

# با نگاه خندار

طیابت هنر است،

هنر هماهنگی قلب و اندیشه



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خدایا از شاگردان درگاهت و حقیقت‌جویان راهت قرارم ده و یاری‌ام کن تا در آموختن نلغزم و آن‌چه را آموختم، به شایستگی عرضه کنم.

رزیدنت‌یار، حامی و پیشرو در نظام کمک آموزشی پزشکی کشور به سبک نوین و مطابق با آخرین پیشرفت‌های آموزشی در حیطه پزشکی با کادری مجرب و آشنا طی ۱۳ سال گذشته از منظر متخصصین همواره بهترین محصولات را ارائه و در دسترس مخاطبین خود قرار داده است.

اثر پیش رو با توجه به محتوی بسیار غنی در مباحث بیهوشی و مراقبت‌های ویژه گردآوری شده و با استفاده از مفهومی نمودن مباحث و روان‌سازی توسط مؤلف محترم از منابع و رفرنس بوده و در روال گذر از گروه کنترل کیفیت رزیدنت‌یار با جمعی از اساتید رتبه A را به خود اختصاص داده است، امید است با مطالعه تمام مباحث پیش رو با یاری خداوند متعال پیروز و پایدار باشید.



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## بسمه تعالی

کتاب پیش رو خلاصه ای جامع از فصول منتخب آخرین نسخه کتاب دلینجر می باشد که مرجع آزمون گواهینامه و دانشنامه رشته تخصصی بیهوشی و مراقبتهای ویژه قرار گرفته است. در ترجمه این کتاب سعی شده است که تمام مطالب مهم کتاب پوشش داده شود. این کتاب حاوی ۳۶ فصل میباشد که محتوای هر فصل از ۴ بخش تشکیل شده است: بخش اول نکات مهم ترجمه شده؛ بخش دوم تصاویر و جداول مهم کتاب؛ بخش سوم key point و بخش آخر شامل سوالات میباشد. همچنین در ترجمه کتاب سعی شده است که شیوایی نوشتار حفظ شود به همین خاطر در موارد مفهومی جهت انتقال مضمون اصلی از متن کتاب نیز استفاده شده است. بدیهی است انتقادات و پیشنهادات شما؛ ما را در ارایه خدمت مفید و بهینه کمک مینماید.

زندگی صحنه یکتای هنرمندی ماست

هرکسی نغمه خود خواند و از صحنه رود

صحنه پیوسته به جاست

خرم آن نغمه که مردم بسپارند به یاد

آرزوی بهروزی و توفیق

بهنام عرب زاده

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تقدیرم به روح پاک مادرم، دریای بی‌کران فداکاری و عشق که وجودم برایش همه رنج بود و وجودش برایم همه مهر ...

تقدیرم با بوسه بر دستان پدرم که وجودش مایه دلگرمی من است ...

و تقدیرم به همسرم، که سایه مهربانیش سایه سار زندگیم است ...



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# General Principle of M.V

## فصل ۹ Section 9

**Normal venous admixture**: ۵-۲ درصد

← تهویه مکانیکی می‌تواند تا ۱۰ درصد  $\uparrow$  دهد.

← همچنین می‌تواند در بیماری‌های آلوئولار به علت بهبود توزیع ونتیلایسیون سبب  $\downarrow$  venous admixture شود.

**Dead space area**: نواحی از ریه با نسبت  $\frac{\dot{V}}{Q}$  بالا بنابراین در موارد  $\downarrow$  خونرسانی ریوی مثل آمبولی یا  $\frac{\dot{V}}{Q}$   $\uparrow$  overdistension

Compliance:  $\frac{\Delta V}{\Delta P}$  / Elastance:  $\frac{1}{\text{Compliance}}$  / Resistance:  $\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta F}$

**کنتراندیکاسیون‌های HME (Heat and moisture exchange)**: (۱) ترشحات زیاد یا غلیظ (۲) حجم دقیقه‌ای  $< 10 \text{ lit/min}$

(۳) دمای بدن  $> 32^\circ\text{C}$  (۴) نیاز به داروهای آتروسل

**(ATC) Automatic tube compensation**:

جبران  $\downarrow$  فشار راه هوایی از میان ET حین دم و  $\uparrow$  فشار راه هوایی حین بازدم

