

The successful treatment of hypercapnic respiratory failure with oral modafinil

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Abstract: Hypercapnic respiratory failure is common in advanced chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and is usually treated by nasal ventilation. Not all patients requiring such ventilation can tolerate it, with anxiety and phobia influencing their reaction, along with treatment failure. We report the case histories of six patients with hypercapnic respiratory failure who were at risk of death due to refusal of nasal ventilation or its failure despite ongoing treatment. We report their improvement with oral modafinil 200 mg tablets used as a respiratory stimulant, which led to discharge, improved arterial blood gases, and offset further admissions with hypercapnic respiratory failure. This drug is licensed for narcolepsy and is said to stimulate the respiratory system via the central nervous system. Its use in respiratory failure is an unlicensed indication, and there are no case reports or studies of such use in the literature. Its respiratory stimulant effects appear better than those with protriptyline, which was a drug previously used until its production was discontinued. Our findings suggest that a study of modafinil in hypercapnic respiratory failure would be warranted, especially for patients with treatment failure or intolerance to nasal ventilation. This may offer a way of shortening hospital stay, improving outcome and quality of life, and reducing death and readmissions.

Keywords: COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, nasal ventilation, acidosis, modafinil, hypercapnic respiratory failure

Introduction

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is a rising epidemic which is responsible for one in six deaths currently and is predicted to rise to one in three deaths by 2020.¹ The disease is high cost, with advanced COPD patients having repeat admissions with average stays of 8–11 days.² These admissions are due to exacerbations, with the longest stays for those with hypercapnic respiratory failure (HRF).³ HRF is common in moderately severe cases with forced expiratory volume in 1 second (FEV_1) $\leq 40\%$ of predicted. Upon infection, these patients develop acidosis with CO_2 retention which can usually be reversed by nasal intermittent positive pressure ventilation (NIPPV), antibiotics, steroids, nebulized bronchodilators and other standard treatments for COPD.⁴ At our hospital, NIPPV is commenced in HRF when $pH < 7.35$ and $PaCO_2 > 8$ kPa or earlier if there is a change in conscious level. According to our local guidelines, inspiratory positive airway pressure (IPAP) and expiratory positive airway pressure (EPAP) are increased according to responses of the patients (initial pressures IPAP 8–10, EPAP 5–6). The carbon dioxide levels will often correct after an acute exacerbation, without the need for long-term NIPPV. For the individual patient at this stage, however, their disease progression and further damage from the exacerbation (with or without

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smoking) will lead them to more frequent admissions and episodes of HRF in the future.⁵ Each admission carries the risk of death, which before the advent of NIPPV and the use of central nervous system stimulants such as doxapram, carried a very high mortality in the first 48 hours.⁶ Since NIPPV, the mortality is much lower acutely and lives are saved, but readmissions of the same patients can become more and more frequent, with high hospital bed use.^{7,8}

The use of long-term NIPPV is expensive in the UK. Acute hospital costs of ventilation per patient episode are £13,163. While home therapy costs £4,909 per annum, with a ventilator life span of only 5 years.⁹

Many patients, with time, become poorly compliant due to the effects of NIPPV on sleep quality, nasal blockage, and dryness of the airway, with sinus-like headaches.¹⁰ As a result, many minimize their use and remove the NIPPV after an average of 4 hours.

In the past, protriptyline was an oral respiratory stimulant that had use in respiratory failure either alone or in combination with NIPPV or cuirass, for example.¹¹ This drug was suddenly discontinued in 2000 in the UK.

Modafinil is a successful drug licensed for narcolepsy and acts through the dopaminergic system and also has effects on the sympathetic nervous system.¹²⁻¹⁴ It has multiple sites of action on the central nervous system and is noted to have an effect on respiratory drive.¹⁵ This effect is probably via the brain stem respiratory center and mediated by the tuberomammillary nuclei, which activate the cerebral cortex, including the striatum of motor activity.¹⁶⁻¹⁸ Studies have shown actions in obstructive sleep apnea and apnea-hypopnea syndromes, and even shift workers.¹⁹ The license for shift work has not been renewed in the UK by Cephalon UK Ltd since 2010. The described actions of modafinil at various sites in the central nervous system led us to trial this drug in patients with HRF.

Modafinil must be avoided in pregnancy, lactation, and uncontrolled moderate to severe hypertension with cardiac arrhythmia. Patients with major anxiety need cautious use. There is evidence for low-level dependence on modafinil.²⁰ Modafinil stimulates the brain to increase alertness and also to stimulate the rate of breathing. This latter effect has not been formally studied, although obstructive sleep apnea conditions have been examined;^{19,21} most studies focus on narcolepsy.²²⁻²⁴

We report the use of modafinil in our six most recent cases with HRF, where prolonged or repeat admissions were occurring or NIPPV treatment was refused, failed, or was not tolerated. Modafinil corrected the problem with very significant life quality improvements noted by the patients and their family, which avoided readmissions, as outlined in

the case histories. The authors confirm that there is no conflict of interest in the presentation of these cases.

Case 1

An 87-year-old man (Table 1) was admitted unconscious with HRF. This was his third admission for the same condition in 4 weeks. On each occasion, his blood gases were similar (Table 2). He was commenced on NIPPV and generally recovered consciousness later the same day. On awakening, he would panic and pull off the NIPPV mask and refuse to go on with the treatment. He would be observed for approximately 4 days and would remain hypercapnic (partial pressure of arterial carbon dioxide [PaCO_2] >6.8 kPa). Once judged clinically stable with optimized bronchodilatation, he would be discharged, only to return 1 week later unconscious in the same condition. On questioning, he denied any additional use of alcohol, sleeping tablets, tranquilizers, or painkillers prior to these episodes. He did not have home oxygen, and these episodes could not be explained by an infectious process. He had a home nebulizer (air driven) for salbutamol and ipratropium, a seretide 250 inhaler, frusemide, aspirin, digoxin, and oral theophylline. He was on mirtazapine 45 mg once daily (od) for his anxiety, and citalopram 40 mg od for several years without prior respiratory depression. He admitted to anxiety and panic disorders, even associated with using a nebulizer mask, and especially with the NIPPV mask.

He felt that his respiratory condition had generally deteriorated over 6 months, following pneumonia the previous summer. The onset of each episode of respiratory failure was unpredictable, and he would report going to bed well but awake in hospital on the NIPPV without any warning. He would not consider NIPPV even though the risks were explained. Low-flow nasal oxygen (1 L/min) rapidly increased the PaCO_2 to >8.3 kPa. To avoid a further admission and the risk of death, he was started on modafinil 200 mg in the morning. By 10 days of treatment, his arterial gases had improved, along with day- and nighttime oximetry (Table 2), and remained stable long-term. He had one admission with a myocardial infarction, without any respiratory concerns. Modafinil did not affect his previous anxiety, and he felt his breathing and well-being had improved. Lung function remained the same. In April 2013, he developed community-acquired pneumonia and died following admission, without HRF after 15 months of treatment.

Case 2

An 81-year-old man (Table 1) was admitted with a left hip fracture after his leg suddenly gave way at home. He had

Table 1 Demographics of the six patients including spirometry and past medical history

	Case 1	Case 2	Case 3	Case 4	Case 5	Case 6
Age/sex (BMI kg/m ²)	87/M (23)	81/M (23)	68/M (30)	64/M (38)	78/F (18)	66/F (52)
Diagnosis (duration, years)	COPD (15)	COPD (12)	COPD (1.5)	COPD (6)	COPD (10)	PTH* (4)
Smoking status (pack-years)	4/d (70)	Ex-smoker 15 years (50)	30/d (60)	30/d (60)	Ex-smoker 3 years (50)	Passive
FEV ₁ (% predicted)	0.95 (41%)	0.69 (26%)	0.95 (37%)	1.12 (33%)	0.42 (24%)	0.73 (43%)
FVC (% predicted)	1.78 (55%)	1.84 (51%)	2.14 (54%)	2.76 (64%)	1.05 (45%)	1.1 (45%)
PEFR (% predicted)	253 (54%)	161 (36%)	188 (44%)	205 (40%)	100 (21%)	80 (26%)
PMH	AF HTN COPD	COPD OSA	COPD Aspirin allergy Polycythemia	COPD Polycythemia	TB Plombage 1950 Ca breast HTN Schizophrenia Anxiety Aortic stenosis	Gross obesity CCF PTH COPD
Chest X-ray	COPD	COPD	COPD	COPD	COPD, LUL plombage, pleural calcification	Cardiomegaly and dilated pulmonary arteries*

Note: *Pulmonary hypertension.

Abbreviations: AF, atrial fibrillation; BMI, body mass index; Ca breast, breast cancer; CCF, congestive cardiac failure; COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; d, day; F, female; FEV₁, forced expiratory volume in 1 second; FVC, forced vital capacity; HTN, hypertension; LUL, left upper lobe; M, male; OSA, obstructive sleep apnea; PEFR, peak expiratory flow rate; PMH, past medical history; PTH, pulmonary hypertension; TB, tuberculosis.

COPD and had used a nasal CPAP (continuous positive airway pressure) machine (6 cm pressure without oxygen) for obstructive sleep apnea for 7 years. Medication included seretide (250), two puffs twice daily (bid) by a spacer, tiotropium 18 µg mane, salbutamol MDI (metered-dose inhaler)

200 µg as required, carbocysteine 375 mg three times a day, and frusemide 40 mg od. Upon admission with the hip fracture, his oxygen saturations (SpO₂) were low (Table 2), with HRF. As a result, surgery was delayed, and nasal ventilation was commenced (IPAP 12, EPAP 6) with oxygen (2 L/min).

Table 2 Measures of hypercapnic respiratory failure and response to modafinil after 10 days

	Case 1	Case 2	Case 3	Case 4	Case 5	Case 6
Admission arterial gases (on air)*						
pH	7.32	7.33	7.33	7.45	7.22	7.35
PaO ₂	6.88	8.61	5.7	5.8	5.46	5.4
PaCO ₂	8.24	8.08	8.84	6.76	14.2	8.6
Daytime mean (air) saturations	80%	75%	80%	80%	67%	89%
Nocturnal mean (air) saturations	No data	65%	77%	66%	72%	75%
NIPPV settings IPAP (EPAP)	10 (6)	20 (8)	Rejected	Rejected	12 (6)	16 (8)
After 10 days of modafinil						
Daytime mean (air) saturations	91%	94%	92%	92%	93%	90%
Nocturnal mean (air) saturations	87%	90%	85%	76%	87%	81%
Gases on air* after 10 days						
pH	7.44	7.61	7.42	7.41	7.48	7.45
PaO ₂	9.7	8.5	8.5	8.6	9.1	7.5
PaCO ₂	5.86	6.1	6.41	6.21	6.59	6.9
AHI	28	2.6	69	31	8	83
Duration without further HRF, months	15	15	21	36	10	17
Readmissions in HRF	No	No	No	Yes with exacerbation after 36 months	Yes at death after 60% oxygen	No
Cause of death	Pneumonia	Alive	Alive	Alive	Pneumonia	Alive

Note: *kPa.

Abbreviations: AHI, apnea-hypopnea index; EPAP, expiratory positive airway pressure; HRF, hypercapnic respiratory failure; IPAP, inspiratory positive airway pressure; NIPPV, nasal intermittent positive pressure ventilation; PaO₂, partial pressure of arterial oxygen; PaCO₂, partial pressure of arterial carbon dioxide.

At 48 hours, gases improved, and he proceeded to have his hip replacement.

Postoperatively, the patient was observed in the high dependency unit, where nasal ventilation continued before transfer to the orthopedic ward for mobilization. By day 3 postop, he was still in HRF despite NIPPV (IPAP 18, EPAP 8) and oxygen 1 L/min.

The patient's chest was clear, without evidence of infection clinically or radiologically, but antibiotics and steroids were started in case of benefit. His arterial carbon dioxide levels remained elevated without painkillers, sedatives, oxygen over-prescription, or any obvious explanation for NIPPV failure.

