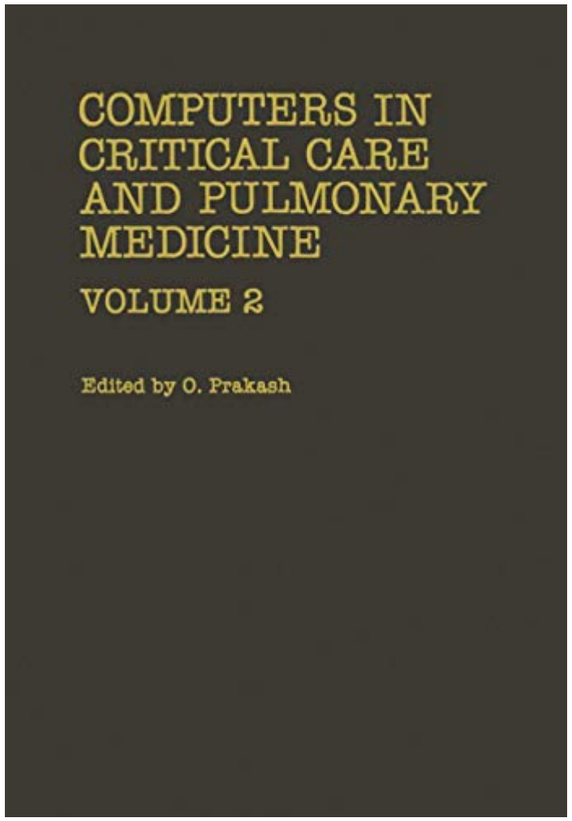

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Computers in Critical Care and Pulmonary Medicine-Sreedhar Nair 2013-03-09 In May 1979 the first international symposium on Computers in Critical Care and Pulmonary Medicine was held at Norwalk Hospital-Yale University School of Medicine. Scientists from eigh teen different countries participated in the program which illus trated the importance of computer applications in critical care and respiratory physiology. This book presents the proceedings of the symposium. would I like to thank Miss Nancy Smith for her untiring efforts and excellent work in typing the manuscripts. Mr. Gary Jacobson and Mr. Thomas Haller have been invaluable in the computerized preparation of the manuscripts and in the use of word processing equipment. I would also like to gratefully acknowledge the contributions made by my wife Rhoda Nair for her helpful suggestions and her as sistance in editing this book. February 1980 Sreedhar Nair v ERRATUM There is a systematic error in the Table of Contents printed on pages vii-x. The corrected Table of Contents appears below. CONTENTS Analog Computation for Evaluation of Ventilators . . . . • 1 S.W. Weitzner Ventilator Surveillance - Routine Application and Quality Control . . . . . 19 C.C. Rattenborg, R. Buccini, J. Kestner, and R. Mikula Automated Estimation of Respiratory Dead Space: 27 Tidal Volume Ratio . . . . .

Computers in Critical Care and Pulmonary Medicine-Omar Prakash Chouhan 1982-07-01

Computers in Critical Care and Pulmonary Medicine-Peter M. Osswald 2012-12-06 The anesthetist-computer interface tends to be a problem for the utilization of computer systems for anesthesia. Ergonomic interface design with an emphasis on the coherency of the interface's static and dynamic structure may improve this situation. To investigate this proposition we developed an Anesthesia Information System (AIS) with a touch-sensitive monitor as the hardware-user interface. Basic data input and system control techniques were defined and implemented. Record keeping is integrated into the user interface. Ventilator control from the same interface is an additional feature for laboratory simulations. The system is being evaluated using a technique that simulates live operations. References Anthony J (1982) BAS - A major change coming in delivery. IEEE EMB 1 (1): 36-42 Apple HP, Schneider AJL, Fadel J (1982) Design and evaluation of a semiautomatic anesthesia record system. Med lnstrum 16 (1): 69-71 Arnell WJ, Schultz DG (1983) Computers in anesthesiology - a look ahead. Med Instrum 17 (6): 393-395 Bender HJ, Osswald PM, Hartung HJ, Lutz H (1983) On line - Erfassung haemodynamischer und respiratorischer GraBen in der Anaesthesie. Anaesth Intensivther Notfallmed 18: 37-40 Cooper JB et al. (1982) A graphics-tablet for data entry in computer assisted recordkeeping Proc.

