

# Index

Note: Page numbers of article titles are in **boldface** type.

## A

- Acute cor pulmonale
  - in CCE examination, 50
- Acute kidney injury (AKI)
  - circulatory shock and, 17–18
- Advanced waveform analysis
  - in cardiopulmonary instability, 144–145
- AKI. *See* Acute kidney injury (AKI)
- Arterial lactate elevation
  - management of
    - in critically ill patients, 119
- Arterial pressure variation
  - plethysmography variability in
    - in cardiopulmonary collapse diagnosis, 142–144
- Arterial pressure waveform analysis, **25–42**
  - devices for. *See also specific devices*
    - calibrated
      - context of use of, 34
      - principles of, 26–29
      - reliability of, 30–32
    - context of use of, 34
    - reliability of, 30–33
  - uncalibrated
    - context of use of, 34
    - principles of, 30–31
    - reliability of, 32–33
- introduction, 25–26
- principles of, 26–30
- real-time monitoring of cardiac output with
  - advantages of, 33–34

## B

- Bedside
  - monitoring and physiology at
    - interface between, **1–24**
      - hemodynamic instability–related, **1–24**. *See also* Hemodynamic instability
      - principles of hemodynamic monitoring based on causes of shock, 4–10.
    - See also* Shock
- Bedside ultrasonography, **43–66**. *See also* Critical care ultrasonography (CCUS)
- BIVAD. *See* Biventricular assist device (BIVAD)
- Biventricular assist device (BIVAD)

Biventricular (*continued*)

- in hemodynamic instability management, 16–17

## Blood pressure

- management of

- in critically ill patients, 118

## Breathing

- spontaneous

- preload during

- estimates of, 99–100

**C**

## Cardiac output

- measurement of

- in invasive hemodynamic monitoring, 77–78

- real-time monitoring of

- with arterial pressure waveform analysis

- advantages of, 33–34

- regulation of, 68–70

## Cardiogenic shock

- causes of

- principles of hemodynamic monitoring based on, 7–8

## Cardiopulmonary collapse

- earlier diagnosis of

- arterial pressure variation and plethysmography variability in, 142–144

- derived variables from high-frequency continuous data in, 140–144

- variability analysis, 140–142

Cardiopulmonary instability, **133–164**

- advanced waveform analysis in, 144–145

- data granularity in, 145–146

- early detection of

- in contemporary practice through static variables, 135–138

- introduction, 133–134

- management of

- early goal-oriented therapies in, 138–140

- parameters used in clinical practice in, 134–135

CCE. *See* Critical care echocardiography (CCE)CCUS. *See* Critical care ultrasonography (CCUS)CIMVA. *See* Continuous Individualized Multiorgan Variability Analysis (CIMVA)

## Circulation

- purpose of, 68

## Circulatory shock

- AKI due to, 17–18

## Compensated shock

- early identification of

- functional hemodynamic monitoring in, 91–96

- noninvasive measures of oxygen delivery sufficiency in, 92–94

- VOT in, 92–93

## Compensatory reserve index (CRI)

- in creating physiologic signatures of critical illness, 152

Download English Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/en/article/3108213>

Download Persian Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/article/3108213>

[Daneshyari.com](https://daneshyari.com)