

Research Article

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

Marvin G. Chang , Takashi Sakano , Benjamin S. Levin , David Convissar, and Edward A. Bittner 

Department of Anesthesia, Critical Care, and Pain Medicine, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA, USA

Correspondence should be addressed to Marvin G. Chang; mgchang@mgh.harvard.edu

Received 15 October 2021; Accepted 21 December 2021; Published 21 January 2022

Academic Editor: Ronald G. Pearl

Copyright © 2022 Marvin G. Chang et al. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

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

1. Introduction

Surgical patients routinely require supplementary oxygen (O₂) by facemask after undergoing anesthesia. Administration begins in the operating room, continues during transport to the recovery room, and extends for a period during recovery. Patients with COVID-19 undergoing surgery also commonly need supplementary O₂ for a period of time following anesthesia yet pose a risk of viral spread. A simple O₂ mask which is routinely used at the time of extubation and during the postoperative period has been shown to increase aerosolization of infectious viral particles that can be detected up to a distance of 0.4 meters at normal flow rates [1]. Given the infectious risk, consensus guidelines for anesthesia management during the COVID-19 pandemic recommend

that patients wear a surgical facemask in addition to their O₂ mask or nasal cannulae following tracheal extubation, where practical [2]. An unanswered question is whether the facemask should be placed over an O₂ mask or if it should be worn underneath the O₂ mask and if there is any difference in O₂ delivery and carbon dioxide (CO₂) elimination between the two configurations. A published letter assessing a single individual indicates that inspired O₂ concentration may be equivalent with the two mask configurations; however, expired O₂ concentration and carbon dioxide levels were not assessed [3]. We hypothesized that a surgical facemask worn underneath the O₂ mask would both decrease the expired fraction of expiratory O₂ concentration and carbon dioxide (CO₂) levels. We sought to examine the various effects on oxygenation and ventilation of patients with the surgical

facemask under or over the O₂ mask and showed for the first time the consequences of reduced fraction of expiratory oxygen (FeO₂) and increased expiratory end-tidal CO₂ (EtCO₂) with the surgical facemask under compared to over an O₂ mask in health volunteers. Answering these questions could be important for surgical patients following extubation and during recovery from anesthesia, especially those with underlying respiratory impairment while we continue to minimize risk for aerosolization.

2. Methods

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

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

3. Results

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

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

As expected, the sampled FiO₂ at the lips was significantly lower with the surgical facemask on room air compared to when the surgical facemask was over (19.7 ± 2.6 vs. 35.7 ± 10.7, *p* = 0.035) or under the O₂ mask (19.7 ± 2.6 vs.

34.8 ± 6.5, *p* < 0.01), as well as the O₂ mask alone (19.7 ± 2.6 vs. 36.3 ± 19.2, *p* = 0.040).

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

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

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

4. Discussion

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

A small number of prior investigations [3–7] have examined the effects of the face mask or nasal cannulae in combination with a surgical mask on oxygen delivery. These prior studies have been limited by small numbers of subjects,

TABLE 1: Table of measured FiO_2 , FeO_2 , EtCO_2 , and respiratory rate with a surgical facemask only, an O_2 mask only, a surgical facemask over an O_2 mask, and a surgical facemask under an O_2 mask. Values are reported at mean \pm standard deviation.

	FiO_2 (%)	FeO_2 (%)	EtCO_2 (mmHg)	RR (bpm)
Surgical facemask	19.7 \pm 2.6	18.6 \pm 1.2	24.9 \pm 8.6	13.1 \pm 3.2
O_2 mask	36.3 \pm 10.2	46.01 \pm 5.2	23.3 \pm 7.8	14.8 \pm 3.1
Surgical facemask over an O_2 mask	35.7 \pm 10.7	49.9 \pm 6.3	23.5 \pm 7.6	13.9 \pm 4.9
Surgical facemask under an O_2 mask	34.8 \pm 6.5	27.9 \pm 1.7	28.3 \pm 8.5	14.2 \pm 2.8

