Pulmonary Edema in the Perianesthesia Setting
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Outline
I. Pathophysiology of pulmonary edema
   a. Excess fluid in the lungs
   b. Water and proteins into interstitial space
   b. Impaired gas exchange
II. Signs and Symptoms of pulmonary edema
   a. Difficulty breathing
   b. Coughing up blood- pink frothy sputum
   c. Excessive sweating
   d. Anxiety
   e. Pale skin
   f. Difficulty maintaining oxygenation
   g. High Altitude S&S (Headache, insomnia, fluid retention, ,cough, SOB)
IV. Pulmonary edema types
   a. Cardiogenic
      i. Congestive Heart Failure
      ii. Fluid overload
      iii. Hypertensive crisis
      iv. Pericardial effusion with tamponade
      v. Flash Pulmonary edema (Heart failure, Aortic regurgitation)
   b. Noncardiogenic
      i. ARDS
      ii. High Altitude (HAPE)
      iii. Kidney failure
      iv. Pleural effusion
      v. Pulmonary embolism
      vi. ASA/ Methadone/Heroin Overdosage
   c. Neurogenic Pulmonary Edema
V. Treatment for pulmonary edema
   a. L-M-N-O-P (Lasix, Morphine, Nitro-Oxygen-Position/Positive pressure)
   b. Supportive measures
   c. Monitoring
   d. IABP to relieve cardiogenic pulmonary edema

References: