

Index

A

- Acute lung injury (ALI)
 - balanced chest drainage, 103
 - characteristics, 94, 95
 - clinical presentation, 95–98
 - endovascular lesion, 99
 - fluid management
 - implications, 99–100
 - impact, 98–99
 - inflammatory response, 103–105
 - pathophysiology, 105–106
 - treatment, 97–98
 - ventilations implications,
 - 101–102
- Acute management
 - AMM, 344
 - BPF
 - chest drain, 499–500
 - stump dehiscence, 500
- Acute postoperative pain control
 - cryoanalgesia, 604
 - intercostal nerve blocks, 601–603
 - interpleural catheter
 - technique, 604
 - parenteral narcotics, 605
 - shoulder pain, 590–591
 - systemic therapy, 605
 - TEA
 - asleep vs. awake
 - technique, 598
 - cardiovascular effects,
 - 595–596
 - complications, 593
 - contraindications, 593
 - efficacy, 592
 - epidural agents, 596–598
 - gastrointestinal effects, 596
 - indications, 592
 - outcome studies, 598–600
 - respiratory effects, 592, 595
 - stress response, 596
 - TENS, 604–605
 - thoracotomy pain, 590
 - TPB, 600–601
- Air bronchograms, 9
- Air insufflation, 81
- Air trapping, 11–12
- Airway management, 14
- Airway resistance, 62–64
- Airway stenting
 - anesthetic considerations,
 - 450–453
 - central airway fistula, 459
 - emergence strategies, 459
 - equipment for, anesthesia, 458
 - indications for, 445–448
 - induction, 457
 - lesion assessment
 - endobronchial lesions, 456
 - history, 454

- Airway stenting (*cont.*)
 - imaging, 455–456
 - spirometry, 454
 - subglottic, proximal tracheal lesions, 456
 - stent selection, 448–449
 - surgical approach, 448
 - types, 450
 - ventilation issues, 457
- ALI. *See* Acute lung injury (ALI)
- Alveolar proteinosis, 555
- Alveolar ventilation, 25
- A-Med. *See* Anterior
 - mediastinoscopy (A-Med)
- AMM. *See* Anterior mediastinal mass (AMM)
- Anesthesia, respiratory effects.
 - See* General anesthesia, respiratory effects
- Anesthetic management
 - airway stenting, 450–453
 - A-Med
 - vs. C-Med, 332
 - hemorrhage, 332–333
 - lung isolation, 333
 - mediastinal mass effects, 332
 - AMM
 - acute management, 344
 - airway compression, 344, 346
 - diagnostic procedures, 344, 346
 - heliox, 344
 - BPF
 - bronchoscopic
 - assessment, 502, 503
 - early closure, reoperation for, 501–502
 - flexible bronchoscopy, 501
 - lung isolation and ventilation, 504
 - management goals, 501
 - open drainage therapy, 504–506
 - pleural cavity, obliteration of, 506
 - ventilation strategies, 506–509
 - brachytherapy catheter
 - placement, 561
 - bronchoplastic/sleeve resection
 - anastomosis phase, 359–360
 - emergence strategies, 360
 - lung isolation, 358
 - lung recruitment and leak test, 360
 - one-lung ventilation, 358–359
 - preoperative planning, 358
 - bronchopulmonary lavage, 555–556
 - C-Med
 - vs. A-Med, 332
 - hemorrhage, 329
 - innominate artery
 - compression, 331–332
 - intermediate hemorrhage, 329–331
 - massive hemorrhage, 329
 - minor and delayed hemorrhage, 331
 - position and motionless field, 331
 - postoperative considerations, 332
- EBUS, 320–321
- EPP
 - cardiopulmonary assessment, 379–380
 - dramatic ST segment elevations, 386
 - dysrhythmias, 383, 385
 - fluid management, 382
 - gastric decompression, 381
 - hemodynamic management, 382

- hypotension, 383–385
- lung isolation and one-lung ventilation, 381
- myocardial ischemia, 385–386
- radiologic studies, 380–381
- repositioning and tube exchange, 386
- thoracic epidural analgesia, 381
- esophageal perforation
 - airway securing, 524
 - EGD, 523
 - hemodynamic management, 525
 - postoperative monitoring, 525
 - preoperative patient preparation, 523
 - regional anesthesia, 524
- esophagectomy
 - extubation, timing of, 517
 - fluid management, 515–516
 - lines and monitors, 512, 514
 - lung isolation and one-lung ventilation, 515
 - preoperative patient considerations, 512
 - surgical bronchoscopy and EGD, 514–515
 - TEA, 514
 - tracheal aspiration, prevention of, 514
 - tube exchange, 516
 - vasoactive agents, 516
- first RIB resection
 - supraclavicular approach, 558–559
 - transaxillary approach, 559
- flexible bronchoscopy
 - GETA, 316–317
 - topical anesthesia with sedation, 318
- LASER, 438
 - emergence and extubation, 442
 - gas medium, 442
 - induction strategies, 441
 - laser-resistant endotracheal tubes, 439–440
 - photodynamic therapy, 441–442
 - postoperative challenges, 443
 - supraglottic devices, 438
 - ventilation strategies, 441–442
- lung cysts
 - healthy lung, contamination of, 552
 - mass effect and bleeding, 553
 - sepsis and airspace expansion, 552
- PDT, 443–444
- pleurodesis, 407–408
- pleuroscopy, 404–405
- pulmonary arteriovenous malformation resection, 554
- pulmonary resection, 271–272
- sympathectomy for hyperhidrosis, 557
- tracheotomy
 - anesthetic choices, 469
 - confirmation, 471
 - entering trachea, 469–471
 - failure to cannulate, 471–472
 - preoperative considerations, 468–469
 - safe transport and patient position, 469
 - timing/location decisions, 467–468
 - transport, 472

