

Chapter 77

REFERENCES

1. Aitkenhead AR. Injuries associated with anesthesia. A global perspective. *Br J Anaesth.* 2005;95:95.
2. Arbous MS, Meursing AE, van Kleef JW, et al. Impact of anesthesia management characteristics on severe morbidity and mortality. *Anesthesiology.* 2005;102:257.
3. Society of Critical Care Medicine and American Society of Health-System Pharmacists. Clinical practice guidelines for sustained neuromuscular blockade in the adult critically ill patient. *Crit Care Med.* 2002;30:142.
4. Dellinger RP, Levy MM, Carlet JL, et al. Surviving Sepsis Campaign: international guidelines for management of severe sepsis and septic shock: 2008. *Intensive Care Med.* 2008; 34:17.
5. Cooper MS, Stewart PM. Corticosteroid insufficiency in acutely ill patients. *N Engl J Med.* 2003;348:727.
6. van den Berghe G, Wouters P, Weekers F, et al. Intensive insulin therapy in critically ill patients. *N Engl J Med.* 2001;345:1359.
7. The NICE-SUGAR Study Investigators. Intensive versus conventional glucose control in critically ill Patients. *N Engl J Med.* 2009;360:1283.
8. Zimmerman JL. Use of blood products in sepsis: an evidence-based review. *Crit Care Med.* 2004;32:S542.
9. Hebert PC, Wells G, Blajchman MA, et al. A multicenter, randomized, controlled clinical trial of transfusion requirements in critical care. *N Engl J Med.* 1999;340:409.
10. Rivers E, Nguyen B, Havstad S, et al. Early goal-directed therapy in the treatment of severe sepsis and septic shock. *N Engl J Med.* 2001;345:1368.
11. American Society of Anesthesiologists Task Force on Blood Component Therapy. Practice guidelines for blood component therapy. *Anesthesiology.* 1996;84:732.
12. Barletta JF, Ahrens CL, Tyburski JG, Wilson RF. A review of recombinant factor VII for refractory bleeding in nonhemophilic trauma patients. *J Trauma.* 2005;58:646.
13. Bernard GR, Vincent JL, Laterre PF, et al. Efficacy and safety of recombinant human activated protein C for severe sepsis. *N Engl J Med.* 2001;344:699.
14. Fourrier F. Recombinant human activated protein C in the treatment of severe sepsis: an evidence-based review. *Crit Care Med.* 2004;32:S534.
15. Tiret L, Desmots JM, Hatton F, Vourcâh G. Complications associated with anaesthesia: a prospective survey in France. *Can Anesth Soc J.* 1986;33:336.
16. Arvidsson S, Ouchterlony J, Nilsson S, et al. The Gothenburg study of perioperative risk. I. Preoperative findings, postoperative complications. *Acta Anaesthesiol Scand.* 1994; 38:679.
17. Mangano DT. Perioperative cardiac morbidity. *Anesthesiology.* 1990;72:153.
18. Polanczyk CA, Marcantonio E, Goldman L, et al. Impact of age on perioperative complications and length of stay in patients undergoing noncardiac surgery. *Ann Intern Med.* 2001;134:637.
19. Walsh TH. Audit of outcome of major surgery in the elderly. *Br J Surg.* 1996;83:92.
20. Hamel MB, Henderson WG, Khuri SF, et al. Surgical outcomes for patients aged 80, and older: morbidity and mortality from major noncardiac surgery. *J Am Geriatr Soc.* 2005;53:424.
21. Hennessy D, Juzwishin K, Yergens D, et al. Outcomes of elderly survivors of intensive care: a review of the literature. *Chest.* 2005;127:1764.
22. Chelluri L, Pinsky MR, Grenvik AN. Outcome of intensive care of the “oldest-old” critically ill patients. *Crit Care Med.* 1992;20:757.
23. Chelluri L, Grenvik A, Silverman M. Intensive care for critically ill elderly: mortality, costs, and quality of life. Review of the literature. *Arch Intern Med.* 1995;155:1013.
24. Kass JE, Castriotta RJ, Malakoff F. Intensive care unit outcome in the very elderly. *Crit Care Med.* 1992;20:1666.
25. Szem JW, Hydo LJ, Fischer E, et al. High-risk intrahospital transport of critically ill patients: safety and outcome of the necessary “road trip.” *Crit Care Med.* 1995;23:1660.
26. Smith I, Fleming S, Cernaianu A. Mishaps during transport from the intensive care unit. *Crit Care Med.* 1990;18:278.
27. Insel J, Weissman C, Kemper M, et al. Cardiovascular changes during transport of critically ill and postoperative patients. *Crit Care Med.* 1986;14:539.
28. Warren J, Fromm RE, Orr RA, et al. Guidelines for the inter- and intrahospital transport of critically ill patients. *Crit Care Med.* 2004;32:256.
29. ASA Standards for Basic Anesthetic Monitoring. www.asahq.org/publicationsAndServices/standards/02.pdf. Accessed June 3, 2010.
30. Kramer A, Zygun D, Hawes H, et al. Pulse pressure variation predicts fluid responsiveness following coronary artery bypass surgery. *Chest.* 2004;126:1563.

