of this study was to compare the effects of a sustained inflation alveolar recruiting maneuver (ARM) followed by 5 cmH₂O of PEEP and a stepwise ARM, in dogs undergoing laparoscopic surgery.

Materials and methods: Twenty adult dogs were enrolled in this prospective randomized clinical study. Dogs were premedicated with methadone intramuscularly (IM); anesthesia was induced with propofol intravenously (IV) and maintained with inhaled isoflurane in pure oxygen. The baseline ventilatory setting (BVS) was as follows: tidal volume of 15 mL/kg, inspiratory pause of 25%, inspiratory to expiratory ratio of 1:2, and the respiratory rate to maintain the end-tidal carbon dioxide between 45 and 55 mmHg. 10 min after pneumoperitoneum, randomly, 10 dogs underwent sustained inflation ARM followed by 5 cmH₂O of PEEP (ARMi), while 10 dogs underwent a stepwise recruitment maneuver followed by the setting of the “best PEEP” (ARMc). Gas exchange, respiratory system mechanics, and hemodynamic were evaluated before the pneumoperitoneum induction (BASE), 10 min after the pneumoperitoneum (PP), 10 min after the recruitment (ARM), and 10 min after the pneumoperitoneum resolution (PostPP). Statistical analysis was performed with the ANOVA test ($p < 0.05$).

Results: Static compliance decreased in both groups at PP (ARMc = 1.35 ± 0.21 ; ARMi = 1.16 ± 0.26 mL/cmH₂O/kg) compared to BASE (ARMc = 1.78 ± 0.60 ; ARMi = 1.66 ± 0.66 mL/cmH₂O/kg) and at ARM (ARMc = 1.71 ± 0.41 ; ARMi = 1.44 ± 0.84 mL/cmH₂O/kg) and PostPP (ARMc = 1.75 ± 0.45 ; ARMi = 1.89 ± 0.59 mL/cmH₂O/kg), and it was higher compared to PP and similar to BASE. The PaO₂/FiO₂, in both groups, was higher at ARM (ARMc = 455.11 ± 85.90 ; ARMi = 505.40 ± 31.70) and PostPP (ARMc = 521.30 ± 66.20 ; ARMi = 450.90 ± 70.60) compared to PP (ARMc = 369.53 ± 49.31 ; ARMi = 394.32 ± 37.72).

Conclusion and clinical relevance: The two ARMs improve lung function in dogs undergoing laparoscopic surgery similarly. Application of PEEP at the end of the ARMs prolonged the effects of the open-lung strategy.

KEYWORDS

laparoscopy, atelectasis, alveolar recruitment, oxygenation, dog

Introduction

Laparoscopic surgery has become a common approach for abdominal surgical procedures in dogs (1–3). The type of surgery, the level of intra-abdominal pressure (IAP) to generate pneumoperitoneum (PP), and its duration may compromise the cardiovascular and respiratory systems (4, 5). Changes associated with PP include alterations in arterial blood pressure (ABP), reductions in cardiac output (CO) and respiratory system compliance, and lung compression due to the cranial displacement of the diaphragmatic dome (6–9). Moreover, the absorption of carbon dioxide (CO₂) during PP can result in hypercarbia and respiratory acidosis (10, 11). The use of mechanical ventilation is therefore essential during laparoscopic procedures (12, 13).

General anesthesia with muscle paralysis, tracheal intubation, and intermittent positive pressure ventilation (IPPV) is often used to guarantee the target minute ventilation during laparoscopy (14, 15). Moreover, several strategies have been tested aimed at improving respiratory function and oxygenation, such as the application of positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP) (16), which increases the functional residual capacity (FRC) and stabilizes the alveolar units (17, 18). The open-lung concept (OLC) refers to a strategy aimed at opening non-aerated or poorly aerated alveolar units by increasing the transpulmonary pressure (PL) of the lungs. This increased PL overcomes the closing pressure of collapsed alveoli, thus causing their re-expansion (18–20). The goal is to minimize cyclic forces associated with repetitive alveolar collapse and re-opening, which has been associated with suboptimal gas exchange and generation of lung inflammation (21–23).

Currently, two main types of alveolar recruitment maneuvers (ARM) have been described to improve lung mechanics and arterial oxygenation in dogs: the sustained inflation (or vital capacity) ARM (24–26) and the stepwise ARM (22, 27). The application of PEEP at the end of the ARM is critical to stabilize the reopened alveolar units and to keep them open. With the sustained inflation ARM, the PEEP level following the ARM is fixed and established by the operator (24–31). With the stepwise approach, the level of PEEP is individualized based on the specific respiratory

mechanical properties of patient (best PEEP) (22, 23, 30, 32). In the last years, several studies have shown that both types of ARMs are effective in improving respiratory mechanics and gas exchange in the intraoperative period (22, 23, 31). However, to the authors' knowledge, the efficacy of the two maneuvers has never been compared in dogs undergoing laparoscopic surgery.

The aim of this study was to evaluate the effects of a sustained inflation (ARMi) maneuver followed by 5 cmH₂O of PEEP compared to a stepwise (ARMc), in which the best PEEP was identified as the minimum PEEP level resulting in the highest static compliance. We hypothesized that ARMc, due to case-specific optimization of the PEEP level, would be more effective in improving respiratory system compliance and gas exchange, limiting the cardiovascular side effects, in anesthetized dogs, undergoing laparoscopic surgery. To test our hypothesis, respiratory system mechanics, hemodynamic, and gas exchange parameters were studied and compared at predetermined times of the study in dogs undergoing elective laparoscopic gastropexy.

Materials and methods

This prospective, randomized clinical study was approved by the Ethical Committee for Clinical Study in Animal Patients of the Department Emergency and Organ Transplantation of the University of Bari (No. 03/2016). The manuscript is reported following the CONSORT Statement 2010 for reporting randomized controlled trials (33).

Patients

Adult, mixed-breed dogs were selected for elective laparoscopic ovariectomy after obtaining written owner consent. The inclusion criteria were ASA status I and II, weight ≥ 10 kg, and age ≤ 10 years. Exclusion criteria were obesity, overt respiratory or cardiovascular pathologies, relevant bloodwork abnormalities, pregnancy, or major abdominal pathologies. Before surgery, all dogs were evaluated clinically based on physical, hematological, and biochemical examinations. Dogs were solid fasted for 12 h, and water was available up to 2 h before surgery.