- Anomalous RUL anatomy, 132
- Anterior mediastinal mass (AMM)
- airway compression
 - emergence/extubation, 350–351
 - high risk, 346, 348
 - intermediate risk, 349–350
 - low risk, 346
- anesthesia for biopsy, 335
- anesthetic considerations
- acute management, 344
 - airway compression, 344, 346
 - diagnostic
 - procedures, 344, 346 - heliox, 344
- cardiovascular compression, 351
- echocardiography, 343
- mechanisms
- mode of ventilation, 336–337
 - paralysis, 337
 - supine position and general anesthesia, 336
 - transitions, 336
- peak expiratory flow rate, 343
- pulmonary function testing, 342–343
- radiologic data, 341–342
- risk assessment, 339
- signs and symptoms, 339–341
- surgical considerations, 337–339
- SVC syndrome, 351–352
- Anterior mediastinoscopy (A-Med)
- anesthetic considerations
 - vs. C-Med, 332
 - hemorrhage, 332–333
 - lung isolation, 333
 - mediastinal mass effects, 332 - definitions, 323
 - schematic diagram, 324
- Anterior thoracotomy, 122–123
- Apneic insufflation, 205–206
- Apneic oxygenation, 423
- Atelectasis, 6–8. *See also*
- Intraoperative oxygen desaturation
- Auscultation technique, 150
- Awake flexible bronchoscopy, 318
- Axillary thoracotomy, 121–122
- B**
- Balanced drainage system, 103
- Bean, T., 111, 549
- Blebs, 551
- BPF. *See* Bronchopleural fistula (BPF)
- Brachytherapy catheter placement
- anesthetic considerations, 561
 - complications, 561
- Bronchial blockers and blocker systems
- advantages and disadvantages, 159
- Arndt bronchial blocker, 160, 163
- Cohen tip deflecting endobronchial blocker, 166–167
- complications, 170
- design, 160
- fogarty arterial embolectomy catheter, 169–170
- insertion technique, 164–165
- TCB univent® tube, 167–168
- troubleshooting, 165
- types and characteristics, 161–162
- Bronchodilators, one-lung ventilation (OLV), 87
- Bronchogenic cysts, 550
- Bronchoplastic/sleeve resection
- anesthetic considerations
 - anastomosis phase, 359–360

- emergence strategies, 360
 - lung isolation, 358
 - lung recruitment and leak test, 360
 - one-lung ventilation, 358–359
 - preoperative planning, 358
 - surgical considerations, 357
 - Bronchopleural fistula (BPF)
 - anesthetic considerations
 - bronchoscopic assessment, 502, 503
 - early closure, reoperation for, 501–502
 - flexible bronchoscopy, 501
 - lung isolation and ventilation, 504
 - management goals, 501
 - open drainage therapy, 504–506
 - pleural cavity, obliteration of, 506
 - ventilation strategies, 506–509
 - causes, 498
 - incidence, 497
 - predisposing factors, 498
 - signs, 497–498
 - surgical considerations
 - acute management, 499–500
 - principles, surgical management, 499
 - symptoms, 497
 - Bronchopulmonary lavage
 - anesthetic considerations, 555–556
 - procedure, 555
 - Bronchoscopic anatomy
 - abnormal findings
 - anomalous RUL anatomy, 132
 - extrinsic tracheal compression, 132–134
 - fistulae, 136–137
 - intrinsic tracheal compression, 134
 - lobar torsion, 137–138
 - stents, 137
 - tracheomalacia, 134–136
 - anesthesiologist role in, 129
 - description, 127
 - indications for, 128
 - left lung, 131
 - right lung, 130–131
 - segments, 129
 - views of, 130
 - Bronchoscopy. *See* Flexible bronchoscopy
 - Bullae, 553. *See also* Lung cysts
- ## C
- CDH. *See* Congenital diaphragmatic hernia (CDH)
 - Cervical mediastinoscopy (C-Med)
 - anesthetic considerations
 - vs. A-Med, 332
 - hemorrhage, 329
 - innominate artery compression, 331–332
 - intermediate hemorrhage, 329–331
 - massive hemorrhage, 329
 - minor and delayed hemorrhage, 331
 - position and motionless field, 331
 - postoperative considerations, 332
 - complications of, 328
 - definitions, 323
 - relative contraindications, 329
 - schematic diagram, 324

