The relationship between respiratory and physiologic indexes before weaning from mechanical ventilator with its consequence in CABG patients.

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Abstract

Nowadays using mechanical ventilators have broad usage in the Intensive Care Units. In fact one of the most supportive measures in delivering critical cares to patients is mechanical ventilation. Although mechanical ventilation has enormous adverse effect on physiological condition of patients, but weaning process should begin as soon as possible in the eligible patients.

Goal:

Aim of this study is to determine the relationship between respiratory and physiologic indexes before weaning from mechanical ventilator with its consequence in CABG patients.

Materials and Methods:

This is a descriptive-cross sectional study. It performed on 251 CABGs patients in the Shahid Rajaei Hospital through convenience sampling. Researcher has selected patients who had iterate criteria and personal satisfaction for participation in this study. Then respiratory and physiologic indexes have been recorded before weaning through self-build instrument and analyzed with spss software

findings:

Results of this research represent that between individual properties, history of high blood pressure and among respiratory and physiologic indexes, in sequence, peak $\beta=0.896$) and Glasgow coma score ($\beta$inspiratory pressure ($\beta=1.185$) have highest $\beta=1.22$). $\beta$impact on predicting weaning consequence from mechanical ventilators ($\beta$

Results and discussion:

In regard to history of high blood pressure, peak inspiratory pressure and Glasgow coma score have highest impact on predicting weaning consequence from mechanical ventilators; we would determine candidate patients and decrease length of mechanical ventilation time and hospitalization in intensive care units, delayed extubation and rate of patients’ mortality, due to earlier weaning.

Key words:

Mechanical ventilation, forecasting parameter, weaning