Anesthetic and surgical procedure

All subjects were premedicated with 0.3 mg/kg of methadone (Semfortan; Dechra, Italy; 10 mg/mL) intramuscularly (IM), and after 15 min, a cephalic vein was catheterized for the intravenous (IV) administration of drugs and fluids. Perioperative Ringer's lactate solution (Fresenius Kabi) was administered at a rate of 5 mL/kg/h IV using a specific infusion pump (IP-7700; AMP, Seoul, Korea). After 3 min of flow-by preoxygenation (8–10 L/min), anesthesia was induced with 5 mg/kg of propofol IV (Propofol; Fresenius Kabi, Isola della Scala, Italy), and thereafter, dogs were connected to the anesthetic machine (Datex Ohmeda Excel 210) using a rebreathing circuit. In all cases, isoflurane was used to maintain general anesthesia (EtIso = 1.2–1.3%), and IPPV, using volume-controlled mode (Servo-i; Maquet, Rastatt, Germany), was delivered. The Servo-i ventilator was connected to the driving gas port of the pneumatic circuit of the anesthetic machine, to use the advanced controls of the ICU ventilators to drive the bellow of the circuit, for the purposed of the study. All the spirometry data were regulated and recorded at the level of the tracheal tube of the patient using an external monitor. A schematic representation of the setting is provided as additional [online supplement](#). The baseline ventilatory setting was standardized for all subjects and consisted of a tidal volume (VT) of 15 mL/kg, inspiratory to expiratory ratio (I:E) of 1:2, FiO₂ >0.8, inspiratory pause of 25% of inspiratory time, and PEEP of 0 cmH₂O. The respiratory rate (RR; breath/minute) was modified to maintain an end-tidal carbon dioxide (EtCO₂) between 45 and 55 mmHg. Dogs were positioned in dorsal recumbency, and the metatarsal artery was catheterized to obtain main hemodynamic data (PRAM, Most Care[®], Vytech, Padua, Italy) and to collect the arterial blood samples. During the procedure, the main respiratory parameters were recorded using a multiparametric monitor (Datex Ohmeda S/5 Anesthesia Monitor, Ohmeda, Soma Technology, Bloomfield, CT, USA). Respiratory monitoring included RR (breaths/minute), TV (mL), minute volume (MV; mL/kg/minute), EtCO₂ (mmHg), FiO₂ (%), peak (P_{peak}; cmH₂O), and plateau (P_{plat}; cmH₂O) airway pressures, and static compliance (C_{stat}, mL/cmH₂O/kg). Cardiovascular monitoring included heart rate (HR; beats/minute), direct systolic (SAP; mmHg), diastolic (DAP; mmHg) and mean arterial pressure (MAP; mmHg), stroke volume (SV; mL), cardiac output (CO; L/min), and pulse pressure variation (PPV; %). During the procedure, if the SAP <80–90 mmHg, MAP <60–70 mmHg, and DAP <40 mmHg, an IV crystalloid bolus (5–10 ml/kg) was administered in 15 min based on the severity of hypotension and the specific characteristics of the case. If hypotension persisted, dopamine was given (10 mcg/kg/min IV). The peripheral capillary oxygen hemoglobin saturation (SpO₂; %) was recorded using the Masimo Set Pulse CO-Oximeter[®] Radical-7 Pulse Oximeter (Masimo Corporation,

Irvine, CA, USA). End-tidal concentration of isoflurane (EtIso, %) and temperature (T[®]C) were also recorded.

After connection to ventilator, an initial dose of 0.4 mg/kg rocuronium was administered intravenously (Rocuronio Kabi, 10 mg/mL, Fresenius Kabi Italia S.r.l.). Neuromuscular function was evaluated by placing stimulating electrodes on the peroneal nerve and monitoring the train of four tests (TOF-Watch; Organon, Ireland). The PP was created insufflating CO₂ in the abdominal cavity using a Veress needle with a CO₂ insufflator (Endoflator; Karl Storz, Germany) until reaching an IAP of 8–10 mmHg. At the end of surgery, PP was gradually reduced, and the abdominal wall was sutured. Timing of surgery (skin incision, induction and discontinuation of PP, and last skin suture) was recorded in all subjects. During the recovery time, a TOF score ≥ 0.9 (34) was considered adequate for the extubation considering always an SpO₂ $\geq 95\%$ and continuing to monitor main physiological parameters (34). If the TOF activity was <0.9, 0.02 mg/kg of neostigmine (Intrastigmine; Torino Medica, Italy) was administered in combination with 0.02 mg/kg of atropine (Atropina Solfato; Monico S.p.A., Italy) EV (34). Heating and oxygen support (face mask) and fluid therapy were provided until the dogs were fully awake with a rectal temperature above 37.5 °C, MAP ≥ 70 mmHg, and a SpO₂ at room air (FiO₂ 0.21) $\geq 95\%$. Additional analgesia with 10 μ g/kg of buprenorphine (Buprenodale; Dechra, Italy; 0.3 mg/mL) was administered IM based on the clinical condition of the dogs, assessed by the anesthetist in charge.

Study protocol

Ten min after induction of PP, dogs were randomly (simple random allocation sequence generated with the chit method) divided into two groups (35): the ARMi group and the ARMc group. In the ARMi group, a sustained inflation ARM was performed. The ventilator was set to the CPAP mode, where a pressure of 40 cmH₂O was set and maintained for 20 s (24). At the end of the maneuver, the baseline ventilatory settings were restored, adding 5 cmH₂O of PEEP and keeping it for the rest of the surgical procedure (31). In the ARMc group, a stepwise ARM was performed. The protocol for performing the ARMc was as follows: (1) Baseline: The initial ventilatory settings included RR 6 breaths/min, I:E ratio 1:1, TV 15 mL/kg, and PEEP 0 cmH₂O. (2) Incremental phase: PEEP was applied in steps of 5, 10, 15, and 20 cmH₂O every five breaths, until a P_{plat} of 40 cmH₂O was reached. This last step was maintained for 6 breaths (60 s). (3) Decremental phase and titration of best PEEP: PEEP was stepwise reduced by 2 cmH₂O every minute, until returning to the initial baseline setting (36). This phase included the identification of the optimal level of PEEP needed to prevent alveolar collapse (considered best PEEP). At each step, C_{stat}, P_{peak}, and P_{plat} were monitored (Datex Ohmeda S/5 Anesthesia Monitor, Ohmeda, Soma Technology, Bloomfield,

CT, USA). The best PEEP was identified as the minimum PEEP level resulting in the highest C_{stat} . (4) Second incremental phase: an incremental phase was repeated as previously described, and thereafter, the baseline ventilatory settings were resumed, setting PEEP to the value of best PEEP (22, 36).

Gas exchange, respiratory system mechanics, and hemodynamic status were evaluated in four time points during the procedure: BASE (at baseline, before the pneumoperitoneum induction), PP (10 min after the creation of the PP), ARM (10 min after the recruitment), and PostPP (10 min after pneumoperitoneum resolution).

Respiratory system mechanics

In each dog, gas flow was measured with a calibrated heated pneumotachograph (Fleisch 125 No. 2; Fleisch, Switzerland) connected to a calibrated differential pressure transducer (Diff-Cap; Special Instruments GmbH, Germany) placed between the endotracheal tube and the Y-piece of the rebreathing circuit. Volume was obtained by numerical integration of the flow signal (37). Values of P_{peak} and P_{plat} were measured proximally to the endotracheal tube with the pressure transducer. For further data analysis, the values of the above variables were displayed and collected on a personal computer through a data conversion card. The C_{stat} of the respiratory system was calculated and indexed based on body weight as follows:

$$C_{statInd}(\text{mL}/\text{cmH}_2\text{O}/\text{kg}) = (TV/[P_{plat} - \text{PEEP}])/\text{body weight}$$

Driving pressure (DP) was calculated as follows:

$$\text{DP}(\text{cmH}_2\text{O}) = P_{plat} - \text{PEEP}$$

Gas exchange assessment

An arterial blood sample (1 mL) was collected at each time of the study, and it was immediately analyzed. The pH, PaO_2 , and PaCO_2 were measured and corrected based on the specific body temperature at the time of sample collection. The SaO_2 was calculated by the analyzer. The $\text{PaO}_2:\text{FiO}_2$ ratio was calculated as a descriptive index of pulmonary arterial oxygenation. In addition, the Fshunt index was calculated as described by Araos et al. (38):

$$\text{Fshunt}(\%) = (Cc'O_2 - \text{CaO}_2)/(\text{Cc}'O_2 - \text{CaO}_2 + 3.5\text{mL}/\text{dL}) \times 100$$

The difference between the PaCO_2 and the EtCO_2 ($\text{Pa}-\text{EtCO}_2$; mmHg) was also calculated (39).

