Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome

Fluid management with a simplified conservative protocol 2021 Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome Update, With UpToDate

Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS) is a serious lung condition that causes low blood oxygen. People who develop ARDS are usually ill due to another disease or a major injury. In ARDS, fluid builds up inside the tiny air sacs of the lungs, and surfactant breaks down. Surfactant is a foamy substance that keeps the lungs fully expanded.


Oct 07, 2021 · {{configCtrl2.info.metaDescription}}

Jul 12, 2021 · Severe acute respiratory distress syndrome — For most patients with acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), we recommend using lung protective strategies (ie, low tidal volume ventilation [LTVV] and plateau pressure <30 cm H₂O) in the supine position rather than prone position as the initial ventilation strategy (see "Ventilator"

Acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) is a heterogeneous lung disease responsible for significant morbidity and mortality among critically ill patients, including those infected with severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2, the virus responsible for coronavirus disease 2019. Despite recent advances in pathophysiology, diagnostics.

Acute respiratory distress syndrome, or ARDS, is an inflammatory lung injury that happens when fluids build up in small air sacs (called alveoli) in the lungs. ARDS prevents the lungs from filling up with air and causes dangerously low oxygen levels in the blood (hypoxemia).

Acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS, ook adult respiratory distress syndrome of shocklong) is een levensbedreigende plotselinge ontstekingsreactie in de longen waarbij zich vocht ophoopt dat zuurstofopname bemoeilijkt. ARDS ontstaat op nog onbekende wijze ten gevolge van een ernstige ziekte van de longen zelf (bijvoorbeeld een longontsteking), of een …

The mortality rate from acute lung injury and the acute respiratory distress syndrome 1 is approximately 40 to 50 percent. 2-4 Although substantial …

Background: Traditional approaches to mechanical ventilation use tidal volumes of 10 to 15 ml per kilogram of body weight and may cause stretch-induced lung injury in patients with acute lung injury and the acute respiratory distress syndrome. We therefore conducted a trial to determine whether ventilation with lower tidal volumes would improve the clinical outcomes in these …

May 24, 2019 · This Alveolar Recruitment for Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome Trial (ART) carried out in 1010 patients with severe ARDS surprisingly showed significantly higher 6-month mortality (65.3% vs 59.9%) in the intervention group.133 These data demonstrate the enduring value of large well-conducted clinical trials of complex interventions in this