

Aspiration

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Aspiration

= breath in of a solid body or fluid into airways

Aspiration of water

Disturbance of lung tissue

Aspiration of fluid from the stomach

- Damage to lung tissue by acid fluid
- Atelectasis, inflammation

Aspiration of solid body

Atelectasis. inflammation

Symptoms

Cough, stridor, dyspnoe, cyanosis

No ventilation movements of the chest wall

Tachypnoe, tachycardia, hypotensis

Unconsciousness

Stop of breathing follows in 2-3 minutes

stop of circulation

First aid

Free airways

Opening of mouth

Cleaning of the mouth or removal of
arteficial teeth, Esmarch maneuver

5 strokes between scapulas

5 Heimlich maneuvers

Coniotomy, coniopuncture

CPR

Ventilation by device

Management

Tracheostomy

Ventilation

Suction of fluid from airways

Bronchoscopy

Nasogastric tube

Antibiotics

Respiratory insufficiency

Causes

Obstruction of airways

Diseases of lung and chest

Cardiovascular diseases

Diseases of CNS

ARDS – acute respiratory distress syndrom

Symptoms

Dyspnoea

Difficult breathing

Weakness

Pressure on the chest

Confusion

Dyspnoe

Physiological- sport, labor, speed walking, run

Lungs- asthma bronchiale, damage of lungs

Cardial- asthma cardiale

Circulatory- high loss of blood, anemia

Chemical- diabetic coma

Central - CNS lesion

Psychogenic- hystery

Management depends of the cause

Pulmonary embolism

Blockage of arteries and capilars in the lungs by trombus, fat tissue or by the air

The frequet cause:
phlebotrombosis in lower extremity
or in the pelvis

Symptoms

Sudden dysnoea, full veins in the neck region

Cyanosis, tachypnoea, tachycardia

Pain on the chest wall, cough, haemoptysis

Syncope, hypotension, shock

30 % of pulmonary embolism is asymptomatic

First aid

CRP, oxygen

Management

Oxygen, ventilation, dopamin,
noradrenalin, heparin i.v.

Asthmatic attack

Asthma bronchiale

Spasm of muscles in bronchi

Oedema in bronchial mucous membrane

Elevated secretion of viscous mucous fluid

Narrowing of airways

High attempt to breath

Respiratory acidosis, hypoxia

Symptoms

Dyspnoea, dry cough, long expiration

Expiratory phenomena, pressure on the chest

Tachypnoea, tachycardia, cyanosis

Sweating, dehydration

Orthopnoic position, difficult speech

First aid

Rest, fresh air

Fowler position, orthopnoic position

Corticoids in spray:

Berotec, Ventolin,

Becodisk, Atrovent

Berodual, Intal, Pulmicort

Management

ITU

Inhalation of oxygen –through fluid

Spray – Berotec, Ventolin, Becodisk, Atrovent

Intal, Berodual, Pulmicort

Adrenalin 0,5 ml s.c.

Corticosteroids i.v.

Aminophylin i.v.

Mucolytics – inhalation

Intubation and ventilation

Status asthmaticus

Long lasting asthmatic attack

Management

ITU, ventilation, intubation and others