Hemodynamic evaluation

In all dogs, a metatarsal artery was catheterized and connected to the PRAM monitor using a Baxter Truwave

PX-600F transducer (Baxter-Edwards, Irvine, CA, USA) and an extension line filled with saline solution. The transducer was leveled at the level of the right atrial and then zeroed. The accuracy of the signal was verified by a square wave test before starting the data collection (40). The cardiovascular parameters included in the monitoring have been SAP, MAP, DAP, SV, and CO (41, 42). The data obtained were recorded and stored automatically every 3 s on a personal computer. Data related to SV and CO were indexed by the body surface area (BSA, m^2) of the dogs. BSA was calculated following a specific body weight (BW) to body surface (BSA) conversion table (British Small Animal Veterinary Association, Website© 2021BSAVA™, UK).

Data analysis

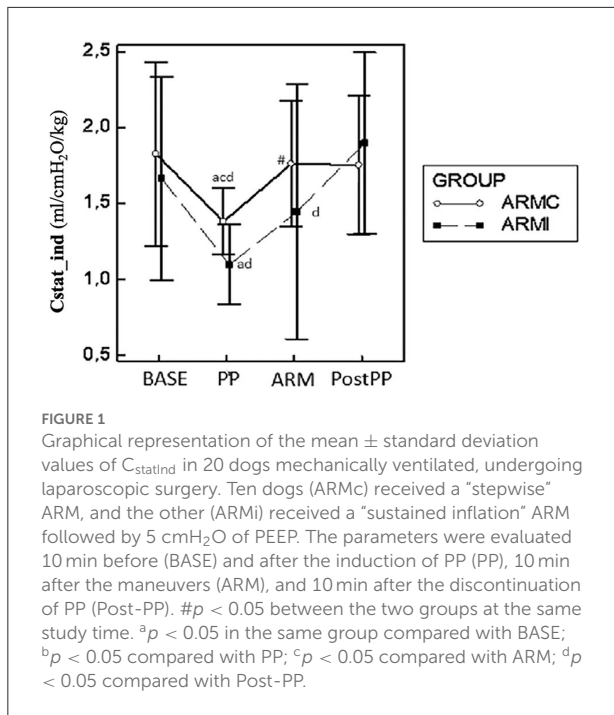
Accepting an alpha risk of 0.05 and a beta risk of 0.2 in a one-sided test, 10 subjects were necessary in first group and 10 in the second to recognize as statistically significant a difference greater than or equal to 0.5 units for the respiratory system static compliance. The common standard deviation is assumed to be 0.43. It has been anticipated a drop-out rate of 5%. Data were analyzed using the MedCalc 14.0 software (MedCalc, Mariakerke, Belgium). Normal distribution was tested using the Shapiro–Wilk test. All data were normally distributed and therefore were reported as mean \pm standard deviation (SD). Statistical analysis was performed using the two-way ANOVA test (time \times treatment) for repeated measurements. If significant, Tukey's test was applied for *post-hoc* comparison between the data obtained within the same group and between the two groups. A value of $p < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant.

Results

A total of 28 dogs were enrolled in the study; however, eight subjects were excluded because they met the exclusion criteria ($n = 3$ obesity; $n = 2$ respiratory diseases; $n = 1$ age; $n = 2$ cardiac murmur). The procedure was completed without complications in 20 dogs. There were no differences between the two groups in body weight (ARMc = 20.8 ± 4.7 kg; ARMi = 21.3 ± 7.2 kg), age (ARMc = 3.7 ± 1.1 years; ARMi = 3.5 ± 1.2 years), duration of PP (ARMc = 49.3 ± 6.3 min; ARMi = 46.8 ± 8.3 min), and surgery (ARMc = 56.8 ± 5.3 min; ARMi = 55.4 ± 9.2 min).

Respiratory system mechanics

The main respiratory parameters are described in Table 1. No differences were found in RR, VT, and PEEP. Indexed C_{st} ($C_{statInd}$) was significantly reduced after the induction of PP (PP time) in both groups ($p < 0.05$). However, in ARMc



group, $C_{statInd}$ increased immediately after the recruitment maneuver, while, in ARMi group, the $C_{statInd}$ increased more slowly than the ARMc group, reaching significantly higher values than PP time only after the discontinuation of the PP (Figure 1, Tables). The DP in both groups was significantly lower at PostPP (ARMc = 8.28 ± 1.47 cmH₂O; ARMi = 6.5 ± 1.24 cmH₂O) compared to PP time (ARMc = 10.24 ± 1.65 cmH₂O; ARMi = 9.21 ± 1.87 cmH₂O). No differences were found in DP between the two groups of the study (Table 1).

Gas exchange parameters

Gas exchange parameters are reported in Table 2. There were no differences in EtCO₂ and PaCO₂ between the two groups. In both groups, both variables were significantly higher at PP and ARM time compared to BASE and PostPP. The Pa-EtCO₂, in both groups, was increased significantly at PP compared to the other phases. Instead, at ARM and PostPP, it was significantly lower compared to PP time (Table 2). In both groups, PaO₂/FiO₂ at PP time was similar to BASE. At ARM and PostPP, it was significantly higher than BASE and PP (Figure 2). The Fshunt showed differences between the two groups at time PP and ARM. In ARMc group, it was increased significantly at PP time compared to BASE, but at PostPP, it was lower than the other phases of the study. In ARMi group, Fshunt at PP was similar to BASE. Instead, at PostPP, it has reached significantly lower values than BASE and PP (Table 2).

Hemodynamic parameters

Hemodynamic data at each study time are reported in Table 3. Heart rate showed no differences between the two groups. In ARMc group, HR was higher at PP (89 ± 20.53 b/min) and ARM (86 ± 15.97 b/min) compared to BASE (70 ± 14.25 b/min). The MAP showed no differences between the two groups but in both, at PP (ARMc = 113.81 ± 23.6 mmHg; ARMi = 105.52 ± 9.65 mmHg) and ARM (ARMc = 91.14 ± 16.25 mmHg; ARMi = 92.77 ± 17.56 mmHg), it was higher than BASE (ARMc = 65.85 ± 3.93 mmHg; ARMi = 76.22 ± 6.10 mmHg) and PostPP (ARMc = 75.71 ± 13.84 mmHg; ARMi = 70.60 ± 2.88 mmHg). Mean values of SVI were lower in the ARMi group as compared to the ARMc group at all times of the study. There were no differences in cardiac index (CI) between groups.

Discussion

The results of this study demonstrated the efficacy of two ARM strategies for the treatment of the respiratory changes induced by laparoscopy in dogs. Our results can be summarized as follows: both ARMs used in this study showed that an “open-lung” strategy (OLs) improves respiratory function after the induction of pneumoperitoneum. Moreover, applying PEEP at the end of the ARM can prolong the beneficial effects of the OLs until the end of the surgical procedure and the discontinuation of PP. Based on our data, both strategies showed benefits in terms of improving compliance and oxygenation.