← شبیه PSV

←  $\downarrow$  auto peep - بهبود synchrony

<p>PaO<sub>2</sub> &lt; 60 mmHg (Hypoxemic) type I ← استفاده از HFNC<sup>1</sup> مفید است.</p> <p>PaCO<sub>2</sub> &gt; 50 mmHg (Hypercapnic) type II ← استفاده از NIPPV مفید است.</p>	<p><b>Respiratory failure</b></p>
--	-----------------------------------

**mechanical ventilation** ← اندیکاسیون pH  $\geq 7.65$  or pH  $\leq 7.1$ \*

\* در مواردی که لیک زیاد داریم مثل فیستول برونکوپلورال یا لیک مدار تنفسی ← set کردن cycle در درصدهای بالاتر مثلاً ۵۰ درصد.

**HFOV** ← شبیه APRV به علت هدف مشترک در  $\uparrow$  فشار راه هوایی متوسط (MAP) برای حفظ بیشترین رکروتمان و اکسیژناسیون

همزمان با  $\downarrow$  Ppeak

← very small V<sub>t</sub> at very high respiratory rate

← تنظیم mean airway pressure  $\Delta$  بالاتر از baseline

<sup>1</sup> HFNC: high flow nasal cannula

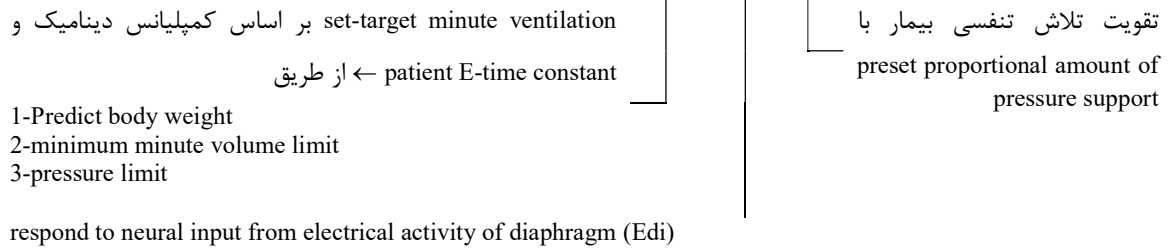




← Percentage of Itime: 33% or 50% / Frequency 3-5 Hz / Flow 40-60 lit/min ←

← Salvage therapy in ARDS ← Require heavy sedation or NM blockade ←

**ASV – NAVA – PAV :Effort adapted modes of MV**



**Runaway phenomenon**: در مد PAV اگر ویژگی‌های مکانیکال اشتباه تخمین زده شود، ونتیلاتور over assist می‌کند  
 ← delayed inspiratory ending ← improved by PAV plus mode  
 \* مدهای Effort adapted در بیماران هایپوکسمی شدید یا همودینامیک ناپایدار ← ممنوع است.

**(PRVC) Pressure regulated volume control or guarantee** ← یک مد فشاری (pressure limit time cycle)  
 ← از  $V_t$  به عنوان فیدبک جهت تنظیم فشاری که لازم است به  $V_t$  مطلوب برسد استفاده می‌کند. ← در نفس‌های بعدی یا در همان  
 نفس

**Positive pressure ventilation** ← ↓ پره لود بطن چپ در چند سیکل بعد / ↓ افت لود بطن چپ و کمک به کنتراکشن بطنی

- در مواردی که ونتیلیسیون و پرفیوژن match باشند ←  $ETCO_2$ ;  $5 \text{ mmHg}$  کمتر از  $PaCO_2$  است.

\* در بیماران با آسیب یک طرفه ریه ← ریه سالم باید در پوزیشن **dependent** باشد.  
 ← در صورت  $\frac{PaO_2}{FIO_2} < 100$  ← پوزیشن prone  
 ساکشن راه هوایی به صورت روتین و طبق برنامه ممنوع است و باید بر اساس ارزیابی بیمار باشد.

اخیراً توصیه به **early mobilization** در بیماران acute respiratory failure و تحت تهویه مکانیکی < ۲۴ ساعت شده است.

**Pendelluft effect**: تنفس‌های خودبه‌خودی حین تهویه مکانیکی می‌تواند سبب جابه‌جایی گاز از نواحی  
 non dependent more recruited به نواحی dependent less recruited شود ← ↑ peep می‌تواند سبب کاهش این پدیده شود.

