# PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT OF REGURGITATION AND ASPIRATION IN PAEDIATRICS ANAESTHESIA

#### **ESSAY**

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#### LIST OF ARBRIVITAIONS

Lower oesophageal sphincter : L.O.S Intravenous : I.V Intramuscular : LM Guanosine monophosphate : G.M.P. Adenosine monophosphate ; A,M,P Per oral P O Per rectal : P.R Gastric inhibitory peptide GIP Electrocardiogram : ECG Retinopathy of premature ROP : T.C.O Thermodilution cardiac output Impedance plethysmography : LP Transesophageal echocardiography TEE Arterial oxygen tension : PaO<sub>2</sub> Arterial CO2 tension : PaCO<sub>2</sub> Endtidal carbon dioxide : ETCO2 Oxygen pressure : PO2 Carbon dioxide pressure : PCO<sub>2</sub> Transcutaneous PCO<sub>2</sub> : TcPCO<sub>2</sub> Transcutaneous PO<sub>2</sub> : TcPO<sub>2</sub> Oxygen saturation : SaO<sub>2</sub> Alvealar-arterial difference : A-aDO<sub>2</sub> Dead space / Tidal volume : VD/VT Functional residual capacity : F.R.C Breaths per minute : bpm Venous admixture : Os / Ot Intermittent mandatory ventilation : IMV Positive end expiratory pressure : PEEP Continuous positive airway pressure : CPAP Pressure support ventilation : PSV High frequency ventilation : HFV High frequency positive pressure ventilation: HFPPV High frequency jet ventilation : HFJV High frequency oscillation : HFO





