MONITORING OF CARDIAC FUNCTION UNDER ANAESTHESIA

ESSAY

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment for the M.S. Degree in Anaesthesia

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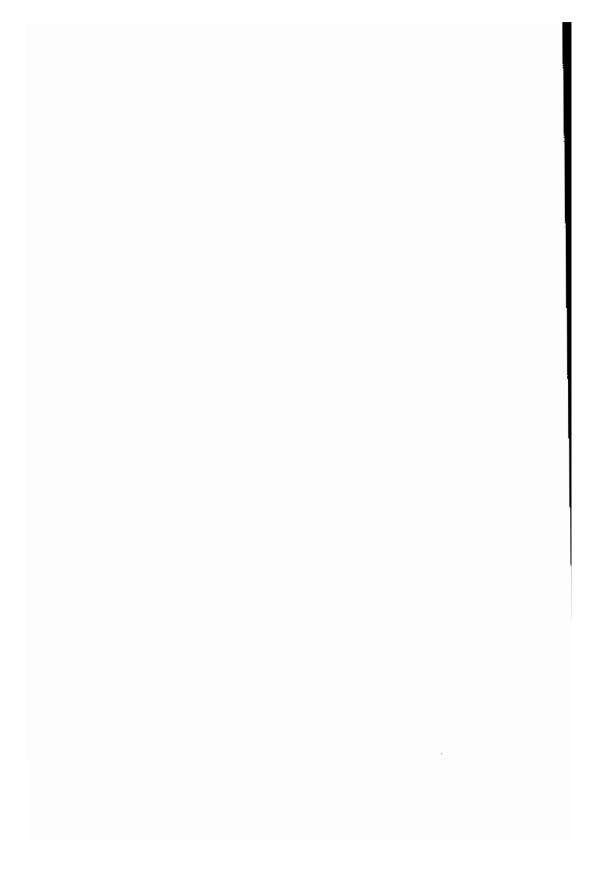
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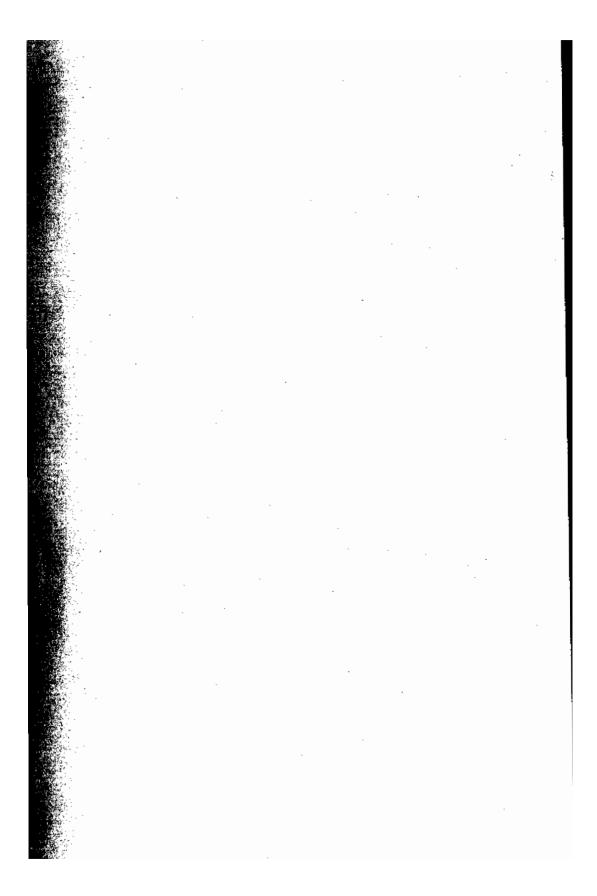
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INTRODUCTION



Introduction 1

INTRODUCTION

Monitoring enhance vigilance and patient safety during surgery and anesthesia.

Advances in microprocessor technology, digital display and computer have lead to development of more sophisticated instrument and methods of data procurement and display but the basic principles of monitoring remains unchanged.

Monitors measure the physiologic effects of surgery and medication and permit the early detection of adverse effects and lead to early treatment and improved outcome.

Routine monitors were selected based on minimal risk and potential for lifesaving information.

Monitors are also categorized as invasive and non-invasive. Invasive monitors penetrate skin or are inserted into a body orifice. Invasive monitors are associated with greater risk of physical injury and discomfort of patient while non-invasive are not. (Savino, 1995)