

before as PG course on Sepsis and MODS





















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ACUTE RESPIRATORY DISTRESS IN ADULTS

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Summary

The respiratory-distress syndrome in 12 patients was manifested by acute onset of tachypnœa, hypoxæmia, and loss of compliance after a variety of stimuli; the syndrome did not respond to usual and ordinary methods of respiratory therapy. The clinical and pathological features closely resembled those seen in infants with respiratory distress and to conditions in congestive atelectasis and postperfusion lung. The theoretical relationship of this syndrome to alveolar surface active agent is postulated. Positive end-expiratory pressure was most helpful in combating atelectasis and hypoxæmia. Corticosteroids appeared to have value in the treatment of patients with fat-embolism and possibly viral pneumonia.

of lung compliance, and diffuse alveo' chest X-ray.

No patient had a previous hist 1 patient gave a history of mild ast no disability or recent attacks. cough that was attributed to cigare 10 patients did not have any previous

Severe trauma preceded respiratory (table 1). Viral infection in 4 patients and a.

1 patient were precipitating factors in the rematory distress occurred as early as one hour anninety-six hours after the precipitating illness or injury of varying degree and duration was present in 5 patients. 4 path developed acidosis with pH less than 7-3 before the onset of respiratory distress.

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Methods

All patients were admitted to intensive-care units of the surgical or medical services. Blood-gas studies were performed on arterial blood drawn by percutaneous puncture of either brachial or femoral artery. In most instances, blood was drawn only during a steady state. PaO2 measurements were determined with a Clark electrode and oxygen saturation was measured on

TABLE I-ACUTE RESPIRATORY DISTRESS

Case	Age (yr.)	Sex	Illness	Onset of acute res- piratory distress (hr. after illness)	Possible contributory factors		
					Hypo- tension	Acidosis	Fluid overload
1	29	М	Multiple trauma; lung contusion	8	++	++	+ + + 7500 ml
2	19	F	Multiple trauma; lung laceration and contusion	1	+++	++	+ + + 3000 ml
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ARDS in 2017

How ARDS should be treated in 2017

Protective ventilation in pulmonary and extrapulmonary ARDS - are there any differences?

ARDS - when should I decide for ECMO?

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