Induction of PP usually results in airway pressure increase and a reduction in respiratory system compliance at a given TV (14, 43, 44). In this study, induction of PP resulted in significant increases in P_{peak} and P_{plat} with consequential reductions in C_{stat} in both groups. Both ARMs allowed to bring C_{stat} back to values compared with BASE. In addition, the improvement of these parameters persisted even after the discontinuation of the PP, suggesting that the benefits of both maneuvers are maintained over time.

In accordance with what was mentioned, PaO₂: FiO₂ and Fshunt were not directly affected by PP induction in our study. Several references have shown that PP causes an increase in atelectasis but is not necessarily related to an increase in shunt or a reduction in arterial oxygenation (8, 39, 45). This apparent paradox has not yet been explained; however, even from our data, in the ARMc group, we did not detect a direct relationship between Fshunt and oxygenation compared to the development of pulmonary atelectasis. Previously, it has been shown that with increasing IAP, the degree of pulmonary shunt may decrease and arterial oxygen tension may not be affected and, in some cases, increase (8, 47). Mechanisms

TABLE 1 Mean \pm SD of the respiratory parameters evaluated in 20 dogs mechanical ventilated, undergoing laparoscopic surgery.

| Parameter | Group | BASE | PP | ARM | Post-PP |
|---|-------|------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| RR (breath/min) | ARMc | 12.32 \pm 4.51 | 14.51 \pm 4 | 13 \pm 1.24 | 11.12 \pm 3.22 |
| | ARMi | 11.41 \pm 3.22 | 15 \pm 2.21 | 12.40 \pm 3.61 | 12.11 \pm 2.41 |
| TV/KG (mL/kg) | ARMc | 14.49 \pm 4.13 | 13.96 \pm 2.29 | 14.31 \pm 5.54 | 14.52 \pm 4.26 |
| | ARMi | 13.20 \pm 2.26 | 14.73 \pm 1.85 | 13.84 \pm 3.37 | 13.93 \pm 2.31 |
| C _{statfnd} (mL/cmH ₂ O/kg) | ARMc | 1.78 \pm 0.60 | 1.35 \pm 0.21 ^{acd} | 1.71 \pm 0.41 [#] | 1.75 \pm 0.45 |
| | ARMi | 1.66 \pm 0.66 | 1.16 \pm 0.26 ^{ad} | 1.44 \pm 0.84 ^d | 1.89 \pm 0.59 |
| P _{peak} (cmH ₂ O) | ARMc | 11.04 \pm 1.44 | 12.64 \pm 1.5 | 15.34 \pm 3.44 ^{ab} | 14.42 \pm 3.71 ^a |
| | ARMi | 10.41 \pm 1.82 | 11.41 \pm 2.87 | 15.91 \pm 3.54 ^{ab} | 14.21 \pm 1.47 ^{ab} |
| P _{plat} (cmH ₂ O) | ARMc | 10.71 \pm 1.51 | 11.53 \pm 1.47 | 14.82 \pm 3.52 ^{ab} | 14.01 \pm 3.61 ^a |
| | ARMi | 9.70 \pm 1.82 | 10.61 \pm 1.87 | 14.52 \pm 3.62 ^{ab} | 13 \pm 1.24 ^{ab} |
| PEEP (cmH ₂ O) | ARMc | 0 | 0 | 5.7 \pm 3.06 | 5.72 \pm 3.04 |
| | ARMi | 0 | 0 | 5.2 \pm 0.6 | 5 |
| DP (cmH ₂ O) | ARMc | 8.74 \pm 1.42 | 10.24 \pm 1.65 | 9.12 \pm 1.43 | 8.28 \pm 1.47 ^b |
| | ARMi | 7 \pm 1.82 | 9.21 \pm 1.87 ^{ad} | 10.52 \pm 3.62 ^{ad} | 6.5 \pm 1.24 |

Ten dogs (ARMc) received a “stepwise” ARM, and the other (ARMi) received a “sustained inflation” ARM. The parameters were evaluated 10 min before (BASE) and after (PP) the induction of PP, 10 min after the maneuvers (ARM), and 10 min after the discontinuation of PP (Post-PP). #p < 0.05 between the two groups at the same study time. ^ap < 0.05 in the same group compared with BASE; ^bp < 0.05 compared with PP; ^cp < 0.05 compared with ARM; ^dp < 0.05 compared with Post-PP.

postulated behind an increase in PaO₂ from elevated IAP during PP could be hypoxic pulmonary vasoconstriction, cranial diaphragm displacement with redistribution of pulmonary blood flow, and patient volume status (8, 45). Recently, the Pa-EtCO₂ has been identified as a more reliable index of overall V/Q mismatch than the PaO₂:FiO₂ ratio (37) during PP. Pa-EtCO₂ can increase due to both an increase in PaCO₂ and a decrease in EtCO₂. PaCO₂ may increase when venous blood passes through perfused but atelectatic alveoli and no blood-alveolus exchange occurs. The reduction in EtCO₂, on the contrary, usually occurs when non-perfused or poorly perfused alveoli are ventilated (39). In this study, in both groups, Pa-EtCO₂ increased 10 min after PP induction and subsequently decreased to similar values to baseline after ARM in both groups. Probably, after PP, the increase in PaCO₂ was not followed by a corresponding increase in EtCO₂ inducing a significantly higher Pa-EtCO₂ during PP compared to BASE. This finding appears to be indicative of the development of pulmonary atelectasis (perfused but unventilated alveoli). Furthermore, the significant reduction in Pa-EtCO₂ in the ARM and PostPP phases, associated with the significant improvement in compliance, indicates the effectiveness of the two ARMs in the “open-lung” strategy.

Oxygenation and compliance did not change after the discontinuation of the PP. This result may relate to the stabilizing effect of PEEP which prolonged the results of the ARMs up to the end of the procedure. Indeed, it has been widely shown that PEEP alone is not able to give a complete alveolar recruitment, but it has a specific stabilizing role in keeping the alveoli open at the end of an ARM (48). In human medicine,

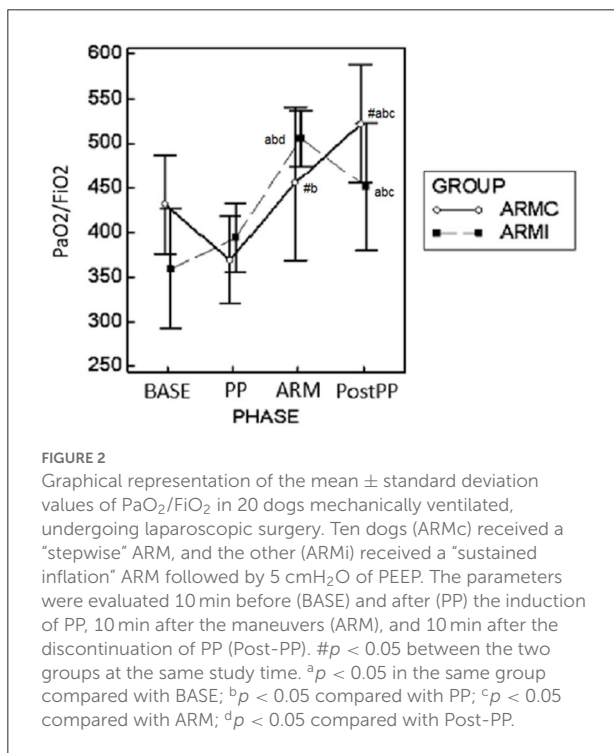
a standardized PEEP level has not been identified but, usually, the “best PEEP” is titrated or set on the basis of the ventilatory needs of each patient (20, 24, 25, 28). The minimum level of PEEP to be used during laparoscopy in dogs has not yet been established. In the previous study, Di Bella et al. showed the effectiveness of applying a fixed PEEP of 5 cmH₂O at the end of a sustained inflation recruitment maneuver (31). The data collected in our study, specifically in ARMi group, confirmed the results obtained in the previous work. The average value of best PEEP identified in the ARMc protocol was 5.7 \pm 3.06 cmH₂O. This data suggest that, probably, in dogs undergoing laparoscopic surgery, a PEEP between 5 and 6 cmH₂O, after the recruitment maneuver, could be enough to keep an OL condition for the rest of the surgical procedure. These results, however, should be limited to the respiratory settings and timing used in this study.

