

## **Basic Monitoring**

### ECG:

What information can be obtained from the electrocardiogram (ECG)?

What lead is best for diagnosing dysrhythmia? What lead is best for diagnosing myocardial ischemia?

What electrolyte abnormalities can be suggested by the ECG?

### Pulse Ox

What information can be obtained from the pulse oximeter?

What are the limitations of a pulse oximeter as a monitor of arterial oxygenation?

If a patient is being ventilated with an inspired oxygen concentration of 80% and the oxygen saturation by pulse oximeter is 99%, does that rule out significant problems with gas exchange?

Draw the oxyhemoglobin dissociation curve. What PaO<sub>2</sub> is associated with a SaO<sub>2</sub> of 90%? 80%? 70% 50%?

### Capnography

What information can be obtained from the capnogram?

What is the role of capnography in the diagnosis of esophageal intubation?

What is the relationship between end-tidal CO<sub>2</sub> and PaCO<sub>2</sub>?

What pathophysiology can cause a decrease in the end-tidal CO<sub>2</sub>?

What pathophysiology can cause an increase in the end-tidal CO<sub>2</sub>?

How might bronchospasm change the shape of the capnogram?

### Stethoscopes

What information can be obtained from the esophageal stethoscope?

What is the significance of a change in heart sounds?

What is the significance of the appearance of a new murmur?

### Temperature

What information can be obtained from the esophageal thermometer?

Why is the anesthetized patient at risk for hypothermia? hyperthermia?