Chronic postthoracotomy pain.
 See Postthoracotomy
 pain syndrome (PTPS)

C-Med. *See* Cervical
 mediastinoscopy (C-Med)

Congenital diaphragmatic hernia
 (CDH), 569–570

Continuous Positive Airway
 Pressure (CPAP) device,
 OLV, 183–185

D

Decortication and pleurectomy
 anesthesia considerations
 air leak and hypotension,
 412
 arrhythmia, 411–412
 fire hazard, 413
 hemorrhage, 410–411
 mucous plugging, 410
 pain, 414
 postoperative
 ventilation, 414
 septic shock, 412
 transport of patients with
 large air leaks, 414
 ventilation management,
 412–413
 complications, 410
 definition, 408–409
 surgical considerations, 409
 vessels vulnerable to injury, 411

Delayed postpneumectomy
 BPF, 499

Dependent-lung physiology, OLV
 PEEP, 79–80
 perfusion, 76
 ventilation, 76

Differential ventilation, 206

Diffusion, respiratory system, 29–30

Double lumen tubes (DLT)
 advantages and
 disadvantages, 143
 complications, 158
 design, 143
 insertion, 148–149
 left vs. right, 144
 in pediatric patients, 576
 placement confirmation, 149–151
 resting cuff volume, 144–146
 sizes, 146
 size selection, 146–148
 troubleshooting left-sided,
 151–157
 troubleshooting right-sided,
 157–158
 tube exchange catheters
 (TEC), 185–189

Dysrhythmias, 383, 385

E

EBUS-guided transbronchial
 needle aspiration
 (EBUS-TBNA), 319

Edrich, T., 3, 127

EGD. *See* esophagogastroduo-
 denoscopy (EGD)

Electromagnetic navigation
 bronchoscopy™, 314,
 320, 321

Emphysema, 390

Endobronchial intubation, 170–171

Endobronchial laser tumor
 ablation, 427

Endobronchial ultrasound (EBUS), 314

Endobronchial ultrasound-guided
 transbronchial biopsy
 (EBUS)
 anesthetic considerations, 320–321
 surgical considerations, 319

- EPP. *See* Extrapleural pneumonectomy (EPP)
- Esophageal perforation
- anesthetic considerations
 - airway securing, 524
 - EGD, 523
 - hemodynamic management, 525
 - postoperative monitoring, 525
 - preoperative patient preparation, 523
 - regional anesthesia, 524
 - causes of, 520
 - definition, 519
 - management strategies of, 522
 - operative approaches and implications, 521
 - treatment
 - choice of, 519, 520
 - objectives of, 520–521
 - options, 520
- Esophagectomy
- anesthetic considerations
 - extubation, timing of, 517
 - fluid management, 515–516
 - lines and monitors, 512, 514
 - lung isolation and one-lung ventilation, 515
 - preoperative patient considerations, 512
 - surgical bronchoscopy and EGD, 514–515
 - TEA, 514
 - tracheal aspiration, prevention of, 514
 - tube exchange, 516
 - vasoactive agents, 516
 - esophageal resection, surgical approaches, 513
 - mortality and morbidity, 511
 - surgical considerations
 - esophageal resection and replacement, 511–512
 - MIE, 512
- Esophagogastroduodenoscopy (EGD), 523
- Expiration, 18
- Extracorporeal oxygenation (ECMO), 359
- Extrapleural pneumonectomy (EPP)
- anesthetic considerations
 - cardiopulmonary assessment, 379–380
 - dramatic ST segment elevations, 386
 - dysrhythmias, 383, 385
 - fluid management, 382
 - gastric decompression, 381
 - hemodynamic management, 382
 - hypotension, 383–385
 - lung isolation and one-lung ventilation, 381
 - myocardial ischemia, 385–386
 - radiologic studies, 380–381
 - repositioning and tube exchange, 386
 - thoracic epidural analgesia, 381
 - vs.* pneumonectomy, 375
 - surgical considerations
 - exclusion criteria, 376
 - intraoperative intracavitary chemotherapy, 378–379
 - patient selection, 376
 - perioperative morbidity and mortality, 375
 - surgical technique, 376–378
- Extrinsic tracheal compression, 132–134

F

FEV₁ and FVC, ventilation, 22

Fiber-optic bronchoscopy. *See*

Bronchoscopic anatomy

First RIB resection

anesthetic considerations

supraclavicular approach,
558–559

transaxillary approach, 559

thoracic outlet syndrome (TOS),
557–558

Flexible bronchoscopy

anesthetic considerations

GETA, 316–317

topical anesthesia with
sedation, 318

BPF, 501

EBUS

anesthetic considerations,
320–321

surgical considerations, 319

Electromagnetic Navigation
Bronchoscopy™, 321

surgical considerations, 315

surgical indications for, 314–315

Flexible fiberoptic bronchoscopy, 314

Flexible videobronchoscopy, 314

Flolan™, 217–219

Fogarty arterial embolectomy

catheters, 581–582

Frendl, G., 191, 427

Friedrich, A.D., 291

Functional residual capacity (FRC)

general anesthesia, respiratory
effects, 59, 61–62

ventilation, 23–24

G

Gas exchange, respiratory effects
dead space, 68

shunt, 64–66

ventilation, perfusion matching,
66–67

Gas transport, respiratory system, 37

General anesthesia, respiratory
effects

adverse effects, 60

control of breathing, 68–69

functional residual capacity
(FRC), 59, 61–62

gas exchange

dead space, 68

shunt, 64–66

ventilation, perfusion
matching, 66–67

respiratory mechanics

compliance, 64

resistance, 62–64

General endotracheal anesthesia
(GETA), 316–317

Gerner, P., 589, 609

GETA. *See* General endotracheal
anesthesia (GETA)