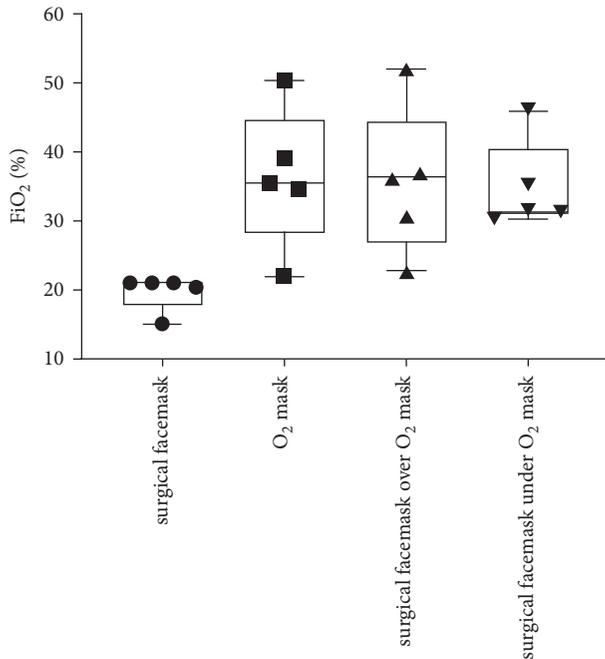


FIGURE 1: Box and Whisker plots of sampled FiO_2 at the lips with a surgical facemask only, an O_2 mask only, a surgical facemask over an O_2 mask, and a surgical facemask under an O_2 mask. The circles, squares, and triangles represent average values for each of the five subjects in the various mask configurations.

lack of repeated measurements, and focus on specific measures of gas exchange. An initial investigation by Binks et al. measured the FiO_2 at the lips in a healthy volunteer breathing 6 L/min oxygen via an (Hudson) O_2 mask placed over the top of a surgical mask and breathing 6 L/min oxygen via an O_2 mask placed underneath a surgical mask. The FiO_2 measured for the 2 mask configurations were 0.50 and 0.54, respectively, and the authors concluded that the O_2 mask can be worn over a surgical facemask without compromising the FiO_2 . It is important to note that this study did not evaluate differences in the effects on FeO_2 between the 2 mask configurations which we found were reduced with the mask under rather than over the O_2 mask despite no significant change in measured FiO_2 . The reduced FeO_2 with the surgical facemask under compared to over the O_2 mask is likely the result of the relatively reduced effective flow rate of oxygen and increased entrainment of air resulting in reduced effective O_2 delivery to the lungs. Of note, it is the FeO_2 rather than the FiO_2 that reflects the oxygen stores within the lung and increases the safety factor if apnea occurs [4].

Matsui et al. compared the impact on oxygenation and ventilation in a single subject wearing an oxygen mask above a surgical mask and wearing a nasal cannula below a surgical

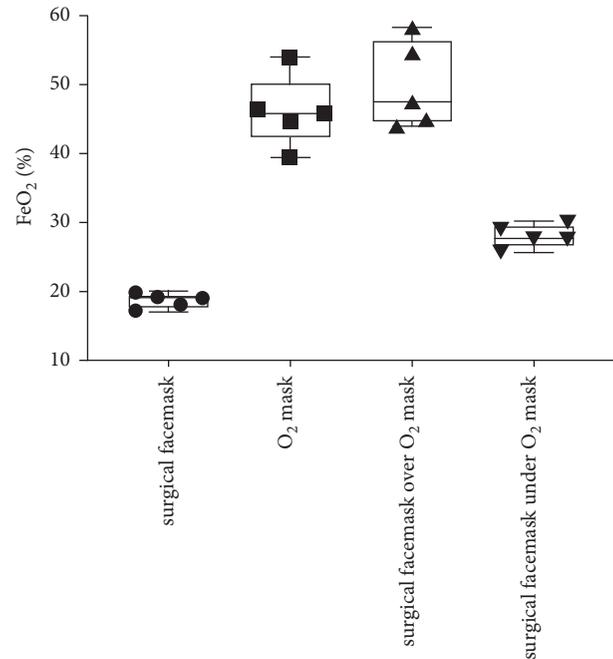


FIGURE 2: Box and Whisker plots of sampled FeO_2 at the lips with a surgical facemask only, an O_2 mask only, a surgical facemask over an O_2 mask, and a surgical facemask under an O_2 mask. The circles, squares, and triangles represent average values for each of the five subjects in the various mask configurations.

