

Cases: Where it can go wrong during CPB

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Cases

- ◉ Same diameter of the arterial- and venous line
- ◉ Air lock
- ◉ No gas supply
- ◉ In line monitor
- ◉ No Heparin
- ◉ Air in the circuit
- ◉ Communication

Diameter of the lines

- 1/4"- 1/4" on venous and arterial line
- 3/8"-3/8" on venous and arterial line
- 3/8"-1/2" on ECMO lines



Air lock

- ◉ Does the perfusionist see the air?
- ◉ VAVD
- ◉ Who is doing what and when?
- ◉ Who is in command?

No gas supply

- Spare oxygen flask
- Ventilation
- New flask
- New gas mixer
- Oxygen from ventilator



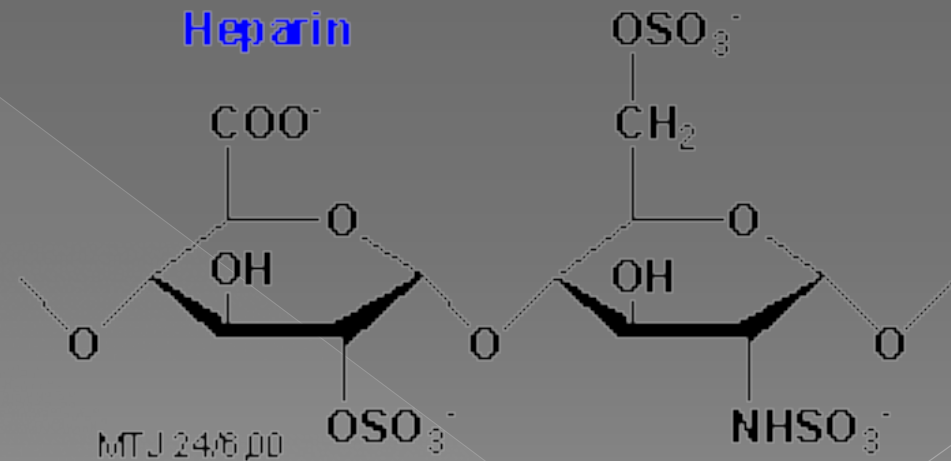
In-line monitor

- ◉ No oxygen
- ◉ High $p\text{CO}_2$
- ◉ New oxygenator



No Heparin

- Change of routine
- Not ordered
- Not given
- Not checked
- New HLM



Air in circuit

- ◉ Periodically pressure alarm
- ◉ Transducer changed
- ◉ Bypass without problems
- ◉ Negative pressure alarm during MUF
- ◉ Override alarm
- ◉ Air in circuit



Other causes

- High pressure
- Low level
- What is the cause
- Overriding of alarms
- Flow direction
- Tubing diameter



Communication

- ◉ An order is never received unless repeated!
- ◉ Double check
- ◉ Who is in command?
- ◉ Who is doing what and when?
- ◉ Talk, listen and answer



Definition

Communication is a process of transferring information from one entity to another. Communication processes are sign-mediated interactions between at least two agents which share a repertoire of signs and semiotic rules.

Communication is commonly defined as "the imparting or interchange of thoughts, opinions, or information by speech, writing, or signs". Although there is such a thing as one-way communication, communication can be perceived better as a two-way process in which there is an exchange and progression of thoughts, feelings or ideas (energy) towards a mutually accepted goal or direction (information).

...AND THAT
IS WHY WE
LIFT ON
THREE...



COMMUNICATION

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