Computers in Critical Care and Pulmonary Medicine-International Society for Use of Computers in Medicine 1987

Computers in Critical Care and Pulmonary Medicine-University of Utah. School of Medicine

Computers in Critical Care and Pulmonary Medicine-Omar Prakash 2012-12-06 This volume, the second in a series on topics in microcomputers in critical care and pulmonary physiology,' contains the proceedings of the Second International Symposium on Computers in Critical Care and Pulmonary Medicine, held at the University of Lund in 1980 under the.,chairmanship of Prof. B. Jonson, M.D., Department of Clinical Physiology, University of Lund, Sweden. Clinicians and biomedical engineers from many countries parti cipated in a three day deliberation. Of special interest was the introduction of nuclear techniques in pulmonary medicine for the first time in this symposium series. It is the intention of the steering committee that such meetings should take place on an annual basis in the rapidly changing world of the science and technology of computing in clinical care, in prac tice and in pulmonary medicine. Editorial modification of the papers in this volume has been kept to a minimum. Changes have been made to ensure some uniformity in presentation and there has been some alteration of the English to avoid ambiguity, but our intervention has gone no further than that. It is hoped that the contents of this volume will enable those who are interested in the subject matter to be more aware of research developments occurring in so many different disciplines and so many different centres in America and Europe. Finally, I would like to thank Miss Bodil Richardson for her or ganisational and secretarial help. Thanks are also due to Prof. J.P.

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Computers in Critical Care and Pulmonary Medicine-Omar Prakash 2012-04-24 This volume, the second in a series on topics in microcomputers in critical care and pulmonary physiology,' contains the proceedings of the Second International Symposium on Computers in Critical Care and Pulmonary Medicine, held at the University of Lund in 1980 under the.,chairmanship of Prof. B. Jonson, M.D., Department of Clinical Physiology, University of Lund, Sweden. Clinicians and biomedical engineers from many countries parti cipated in a three day deliberation. Of special interest was the introduction of nuclear techniques in pulmonary medicine for the first time in this symposium series. It is the intention of the steering committee that such meetings should take place on an annual basis in the rapidly changing world of the science and technology of computing in clinical care, in prac tice and in pulmonary medicine. Editorial modification of the papers in this volume has been kept to a minimum. Changes have been made to ensure some uniformity in presentation and there has been some alteration of the English to avoid ambiguity, but our intervention has gone no further than that. It is hoped that the contents of this volume will enable those who are interested in the subject matter to be more aware of research developments occurring in so many different disciplines and so many different centres in America and Europe. Finally, I would like to thank Miss Bodil Richardson for her or ganisational and secretarial help. Thanks are also due to Prof. J.P.

Computers in critical care and pulmonary medicine-Harald utz 1984

Computers in Critical Care and Pulmonary Medicine- 1983

Computer Aids to Therapy in Critical Care- 1977

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Computers in Critical Care and Pulmonary Medicine-Sreedhar Nair 1983-07-01

Computers in Critical Care and Pulmonary Medicine Symposium London June 1982- 1982

Attitudes of Critical Care Nurses Towards Computers-Dolores Kathleen Milholland 1981

Computers in Critical Care and Pulmonary Medicine- 1986

Critical Care Nurses' Attitudes Towards Computers and Changes in These Attitudes Over Time-Nancie Ann Urban 1986

Essentials of Computers for Nurses-Virginia K. Saba 2001 The best selling nurses' guide to understanding and using computers in the workplace--now revised and completely up-to-date. New edition discusses the increasing use of specialized software within nursing curriculums. Examines use of the Internet as a powerful research tool; the way computers are changing the practice of nursing and the NCLEX; telemedicine; and more.