He transferred to the chest ward and continued mobilizing with the physiotherapist, who noticed low SpO₂ (68%) on exertion. Eventually, NIPPV use became continuous due to increasing episodes of CO₂-narcosis by day, occurring when the ventilator mask was removed for breakfast, lunch, or supper. He would suddenly be noted by the nurses to be sleepy and unresponsive (respiratory rate 6–8 bpm), with PaCO₂ values >10 kPa on air. All his pharmacological treatments and bronchodilators had been optimized. He had been rescued so many times from unconsciousness that there was great concern as to whether we could break this cycle. His family were alarmed and felt he could not be discharged in view of these episodes. NIPPV continued for over 6 weeks without clear benefit, despite compliance with treatment and increased inspiratory and expiratory pressure adjustments. A request to pharmacy for modafinil 200 mg mane was granted. From the first tablet this completely stopped the episodes of unconsciousness and facilitated his discharge from hospital. By day 10, gases had improved (Table 2). He was carefully observed by frequent home visits by our respiratory nurses and has remained very well, without NIPPV or CPAP at any time. His oximetry and arterial gases improved (Table 2). On modafinil, there have been no further readmissions, no episodes of loss of consciousness, and no adverse effects in 15 months. The patient claims that he is better by the week and extremely active compared with previously. He is pursuing his hobbies of cooking and gardening, and he partakes in social outings.

Case 3

Case 3 is a 68-year-old man with HRF, diagnosed following admission for leg swelling. His hemoglobin was 20.3 g/dL (hematocrit 0.66) and he admitted to shortness of breath and a cough, with an exercise tolerance of 50 meters. The polycythemia was deemed secondary to smoking

(Table 1), and he admitted to lethargy and headache and had a cyanotic appearance. He was commenced on seretide (250) two puffs bid via a spacer, tiotropium 18 µg mane, and salbutamol as required. Arterial gases confirmed HRF (Table 2). His findings were consistent with cor pulmonale and COPD. Overnight oximetry showed mean SpO₂ of 77% on air, but he rejected NIPPV. Once clinically improved by bronchodilators, steroids, and diuretics, his arterial gases still showed HRF with significant hypoxemia. On 1 L/min oxygen over 4 hours, his PaCO₂ increased to >8.84 kPa. His life quality had been poor, and he smoked to increase his state of alertness. He was commenced on modafinil 200 mg in the morning, and by 14 days, he felt better, more alert, and stopped smoking. Oximetry improved (Table 2) along with his arterial gases. His forced vital capacity (FVC) improved on treatment and smoking cessation to 63% predicted. He remained awake by day and slept well at night. He no longer appears cyanosed, has had no further admissions in 21 months, and went on to complete pulmonary rehabilitation. He remains active and stable on modafinil 200 mg mane, without adverse effects.

Case 4

A 64-year-old man (Table 1) was referred by the hematologists in 2009 for polycythemia considered secondary to his respiratory disease. They recorded low SpO₂ and a hematocrit of 0.66 requiring venesection every 3–4 months. He was generally cyanosed, and an echocardiogram confirmed a dilated right heart consistent with cor pulmonale. A computed tomography scan had ruled out pulmonary emboli but showed hyperinflation without significant emphysematous changes. The patient was inactive, overweight, and smoking, with daily malaise and headaches. He took regular Symbicort® (AstraZeneca, London, UK) (400/12) two puffs bid, tiotropium 18 µg mane, and bumetanide.

Oxygen studies showed HRF (Table 2) and low nocturnal SpO₂. An oxygen trial (on 1L/min nasal prongs) showed an improvement in oxygen levels to 77%, with a small rise in PaCO₂ at 2 hours to 6.91 kPa; but the overnight trial produced severe headache, increased drowsiness, and a further rise in PaCO₂. In the UK, his active smoking would preclude any use of home oxygen even with a nasal ventilator. He would not contemplate NIPPV to improve both his oxygen and carbon dioxide levels. All the recommended smoking cessation advice had been given to no avail.

Modafinil 200 mg mane was commenced in view of the difficulties. Day- and nighttime SpO₂ improved (Table 2), with complete alleviation of malaise, headache,

and inactivity. His cyanosis resolved and he looked pink. His FEV₁ improved marginally (from 33% to 38%), and also his FVC (from 61% to 85%), but smoking continued. His wife reported that he developed an interest in things, and was much more alert and chatty for the first time in several years. The increased activity led to a 3 stone weight loss over 4 months. He continued to smoke but had no admissions in 3 years remaining on modafinil without requiring further venesections.