After induction of the pneumoperitoneum, in agreement with the literature, we found a significant increase in MAP in both groups, which could be explained by mechanical compression of the abdominal aorta, absorption of CO₂ with transient hypercapnia, and activation of renin-angiotensin-aldosterone axis with the production of neurohumoral factors, such as vasopressin (11, 12, 46). For this reason, an euvoletic preoperative volume status is important to minimize any cardiovascular depression associated with the pneumoperitoneum (7, 42, 50). Compression of the inferior vena cava reduces preload and is associated with the increase in afterload, which can lead to a decrease in CO, particularly in hypovolemic patients (46, 49). Several studies have shown that dogs with normal cardiovascular function can tolerate

TABLE 2 Mean \pm SD of the gas exchange parameters evaluated in 20 dogs mechanically ventilated, undergoing laparoscopic surgery.

| Parameter | Group | BASE | PP | ARM | Post-PP |
|---|-------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| pH | ARMc | 7.31 \pm 0.05 | 7.21 \pm 0.02 | 7.22 \pm 0.06 | 7.26 \pm 0.11 |
| | ARMi | 7.26 \pm 0.03 | 7.18 \pm 0.05 | 7.19 \pm 0.05 | 7.21 \pm 0.06 |
| EtCO ₂ (mmHg) | ARMc | 38.71 \pm 2.92 | 45 \pm 5.60 ^{ad} | 46.42 \pm 7.51 ^{ad} | 42.42 \pm 8.91 |
| | ARMi | 40 \pm 4.21 | 46 \pm 8.81 ^{ad} | 48 \pm 5.50 ^{ad} | 45 \pm 9.51 |
| PaCO ₂ (mmHg) | ARMc | 45.22 \pm 6.67 | 53.33 \pm 3.74 ^{ad} | 50.31 \pm 9.44 ^{ad} | 46.83 \pm 15.52 |
| | ARMi | 45.81 \pm 5.49 | 55.31 \pm 10.96 ^{ad} | 54.11 \pm 8.74 ^{ad} | 51.14 \pm 7.78 |
| PaO ₂ /FiO ₂ (mmHg) | ARMc | 431.22 \pm 55.11 | 369.53 \pm 49.31 | 455.11 \pm 85.90 ^{b#} | 521.30 \pm 66.20 ^{#abc} |
| | ARMi | 359.81 \pm 67.22 | 394.32 \pm 37.72 | 505.40 \pm 31.70 ^{abd} | 450.90 \pm 70.60 ^{abc} |
| Pa-EtCO ₂ (mmHg) | ARMc | 7.51 \pm 3.51 [#] | 8.31 \pm 4.44 ^{#a} | 4.01 \pm 2.61 ^{#abc} | 4.34 \pm 2.21 ^{#ab} |
| | ARMi | 5.62 \pm 2.12 | 9.81 \pm 4.41 ^a | 6.21 \pm 4.22 ^{ab} | 6.11 \pm 4.12 ^{ab} |
| SaO ₂ (%) | ARMc | 99 \pm 0.57 | 97.81 \pm 1.06 | 97.71 \pm 1.49 | 99 \pm 1.15 |
| | ARMi | 99 \pm 0.31 | 98.72 | 99 \pm 0.42 | 100 |
| Fshunt (%) | ARMc | 7.71 \pm 2.82 | 12.12 \pm 3.96 ^{#ad} | 9.42 \pm 5.65 ^{#d} | 5.11 \pm 3.79 |
| | ARMi | 7.92 \pm 2.40 | 6.61 \pm 2.84 | 5.31 \pm 2.22 ^a | 4.82 \pm 3.70 ^{ab} |

Ten dogs (ARMc) received a “stepwise” ARM, and the other (ARMi) received a “sustained inflation” ARM. The parameters were evaluated 10 min before (BASE) and after (PP) the induction of PP, 10 min after the maneuvers (ARM), and 10 min after the discontinuation of PP (PostPP). # p < 0.05 between the two groups at the same study time. ap < 0.05 in the same group compared with BASE; bp < 0.05 compared with PP; cp < 0.05 compared with ARM; dp < 0.05 compared with Post-PP.



these variations of preload and afterload during laparoscopic surgery (42).

In our study, we found no significant reductions in CO, which increased slightly after PP, conversely. Moreover, based on the evaluation of pulse pressure variation (PPV), cardiac index, and stroke volume index, all dogs in the study were

hemodynamically stable prior to the start of surgery and the IAP was kept between 8 and 10 mmHg (42). Studies in animal models have shown that, when the IAP is <15 mmHg, an initial increase in venous return due to compression of the splanchnic compartment and a temporary increase in CO can be observed, reducing the hemodynamic impact (49, 51).

An ARM may cause several cardiovascular side effects in humans and pigs (52–56). Both ARMc and ARMi reduce cardiac output (CO) and arterial pressure. Hemodynamic changes consist primarily of a fall in cardiac output and left ventricular preload, along with an increase in heart rate and cardiac contractility (57). A transient reduction in CO during ARMc has been demonstrated in dogs (22). An ARMi may lead to a >40% reduction in cardiovascular performance (56). In this study, no significant hemodynamic changes were detected during both recruitment maneuvers. The authors hypothesize that the absence of significant cardiovascular alterations may be associated with the slow and gradual increase and decrease in IAP, maintained at a maximum of 10 mmHg. Furthermore, all patients were assessed as hemodynamically stable prior to the start of the procedure. As demonstrated in the previous studies, this aspect could influence patients' response to pneumoperitoneum (42). Data related to SVI show that this parameter was lower in the ARMi group at all time points of the study, despite a similar CI. We do not have a specific explanation for this condition, but we can assume that it was not related to the ARM procedure.