\* بیماران immunocompromised مخصوصاً بدخیمی‌های خونی مثل ادم قلبی ریوی و COPD از **NIPPV** سود می‌برند.

**HFNC**: دریافت اکسیژن گرم و مرطوب با سرعت ۶۰ lit/min با  $FiO_2$  از ۱۰۰-۲۱ درصد.  
 ← ↓ فضای مرده آناتومیک / اثر peep درمانی / دریافت  $FiO_2$  ثابت / مرطوب کردن گاز استنشاقی





## جداول و تصاویر مهم

فصل ۹  
Section 9**• BOX 9.1 Guidelines for the Initiation of Mechanical Ventilation**

1. Choose the ventilator mode with which you are most familiar. The primary goals of ventilatory support are adequate oxygenation/ventilation, reduced work of breathing, synchrony between the patient and ventilator, and avoidance of high end-inspiratory alveolar pressures.
2. The initial  $FiO_2$  (fraction of inspired oxygen) value should be 1.0. The  $FiO_2$  thereafter can be titrated downward to maintain the  $SpO_2$  (oxyhemoglobin saturation) at 92% to 94%. In severe ARDS,  $>88\%$   $SpO_2$  may be acceptable to minimize complications of mechanical ventilation.
3. Initial  $V_T$  should be 8–10 mL/kg. Patients with acute respiratory failure from neuromuscular disease often require  $V_T$  of 10–12 mL/kg to satisfy air hunger. In patients with ARDS, it is recommended to use a  $V_T$  of 6 mL/kg and to keep inspiratory plateau pressure 30 cm H<sub>2</sub>O or less.
4. Choose a respiratory rate and minute ventilation appropriate for the particular clinical requirements. Target pH, not  $Paco_2$  (partial pressure of carbon dioxide). Initial respiratory rate is typically 10–12 breaths/min.
5. Use PEEP in diffuse lung injury to support oxygenation and reduce the  $FiO_2$ .
6. In patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, avoid choosing settings that limit expiratory time and cause or worsen auto-PEEP.
7. When poor oxygenation, inadequate ventilation, or excessively high peak inspiration pressures are thought to be related to patient intolerance of ventilator settings and are not corrected by ventilator adjustment, consider initiating or increasing sedation or analgesia.

ARDS, Acute respiratory distress syndrome; PEEP, positive end-expiratory pressure;  $V_T$ , tidal volume  
Adapted from Fundamental Critical Care Support. Des Plaines, IL: Society of Critical Care Medicine; 2007..

