Syllabus Example

Fluid Management  
Ravindra L. Mehta MBBS, MD, DM, FACP

11:50-12:15 Wednesday, February 25

Educational Objectives:

1. Describe the goals of fluid management in critically ill patients and identify complications of fluid resuscitation.

2. Discuss the principles of fluid management with CRRT techniques and discuss the practical issues in developing a strategy for using CRRT as a fluid regulatory device.

3. Describe the practical issues related to fluid regulation with CRRT based on different modalities and pumps.

Content Description:

Volume support is frequently required in critically ill patients exhibiting hypovolemia particularly in the setting of shock, systemic inflammatory response syndrome (SIRS) and sepsis. Often volume management results in a fluid overloaded state requiring diuresis or dialytic intervention. Achieving an appropriate level of volume management requires knowledge of the underlying pathophysiology, evaluation of volume status, selection of an appropriate solution for volume repletion and maintenance and modulation of the tissue perfusion and cellular injury. In the presence of a failing kidney, fluid removal is often a challenge and it is often necessary in this setting to institute dialysis for volume control rather than metabolic control. CRRT techniques offer a significant advantage over intermittent dialysis for fluid control, however, if not carried out appropriately it can result in major complications. In order to utilize these therapies for their maximum potential it is necessary to recognize the factors which influence fluid balance and have an understanding of the principles of fluid management with these techniques. This workshop will describe the current concepts of volume management in shock states and discuss the basic methods for fluid management with CRRT and provide an approach to targeted intervention in critically ill patients.

Suggested Reading (Max 10 references):