Comparing ARMi to ARMc, we observed in both groups an improvement of lung function after the two ARMs. At the same time, we did not detect significant hemodynamic

TABLE 3 Mean \pm SD of the hemodynamic parameters evaluated in 20 dogs mechanically ventilated, undergoing laparoscopic surgery.

| Parameter | Group | BASE | PP | ARM | Post-PP |
|----------------------------|-------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| HR (b/min) | ARMc | 70 \pm 14.25 | 89.52 \pm 20.53 ^a | 86 \pm 15.97 ^a | 84.84 \pm 14.22 |
| | ARMi | 81.11 \pm 17.85 | 90.6 \pm 12.67 | 91 \pm 14.77 | 90.41 \pm 9.71 |
| MAP (mmHg) | ARMc | 65.85 \pm 3.93 | 113.81 \pm 23.6 ^{ad} | 91.14 \pm 16.25 ^{ad} | 75.71 \pm 13.84 |
| | ARMi | 76.22 \pm 6.10 | 105.52 \pm 9.65 ^{ad} | 92.77 \pm 17.56 ^{ad} | 70.60 \pm 2.88 |
| SVI (L/m ²) | ARMc | 65 \pm 41 [#] | 65.62 \pm 33.14 [#] | 58 \pm 24.25 [#] | 62.51 \pm 23.47 [#] |
| | ARMi | 40.63 \pm 16.13 | 47.19 \pm 19.65 | 45.11 \pm 16.24 | 34.96 \pm 3.35 |
| CI (L/min/m ²) | ARMc | 3.95 \pm 2.06 | 5.47 \pm 2.19 | 4.95 \pm 1.99 | 5.26 \pm 1.94 |
| | ARMi | 3.37 \pm 1.76 | 4.19 \pm 1.66 | 4.02 \pm 1.37 | 3.99 \pm 0.35 |

Ten dogs (ARMc) received a “stepwise” ARM, and the other (ARMi) received a “sustained inflation” ARM. The parameters were evaluated 10 min before (BASE) and after (PP) the induction of PP, 10 min after the maneuvers (ARM), and 10 min after the discontinuation of PP (Post-PP). #p < 0.05 between the two groups at the same study time. ^ap < 0.05 in the same group compared with BASE; ^bp < 0.05 compared with PP; ^cp < 0.05 compared with ARM; ^dp < 0.05 compared with Post-PP.

changes. Several factors should influence the choice of the most suitable ARM (36, 58–60). Specifically analyzing the two techniques, the ARMi is easier to perform and does not require advanced equipment. On the contrary, it foresees a sudden increase in intrathoracic pressures and a greater risk of hyperinflating normalized alveolar units. Differently, the stepwise maneuver let us to “titrate” the best peep to be applied subjectively to each patient. Moreover, the slow and gradual insufflation allows us to obtain a more gentle and homogeneous distribution of the flow to all atelectasis units reducing the risk of lung damage. However, it must be considered that in the previous studies showed that even the stepwise maneuver performed in the dog, while increasing respiratory compliance, can cause a slight alveolar over-distension of the non-dependent regions of the lung (61, 62). Moreover, another disadvantage is that this maneuver requires constant assessment of the compliance of the respiratory system, and the execution mode is certainly longer and more complex.

This study has several limitations. Despite the sample size calculation, data could be further increased and confirmed using a larger and less standardized population and in different surgical procedures. All dogs in the study were healthy, and different effects could be expected in more complex cases associated with respiratory and/or cardiovascular dysfunction. In this study, the effects of the OLSs have been evaluated at 10 min after the recruitment and additional studies are required to clarify the duration of the OLSs for a longer period. Similarly, it would be also interesting to evaluate the effects on the respiratory function during the postoperative period. The use of FiO₂s >0.8% after recruitment maneuvers may have masked their real effect on oxygenation. Still, these findings are valid for animals of this weight, because in animals below 10 kg of body weight, this may no longer be true due to the different compliance of the rib cage.

Conclusion

In conclusion, both the sustained inflation and stepwise alveolar recruitment maneuver improve similarly the lung function in dogs undergoing laparoscopic surgery, reducing the respiratory side effects of PP. In addition, the application of a PEEP at the end of the ARM allows to keep the alveolar units open and functional until the end of the procedure. The application of one of the two maneuvers should be based on the equipment and monitoring available also considering the skills of the anesthesiologist and the impact of the procedure on the individual case management.

Data availability statement

The raw data supporting the conclusions of this article will be made available by the authors, without undue reservation.

Ethics statement

The animal study was reviewed and approved by Comitato Etico per gli Studi Clinici sugli animali del Dipartimento dell’Emergenza e dei Trapianti di Organi. Written informed consent was obtained from the owners for the participation of their animals in this study.

Author contributions

CD, FS, and SG: study design. CD, FS, CV, LL, LF, MS, and AC: study execution. CD, JA, CV, FS, and MS: data analysis. CD, CV, JA, MS, SG, FS, and AC: writing of the manuscript. CD, CV, JA, LL, LF, MS, SG, FS, and AC: manuscript review. All authors contributed to the article and approved the submitted version.

Conflict of interest

The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

Publisher's Note

All claims expressed in this article are solely those of the authors and do not necessarily represent those of their affiliated

organizations, or those of the publisher, the editors and the reviewers. Any product that may be evaluated in this article, or claim that may be made by its manufacturer, is not guaranteed or endorsed by the publisher.

Supplementary material

The Supplementary Material for this article can be found online at: <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fvets.2022.904673/full#supplementary-material>