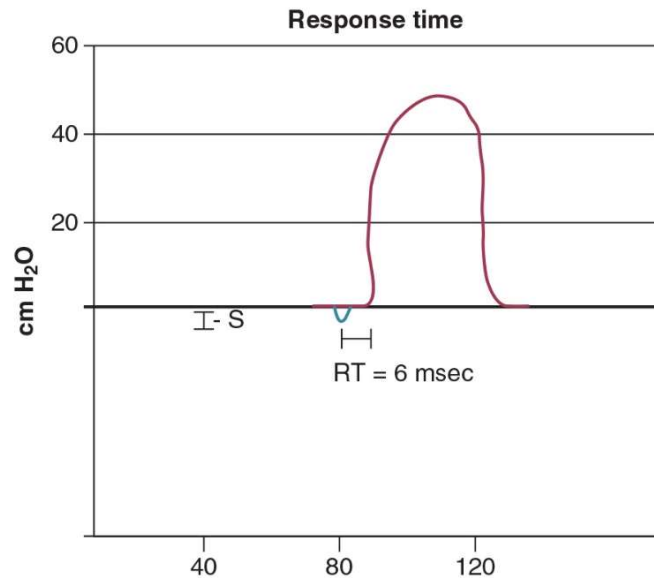




**TABLE 9.1** Potential Indications for Mechanical Ventilation

Physiologic Mechanism	Clinical Assessment	Normal Range	Value(s)/Finding(s) Supporting Need for Mechanical Ventilation
Hypoxemia	P(A-a) <sub>o</sub> <sub>2</sub> gradient (mm Hg)	25–65	>350
	PaO <sub>2</sub> /FIO <sub>2</sub> ratio	425–475	<300
	SaO <sub>2</sub>	98%	<90% despite supplemental oxygen
Hypercarbia/inadequate alveolar ventilation	PaCO <sub>2</sub>	35–45 mm Hg	Acute increase from patient's baseline pH <7.20 Mental status decline
Oxygen delivery/oxygen consumption imbalance	Elevated lactate	≤2.2 mg/dL	≥4 mg/dL despite adequate resuscitation
	Decreased mixed venous oxygen saturation	70%	<70% despite adequate acute resuscitation
Increased work of breathing	Minute ventilation	5–10 L/min	>15–20 L/min
	Dead space	0.15–0.30	≥0.5 (acute)
Inspiratory muscle weakness	NIP	80–100 cm H <sub>2</sub> O	<20–30
	VC	60–75 mL/kg	<15–20
Acute decompensated heart failure	Jugular venous distention Pulmonary edema Decreased EF		Clinical judgment combined with the listed factors
Inadequate lung expansion	V <sub>T</sub> (mL/kg)	5–8	<4–5
	VC (mL/kg)	60–75	<10–15
	Respiratory rate (breaths/min)	12–20	≥35

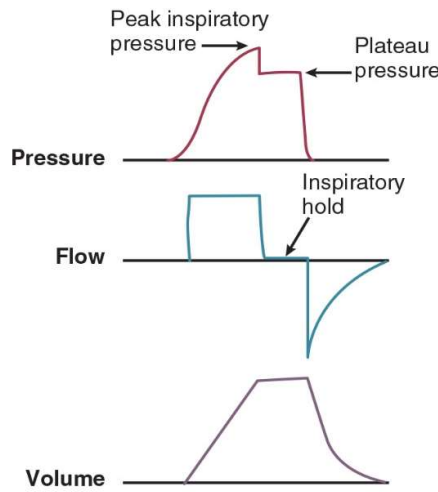
*EF*, Ejection fraction; *FIO<sub>2</sub>*, fraction of inspired oxygen; *NIP*, negative inspiratory pressure; *P(A-a)O<sub>2</sub>*, alveolar-arterial oxygen pressure difference; *PaO<sub>2</sub>*, partial pressure of oxygen; *PaCO<sub>2</sub>*, partial pressure of carbon dioxide; *SaO<sub>2</sub>*, arterial oxygen saturation; *VC*, vital capacity; *V<sub>T</sub>*, tidal volume.



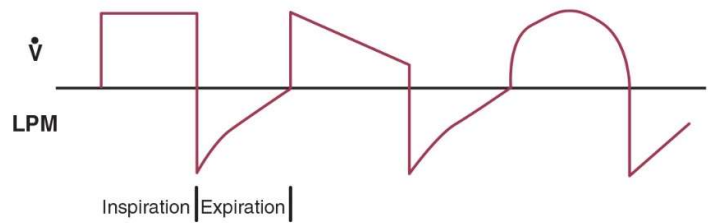
• **Fig. 9.3** Pressure wave showing time relationship between patient inspiratory effort and ventilator response time (*RT*).







• Fig. 9.4 A plateau pressure measurement can be obtained in assist volume control mode by the performance of an inspiratory hold to better estimate the pressure in the lungs.



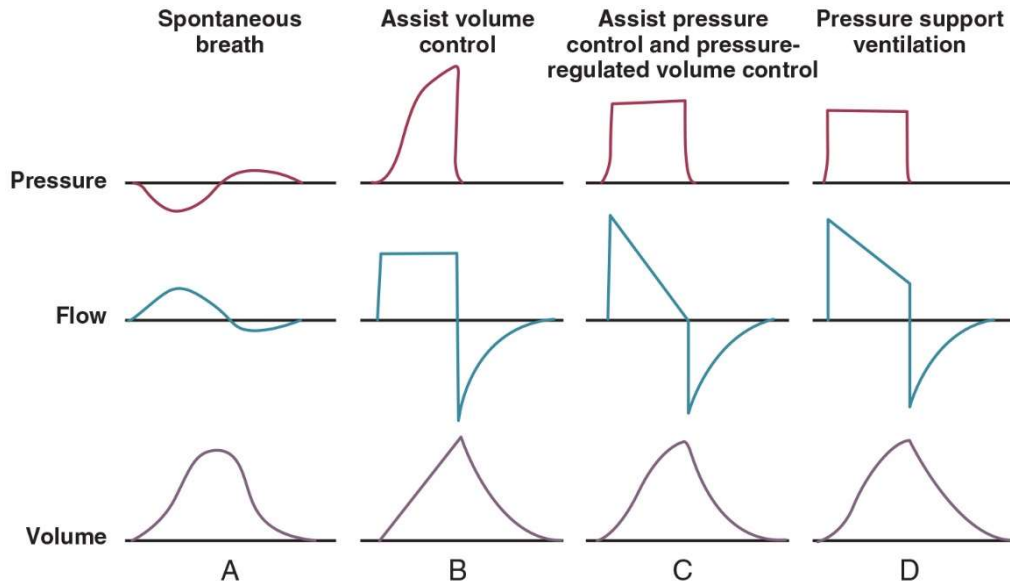
• Fig. 9.5 Depicted left to right are square, decelerating, and sine inspiratory flow waveforms as options for delivery of volume ventilation. Note that the square waveform produces the shortest inspiratory time and that the decelerating waveform does not return to zero flow at end inspiration.  
LPM, Liters per minute;  $\dot{V}$ , flow.