In December 2012, the patient developed a chest infection with leg edema. This did not improve over several weeks despite antibiotics, steroids, and diuretics, and there was an increase in hypoxia and drowsiness leading to admission. Gases showed pH 7.37, PaCO₂ 7.94, PaO₂ (partial pressure of arterial oxygen) 5.6, Be (base excess) 9, HCO₃ (bicarbonate level, mmol/L) 34.7, and SpO₂ 63%. He was treated with antibiotics, steroids, bronchodilators, mucolytics, physiotherapy, short-term NIPPV, and diuretics for right heart failure to which he responded. Since discharge, he has given up smoking and continued with his weight loss. He has remained on modafinil now for 4 years, with arterial gases remaining stable, apart from a single admission at 36 months. Nocturnal SpO₂ is now 90% on air, with only a mild obstructive sleep apnea pattern. Daytime saturations remain at 92% on air. With smoking cessation and further weight loss, his spirometry improved further. FEV₁ was 1.23 L (42% predicted) and FVC 2.28 L (88% predicted).

Case 5

A 78-year-old woman (Table 1) was admitted with HRF, with a presumed infective exacerbation. She also suffered memory loss and an anxiety disorder with schizophrenia. She had been on long-term antipsychotic therapy and was taking the following drugs: frusemide 40 mg/day, losartan 25 mg/day, olanzapine 10 mg/day, mirtazapine 30 mg/day, seretide (250) two puffs bid, and tiotropium bromide 18 µg/day.

The patient's lung function was poor (Table 1), and following treatment, she was readmitted later the same month with a second exacerbation of HRF (C-reactive protein 68). Her arterial gases were similar on both admissions (Table 2). Although she responded to NIPPV each time, she was intolerant due to claustrophobia associated with wearing the mask, removing it as soon as she was alert. Once she was alert and more stable, overnight oximetry showed mean nocturnal SpO₂ of 72% on air. Oxygen studies even at low flow 1 L/min (nasal cannulae for 2 hours) gave a rise in PaCO₂ to 11.0 kPa. To facilitate discharge and prevent a third admission, modafinil 200 mg mane was commenced with monitoring in view of

her blood pressure, anxiety, and psychosis. At 10 days following discharge on modafinil her arterial gases had improved (Table 2). The prescription was continued, and the patient remained entirely well and out of hospital. There were no adverse events of modafinil on her anxiety or her mental health, and ongoing follow-up continued for 10 months. The improvement was maintained despite no discernable change in her lung function.

In December 2012, the patient developed community-acquired pneumonia with congestive cardiac failure. On hospital transfer, the ambulance crew gave 60% oxygen, resulting in a rise in the PaCO₂ to 10.1 kPa. This was corrected with NIPPV, and she was treated for heart failure and pneumonia but died within 24 hours.

Case 6

A 66-year-old retired National Health Service (NHS) nursing sister (Table 1) was admitted July 2012 unconscious with HRF. Arterial gases on admission are shown in Table 2. She was a nonsmoker, but as a nurse had been exposed to years of passive smoking at work and at home. Her spirometry was poor, with a restrictive pattern, probably due to her increased body mass index. Clinically, she was considered to have COPD, congestive cardiac failure, and pulmonary hypertension. In the past, she had been under the cardiologist with a diagnosis of congestive cardiac failure. Treatment included frusemide 40 mg od, Symbicort (400/12) two puffs bid, tiotropium 18 µg/day, and candesartan 4 mg/day.

The patient described being unwell and housebound during the last 4 years, ordering shopping online, with lethargy and shortness of breath probably due to chronic elevation in her blood carbon dioxide. She suffered chronic leg edema and was aware that her heart was large on chest X-ray, with dilated pulmonary arteries. Her echocardiogram showed a normal left ventricle but a dilated right ventricle, with tricuspid regurgitation but preserved right ventricle function. The estimated pulmonary pressure was 81 mmHg. The patient was obese and had been an alcoholic but had given up drinking alcohol 30 years before. She was commenced on continuous NIPPV, and after several days, she improved clinically. She then developed severe nose bleeds each night while continuing nocturnal NIPPV, despite cauterization, oral tranexamic acid, and stopping prophylactic heparin. The bleeding ceased once NIPPV was stopped.

Day and night oximetry recordings improved after 1 week of NIPPV (Table 2) from 75% on air initially. Dietary advice and exercise was highlighted. The idea of lifelong NIPPV did

not appeal to her despite the explained benefits to symptoms and survival, along with the improvement in her arterial gases and energy.

