Table of Contents:

Part I. CRITICAL CARE PROCEDURES, MONITORING, AND PHARMACOLOGY

1. Cardiac Arrest and Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation
2. Airway Management and Endotracheal Intubation
3. Arterial and Pulmonary Artery Catheters
4. Temporary Cardiac Pacing
5. Pericardiocentesis for Pericardial Effusion and Tamponade
6. Intraaortic Balloon Counterpulsation
7. Echocardiography
8. Mechanical Ventilation
9. Bronchotherapy and Lung Biopsy in the Critically Ill
10. Electrocardiographic Monitoring
11. Noninvasive Respiratory Monitoring
12. Arterial Blood Gases
13. Tracheostomy (Percutaneous and Surgical)
14. Chest Tube Thoracostomy
15. Intracranial Pressure Monitoring
16. Gastrointestinal Endoscopy
17. Continuous Renal Replacement Therapy
18. Use of Sedatives, Analgesics, and Neuromuscular Blockers
19. Drugs Used in Critical Care Medicine

Part II. CRITICAL CARE CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE

20. Shock: Classification, Pathophysiology, and Approach to Management
21. Cardiogenic Shock
22. Septic Shock and Multiple Organ Failure
23. Pericardial Tamponade
24. Hypovolemic Shock
25. Traumatic Shock: Nonsurgical Management
26. Anaphylaxis and Anaphylactic Shock
27. Severe Heart Failure
28. Acute Coronary Syndromes and Acute Myocardial Infarction
29. Cardiac Arrhythmias
30. Valvular Heart Disease Producing Critical Illness
31. Acute Aortic Dissection
32. Hypertensive Crises
33. Management of the Patient After Cardiac Surgery

Part III. CRITICAL CARE PULMONARY DISEASE

34. Acute Respiratory Failure, Including Acute Lung Injury and ARDS
35. Life-Threatening Asthma
36. Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
37. Hypoventilation and Respiratory Muscle Dysfunction
38. Nonpulmonary Causes of Respiratory Failure
39. Pneumonia: Considerations for the Critically Ill Patient
40. Upper Airway Obstruction
41. Weaning from Mechanical Ventilation
42. Respiratory and Nonrespiratory Complications of Critical Illness
43. Pulmonary Embolism
44. Pulmonary Hypertension
45. Massive Hemoptyis
46. Pneumothorax and Barotrauma
47. Toxic Gas, Fume, and Smoke Inhalation
48. Immunologic Lung Disease

Part IV. CRITICAL CARE INFECTIOUS DISEASE

49. Nosocomial Infection in the Intensive Care Unit
50. Antimicrobial Therapy
51. Antifungal and Antiviral Therapy
52. Critically Ill Immunosuppressed Host
53. Specific Infections with Critical Care Implications

Part V. RENAL DISEASE AND METABOLIC DISORDERS IN THE CRITICALLY ILL

54. Acute Renal Failure
55. Chronic Renal Failure
56. Acid-Base, Electrolyte, and Metabolic Abnormalities
57. Acute Diabetic Emergencies and Hypoglycemia
58. Adrenal Insufficiency in the Critically Ill Patient
59. Thyroid Disorders

Part VI. NEUROLOGIC DISEASE IN THE CRITICALLY ILL

60. Coma
61. Neurologic Criteria for Death in Adults
62. Muscular Paralysis: Myasthenia Gravis and Polyneuritis
63. Seizures in the Critically Ill
64. Head Injury

Part VII. HEPATIC, GASTROINTESTINAL, HEMATOLOGIC, AND ONCOLOGIC DISEASE IN THE CRITICALLY ILL

65. Liver Failure
66. Gastrointestinal Bleeding
67. Acute Pancreatitis
68. Hemorrhagic and Thrombotic Disorders
69. Blood Products in Intensive Care Unit
70. Intensive Care of the Cancer Patient
71. Nutritional Support

Part VIII. PHYSICAL AND TOXIC INJURY IN THE CRITICALLY ILL

72. Critical Care Management of the Severely Burned Patient
73. Poisonings
74. Hypothermia and Hyperthermia

Part IX. ADMINISTRATIVE, ETHICAL, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ISSUES IN THE CRITICALLY ILL

75. ICU Administration
76. Ethical Considerations in Managing Critically Ill Patients
77. Acute and Subacute Psychiatric Disorders
78. Severity of Illness Scoring Systems