Giant bullae, 551

H

Hartigan, P.M., 59, 71, 93, 269, 313,
323, 355, 473, 589

Hemoglobin concentration,

one-lung ventilation
(OLV), 89

High-flow oxygen mask, 213

High frequency flow interruption
(HFFI), 205

High frequency jet ventilation (HFJV),
81, 200–202, 506, 509

High frequency oscillatory
ventilation, 202–204

High frequency ventilation (HFV),
199–200

- Hypercapnia (permissive hypercapnia), 12
- Hypotension, EPP, 382–385
- Hypoxemia
- predictors of, OLV desaturation, 77–78
 - pulmonary resection, 282–284
- Hypoxic pulmonary vasoconstriction
- one-lung ventilation (OLV) acid–base status, 86
 - mixed venous oxygen tension, 86
 - variables effects, 86–87
 - vasoconstrictors, 86
 - ventilation perfusion relationship, 36–37
- Hysteresis, ventilation, 25
- I**
- Ibla, J.C., 563
- Idiopathic ALI, thoracic surgery. *See* Acute lung injury (ALI)
- INOMax DST delivery system, 215–216
- iNO usage, 216–217
- Inspiration, 18
- Intercostal nerve blocks
- anatomy, 228
 - location and positioning, 229–230
 - technique, 228
- International Association for the Study of Pain (IASP), 609
- Interstitial pulmonary disease, 10
- Intraoperative intracavitary chemotherapy, EPP, 378–379
- Intraoperative oxygen desaturation
- air bronchograms, 9
 - atelectasis, 6–8
 - pleural effusions, 8–9
 - pulmonary edema, 10–11
- Intrinsic tracheal obstruction, 134
- J**
- Jet ventilation
- advantages and disadvantages, 198
 - rigid bronchoscopy, 418, 422
 - Sanders jet injection system, 195
- L**
- Lateral decubitus position, 111–114
- Leak test, pulmonary resection, 286
- Left mainstem bronchus, 131
- Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation (LASER)
- advantages, 427
 - anesthetic considerations
 - emergence and extubation, 442
 - gas medium, 442
 - induction strategies, 441
 - laser-resistant endotracheal tubes, 439–440
 - photodynamic therapy, 441–442
 - postoperative challenges, 443
 - rigid bronchoscope, 438–439
 - supraglottic devices, 438
 - ventilation strategies, 441–442
- indications, laser therapy, 428
- mechanisms, on tissues
- photochemical and mechanical effects, 430
 - photothermal effects, 428

- Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation (LASER) (*cont.*)
 - safety, potential hazards
 - airway fire, 432–435
 - eye injuries, 436–437
 - health care providers, 436
 - patients, 436
 - respiratory hazards, 437–438
 - skin injuries, 437
 - tracheo-bronchial wall injury, 438
 - surgical considerations
 - airway procedures, 430
 - complications, 430–431
 - types, 429
 - Lithotomy position, 117–118
 - Lobar torsion, 137–138
 - Lung cancer
 - inside the chest/outside the lung, 264–266
 - inside the lung, 266–268
 - outside the chest, 263
 - staging, 261–262
 - Lung cysts
 - anesthetic considerations
 - healthy lung, contamination of, 552
 - mass effect and bleeding, 553
 - sepsis and airspace expansion, 552
 - definition, 550
 - Lung isolation
 - anesthetic implications, 173
 - bronchial blockers and blocker systems
 - advantages and disadvantages, 159
 - Arndt bronchial blocker, 160, 163
 - Cohen tip deflecting endobronchial blocker, 166–167
 - complications, 170
 - design, 160
 - fogarty arterial embolectomy catheter, 169–170
 - insertion technique, 164–165
 - TCB univent® tube, 167–168
 - troubleshooting, 165
 - types and characteristics, 161–162
 - double-lumen tubes (DLT)
 - advantages and disadvantages, 143
 - complications, 158
 - design, 143
 - insertion, 148–149
 - left vs. right, 144
 - placement confirmation, 149–151
 - resting cuff volume, 144–146
 - sizes, 146
 - size selection, 146–148
 - troubleshooting left-sided, 151–157
 - troubleshooting right-sided, 157–158
 - endobronchial intubation, 170–171
 - indications, 142
 - left-shifted carina, 174
 - method of placement, 149
 - RUL anomalies, 172–173
 - tracheal deviation, 174
 - tracheal stenosis, 174
 - tracheostomy, 174
- Lung transplantation
 - anesthetic considerations