توضیح شکل (۹,۵):  
مدل مناسب بیماری انسداد ریه و  
بیماران ICP بالا و اسیدوز متابولیک شدید  
مدل **decelerating** مناسب ARDS

TABLE 9.2 Overview of Features of Selected Modes of Mechanical Ventilation

Ventilator Mode	Trigger	Control	Cycling	Inspiratory Flow
Continuous mandatory ventilation	Time	Flow or pressure	Volume or time	Selected or decelerating
Volume control/assist control (VC/AC)	Patient or time	Flow	Volume	Square, decelerating, or sinusoidal
Pressure control/assist control (PC/AC)	Patient or time	Pressure	Time	Decelerating
Synchronized intermittent mandatory ventilation	Patient or time	Pressure for patient breaths Flow (VC) or pressure (PC) for ventilator breaths	Flow for spontaneous breaths Volume or time for ventilator breaths	Decelerating for spontaneous breath Square (VC), decelerating (VC or PC), sinusoidal for spontaneous breaths
Stand-alone pressure-support ventilation	Patient	None	Flow	Decelerating



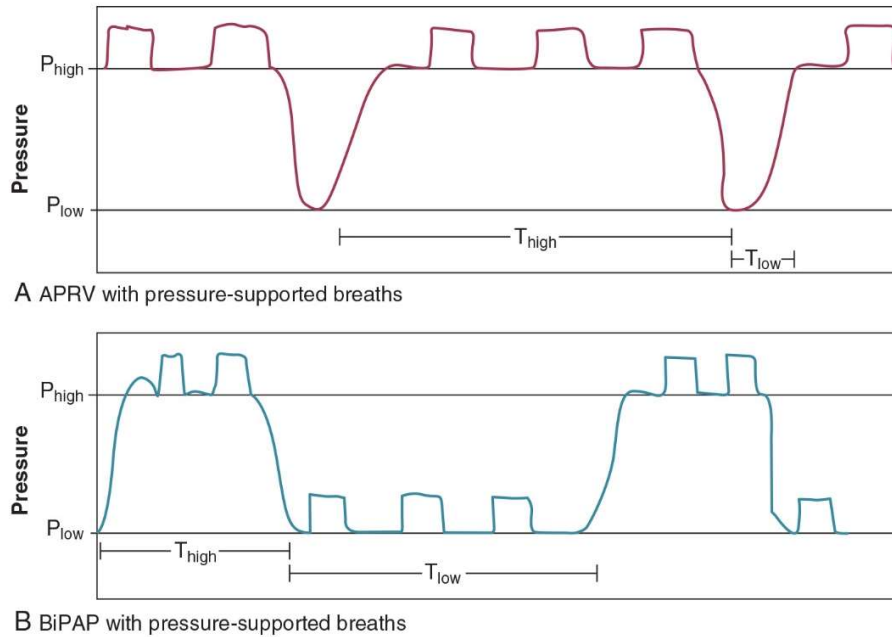


• **Fig. 9.6** Characteristic pressure-flow waveforms with breathing spontaneously and various types of ventilation. A, Spontaneous breath. Such breaths are spontaneous, and inspiratory flow is achieved by the negative pressure generated by the respiratory muscles. Expiration occurs as these muscles relax. The combination of mandatory ventilator breaths (B or C) with spontaneous breaths (with or without pressure support) is called synchronized intermittent mandatory ventilation. B, Assist volume control ventilation. The flow is constant and pressure increases throughout inspiration. C, Assist pressure control ventilation or pressure-regulated volume control (PRVC). The pressure is constant and flow decreases throughout inspiration. In PRVC, the level of applied pressure may vary from one breath to the next. D, Pressure support ventilation. The pressure is constant and flow decreases throughout inspiration. When the flow reaches one-fourth of its initial value, inspiration ends (flow-cycled). The flow and respiratory time are determined by patient effort and level of pressure support applied. The tidal volume varies from one breath to the next.