Overnight studies on 1 L/min of oxygen via nasal prongs showed her to be very oxygen sensitive, with a sharp rise in her PaCO₂ to >9 kPa. Due to the risks of further HRF, she was commenced on oral modafinil 200 mg mane. At 10 days following discharge from hospital, arterial blood gases had improved (Table 2).

The patient felt well, her fatigue and headaches cleared, and she described herself as being “champion” compared with the last 4 years. Her progress continued, and she was out of the house doing her own shopping, which aided weight loss. She has had no further admissions in HRF and remains on modafinil (17 months).

Over the last severe winter, she became very inactive, gaining more weight (13 kg), leading to a fall in spirometry. FEV₁ was 0.6 L (36%) and FVC was 0.64 L (31%), but arterial gases remained stable. As a result, she is undergoing pulmonary rehabilitation and further dietary advice. She did have a referral for nasal ventilation which she had repeatedly deferred.

Discussion

Searches of the current medical literature show that there are no described studies or case reports of modafinil use in HRF. Our findings show modafinil to have had a beneficial effect on all the described patients, improving their oxygenation and lowering their blood carbon dioxide. This effect occurred without a clear change in lung function, and the likely mechanism is unclear. The patients remained stable and without readmissions with HRF for periods of over 1 year, and we encountered no adverse events. The possible effects on respiratory rate have not been formerly studied, with only one patient (case 2) showing an alkalosis on their arterial gases post-modafinil. In case 2, around-the-clock treatment with NIPPV at maximal ventilation over 6 weeks did not correct the blood carbon dioxide level. Yet modafinil improved his arterial gases measured by 10 days of treatment, which is the time required for a steady-state blood level. From our cases, the effects of modafinil on HRF would appear useful and needs evaluation, especially with the increase in pressure to reduce admissions and length of stay, especially in advanced COPD. It may be useful in HRF unrelated to COPD, as in case 6, especially where the etiology of the HRF was probably mixed.

Modafinil 200 mg/day has a cost of £745.92 per annum within the NHS (actual cost per annum is £1,262). This is

relatively little compared with the average cost of admission for 10 days. The current NHS tariff for patients admitted with COPD who require NIPPV is £2,227–£3,228 per episode, depending on complications. These tariffs are usually a recurring feature in this disease but probably insufficient. The real cost of NIPPV per inpatient episode in the UK, from the Leeds study 10 years ago, gave a value of £13,163.⁹ The cost savings are obvious from the cases we described, and has probably saved lives and hospital bed occupancy in the presence of the high admission rates for advanced COPD.

Additionally, there are calls for current drugs on the market to have their full therapeutic potential investigated instead of a relentless drive to manufacture new agents.^{25–28} This has been highlighted by many serendipitous observations of drug benefit in unrelated conditions, leading to major therapeutic breakthroughs in disease management. One such example is the use of thalidomide in myeloma.²⁹

However, the restrictive practices placed on doctors by evidence-based medicine makes off-license use difficult. In the UK, restricted drug use curtails completely new treatment innovations for patient benefit. This includes preliminary observations and testing, which is always advisable prior to time and resources being spent on clinical trials.

In the USA, the “off-label” use of modafinil is very common by doctors and is acknowledged in the medical journals, with a 15-fold increase in off-license use by neurologists, pulmonologists, otolaryngologists, and psychiatrists.^{30,31} Currently, the only evidence-based treatment in HRF is the use of oral acetazolamide which produces a decrease in blood carbon dioxide levels, maybe via actions in the carotid body and elsewhere.³²

To take this work forward, we feel that an open study of modafinil in HRF is justified, probably using modafinil added to standard care versus standard care alone. This could include non-COPD cases of HRF. Many patients, including those with COPD, have abnormalities in sleep architecture and oximetry, which is being increasingly recognized, indicating a more complex picture in COPD.³³ The speed of patient improvement in arterial gases, overnight oximetry, and hospital length of stay/readmission would no doubt be of interest to future clinical commissioning groups in the National Health Service. Other interesting questions would include the drugs effect on the respiratory rate, quality of life, sleep architecture, and BODE (body mass index, airflow obstruction, dyspnea, and exercise capacity) score. This would require a formal study in order to take a more systematic approach to data collection.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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