31. Berkenstadt H, Friedman Z, Preisman S, et al. Pulse pressure and stroke volume variations during severe haemorrhage in ventilated dogs. *Br J Anaesth*. 2005;94:721.
32. Connors AF, Speroff T, Dawson NV, et al. The effectiveness of right heart catheterization in the initial care of critically ill patients. *JAMA*. 1996;276:889.
33. Richard C, Warszawski J, Anguel N, et al. Early use of the pulmonary artery catheter and outcomes in patients with shock and acute respiratory distress syndrome: a randomized controlled trial. *JAMA*. 2003;290:2713.
34. Harvey S, Harrison DA, Singer M, et al. PAC-Man study collaboration. Assessment of the clinical effectiveness of pulmonary artery catheters in management of patients in intensive care (PAC-Man): a randomised controlled trial. *Lancet*. 2005;366:472.
35. Sandham JD, Hull RD, Brant RF, et al. A randomized, controlled trial of the use of pulmonary-artery catheters in high-risk surgical patients. *N Engl J Med*. 2003;348:5.
36. ASA practice guidelines for perioperative transesophageal echocardiography. *Anesthesiology*. 1996;84:986.
37. Hauser AM, Gangadharan V, Ramos RG, et al. Sequence of mechanical, electrocardiographic and clinical effects of repeated coronary artery occlusion in human beings: echocardiographic observations during coronary angioplasty. *J Am Coll Cardiol*. 1985;5:193.
38. Marik PE, Baram M. Noninvasive hemodynamic monitoring in the intensive care unit. *Crit Care Clin*. 2007;23:383.
39. Phan TD, Ismail H, Heriot AG, et al. Improving perioperative outcomes: fluid optimization with the esophageal Doppler monitor, a metaanalysis and review. *J Am Coll Surg*. 2008;207:935.
40. Trzeciak S, Dellinger RP, Parrillo JE, et al. Early microcirculatory perfusion derangements in patients with severe sepsis and septic shock: relationship to hemodynamics, oxygen transport, and survival. *Ann Emerg Med*. 2007;49:88.
41. Jones AE, Shapiro NL, Trzeciak S, et al. Lactate clearance vs central venous oxygen saturation as goals of early sepsis therapy. A randomized clinical trial. *JAMA*. 2010;303:739.
42. Bennett-Guerrero E. Automated detection of gastric luminal partial pressure of CO₂. *Anesthesiology*. 2000;92:38.
43. Gutierrez G, Palizas F, Doglio G, et al. Gastric intramucosal pH as a therapeutic index of tissue oxygenation in critically ill patients. *Lancet*. 1992;339:195.
44. Warner MA, Warner ME, Weber JG. Clinical significance of pulmonary aspiration during the perioperative period. *Anesthesiology*. 1993;78:56.
45. Stoelting R. Circulatory changes during direct laryngoscopy and tracheal intubation: influence of duration of laryngoscopy with or without lidocaine. *Anesthesiology*. 1977;47:381.
46. Fox EJ, Sklar GS, Hill CH, et al. Complications related to the pressor response to endotracheal intubation. *Anesthesiology*. 1977;47:524.
47. Schulz-Stubner S, Boezaart A, Hata S. Regional analgesia in the critically ill. *Crit Care Med*. 2005;33:1400.
48. Moon MR, Luchette FA, Gibson SW, et al. Prospective, randomized comparison of epidural versus parenteral opioid analgesia in thoracic trauma. *Ann Surg*. 1999;229:684.
49. Gramling-Babb P, Miller MJ, Reeves ST, et al. Treatment of medically and surgically refractory angina pectoris with high thoracic epidural analgesia: initial clinical experience. *Am Heart J*. 1997;133:648.
50. Gattinoni L, Brazzi L, Pelosi P, et al. A trial of goal-oriented hemodynamic therapy in critically ill patients. *N Engl J Med*. 1995;333:1025.
51. Boyd O, Grounds RM, Bennett ED. A randomized clinical trial of the effect of deliberate perioperative increase of oxygen delivery on mortality in high-risk surgical patients. *JAMA*. 1993;270:2699.
52. Shoemaker WC, Appel PL, Kram HB, et al. Prospective trial of supranormal values of survivors as therapeutic goals in high-risk surgical patients. *Chest*. 1998;94:1176.