Technological Advances in Surgery, Trauma and Critical Care-Rifat Latifi 2015-09-25 This text is designed to provide a comprehensive and state-of-the-art overview of the major issues specific to technological advances the field trauma, critical care and many aspects of surgical science and practice. Care of these patients and clinical conditions can be quite complex, and materials have been collected from the most current, evidence-based resources. The sections of the text have been structured to review the overall scope of issues dealing with trauma, critical care and surgery, including cardiothoracic surgery, vascular surgery, urology, gynecology and obstetrics, fetal surgery and orthopedics. This volume represents the most comprehensive textbook covering a wide range of topics and technological advances including genomics and nanotechnologies that affect patients' care and surgeons' practice daily. The multidisciplinary authorship includes experts from all aspects of trauma, surgery and critical care. The volume highlights the dramatic changes in the field including hand held devices and smart phones used in daily medical and surgical practice, complex computers in the critical care units around the world, and robotics performing complex surgical procedures and tissue engineering. Technological Advances in Surgery, Trauma and Critical Care provides a comprehensive, state-of-the art review of this field, and will serve as a valuable resource for clinicians, surgeons and researchers with an interest in trauma, critical care, and all the specialties of surgery. It provides a concise yet comprehensive summary of the current status of the field that will help guide patient management and stimulate investigative efforts.

Managing the Environment in Critical Care Nursing-Joan Gygax Spicer 1990

Critical Care Medicine-Joseph E. Parrillo 2007-12-12 Here's the most clinically oriented critical care text focusing on the adult patient. In full-color and superbly illustrated with clinical photographs, imaging studies, and management algorithms, and with a broad multidisciplinary focus, this text will help you enhance your skills at any level of training. Stands alone as a clinically oriented comprehensive reference. Completely updated and authorship expanded to reflect the evolution in critical care practice. In color for the first time, with new color schematics and treatment algorithms for greater ease of reference. Utilizes key points lists at the end of chapter, to help you make decisions rapidly and easily. Delivers key references that list other useful resources for information. Includes these seven new chapters to keep you on the cutting edge of your specialty: Assessment of Cardiac Filling and Blood Flow Mechanical Ventilation of Obstructive Airways Disease Mechanical Ventilation of Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome Severe Sepsis and Multiple Organ Dysfunction Stroke Delirium, Psychosis, Sleep and Depression in the ICU ICU Education

Cognitive Informatics in Health and Biomedicine-Vimla L. Patel 2013-11-26 Enormous advances in information technology have permeated essentially all facets of life in the past two decades. Formidable challenges remain in fostering tools that enhance productivity but are sensitive to work practices. Cognitive Informatics (CI) is the multidisciplinary study of cognition, information and computational sciences that investigates all facets of human computing including design and computer-mediated intelligent action, thus is strongly grounded in methods and theories from cognitive science. As an applied discipline, it has a close affiliation with human factors and human-computer interaction, and provides a framework for the analysis and modeling of complex human performance in technology-mediated settings and contributes to the design and development of better information systems. In recent years, CI has emerged as a distinct area with special relevance to biomedicine and health care. In addition, it has become a foundation for education and training of health informaticians, the Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology initiating a program including CI as one of its critical elements to support health IT curriculum development. This book represents a first textbook on cognitive informatics and will focus on key examples drawn from the application of methods and theories from CI to challenges pertaining to the practice of critical-care medicine (CCM). Technology is transforming critical care workflows and re-organizing patient care management processes. CCM has proven to be a fertile test bed for theories and methods of cognitive informatics. CI, in turn, has contributed much to our understanding of the factors that result in complexity and patient errors. The topic is strongly interdisciplinary and will be important for individuals from a range of academic and professional backgrounds, including critical care specialists, psychologists, computer scientists, medical informaticians, and anthropologists.

