

Intermittent high dosage oxygen treats COVID-19 infection: the Chinese studies

Dear Editor,

Dr. Paul Harch reproduced a graph of oxygen saturations of just five patients in his excellent commentary¹ on two Chinese studies.^{2,3} They have provided definitive evidence from measurements of oxygen saturation that intermittent high dosages of oxygen are the key to the successful treatment of COVID-19 infections.

The lung pathology associated with infection by COVID-19 produces a “ground glass” appearance on chest X-radiographs typical of the diffuse interstitial oedema seen in drowning and high altitude pulmonary oedema. As in these patients, those with COVID-19 infection will have reduced oxygen diffusion across the alveolar membrane. This is clearly evident in the measurements in the Chinese studies before treatment where the range is from 65% to 80% with the patients on supplemental oxygen.

The data in **Figure 1** of Harch’s article¹ indicate that:

1. There is increased diffusional resistance to oxygen in COVID-19 patients - hence the very low oxygen saturations on supplemental oxygen.
2. The resistance can be overcome by using high concentrations of oxygen in a simple pressure enclosure.
3. An increment of improvement is sustained with each session.
4. The improvement shows that oxygen is treating the underlying pathology and resolving the oedema.
5. Oxygen is therefore being used as a treatment not a simple blood supplement.

In healthy young adults (15–21 years) the alveolar partial pressure/arterial oxygen tension difference at sea level is about 5 mm Hg whereas in older people (61–75 years) it is typically 16 mm Hg.⁴ Young people normally maintain an oxygen saturation of 95–100% which translates into a plasma tension of 100 mm Hg. An older patient with a saturation of 85% has a plasma oxygen tension of only 55 mm Hg and this may be accompanied by tissue hypoxia. In the presence of a proven oxygen deficiency it is not ethical to withhold additional oxygen and at the correct dosage which the Chinese studies have shown by measurements may need the use of a pressure chamber. The precedent was set at Ypres, Belgian in 1915 by Haldane⁵ treating Allied soldiers with 100% oxygen for lung damage from being gassed by chlorine.

Tissue hypoxia leads to further inflammation from the attrac-

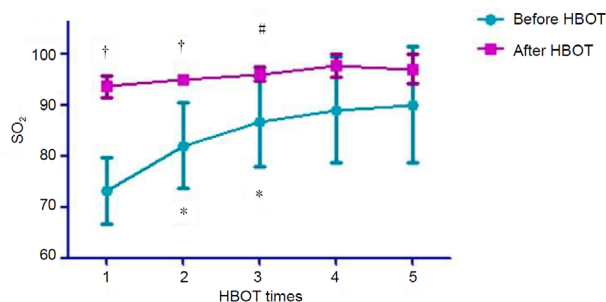


Figure 1: Daily mean blood oxygen saturation levels before and after each HBOT in five COVID-19 patients.

Note: Data are expressed as mean \pm SD. * $P < 0.05$, vs. pre-first HBOT; # $P < 0.05$, vs. post-first HBOT; † $P < 0.05$, vs. pre-HBOT for that day. HBOT: Hyperbaric oxygen treatments; SO₂: oxygen saturation. Reprinted with permission from Harch.¹

tion of neutrophils.⁶ The vicious cycle where inflammation is tied to hypoxia⁷ can only be broken by an increase in the oxygen available to tissues.⁸ Intubation and positive pressure ventilation causes micro-trauma to already damaged lung tissue and extra corporeal membrane oxygenation is complex, highly invasive and does not treat the pulmonary pathology. All the patients treated in China using pressure chambers recovered and no side effects were reported. Basic pressure chambers are used in every country of the World to transport people: Business jet aircraft can provide additional pressure needed whilst on the ground and simple equipment can be installed to provide 100% oxygen.⁹ This can transform the treatment of the most seriously affected COVID-19 patients and the thousands of aircraft marooned at airports by the current crisis can be put to good use as “Nightingale” wards.

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doi: 10.4103/2045-9912.285557

How to cite this article: James PB. Intermittent high dosage oxygen treats COVID-19 infection: the Chinese studies. *Med Gas Res.* 2020;10(2):63.

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Received: April 22, 2020

Accepted: April 26, 2020

Published Online: June 05, 2020