**TABLE 9.3** Potential Advantages and Disadvantages of Selected Modes of Mechanical Ventilation

Mode	Advantage(s)	Disadvantage(s)
Controlled mechanical ventilation	Rests muscles of respiration	Requires use of heavy sedation/neuromuscular blockade
Assist volume control	Reduced work of breathing Guarantees delivery of set tidal volume (unless peak pressure limit alarm is exceeded)	Potential adverse hemodynamic effects May lead to inappropriate hyperventilation and excessive inspiration pressures
Assist pressure control	Allows limitation of peak inspiratory pressures	Same as for assist volume control Potential hyperventilation or hypoventilation with lung resistance/compliance changes
Synchronized intermittent mandatory ventilation	Less interference with normal cardiovascular function	Increased work of breathing compared with assist control Patient may find it difficult to adjust to two different types of ventilator breaths
Stand-alone pressure-support ventilation	Patient comfort Improved patient-ventilator interaction Decreased work of breathing	Apnea alarm is only backup Variable patient tolerance





• **Fig. 9.7** Pressure-time waveforms showing the use of airway pressure release ventilation (APRV). A, APRV as used in ARDS with pressure-supported breaths taken on  $T_{high}$  only and short  $T_{low}$  (dump time) to allow  $CO_2$  removal and PEEP setting. B, A variant of APRV often called bilevel positive airway pressure with longer  $T_{low}$  and pressure-supported breaths allowed on both  $T_{high}$  and  $T_{low}$ . *Phigh*, Pressure high; *Plow*, pressure low; *Thigh*, time high; *Tlow*, time low.

### Key Points

- Consideration of patient trajectory, individual physiology, timing of therapy, and severity of illness will make tailoring the ventilator prescription most effective.
- High-pressure alarms are triggered by patient factors (such as decreased compliance and increased resistance of the respiratory system) or by ventilator circuit malfunction (obstruction or kinking of the ET).
- Low-pressure alarms are generally secondary to a leak in the system (ventilator circuit, ET or cuff) or patient (large pressure loss from a bronchopleural fistula).
- Closed-loop control of calculated tracheal pressure, as seen with ATC, allows compensation for ET resistance.
- The breath generated by a mechanical ventilator can be separated into four phases: triggering, inspiration, cycling, and expiration.
- With pressure control and pressure support breaths the pattern of inspiratory flow is a natural decelerating pattern as the pressure gradient for flow decreases as pressure rises in the patient's lungs.
- In AC ventilation, a mandatory number of breaths are set and delivered with a set pressure or flow (assisted or unassisted), and if the patient's respiratory rate is higher than this backup setting (rate), additional assisted breaths to the preset pressure or flow are delivered. The target variable can be pressure (PC/AC) or volume (VC/AC).
- With SIMV, the ventilator delivers a mandatory number of breaths with a set pressure or flow (assisted or unassisted), similar to AC ventilation. However, spontaneous breaths are delivered upon patient triggering during a timing window created around the delivery of mandatory breaths. These spontaneous breaths can be totally driven by patient effort or pressure enhanced as pressure-controlled/flow-cycled (PS) breaths.
- Although outcome data are lacking compared with conventional ventilation using protective lung strategies, the reported advantages of APRV include sustained alveolar recruitment with improved oxygenation, higher mean airway pressures accomplished with lower  $P_{peak}$  and  $P_{pl}$ , spontaneous breathing throughout the ventilatory cycle, and decreased use of sedation and neuromuscular blockade in severe ARDS.
- PAV is a mode of partial support in which ventilator assist is delivered in proportion to patient effort.
- NAVA is similar to PAV in that it is also an effort-adapted mode of partial assist. Unlike PAV, which responds to the mechanical output from the patient, NAVA responds to the neural input from the Edi. Pressure is applied in a linear proportion to Edi, and this requires the placement of an esophageal electrode (similar to nasogastric tube placement).