Computers in Critical Care Pulmonary Medicine and Anesthesia-Yale University. School of Medicine 1989

Surgical Critical Care-Joseph A. Moylan 1994

AACN's Clinical Reference for Critical-care Nursing-Marguerite Rodgers Kinney 1988

Intensive Care Manual-T. E. Oh 1997 A working textbook providing detailed information on the background, recent advances and controversial issues of most conditions encountered in an Intensive Care Unit.

Textbook of Critical Care-William C. Shoemaker 1984

Computing in Anesthesia and Intensive Care-Omar Prakash 2012-12-06 There is a tendency of an increasing number of signals and derived variables to be incorporated in the monitoring of patients during anesthesia and in intensive care units. The addition of new signals hardly ever leads to thedeletion of other signals. This is probably based on a feeling of insecurity. We must realize that each new signal that is being monitored brings along its cost, in terms of risk to the patient, investment and time. It is therefore essential to assess the relative contribution of this new signal to the quality of the monitoring process; i. e. given the set of signals already in use, what is the improvement when a new signal is added? Beyond a certain point the addition of new information leads to new uncertainty and degrades the result (Ream, 1981) In the diagnostic process, it is possible to evaluate "result" in an objective, qualitative way. The changes in the sensitivity and specificity of the diagnosis as a result of the addition or deletion of a certain variable can be calculated on the basis of false negative, false positive, correct negative and false negative scores. Different methods for multiple regression analysis have been implemented on computers (Gelsema, 1981) which can support such decision processes. In monitoring, the situation is much more complex. Many definitions of monitoring have been given; the common denominator is that monitoring is a continuous diagnostic process based upon a (semi)continuous flow of information. This makes simple assessment methods useless.

Second International Veterinary Emergency and Critical Care Symposium- 1990

Anaesthesia, Pain, Intensive Care and Emergency Medicine — A.P.I.C.E.-Antonio Gullo 1995-11 This critical care medicine book substantially differs from others due to the range of peculiarities that characterize it. Since it deals with acute patients in critical conditions, this is, as it were, a 'borderline'book,in the sense that it is intended for those, who, in their activity, need a continuous and in-depth interdisciplinary approach to optimize the quality of the treatments offered to critically-ill patients. This book helps to have a better understanding of the current limits of human intervention and aims at supplying updated guidelines; in particular, it is intended for those who, although having to guarantee continuity and top-quality therapies, must decide when and why the collaboration with and intervention by experts is necessary.

Pocket Companion to Textbook of Critical Care-Ake Grenvik 1996 This pocket-sized clinical companion to Shoemaker et al.'s Textbook of Critical Care, 3rd Edition was written by the same acclaimed editors and authors who've made the Textbook the most widely used reference in the field. You'll find their preferred management strategies concisely synthesized for your convenient, portable referral. The Pocket Companion's easy-to-scan format means you'll have no trouble locating and applying information quickly! A multitude of quick-reference algorithms and tables speed referral and streamline clinical decision-making. From resuscitation and the diagnostic workup through monitoring and treatment, you'll find clear, step-by-step guidelines.

Frontiers of Engineering and Computing in Health Care ...-IEEE Engineering in Medicine and Biology Society. Annual Conference 1985

Critical Care Orientation-American Association of Critical-Care Nurses 1987 AACN Scope and Standards for Acute Care Nurse Practitioner Practice describes and measures the expected level of practice and professional performance for acute care nurse practitioners (ACNPs), incorporating advances in scientific knowledge, clinical practice, technology and other changes in the dynamic healthcare environment. It offers a practical tool for students, educators and advanced practice nurses caring for high acuity or critically ill patients and their families in every setting.

Essentials of Pediatric Intensive Care-Daniel Louis Levin 1990

Decision Support Systems in Medicine - Anesthesia, Critical Care and Intensive Care Medicine-Thomas M. Hemmerling 2012 Decision Support Systems in Medicine - Anesthesia, Critical Care and Intensive Care Medicine.

Egan's Fundamentals of Respiratory Care-Craig L. Scanlan 1990

Respiratory Monitoring in Intensive Care-Alastair A. Spence 1982

DICP- 1990

Focus on Critical Care- 1987