mask [5]. The authors found that the partial pressure of oxygen in arterial blood (PaO_2) decreased when changing from the nasal cannula at 4 L/min to the oxygen mask 4 L/min (from 154 mmHg to 108 mm Hg), recovering once again when returning to the nasal cannula. In contrast, the partial pressure of carbon dioxide in arterial blood (PaCO_2) and respiratory rate remained almost unchanged. The authors concluded that oxygen delivered via a nasal cannula worn under a surgical mask might prevent the spread of infection while simultaneously allowing maintenance of a high PaO_2 in patients. Notably, their investigation was limited by the single subject design and lack of repeated measurements.

Montiel et al. examined the impact of placing surgical facemasks on patients that were receiving a high-flow nasal cannula (HFNC) for hypoxemic respiratory failure due to COVID-19 [6]. Among the 21 patients studied, the investigators found the PaO_2 increased from 59 (\pm 6) to 79 mmHg (\pm 16) ($p < 0.001$) when a surgical facemask was placed over HFNC. The investigators postulated that the improvement in oxygenation could be explained not only by an increased oxygen concentration under the mask but also by a decrease of room air entrainment that is known to dilute the gas

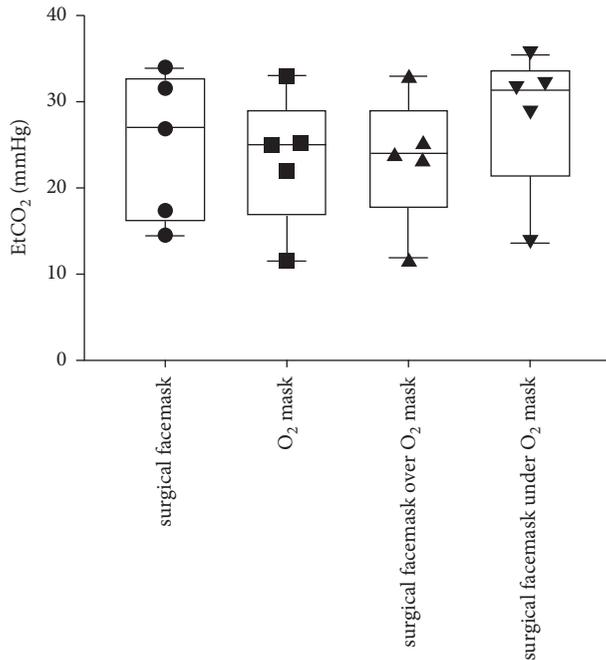


FIGURE 3: Box and Whisker plots of sampled EtCO₂ at the lips with a surgical facemask only, an O₂ mask only, a surgical facemask over an O₂ mask, and a surgical facemask under an O₂ mask. The circles, squares, and triangles represent average values for each of the five subjects in the various mask configurations.

mixture with less inspired O₂ concentration. Notably, the investigation did not evaluate the delivery of HFNC delivered in front of a surgical mask.

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

Our study was limited by the small number of subjects included, use of healthy subjects only, and fixed oxygen flow