53. Bundgaard-Nielsen M, Holte K, Secher NH, et al. Monitoring of peri-operative fluid administration by individualized goal-directed therapy. *Acta Anaesthesiol Scand*. 2007;51:331.
54. Kehlet H, Bundgaard-Nielsen M. Goal-directed perioperative fluid management. *Anesthesiology*. 2009;110:453.
55. Spahn DR, Chassot PG. CON: Fluid restriction for cardiac patients during major noncardiac surgery should be replaced by goal-directed intravascular fluid administration. *Anesth Analg*. 2006;102:344.
56. Choi PT, Yip G, Quinonez LG, et al. Crystalloids vs. colloids in fluid resuscitation: a systematic review. *Crit Care Med*. 1999; 27:200.
57. Perel P, Roberts I, Pearson M. Colloids versus crystalloids for fluid resuscitation in critically ill patients. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2009:CD000567.
58. Kimberger O, Arnberger M, Brandt S, et al. Goal-directed colloid administration improves the microcirculation of healthy and perianastomotic colon. *Anesthesiology*. 2009;110:496.
59. De Backer D, Biston P, Devriendt J, et al. Comparison of dopamine and norepinephrine in the treatment of shock. *N Engl J Med*. 2010;362:779.
60. Landry DW, Levin HR, Gallant EM, et al. Vasopressin deficiency contributes to the vasodilation of septic shock. *Circulation*. 1997;95:1122.
61. Holmes CL, Patel BM, Russell JA, Walley KR. Physiology of vasopressin relevant to management of septic shock. *Chest*. 2001;120:989.
62. Zacharias M, Conlon NP, Herbison GP, et al. Interventions for protecting renal function in the perioperative period. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*. 2008:CD003590.
63. McCollough PA, Wolyn R, Rocher RR, et al. Acute renal failure after coronary intervention: incidence, risk factors, and relationship to mortality. *Am J Med*. 1997;103:368.
64. Baker CSR, Baker LRI. Prevention of contrast nephropathy after cardiac catheterization. *Heart*. 2001;85:361.
65. Solomon R, Werner C, Mann D, et al. Effects of saline, mannitol, and furosemide to prevent acute decreases in renal function induced by radiocontrast agents. *N Engl J Med*. 1994;331:1416.
66. Merten GJ, Burgess WP, Gray LV, et al. Prevention of contrast-induced nephropathy with sodium bicarbonate: a randomized controlled trial. *JAMA*. 2004;291:2328.
67. Tepel M, van der Giet M, Schwarzfeld C, et al. Prevention of radiographic-contrast-agent-induced reductions in renal function by acetylcysteine. *N Engl J Med*. 2000;343:180.
68. Perdue PW, Balsler JR, Lipsett PA, Breslow MJ. "Renal dose" dopamine in surgical patients: dogma or science? *Ann Surg*. 1998;227:470.
69. Nicholson ML, Baker DM, Hopkinson BR, et al. Randomized controlled trial of the effect of mannitol on renal reperfusion injury during aortic aneurysm surgery. *Br J Surg*. 1996; 83:1230.

70. Murphy MB, Murray C, Shorten GD. Fenoldopam: a selective peripheral dopamine-receptor agonist for the treatment of severe hypertension. *N Engl J Med*. 2001;345:1548.
71. O'Connell DP, Ragsdale NV, Boyd DG, et al. Differential human renal tubular responses to dopamine type 1, receptor stimulation are determined by blood pressure status. *Hypertension*. 1997;29:115.
72. Sear JW. Kidney dysfunction in the postoperative period. *Br J Anaesth*. 2005;95:20.
73. Lazar HL, McDonnell M, Chipkin SR, et al. The Society of Thoracic Surgeons practice guideline series: Blood glucose management during adult cardiac surgery. *Chest*. 2009;87:663.
74. Sebel PS, Bowdle TA, Ghoneim MM, et al. The incidence of awareness during anesthesia: a multicenter United States study. *Anesth Analg*. 2004;99:833.
75. Myles PS, Leslie K, McNeil J, et al. Bispectral index monitoring to prevent awareness during anesthesia: the B-Aware randomized controlled trial. *Lancet*. 2004;363:1757.