

NCCU

- [✓ admin, 2024-11-13]normal EVD output
- [✓ admin, 2024-11-13]MELAS
- [✓ admin, 2024-11-13]scores for predicting ICH outcomes
 - ICH score: predicts mortality at 1 month
 - comprised of GCS, age > 80, ICH vol > 30 mL, IVH, infratentorial hemorrhage origin
 - FUNC score: 90 day function
 - comprised of ICH volume, age, ICH location, GCS, pre-ICH cognitive impairment
- calculating IVH size
- Spetzler-Martin grading system for AVMs
- digital subtraction angiography
- Parinaud syndrome
- bicaudate index
- SAH grading
 - Hunt Hess
 - modified fisher
- normal pressure perfusion breakthrough
 - AVM resection and BP goals
 - Hydrocephalus ex vacuo vs obstructive hydro

nimodipine used for vasospasm ppx for aneurysm-related SAH. Not clear re: AVM.

ICU Improvements

- vent reporting
- limit to ACTIVE, RELEVANT ICU issues
- for A/P, ACTIVE ICU problem and status of what's keeping them here
- MINIMIZE computer use
 - especially as you get to know patients
 - use primarily for DATA reporting (vitals, labs)
- chronic issues (only ACTIVE, relevant ICU issues)
 - e.g., ACI, hypothyroid
 - "no acute issues"
- "vital signs stable"
- GFAP

To Read

- <https://doi.org/10.34197/ats-scholar.2020-0019PS>
- PVAT (pulmonary velocity acceleration time)

RC711 .W469 2017, RC776.P87 P854 2004, RC756 .W45 2019

- [Vent Waveforms](#)

Alveolar Gas Equation

$$P_{AO_2} = F_{iO_2}(P_{atm} - P_{H_2O}) - \frac{P_{aCO_2}}{RQ}$$

substituting back in to RQ equation: $RQ = \frac{P_{ACO_2}}{\frac{V_{AP_{ACO_2}}}{kV_{O_2}} - \frac{V_{O_2}}{V_A}k}$

$V_T = V_A + V_D$, where $V_A = 350$ and $V_D = 150$

Dead Space Fraction

$$\frac{V_D}{V_T} = \frac{P_{ACO_2} - P_{ECO_2}}{P_{ACO_2}}$$

Formal measurement of P_{ECO_2} requires volumetric capnography, which requires a capable ventilator or a dedicated measurement device.

Thankfull, $P_{ECO_2} \approx ETCO_2$, so an approximation would $\frac{V_D}{V_T} = \frac{P_{ACO_2} - ETCO_2}{P_{ACO_2}}$

Alveolar ventilation

$$P_{AO_2} = F_{iO_2}(P_{atm} - P_{H_2O}) - \frac{P_{AO_2}}{RQ}$$

$$\dot{V}_A = k \frac{\dot{V}CO_2}{P_{ACO_2}} \implies \dot{V}CO_2 = \frac{\dot{V}_{AP_{ACO_2}}}{k}$$

To convert F_{ACO_2} into P_{ACO_2} , we have $F_{ACO_2}(P_{atm} - P_{H_2O}) = P_{ACO_2}$ Similarly, using F_{ECO_2} , we can show $P_{ECO_2} = F_{ECO_2}(P_{atm} - P_{H_2O})$

$$Volume_{\{expiredCO_2\}} = Volume_{\{producedAlvCO_2\}}$$

$$V_{TF_{ECO_2}} = V_{AF_{ACO_2}}$$

$$V_{TF_{ECO_2}} = (V_T - V_D)F_{ACO_2}$$
, and we can convert F_{ACO_2} into P_{ACO_2}

From:

<https://ewrobbins.com/> - ewrobbins.com

Permanent link:

https://ewrobbins.com/doku.php?id=learning_topics&rev=1731528876

Last update: **2024/11/13 20:14**