References

- Fransson B. 2. *Small Animal Laparoscopy and Thoracoscopy*. 1st ed., Fransson B, Mayhew, PD, Eds. Ames: Wiley Blackwell (2015). pp. xiv–xviii.
- Lacitignola L, Fracassi L, Di Bella C, Zizzo N, Passantino G, Tinelli A, et al. Absorbable fixation straps for laparoscopic gastropexy in dogs. *Vet Surgery*. (2020) 1–11. doi: 10.1111/vsu.13543
- Leonardi F, Properzi R, Rosa J, Boschi P, Paviolo S, Costa GL, et al. Combined laparoscopic ovariectomy and laparoscopic-assisted gastropexy vs. combined laparoscopic ovariectomy and total laparoscopic gastropexy: a comparison of surgical time, complications and postoperative pain in dogs. *Vet Med Sci*. (2020) 6: 321–9. doi: 10.1002/vms3.249
- Karsten J, Luepschen H, Grossherr M, Bruch H, Leonhardt S, Gehring H, et al. Effect of PEEP on regional ventilation during laparoscopic surgery monitored by electrical impedance tomography. *Acta Anaesthesiol Scand*. (2011) 55: 878–86. doi: 10.1111/j.1399-6576.2011.02467.x
- Mama K, De Rezende M. Anesthesia management of dogs and cats for laparoscopy. *Small Animal Laparoscopy and Thoracoscopy*, 1st ed. Mayhew PD, Fransson BA, Eds. Ames, IA: Wiley Blackwell (2015). pp. 75–80
- Rauh R, Hemmerling TM, Rist M, Jacobi KE. Influence of pneumoperitoneum and patient positioning on respiratory system compliance. *J Clin Anesth*. (2001) 13:361–5. doi: 10.1016/s0952-8180(01)00286-0
- Gerges FJ, Kanazi GE, Jabbour-Khoury SI. Anesthesia for laparoscopy: a review. *J Clin Anesth*. (2006) 18:67–78. doi: 10.1016/j.jclinane.2005.01.013
- Strang CM, Fredé F, Maripuu E, Hachenberg T, Hedenstierna G. Ventilation-perfusion distributions and gas exchange during carbon dioxide-pneumoperitoneum in a porcine model. *Br J Anaesth*. (2010) 105:691–7. doi: 10.1093/bja/aeq211
- Scott J, Singh A, Valverde A. Pneumoperitoneum in veterinary laparoscopy: a review. *Vet Sci*. (2020) 7:64. doi: 10.3390/vetsci7020064
- Fukushima FB, Malm C, Andrade MEJ, Oliveira HP, Melo EG, Caldeira FM, et al. Cardiorespiratory and blood gas alterations during laparoscopic surgery for intra-uterine artificial insemination in dogs. *Can Vet J*. (2011) 52:77–9.
- Nguyen, JH., Tanaka, PP *Anesthesia for laparoscopic surgery. Prevention and Management of Laparoscopic Surgical Complications*. Chapter 15 3rd ed. Miami: Society of Laparoendoscopic Surgeons (2012).
- Assad OM, El Sayed AA, Khalil MA. Comparison of volume-controlled ventilation and pressure-controlled ventilation volume guaranteed during laparoscopic surgery in Trendelenburg position. *J Clin Anesth*. (2016) 34:55–61. doi: 10.1016/j.jclinane.2016.03.053
- Lian M, Zhao X, Wang H, Chen L, Li S. Respiratory dynamics and dead space to tidal volume ratio of volume-controlled versus pressure-controlled ventilation during prolonged gynecological laparoscopic surgery. *Surg Endosc*. (2016) 31:3605–13. doi: 10.1007/s00464-016-5392-x
- Carraretto AR, Vianna PTV, Vieira de Almeida A, Ganem EM. Hemodynamic and ventilatory effects of volume or pressure controlled ventilation in dogs submitted to pneumoperitoneum: comparative study. *Rev Bras Anesthesiol*. (2005) 55:639–54. doi: 10.1590/s0034-70942005000600007
- Goethem BV, Nimwegen SA, Akkerdaas I, Murrell JC, Kirpensteijn J. The effect of neuromuscular blockade on canine laparoscopic ovariectomy: a double-blinded, prospective clinical trial. *Vete Surg*. (2012) 41:374–80. doi: 10.1111/j.1532-950X.2011.00962.x
- Valenza F, Vagginelli F, Tiby A, Francesconi S, Ronzoni G, Guglielmi M, et al. Effects of the beach chair position, positive end-expiratory pressure, and pneumoperitoneum on respiratory function in morbidly obese patients during anesthesia and paralysis. *Anesthesiology*. (2007) 107:725–32. doi: 10.1097/01.anes.0000287026.61782.a6
- Slutsky AS, Hudson LD. PEEP or No PEEP - Lung recruitment may be the solution. *N Engl J Med*. (2006) 354:1839–41. doi: 10.1056/NEJMe068045
- Tusman G., Böhm, SH. Prevention and reversal of lung collapse during the intra-operative period. *Best Pract Res Clin Anaesthesiol*. (2010) 24:183–97. doi: 10.1016/j.bpa.2010.02.006
- Papadakos PJ, Lachmann B. The open lung concept of mechanical ventilation: the role of recruitment and stabilization. *Crit Care Clin*. (2007) 23:241–50. doi: 10.1016/j.ccc.2006.12.001
- Suzumura EA, Amato MBP, Cavalcanti AB. Understanding recruitment maneuvers. *Intens Care Med*. (2016) 42:908–11. doi: 10.1007/s00134-015-4025-5
- Almarakbi WA, Fawzi HM, Alhashemi JA. Effects of four intraoperative ventilatory strategies on respiratory compliance and gas exchange during laparoscopic gastric banding in obese patients. *Br J Anaesth*. (2009) 102:862–8. doi: 10.1093/bja/aep084
- Canfrán S, Gómez de Segura IA, Cediél R, García-Fernández J. Effects of a stepwise lung recruitment manoeuvre and positive end-expiratory pressure on lung compliance and arterial blood oxygenation in healthy dogs. *Veter J*. (2019) 194:89–93. doi: 10.1016/j.tvjl.2012.02.021
- Hess DR. Recruitment Maneuvers and PEEP Titration. *Respirat Care*. (2015) 60:1688–704. doi: 10.4187/respcare.04409
- Staffieri F, De Monte V, De Marzo C, Scarscia F, Crovace A. Alveolar recruiting maneuver in dogs under general anesthesia: effects on alveolar ventilation, gas exchange, and respiratory mechanics. *Vet Res Commun*. (2010) 1:S131–4. doi: 10.1007/s11259-010-9405-2
- De Monte V, Grasso S, De Marzo C, Crovace A, Staffieri F. Effects of reduction of inspired oxygen fraction or application of positive end-expiratory pressure after an alveolar recruitment maneuver on respiratory mechanics, gas exchange, and lung aeration in dogs during anesthesia and neuromuscular blockade. *AJVR*. (2013) 74:25–33. doi: 10.2460/ajvr.74.1.25
- Araos J, Lacitignola L, Acquafredda C, Di Bella C, Stabile M, Guacci E, et al. Definition and clinical evaluation of a recruiting airway pressure based on the specific lung elastance in anesthetized dogs. *Veter Anaesth Anal*. (2021) doi: 10.1016/j.vaa.2021.03.005
- García-Sanz V, Aguado D, Gómez de Segura IA, Canfrán S. Comparative effects of open-lung positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP) and fixed PEEP on respiratory system compliance in the isoflurane anaesthetised healthy dog. *Res Vet Sci*. (2019) 127:91–8. doi: 10.1016/j.rvsc.2019.10.016
- Tusman G, Groisman I, Fiolo FE, Scandurra A, Arca JM, Krumrick G, et al. Non-invasive monitoring of lung recruitment maneuvers in morbidly obese patients: the role of pulse oximetry and volumetric capnography. *Anesth Anal*. (2014) 118:137–44. doi: 10.1213/01.ane.0000438350.29240.08
- Hartland BL, Newell TJ, Damico N. Alveolar recruitment maneuvers under general anesthesia: a systematic review of the literature. *Respiratory Care*. (2015) 60:609–20. doi: 10.4187/respcare.03488

