Monitoring EtCO, with Microstream[®] Technology

What is EtCO₂ (Capnography) Monitoring?

- EtCO₂ is end-tidal carbon dioxide
- Non-invasive, continuous measurement and graphic display of exhaled carbon dioxide concentration
- Earliest sign of respiratory distress
- Breath by breath assessment of ventilation

Why Use Capnography?

Airway Management

ET tube placement verification during placement / procedure / transport •

Ventilation Management

- Adjunct to mechanical ventilator management
- Extremely useful in rapid weaning protocols

Hypoventilation

- First indicator of potential respiratory problems with patient
- Faster indicator of hypoventilation than pulse oximetry
- Useful for patients receiving narcotics

Causes for Elevated or Depressed EtCO₂

Elevated EtCO,

Depressed EtCO,

Capnography displays the following parameters

EtCO₂ - normal 35-45 mmHg

Metabolism	HyperthermiaPainShivering	• Hypothermia
Respiratory	 Respiratory insufficiency Respiratory depression COPD Analgesia/sedation 	 Alveolar hyperventilation Bronchospasm Mucus plugging Hypoventilation with shallow breathing
Circulatory System	 Increased cardiac output with constant ventilation 	 Hypotension Sudden hypovolemia Cardiac arrest Pulmonary embolism
Equipment	 Defective inhalation or exhalation valve Excessive equipment dead space 	 Leak in airway system Position of cannula ET tube placement and size

$EtCO_2 \rightarrow Airway RR (awRR)$



Waveform Characteristics:

- A-B Baseline
- B-C Expiratory Upstroke
- Expiratory Plateau C-D
- End Tidal Concentration D
- Inspiration Begins D-E