- anesthesia, conduct of, 537
 - cardiopulmonary bypass,
 - 537, 542–543
 - investigations, 534–535
 - nitric oxide, 544–545
 - patient monitoring, 535, 536
 - postoperative
 - considerations, 546–547
 - preoperative preparation, 535–537
 - primary graft dysfunction, 545–546
 - pulmonary hypertension
 - and RV dysfunction, 544
 - pulmonary transplant
 - recipient, workup of, 534
 - challenges, 527
 - contraindications, 528, 531
 - indications, 528–532
 - intraoperative considerations, 538–541
 - lung preservation, 533
 - marginal donors, intensive
 - management, 532
 - outcome, 547
 - right mainstem end-to-end
 - anastomosis, 533
 - surgical considerations
 - atrial anastomosis, 534
 - bronchial anastomosis, 533–534
 - pulmonary artery
 - anastomosis, 534
 - transesophageal
 - echocardiography, 536, 542, 546
 - types of, 528
 - Lung volume reduction surgery (LVRS)
 - anesthetic considerations
 - analgesia, 399
 - emergence and postoperative
 - management, 399–400
 - hypoxia management, 399
 - induction and maintenance, 396–397
 - lung isolation, 397
 - premedication and
 - monitoring, 396
 - preoperative medical
 - considerations, 394, 396
 - respiratory failure, causes
 - of, 395
 - ventilation, 398–399
 - anesthetic, early extubation, 390
 - emphysema, 389
 - mechanisms of improvement
 - diaphragm and chest wall
 - function, 391
 - pulmonary function, 390
 - right ventricular cardiac
 - function, 391
 - NETT study, 391–393
 - outcomes success,
 - requirements, 389
 - surgical considerations
 - patient selection, 391, 392
 - selection criteria, 391
 - surgical technique, 393–394
- M**
- Malignant pleural mesothelioma (MPM)
 - EPP, 375
 - treatment options for, 378
 - McKenna, S.S., 41, 403, 549
 - Median sternotomy, 114, 124
 - Mediastinal lipomatosis, 5, 6
 - Mediastinoscopy
 - extended cervical
 - mediastinoscopy, 327

Mediastinoscopy (*cont.*)
 mediastinum, lymph node
 stations of, 326
 staging, 325
 surgical considerations
 accurate staging, 325
 delayed postoperative
 bleeding, 327
 significant intraoperative
 hemorrhage, 325–327
Mentzer, S.J., 259
MIE *See* Minimally invasive
 esophagectomy (MIE)
Miget diagrams, 33, 35
Minimally invasive esophagectomy
 (MIE), 512

N

Nasal canula, 210
National Emphysema Treatment
 Trail (NETT), 391–393
NETT study. *See* National
 Emphysema Treatment
 Trail (NETT)
Ng, J-M., 335, 363, 375, 497, 511,
 519, 527
Nitric oxide, inhaled, 87
Nondependent-lung physiology, OLV
 CPAP, 79
 high-frequency jet ventilation, 81
 perfusion, 75–76
 ventilation, 76
Noninvasive positive pressure
 ventilation, 206, 214
Nonrebreather mask, 212–213
Nurok, M., 17

O

Obstructive pulmonary disease
 clinical features, 46

 clinical presentation, 43–45
 definition, 41
 etiology, 42–43
 evaluation and testing, 45
 management, 45–47
 perioperative pitfalls, 47–49
 stages, 47
One-lung ventilation (OLV)
 air insufflation, 81
 anesthetic agents, 88
 bronchodilators, 87
 bronchoplastic/sleeve resection,
 358–359
 cardiac output manipulation,
 89–90
 CPAP-PEEP, 80
 definition, 71–72
 dependent-lung physiology
 PEEP, 79–80
 perfusion, 76
 ventilation, 76
EPP, 381
esophagectomy, 515
gas exchange optimization,
 hypoxemia, 77–78
hemoglobin concentration, 89
hypoxic pulmonary
 vasoconstriction
 acid–base status, 86
 mixed venous oxygen
 tension, 86
 variables effects, 86–87
 vasoconstrictors, 86
nitric oxide, inhaled, 87
nondependent-lung
 physiology
 CPAP, 79
 high-frequency jet
 ventilation, 81
 perfusion, 75–76
 ventilation, 76
oxygenation effects

