Review principles and content of Communication/Patient Teaching, including
- Patient satisfaction, importance of communication
- Adverse effects of albuterol, tremor and nervousness

Review principles of infection prevention, including
- Handwashing before and after each procedure

Review principles of basic safety, including
- Patient identifiers
- Correcting an error in handwritten documentation

Review pertinent assessments, including
- Contraindication for pulse oximetry: patient had been breathing CO
- Patient becomes tachycardiac and O₂ saturation decreases during suction, prevent by hyperoxygenating before suctioning
- Symptoms of atelectasis, encourage coughing and deep breathing
- Modified Allen’s test to confirm adequate collateral perfusion prior to radial artery blood draw
- Guideline for discontinuing bronchodilator treatment, 10% increase in pulse rate

Review the pertinent treatments, including
- Percussion and drainage posterior segments of lower lobes, patient on his side in Trendelenberg position
- Incentive spirometer and/or Acapella® therapy

Review patient conditions and situations commonly encountered, such as
- Post-operative, prevention of atelectasis
- COPD: spirometry result of FEV₁/FVC less than 70%; exacerbation attempt BPAP to avoid mechanical ventilation
- Low cardiac output and cardiac arrest can result in expired CO₂ levels near zero even when tube is in the trachea

Review important aspects of ventilator adjustments, such as
• Volume/Pressure Control ventilator, patient attempts to trigger, pressure reading = -8 cm H\textsubscript{2}O, increase sensitivity
• Patient can initiate his own breath with pressure support ventilation (PSV)

Review important aspects of use of the ET Tube, including
• Minimal inflation necessary to obtain satisfactory seal in order to prevent tracheal wall damage
• Quickest method to check placement: bilateral auscultation
• Maximum recommended tracheal tube cuff pressure = 28 – 35 mmHg
• Safe duration of endotracheal suction for adult, less than 10 – 15 seconds
• 1,500 gram newborn, use 2.5 – 3.0 mm ET tube

Review important aspects of tracheostomy care, including
• Purpose of tracheostomy tube obturator

Review indications, actions, adverse effects, and precautions related to medications, including
• Racemic epinephrine aerosol treatment to treat stridor after extubation
• Sympathomimetic and parasympatholytic medication = levalbuterol (Xopenex®) and ipratropium bromide (Atrovent®)
• Albuterol, adverse effects of tremor and nervousness
• Guideline for discontinuing bronchodilator treatment, 10% increase in pulse rate

Review important aspects of O\textsubscript{2} Therapy, including
• Non-rebreathing mask, reservoir bag collapsing during inspiration, increase flow rate to the mask
• 40% Venturi mask, patient covers head with bed sheets, FiO\textsubscript{2} increases due to lack of entrained air

Review ABG interpretation, including
• pH of 7.50 = uncompensated metabolic alkalosis
• Acute respiratory alkalosis, decrease ventilator rate
• Hypoxemia in patient with not history of smoking or respiratory problems, increase FiO\textsubscript{2} to 50%