30. Suarez-Sipmann F, Böhm SH, Tusman G, Pesch T, Thamm O, Reissmann H, et al. Use of dynamic compliance for open lung positive end-expiratory pressure titration in an experimental study. *Crit Care Med.* (2007) 35:214–21. doi: 10.1097/01.CCM.0000251131.40301.E2
31. Di Bella C, Lacitignola L, Grasso S, Centonze P, Greco A, Ostuni R, et al. An alveolar recruitment maneuver followed by positive end-expiratory pressure improves lung function in healthy dogs undergoing laparoscopy. *Vet Anaesth Analg.* (2018) 45:618–29. doi: 10.1016/j.vaa.2018.03.007
32. Maisch S, Reissmann H, Fuellekrug B, Weismann D, Rutkowski T, Tusman G, et al. Compliance and dead space fraction indicate an optimal level of positive end-expiratory pressure after recruitment in anesthetized patients. *Crit Care Trauma.* (2008) 106:175–81. doi: 10.1213/01.ane.0000287684.74505.49
33. Moher D, Hopewell S, Schulz KF, et al. CONSORT 2010 explanation and elaboration: updated guidelines for reporting parallel group randomised trials. *BMJ.* (2010) 340:c869. doi: 10.1016/j.jisu.2011.10.001
34. Jones RS, Auer U, Mosing M. Reversal of neuromuscular block in companion animals. *Vet Anaesth Analg.* (2015) 42:455–71. doi: 10.1111/vaa.12272
35. Suresh KP. An overview of randomization techniques: An unbiased assessment of outcome in clinical research. *J Hum Reprod Sci.* (2011) 4:8–11. doi: 10.4103/0974-1208.82352
36. D'antini D, Rausedo M, Grasso S, Mirabella L, Camporota L, Cotoia A, et al. Physiological effects of the open lung approach during laparoscopic cholecystectomy: focus on driving pressure. *Minerva Anestesiologica.* (2017) 84:159–67. doi: 10.23736/S0375-9393.17.120420
37. Eisenkraft, JB. Monitoring pressure, volume, and flow in the anesthesia breathing system. The Librarian-Seeley. *Historical Library.* (2017) 3:17. doi: 10.1017/CBO9780511974083.017
38. Araos JD, Larenza MP, Boston RC, De Monte V, De Marzo C, Grasso S, et al. Use of the oxygen content-based index, Fshunt, as an indicator of pulmonary venous admixture at various inspired oxygen fractions in anesthetized sheep. *AVMA J.* (2012) 73:2013–20. doi: 10.2460/ajvr.73.12.2013
39. Strang CM, Hachenberg T, Frede' F, Hedenstierna G. Development of atelectasis and arterial to end-tidal PCO₂-difference in a porcine model of pneumoperitoneum. *Br J Anaesth.* (2009) 103:298–303. doi: 10.1093/bja/aep102
40. Briganti A, Evangelista F, Centonze P, Rizzo A, Bentivegna F, Crovace A, et al. A preliminary study evaluating cardiac output measurement using Pressure Recording Analytical Method (PRAM) in anaesthetized dogs. *BMC Vet Res.* (2018) 14:72. doi: 10.1186/s12917-018-1392-5
41. Haskins S, Pascoe PJ, Ilkiw JE, Fudge J, Hopper K, Aldrich J. Reference cardiopulmonary values in normal dogs. *Comparative Medicine.* (2005) 55:156–61.
42. Di Bella C, Lacitignola L, Fracassi L, Skouropoulou D, Crovace A, Staffieri F. Pulse pressure variation can predict the hemodynamic response to pneumoperitoneum in dogs: a retrospective study. *Vet. Sci.* (2019) 20:6:17. doi: 10.3390/vetsci6010017
43. Cakmakkaya OS, Kaya G, Altintas F, Hayirlioglu M, Ekici B. Restoration of pulmonary compliance after laparoscopic surgery using a simple alveolar recruitment maneuver. *J Clin Anesth.* (2009) 21:422–6. doi: 10.1016/j.jclinane.2009.08.001
44. Park YT, Okano S. Influence of pneumoperitoneum and postural change on the cardiovascular and respiratory systems in dogs. *J Vet Med Sci.* (2015) 77:1223–6. doi: 10.1292/jvms.14-0687
45. Andersson LE, Bääth M, Thörne A, Aspelin P, Odeberg-Werner S. Effect of carbon dioxide pneumoperitoneum on development of atelectasis during anesthesia, examined by spiral computed tomography. *Anesthesiology.* (2005) 102:293–9. doi: 10.1097/0000542-200502000-00009
46. Hayden P, Cowman S. Anaesthesia for laparoscopic surgery. *Cont Edu Anaesth, Crit Care Pain.* (2011) 11:177–80. doi: 10.1093/bjaceaccp/mkr027
47. Odeberg S, Sollevi A. Pneumoperitoneum for laparoscopic surgery does not increase venous admixture. *Eur J Anaesthesiol.* (1995) 12:541–8.
48. Severgnini P, Selmo G, Lanza C, Chiesa A, Frigerio A, Bacuzzi A, et al. Protective mechanical ventilation during general anesthesia for open abdominal surgery improves postoperative pulmonary function. *Anesthesiology.* (2013) 118:1307–21. doi: 10.1097/ALN.0b013e31829102de
49. Atkinson TM, Giraud GD, Togioka BM, Jones DB, Cigarroa JE. Cardiovascular and ventilatory consequences of laparoscopic surgery. *Circulation.* (2017) 135:700–10. doi: 10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.116.023262
50. Nguyen NT, Wolfe BM. The physiologic effects of pneumoperitoneum in the morbidly obese. *Annals Surg.* (2005) 241:219–26. doi: 10.1097/01.sla.0000151791.93571.70
51. O'Malley C, Cunningham AJ. Physiologic changes during laparoscopy. *Anesthesiology.* (2001) 19:1–19. doi: 10.1016/s0889-8537(05)70208-x
52. Grasso S, Mascia L, Del Turco M, Malacarne P, Giunta F, Brochard L, et al. Effects of recruiting maneuvers in patients with acute respiratory distress syndrome ventilated with protective ventilatory strategy. *Anesthesiology.* (2002) 96:795–802. doi: 10.1097/0000542-200204000-00005
53. Jardin F, Vieillard-Baron A. Right ventricular function and positive pressure ventilation in clinical practice: from hemodynamic subsets to respirator settings. *Intensive Care Med.* (2003) 29:1426–34. doi: 10.1007/s00134-003-1873-1
54. Nielsen J, Østergaard M, Kjaergaard J, Tingleff J, Berthelsen PG, Nygård E, et al. Lung recruitment maneuver depresses central hemodynamics in patients following cardiac surgery. *Intensive Care Med.* (2005) 31:1189–94. doi: 10.1007/s00134-005-2732-z
55. Toth I, Leiner T, Mikor A, Szakmany T, Bogar L, Molnar Z. Hemodynamic and respiratory changes during lung recruitment and descending optimal positive end-expiratory pressure titration in patients with acute respiratory distress syndrome. *Crit Care Med.* (2007) 35:787–93. doi: 10.1097/01.CCM.0000257330.54882.BE
56. Iannuzzi M, De Sio A, De Robertis E, Piazza O, Servillo G, Tufano R. Different patterns of lung recruitment maneuvers in primary acute respiratory distress syndrome: effects on oxygenation and central hemodynamics. *Minerva Anestesiologica.* (2010) 76:692–8.
57. Monge García MI, Gil Cano A, Gracia RM, Díaz MJC. Respiratory and hemodynamic changes during lung recruitment manoeuvring through progressive increases and decreases in PEEP level. *Medicina Intensiva.* (2012) 36:77–88. doi: 10.1016/j.medin.2011.08.008
58. Ferrando C, Tusman G, Suarez-Sipmann F, Leon I, Pozo N, Carbonell J, et al. Individualized lung recruitment maneuver guided by pulse-oximetry in anesthetized patients undergoing laparoscopy: a feasibility study. *Acta Anaesth Scand.* (2018) 62:608–19. doi: 10.1111/aas.13082
59. Futier E, Constantin JM, Pelosi P, Chanques G, Kwiatkoski F, Jaber S, Bazin JE. Intraoperative recruitment maneuver reverses detrimental pneumoperitoneum-induced respiratory effects in healthy weight and obese patients undergoing laparoscopy. *Anesthesiology.* (2010) 113:1310–9. doi: 10.1097/ALN.0b013e3181fc640a
60. Gonçalves LO, Cicarelli DD. Alveolar recruitment maneuver in anesthetic practice: how, when and why it may be useful. *Rev Bras Anestesiologia.* (2005) 55:631–8. doi: 10.1590/s0034-70942005000600006
61. Ambrosio AM, Luo R, Fantoni DT, Gutierrez C, Lu Q, Gu WJ, et al. Effects of positive end-expiratory pressure titration and recruitment maneuver on lung inflammation and hyperinflation in experimental acid aspiration-induced lung injury. *Anesthesiology.* (2012) 117:1322–1334. doi: 10.1097/ALN.0b013e31827542aa
62. Ambrósio AM, Sanchez AF, Pereira M, Andrade F, Rodrigues RR, Vitorasso RL, et al. Assessment of regional ventilation during recruitment maneuver by electrical impedance tomography in dogs. *Front. Vet. Sci.* (2022) 8:815048. doi: 10.3389/fvets.2021.815048