- PEEP, 83
 - permissive hypercapnea,
 - 84–85
 - recruitment maneuver (RM), 84
 - respiratory rate and I-E ratio, 82
 - tidal volume, 82
 - ventilator mode, 83–84
 - ventilator settings, 81–82
 - PA cross-clamp, 81
 - pathophysiology, 72–75
 - position (gravity effect), 85
 - re-inflation, 78–79
 - thoracic epidural usage, 88
 - Open drainage therapy, BPF, 504–506
 - Oxygenation effects, OLV
 - PEEP, 83
 - permissive hypercapnea, 84–85
 - recruitment maneuver (RM), 84
 - respiratory rate and I-E ratio, 82
 - tidal volume, 82
 - ventilator mode, 83–84
 - ventilator settings, 81–82
- P**
- Pain pumps, 234–235
 - Parenchymal-sparing techniques. *See* Bronchoplastic/sleeve resection
 - Pediatric fiberoptic bronchoscopes, size comparison of, 576
 - Pediatric thoracic surgery
 - airway trauma, 565–566
 - bronchial blockade
 - airways between 3.5 and 4.5 mm, 578–580
 - airways between 4.5 and 6.0 mm, 580–581
 - airways larger than 6.0 mm, 581–582
 - Arndt pediatric endobronchial blocker, 577–578
 - CDH, 569–570
 - esophageal foreign bodies, 568–569
 - foreign body inhalation, 564–565
 - lung isolation, pediatric patients
 - airway dimensions, assessment of, 572, 573
 - airway history, 574
 - airway size, in normal children, 574
 - double-lumen ETT, 582–583
 - fiberoptic bronchoscopy, 575–584
 - mainstem intubation, 577
 - medical history, 573
 - lung parenchyma
 - pulmonary cysts, 567–568
 - respiratory distress syndrome, 567
 - mediastinal masses, 570–572
 - TEF, 566
 - PEEP. *See* Positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP) valve, OLV
 - Photodynamic therapy (PDT)
 - anesthetic considerations, 443–444
 - definition, 443
 - Pleural and transmural pressure, ventilation, 19
 - Pleural effusions, 8–9
 - Pleurodesis
 - agents for, 407
 - anesthetic considerations, 407–408
 - complications, 408

- Pleurodesis (*cont.*)
definition, 407
surgical considerations, 407
- Pleuroscopy
anesthetic considerations,
404–405
comorbidities, 405
complications of, 404
definition, 403
hemorrhage and air leak, 406
positioning and lung
isolation, 406
postoperative
considerations, 406
surgical considerations, 403–404
- Plural space procedures. *See*
Pleuroscopy
- Pneumatocele, 551
- Pneumonectomy
anesthetic priorities for, 365
immediate/early
complications, 373
indications, 365
surgical considerations, 364
types of, 364
- Positive end-expiratory pressure
(PEEP) valve, OLV
and CPAP device, 177–178
value devices, 178–183
- Posterolateral thoracotomy,
118–120
- Postpneumonectomy pulmonary
edema, 285
- Postthoracotomy neuralgia. *See*
Postthoracotomy pain
syndrome (PTPS)
- Postthoracotomy pain syndrome
(PTPS)
definition, 609
incidence and severity, 610
mechanisms for
central sensitization, 610–611
intercostal nerve damage,
611
psychological factors, 612
tumor recurrence, 612
surgical techniques, 612
treatment
modalities, 612–613
preemptive analgesia,
613–614
- Preemptive analgesia, 613–614
- Preoperative assessment, thoracic
surgical patient
patient-specific issues
age, 245–246
asthma, 249
cardiopulmonary
interaction, 244–245
chronic obstructive
pulmonary disease
(COPD), 249–250
comorbid conditions, 245
coronary artery disease
(CAD), 246–247
diabetes, 248
flow-volume loops, 245
gas exchange, 243–244
hematologic disorders, 252
hypercalcemia, 253
Lambert-Eaton myasthenic
syndrome (LEMS), 253
mediastinal
masses, 252–253
myasthenia gravis (MG), 254
obesity, 248
obstructive sleep apnea
(OSA), 250
paraneoplastic
syndromes, 253
poor nutritional status,
251–252

- postoperative intensive care, 256
 - postoperative pain management, 255
 - renal impairment, 249
 - respiratory mechanics, 242–243
 - rhythm disturbances, 247–248
 - smoking, 251
 - split-lung function tests, 245
 - syndrome of inappropriate antidiuresis (SIAD), 253–254
 - valvular heart disease, 247
 - procedure-specific issues, 240–241
 - PTPS. *See* Postthoracotomy pain syndrome (PTPS)
 - Pulmonary arteriovenous malformation resection
 - anesthetic considerations, 554
 - procedure, 554–555
 - Pulmonary edema, 10–11
 - Pulmonary hydatid cysts, 550–551
 - Pulmonary resection
 - anesthetics, choice, 284–285
 - bronchus division, 285–286
 - definition, 270–271
 - emergence strategies, 288–289
 - epidural management,
 - intraoperative, 276–277
 - fluid management, 285
 - hypoxemia, 282–284
 - immediate preoperative encounter, 273
 - incision preparation, 279–280
 - induction considerations, 277–278
 - leak test, 286
 - lung isolation decisions, 279
 - monitors and lines, 273–275
 - operative lung collapse, 281–282
 - pain management decisions (preoperative), 275–276
 - postpneumonectomy pulmonary edema, 285
 - recruitment/re-expansion, 286–287
 - surgical approach, 272–273
 - surgical bronchoscopy, 278
 - tube exchange, 287–288
 - ventilator management, 280–281
 - Pulmonary vascular disease
 - causes, 53
 - clinical presentation, 54
 - definition, 52
 - etiology, 52–54
 - evaluation and testing, 54–55
 - management, 55–56
 - perioperative setting,
 - precautions, 56–58
- R**
- Radiofrequency ablation (RFA)
 - anesthetic considerations, 559–560
 - definition, 559
 - Respiratory acidosis, 12
 - Respiratory compliance, 64
 - Respiratory effects, general anesthesia. *See* General anesthesia, respiratory effects
 - Respiratory mechanics, general anesthesia
 - compliance, 64
 - resistance, 62–64

