



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها
علي هذه الأفلام قد أعدت دون أية تغيرات



يجب أن

تحفظ هذه الأفلام بعيدا عن الغبار

في درجة حرارة من ١٥-٢٥ مئوية ورطوبة نسبية من ٢٠-٤٠%

To be Kept away from Dust in Dry Cool place of
15-25- c and relative humidity 20-40%

بعض الوثائق الأصلية تالفة



بالرسالة صفحات نم ترد بالاصل

***Ventilator Induced Lung Injury in Patients with
No Primary Lung Disease***

Box 10

Thesis

***Submitted for partial fulfillment of Master degree in Critical
Care Medicine***

By

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

وَمَا أُوتِيْتُمْ مِنَ الْعِلْمِ إِلَّا قَلِيلًا

صدق الله العظيم

سورة الاسراء الآية (٨٥)

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Acknowledgement

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List of Abbreviations

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A/C	Assist-Control.
ARDS	Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome.
ARF	Acute Respiratory Failure.
CMN	Controlled Mechanical Ventilation.
COPD	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease.
CPAP	Continuous Positive Airway Pressure.
ED	Emergency Department.
FRC	Functional Residual Capacity.
I:E	Minute ventilation.
IMV	Intermittent Mandatory Ventilation
IRV	Inverse Ratio Ventilation.
MV	Mechanical Ventilation.
NIMV	Non Invasive Mechanical Ventilation.
PCV	Pressure controlled Ventilation.
PEEP	Inspiratory to Expiratory Pressure.
SIMV	Simultaneous Intermittent Mandatory Ventilation.
V/Q	Ventilation-Perfusion.
Ve	Tidal Volume.

Introduction

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Until recently most studies of different strategies of ventilatory support for adult patients have investigated only their immediate effects on gas exchange and haemodynamics, the assumption being that the ventilatory approach has no influence on the pulmonary system.

There is now, however, compelling evidence from animal studies to suggest that the techniques of M.V which traditionally been employed in different pulmonary pathologies may cause lung injury.

The effect of M.V on normal lung is still obscure as most of the literatures conducted their work on animal models and in addition these literatures are very few.

The biochemical data obtained in this issue along with the histological data accumulated in animal models in the last 20 yrs. provided strong evidence that the process pf M.V. can induce or extend the lung injury.

The rarity of researches in this issue on human lungs was the stimulus for this work.

Aim of Work