

IER Thorac Surg Clin 15 (2005) 565 – 583

THORACIC SURGERY CLINICS

Cumulative Index 2005

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

indications for, 44 Acetylcholine receptor antibodies, in myasthenia intubating LMA-Fastrach, 46-47 LMA-Flexible, 46 gravis, 288-289 LMA-ProSeal, 47-48 Acova, in anticoagulation, after thoracic surgery, 255 magnetic resonance imaging in, 40 ACS Code of Professional Conduct, and surgeons' Airway obstruction, myasthenia gravis and, 292 obligations, to noncompliant patients, 463-464 Alcohol intake, and gastroesophageal reflux Activated partial thromboplastin time, in anticoagudisease, 371 lated patients, 258-259 Almitrine, for hypoxemia, in one-lung ventilation, 98 Activated protein C, for sepsis, after thoracic surgery, AMA Code of Ethics, and surgeons' obligations, to 163 - 164noncompliant patients, 462-463 Acute respiratory distress syndrome, after thoracic γ -Aminobutyric acid $-\beta$ agonists, for transient lower surgery, fluid therapy and, 167 esophageal sphincter relaxations, in gastro-Adenocarcinoma, esophageal. See Esophageal cancer. esophageal reflux disease, 379-380 α_2 -Adrenergic agonists Ampicillin/sulbactam, for surgical site infections, for acute pain, after thoracic surgery, 113-114 231 - 232in thoracic surgery, 31-32 Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, versus myasthenia α_2 -Adrenoceptors, in thoracic surgery, 31 gravis, 291 β-Agonists, and risk of cardiac disease, 266 Analgesia, after thoracic surgery. See Thoracic surgery. Air leaks, after thoracic surgery, as contraindication Anesthesia to early discharge, 223 for acute pain, after thoracic surgery, 115 Airway assessment, in endoluminal gastroplasty, for for chronic pain, after thoracic surgery, 129 gastroesophageal reflux disease, 389 in thoracic surgery, 27-38, 131-142 cardiac assessment for. See Cardiac assessment. Airway fires, in endobronchial laser surgery, 135, 137 drugs in, 30-32 Airway management, in thoracic surgery, 39-53 advances in, 30-32 and morbidity and mortality, 40 clinical consequences of, 32 ASA Difficult Airway Algorithm for, 40-43 endobronchial laser surgery, 134-137 computed tomography in, 39-40 hazards of, 134-135, 137 fiberoptic endoscopy in, 48, 50-51 management of airway fires in, 135, 137 ancillary devices in, 48, 50 fiberoptic endoscopy, 50-51 topical anesthesia for, 50-51 for anterior mediastinal masses, 139-140 indirect rigid laryngoscopy in, 51 for massive hemoptysis, 137–139 laryngeal mask airway in, 43-48 heliox in, 34-35, 136 for head and neck surgery, 44-45 historical aspects of, 1-10in children, 45 controlled intraoperative ventilation, 7-8

in tracheal surgery, 45

in tracheobronchial stent placement, 45

double-lumen tubes, 7

fiberoptic bronchoscopy, 7

566 CUMULATIVE INDEX

intraoperative monitoring, 8	nitric oxide in, 35
maximization of oxygenation, 8	one-lung ventilation, 91
one-lung ventilation, 5–6	photodynamic therapy, 137
pneumothorax, $1-3$	preoperative assessment for, 305–315
positive-pressure ventilation, 3–4	ASA classification in, 306–307
postoperative analgesia, 8–9	diabetes mellitus in, 313
single-lumen endotracheal tubes and	goals of, 305
bronchial blockers, 6	hypertension in, 307–308
techniques, 4–5	myasthenia gravis in, 293
tracheal intubation, 4	physician communication in, 306
lung transplantation, 149-154	setting for, 306
cardiopulmonary bypass in, 152-153	tests in, 313
closure phase in, 153	timing of, 305
graft recruitment and reperfusion in, 152	valvular heart disease in, 309, 311, 313
induction in, 150–151	tracheal and bronchial stent placement, 137
monitoring in, 150	ventilators in, 32–34
one-lung ventilation in, 151	advances in, 32–33
preoperative assessment for, 150	monitoring of, 34
pulmonary artery cross-clamp phase in, 152	performance of, 32–33
pulmonary hypertenion and right	pressure control mode in, 33-34, 94
ventricular failure in, 151–152	video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery, 131-134
pulmonary venous anastomosis in, 152	intraoperative management of, 132-133
reimplantation response in, 153-154	postoperative management of, 133-134
lung volume reduction surgery	preoperative assessment for, 131–132
adverse effects of, 144-145	Aneuploidy, in esophageal cancer, 345
agents for, 146-147	
emergence from, 148	Angiomax, in anticoagulation, after thoracic surgery,
induction in, 145–146	254-255
lung isolation in, 146	Antibiotics
monitoring in, 145	for sepsis, after thoracic surgery, 161
one-lung ventilation in, 147-148	for surgical site infections, 229–235
postoperative care for, 148–149	ampicillin/sulbactam, 231–232
preoperative assessment for, 145	CDC recommendations for, 233
mechanisms of, 27-29	cefazolin, 229–232
advances in, 27–28	cefuroxime, 232
clinical consequences of, 28-29	cephalexin, 234
monitoring of, 29–30, 55–70	cephalothin, 231
advances in, 29-30	historical aspects of, 229–232
capnography in, 60-61	intraoperative, 233
capnometry in, 60-61	mechanical ventilation and, 233
central venous pressure in, 64	penicillin G, 231, 232
cerebral oximetry in, 58-60	postoperative, 233
clinical consequences of, 30	preoperative, 233
invasive blood pressure in, 63-64	randomized studies of, 230–232, 234
nonivasive blood pressure in, 62-63	
pulmonary artery catheter in, 64-66,	Anticholinergic agents, for transient lower esopha-
150, 174	geal sphincter relaxations, in gastroesophageal
pulse oximetry in, 56–58	reflux disease, 378
spirometry in, 61–62	Anticoagulants, for hematomas, after thoracic
standards for, 55	surgery, 114–115
transesophageal echocardiography in,	
66-68, 150	Anticoagulated patients, 240, 241, 243-262
transpulmonary thermodilution cardiac	antiplatelet agents in, 245–246
output in, 66	bleeding potential in, assessment of, 257-259

Download English Version:

https://daneshyari.com/en/article/9387239

Download Persian Version:

https://daneshyari.com/article/9387239

Daneshyari.com