- Respiratory pathophysiology
 - obstructive disease
 - clinical features, 46
 - clinical presentation, 43–45
 - definition, 41
 - etiology, 42–43
 - evaluation and testing, 45
 - management, 45–47
 - perioperative pitfalls, 47–49
 - stages, 47
 - pulmonary vascular disease
 - causes, 53
 - clinical presentation, 54
 - definition, 52
 - etiology, 52–54
 - evaluation and testing, 54–55
 - management, 55–56
 - perioperative setting, precautions, 56–58
 - restrictive disease
 - causes, 51
 - clinical presentation, 50
 - definition, 50
 - etiology, 50
 - evaluation and testing, 50
 - management, 50
 - perioperative setting, precaution, 51–52
- Respiratory system
 - diffusion, 29–30
 - gas transport, 37
 - ventilation
 - alveolar ventilation, 25
 - closing capacity (CC), 24
 - compliance, elastance, 22
 - control of breathing, 19–21
 - dead space, 25, 32–34
 - expiratory flow
 - limitation, 26–29
 - FEV₁ and FVC, 22
 - functional residual capacity (FRC), 23–24
 - hysteresis, 25
 - inspiration and expiration, 18
 - lung, components, 17–18
 - lung volume, 21–22
 - pleural and transmural pressure, 19
 - relaxation volume, 22–23
 - resistance and gas flow, 26
 - work of breathing, 29
 - ventilation perfusion
 - relationship
 - anatomic effects, 35
 - dead space, 32–34
 - gravitational effects, 34–35
 - hypoxic pulmonary vasoconstriction, 36–37
 - shunt, 30–31
- Respiratory therapy devices
 - Flolan™, 217–219
 - high-flow oxygen mask, 213
 - INOmax DST delivery system, 215–216
 - iNO usage, 216–217
 - nasal canula, 210
 - noninvasive positive pressure ventilation, 214
 - nonrebreather mask, 212–213
 - simple face mask, 211–212
 - thoracic walker, 214, 215
 - venturi mask, 211
- Restrictive pulmonary disease
 - causes, 51
 - clinical presentation, 50
 - definition, 50
 - etiology, 50
 - evaluation and testing, 50
 - management, 50
 - perioperative setting, precaution, 51–52
- Rigid bronchoscopy
 - anesthetic considerations, 420–425

- apneic oxygenation, 423
 - definitions, 314
 - indications, 417
 - with jet ventilator, 418, 422
 - LASER, 438–439
 - modifications, rigid
 - bronchoscopes, 417
 - postoperative
 - considerations, 426
 - surgical considerations
 - complications, 420
 - indications, 419
- S**
- Sadovnikoff, N., 239
 - Semisupine position, 114–117
 - Silver, D.A., 209, 445, 463, 473
 - Simple face mask, 211–212
 - Skolnick, E.D., 417
 - Sleeve lobectomy, 355
 - Sleeve resection, 355
 - Standard rigid bronchoscope, 418
 - Standard upine positions, 114–117
 - Sternotomy, 124–125
 - superDimension inReach System®.
 - See Electromagnetic navigation bronchoscopy™
 - Supraventricular dysrhythmias (SVD). See Dysrhythmias
 - Surgical considerations
 - AMM, 337–339
 - BPF
 - acute management, 499–500
 - principles, surgical management, 499
 - bronchoplastic/sleeve resection, 357
 - decortication and pleurectomy, 409
 - EBUS, 319
 - esophagectomy
 - esophageal resection and replacement, 511–512
 - MIE, 512
 - LASER
 - airway procedures, 430
 - complications, 430–431
 - lung transplantation
 - atrial anastomosis, 534
 - bronchial anastomosis, 533–534
 - pulmonary artery anastomosis, 534
 - LVRS
 - patient selection, 391, 392
 - selection criteria, 391
 - surgical technique, 393–394
 - mediastinoscopy
 - accurate staging, 325
 - delayed postoperative bleeding, 327
 - significant intraoperative hemorrhage, 325–327
 - pleurodesis, 407
 - pleuroscopy, 403–404
 - pneumonectomy, 364
 - SVC syndrome
 - A-Med, 332
 - anterior mediastinal mass, 351–352
 - contraindications, cervical mediastinoscopy, 329
 - lower extremity IV access, 278
 - perioperative concerns, 352
 - tracheal lesions, 474
 - Sympathectomy for hyperhidrosis
 - anesthetic considerations, 557
 - procedure, 556–557