## Review Questions

### فصل ۹ Section 9

1. A patient is triggering the ventilator and is being ventilated with a pressure-controlled, time-cycled breath, using a decelerating inspiratory waveform pattern. Flash pulmonary edema develops. Which of the following statements are true?

- Owing to a decrease in compliance, airway pressure will increase until the alarm limit is reached.
- Owing to a decrease in compliance, flow and tidal volume will decrease, and airway pressure will stay the same.
- Owing to a change in mechanics, intrinsic positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP) will develop, as exhalation will be prolonged.
- Tidal volume will stay the same, but flow will increase owing to increased work of breathing.

**Answer: b**

The patient is being ventilated with pressure-assist control ventilation (i.e., “pressure control”). This mode of ventilation is patient triggered, because the patient is actively triggering and can use pressure or flow triggering (like many modes). During inspiration, a clinician-set pressure is controlled, or targeted, and pressure control is always time-cycled with a decelerating inspiratory waveform pattern. In pressure-targeted breaths, if mechanics change, flow and volume will change. In the case of pulmonary edema, the problem lies in reduced compliance. As such, flow and tidal volume will decrease. Answer a would be correct if the patient was on volume-assist control, as tidal volume would stay the same, but pressure would increase. A decrease in compliance will not cause a reduction in expiratory flow; therefore answer c is incorrect. In reference to answer d, because this is a pressure-targeted breath, flow may indeed increase if the patient’s work of breathing and inspiratory effort increases. However, tidal volume will decrease as a result of the decreased compliance.

2. Which one of the following is most correct concerning hemodynamic effects of positive-pressure ventilation?

- A positive-pressure breath is always associated with a drop in arterial blood pressure.
- During volume-assist controlled ventilation, intrinsic positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP)-induced elevated intrathoracic pressure can be minimized by decreasing inspiratory flow.
- The immediate effect of a positive-pressure breath is a decrease in venous return secondary to an elevation in right atrial pressure and an increase in left ventricular stroke volume secondary to increased venous return from the pulmonary veins.

d. By increasing pleural pressure, mechanical ventilation increases left ventricular afterload.

**Answer: c.**

The physiology of a positive-pressure breath is predictable: an increase in intrathoracic pressure causes an increase in juxtacardiac and right atrial pressure. As right atrial pressure is the back pressure for venous return, right ventricular venous return decreases. At the same time, compression of the pulmonary veins causes an increase in left ventricular return and stroke volume on the left side of the heart increases. Several cardiac cycles later, the decreased venous return from the right side now presents itself to the left side (usually during expiration), and left-sided stroke volume decreases. This is one example of ventricular interdependence and is what generates pulse pressure variation. The overall hemodynamic effects, such as arterial hypotension, are typically dependent on volume status and baseline left ventricular function. Decreasing flow during volume-controlled ventilation will increase inspiratory time and worsen intrinsic PEEP. Positive-pressure ventilation always decreases left ventricular afterload.

3. All of the following statements about mechanical ventilation are correct except:

- A decrease in the end-tidal carbon dioxide (ETCO<sub>2</sub>)-partial pressure of carbon dioxide (PaCO<sub>2</sub>) gap indicates an increase in dead space.
- Pairing a spontaneous awakening trial (SAT) with a spontaneous breathing trial (SBT) effectively reduces ventilator time and days in the intensive care unit.
- An SBT can be conducted through a T-piece or on low-level pressure support.
- Mechanical ventilation in acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) is approached with the knowledge that overdistention can result in alveolar injury.

**Answer: a.**

A normal ETCO<sub>2</sub>-PaCO<sub>2</sub> gap is about 5 mm Hg, with ETCO<sub>2</sub> being less than PaCO<sub>2</sub>. An increase in that gap is typically indicative of an increase in dead space, whether due to altered ventilation-perfusion relationships or an acute drop in cardiac output. Daily assessment of readiness to liberate from the ventilator, along with protocolized SATs and SBTs and targeted sedation practices, are the most effective means of safely discontinuing mechanical ventilation. The literature supports the fact that SBTs can be conducted via a T-piece, low levels of pressure support or continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP), once or twice daily, and for 30 minutes up to 120 minutes.

The literature support exists for a greater beneficial effect of PEEP when applied immediately after the onset of ARDS.

