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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

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 الاصلية تالفة

بالرسالة صفحات لم ترد بالاصل

Ventilator Associated Pneumonia (VAP)

Assay Submitted
For The Partial Fulfillment Of The Master Degree In Anesthesia

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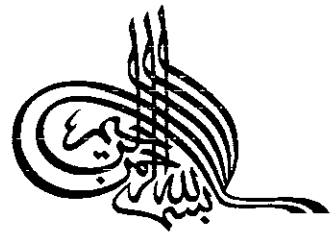

"إنّا كل شئ خلقناه بقدر"

صدق الله العظيم

سورة القمر (آية ٤٩)

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Introduction

Incidence & Risk Factors

Introduction

Since the earliest days of organized intensive care, pulmonary infection has been a problem in patients undergoing artificial ventilation of the lungs ***(Pearce, 1961)***.

Pneumonia in artificially ventilated patients is common, difficult to diagnose, affects the most vulnerable of patients and carries a high mortality. Ventilator associated pneumonia can be clinically indistinguishable from non infective conditions commonly encountered in intensive care, such as atelectasis and pulmonary edema, and the patient's condition may fail to improve even when antimicrobial therapy is commenced early in the course of the condition ***(Inglis, 1990)***.

The practical difficulties of diagnosing and treating pneumonia in patients undergoing artificial ventilation have encouraged a more detailed investigation of the determinants of nosocomial pneumonia in the hope of developing more successful preventive strategies ***(Inglis, 1990)***.