T

- TEA. *See* Thoracic epidural analgesia (TEA)
- TENS. *See* Transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation (TENS)
- Thaemert, N., 221, 389
- Thoracic epidural analgesia (TEA)
asleep vs. awake technique, 598
cardiovascular effects, 595–596
complications, 593
contraindications, 593
efficacy, 592
epidural agents, 596–598
esophageal resection, 512
gastrointestinal effects, 596
indications, 592
outcome studies, 598–600
respiratory effects, 592, 595
stress response, 596
- Thoracic epidural catheters
anatomy, 222–223
landmarks and choice, 224
midline vs. paramedian
 approach, 224–227
patient preparation, 223–224
positioning, 224
- Thoracic incisions
anterior thoracotomy, 122–123
axillary thoracotomy, 121–122
posterolateral thoracotomy,
 118–120
sternotomy, 124–125
thoracoabdominal incision,
 123–124
transverse thoracosternotomy,
 123
video-assisted thoracoscopic
 surgery, 120–121
- Thoracic paravertebral nerve blocks
anatomy, 230–231
contraindications, 234
mechanism and spread,
 anesthesia, 233–234
patient preparation, 231–233
vs. TEA, 600–601
- Thoracic radiology
anesthesia, risk, 12–15
CO₂ retention and air trapping,
 11–12
intraoperative oxygen
 desaturation causes, 6–11
normal CXR, 4–6
V/Q-scan, 15–16
- Thoracic surgical procedures
cardiovascular complications
 pathophysiology, 299
 prevention and
 management, 299–303
pulmonary complications
 atelectasis, 293
 idiopathic ALI, 293–294
 management, 295–298
 pneumonia, 294
 prevention, 294–295
 respiratory failure, 292–293
technical complications,
 303–308
- Thoracic walker, 214, 215
- Thoracoabdominal incision, 123–124
- Topulos, G., 17
- Tracheal resection/reconstruction
(TRR)
anesthetic considerations
 emergence strategies, 492
 induction considerations,
 481–482
 postoperative management,
 492–493
 post-TRR anesthesia, 494
 risk of airway obstruction,
 preoperative assessment
 of, 478–481

- ventilation strategies, open airway, 483–485
 - carinal pneumonectomy, 473
 - complications, 477–478
 - flow rate, Hagen–Poiseuille equation, 494
 - jet ventilation
 - disadvantages, 491
 - equipment for, 491
 - technical aspects, 490
 - lesions, 474
 - surgical considerations
 - decisions, 474
 - immediate postoperative extubation, 476
 - Tracheomalacia, 134–136
 - Tracheotomy
 - anesthetic considerations
 - anesthetic choices, 469
 - confirmation, 471
 - entering trachea, 469–471
 - failure to cannulate, 471–472
 - preoperative considerations, 468–469
 - safe transport and patient position, 469
 - timing/location decisions, 467–468
 - transport, 472
 - benefits of, 467
 - limitations, 468
 - loss of airway, 463
 - lung isolation, 174
 - percutaneous tracheostomy, 467
 - surgical considerations
 - cannula, 465–466
 - hemostasis, 465
 - location of procedure, 464
 - proper site, 464–465
 - Tracheosophageal fistula (TEF), 566
 - Transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation (TENS), 604–605
 - Transverse thoracosternotomy, 123
 - Trotman-Dickenson, B., 3
 - Tube exchange catheters (TEC), double lumen tubes
 - complications/risks, 185–189
 - exchange catheters, 185–189
- V**
- VD/VT, 68
 - Ventilation. *See also* One-lung ventilation (OLV)
 - general anesthesia, respiratory effects, 66–67
 - respiratory system
 - alveolar ventilation, 25
 - closing capacity (CC), 24
 - compliance, elastance, 22
 - control of breathing, 19–21
 - dead space, 25, 32–34
 - expiratory flow limitation, 26–29
 - FEV₁ and FVC, 22
 - functional residual capacity (FRC), 23–24
 - hysteresis, 25
 - inspiration and expiration, 18
 - lung, components, 17–18
 - lung volume, 21–22
 - pleural and transmural pressure, 19
 - relaxation volume, 22–23
 - resistance and gas flow, 26
 - work of breathing, 29
 - Ventilation perfusion relationship, respiratory system
 - anatomic effects, 35
 - dead space, 32–34

- Ventilation perfusion relationship, respiratory system (*cont.*)
 - gravitational effects, 34–35
 - hypoxic pulmonary vasoconstriction, 36–37
 - shunt, 30–31
 - Ventilation-perfusion scintigraphy (V/Q-scans), 15–16
 - Ventilatory management
 - airway trauma, 565
 - apneic insufflation, 205–206
 - differential ventilation, 206
 - goals, 194
 - high frequency flow
 - interruption (HFFI), 205
 - high frequency jet ventilation (HFJV), 200–202
 - high frequency oscillatory ventilation, 202–204
 - high frequency ventilation (HFV), 199–200
 - jet ventilation, 195–199
 - noninvasive positive pressure ventilation, 206
 - positive pressure, 192–193
 - pulmonary resection, 280–281
 - Venturi mask, 211
 - Video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery, 120–121
 - V/Q-scans. *See* Ventilation-perfusion scintigraphy (V/Q-scans)
- W**
- Whole lung lavage (WLL). *See* Bronchopulmonary lavage
 - Wiser, S.H., 141, 177