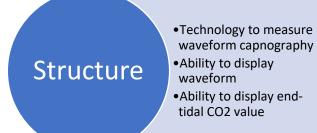
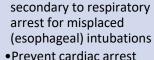
Logic Model: Waveform Capnography in Critical Care Transport



Process

- •Confirm tracheal position of newly placed tracheal tube.
- Monitor presence and nature of waveform morphology during transport
- Monitor value of end-tidal CO2
- •Intervene prior to desaturation if waveform is lost (tracheal tube kinking, tracheal tube dislodged)
- Intervene prior to cardiac arrest in severe shock patients where end-tidal CO2 is falling as a result of poor systemic perfusion
- Optimize CPR quality using end-tidal CO2 value to ensure inadequate compressions detect return of spontaneous circulation
- •Intervene prior to severe overventilation/underventilation



Prevent cardiac arrest

- Prevent cardiac arrest secondary to respiratory arrest with early detection of tracheal tube dislodgement
- •Improved rates of recovery of spontaneous circulation from cardiac arrest using targeted waveform capnography and end-tidal CO2 values to improve quality of chest compressions
- Avoid consequence of overventilation (cerebral hypoperfusion) or hypoventilation (pulmonary hypertension, intracranial hypertension)

