

<p style="text-align: center;"><i>K</i></p> <p>What do I know about respiratory? Oxygenation (Gas exchange) Perfusion MAP</p> <p>Add 5 things you know about respiratory</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>W</i></p> <p>What do I want to know about respiratory?</p> <p>Add 5 things you want to know</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>L</i></p> <p>What did I learn about respiratory?</p> <p>Add what you learned</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -alveoli in the lungs are responsible for gas exchange -O2 saturation, capillary refill, ABG levels, H&H can help give a picture of how well a person's respiratory system is functioning -Our bodies have ways of compensating if we don't have the correct amount of oxygen/carbon dioxide in them. -Oxygen is carried on hemoglobin & travels through the blood -there are different parts in the airway that can be malfunctioning/cause a person to have respiratory issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -More information about ventilators/how your bodies function with them -more information about MAP -learn more about acid-base balance -More info about intubation -how well do alveoli recover after collapsing? -what are factors that we use to determine when patients are ready to come off of ventilation? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -acide-base is about regulating your pH, kidneys regulate bicarbonate, lungs regulate CO2/oxygen -hypoxemic respiratory failure is when patient's PaO2 is less than 60 while on 60% O2 -How to calculate MAP (systolic + 2xdiastolic all divided by 3) -Ventilation/Perfusion (VQ) ratio, if the ratio becomes imbalance the patient will be hypoxemic on room air -Ventilation problems = issue of getting air in/out of lungs -Perfusion problems = blood isn't getting to the area properly to be able to perfuse Oxygen as needed

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