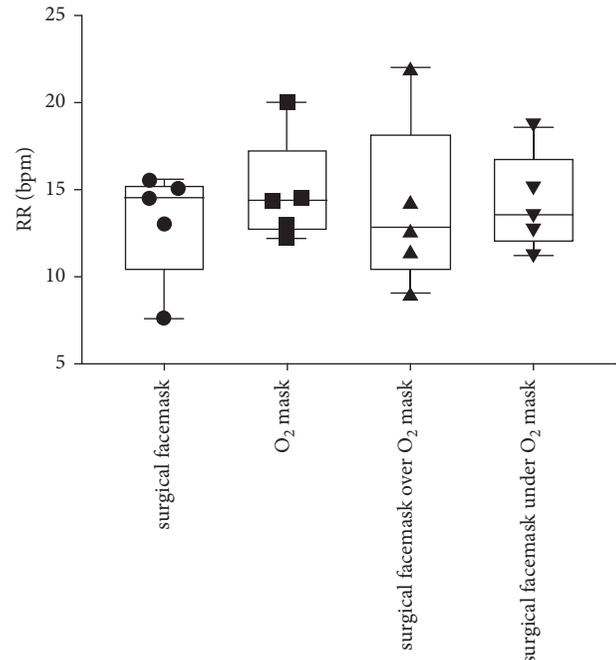


FIGURE 4: Box and Whisker plots of respiratory rate (RR) measured as breaths per minute computed using capnography with a surgical facemask only, an O₂ mask only, a surgical facemask over an O₂ mask, and a surgical facemask under an O₂ mask. The circles, squares, and triangles represent average values for each of the five subjects in the various mask configurations.

rate. Our results might be more pronounced in patients with underlying lung disease or those with respiratory impairment due to the residual effects of anesthetics, analgesics, and paralytics. A more prolonged duration of time with a given mask configuration might also have differing effects.

5. Conclusions

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

Data Availability

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

Additional Points

Take Home Message. The COVID-19 pandemic has challenged providers to meet patients' needs for adequate gas exchange while minimizing the risks of infectious

aerosolization. While guidelines recommend that patients wear a facemask in addition to their oxygen mask or nasal cannula, there is limited literature on the most effective way of achieving oxygenation and ventilation goals. Our study examines the various effects on oxygenation and ventilation of patients with the surgical facemask under or over the O₂ mask and shows for the first time the consequences of reduced FeO₂ and increased expired EtCO₂ with the surgical facemask under compared to over an O₂ mask in health volunteers. These effects may have significant consequences particularly in patients with reduced respiratory drive or reserve and the ability to tolerate apneic episodes without significant consequences during the postoperative period such as during transport.

Ethical Approval

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

Consent

All participants consented to publication.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

Authors' Contributions

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

References

- [1] D. S. Hui, M. Ip, J. W. Tang et al., "Airflows around oxygen masks," *Chest*, vol. 130, no. 3, pp. 822–826, 2006.
- [2] T. M. Cook, K. El-Boghdadly, B. McGuire, A. F. McNarry, A. Patel, and A. Higgs, "Consensus guidelines for managing the airway in patients with COVID-19," *Anaesthesia*, vol. 75, no. 6, pp. 785–799, 2020.
- [3] A. C. Binks, S. M. Parkinson, and V. Sabbouh, "Oxygen: under or over a surgical facemask for COVID-19 patients?" *Anaesthesia*, vol. 75, no. 12, pp. 1691–1692, 2020.
- [4] J. M. Mosier, C. D. Hypes, and J. C. Sakles, "Understanding preoxygenation and apneic oxygenation during intubation in the critically ill," *Intensive Care Medicine*, vol. 43, no. 2, pp. 226–228, 2017.
- [5] Y. Matsui, T. Takazawa, A. Takemae, and S. Saito, "Does a surgical mask improve oxygenation in COVID-19 patients?" *JA Clinical Reports*, vol. 7, no. 1, pp. 34–7, 2021.
- [6] V. Montiel, A. Robert, A. Robert et al., "Surgical mask on top of high-flow nasal cannula improves oxygenation in critically ill COVID-19 patients with hypoxemic respiratory failure," *Annals of Intensive Care*, vol. 10, no. 1, p. 125, 2020.
- [7] S. Hamada, N. Tanabe, and T. Hirai, "Effects of combined oxygen and surgical masks on inspired fraction of oxygen: relevance to COVID-19-induced respiratory failure," *British Journal of Anaesthesia*, vol. 126, no. 6, pp. e215–e217, 2021.