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Cuidados de la vía aérea: Aspectos anatómicos y fisiológicos

Klgo. José Landeros



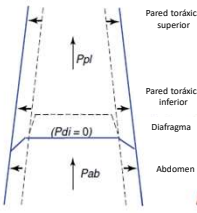
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Objetivos de Aprendizaje

- Distinguir diferencias en la vía aérea pediátrica y adulta
- Reconocer necesidades de manejo de la vía aérea pediátrica
- Proyectar el manejo terapéutico de la vía aérea en pediatría

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Insuflación pasiva



P_{pl}

P_{ab}

$(P_{di} = 0)$

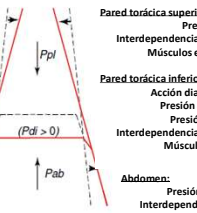
Pared torácica superior

Pared torácica inferior

Diaphragma

Abdomen

Inspiración diafrágica



P_{pl}

P_{ab}

$(P_{di} > 0)$

Pared torácica superior

Pared torácica inferior

Diaphragma

Abdomen

Factores que afectan el movimiento:

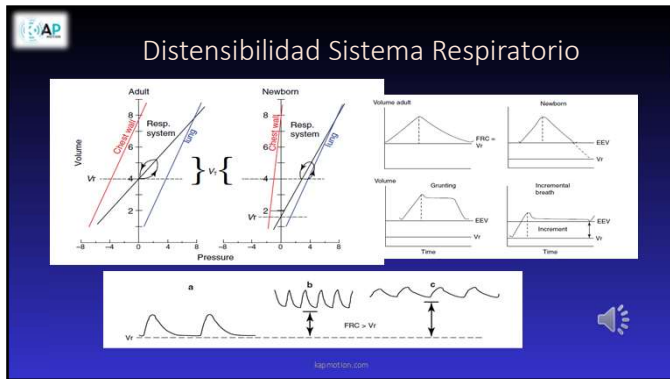
Pared torácica superior:
Presión pleural
Interdependencia torácica superior-inferior
Músculos extradiafrágicos

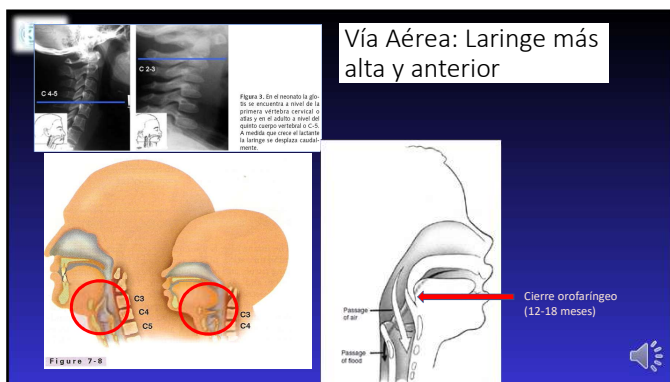
Pared torácica inferior:
Acción diafrágica directa
Presión abdominal (P_{ab})
Presión pleural (P_{pl})
Interdependencia torácica superior-inferior
Músculos intercostales

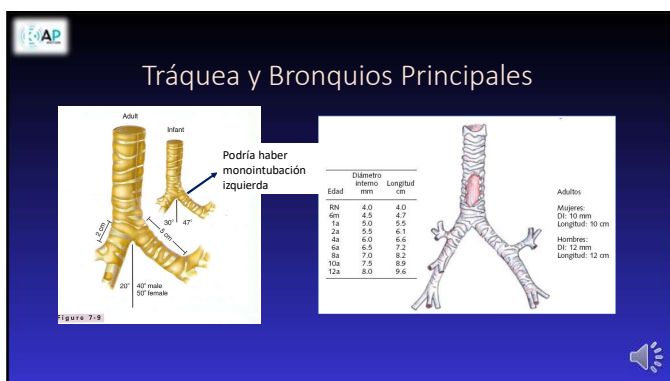
Abdomen:
Presión abdominal (P_{ab})
Interdependencia tóraco-abdominal

laparoblog.com



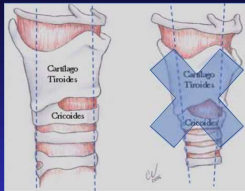






Diámetro de la vía aérea subglótica

ADULTO LACTANTE



ANESTHESIOLOGY
The Journal of
THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF ANESTHESIOLOGISTS, INC.
Volume 12 JULY, 1961 Number 4

SOME ANATOMIC CONSIDERATIONS OF THE INFANT LARYNX INFLUENCING ENDOTRACHEAL ANESTHESIA*

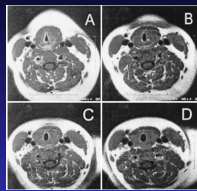
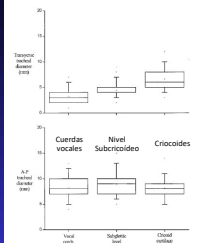
James E. Krawanewicz, M.D.
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Received for publication October 10, 1960

Two endotracheal techniques of administering anesthetic agents to infants and children is being employed with increasing frequency. Anesthesiologists trained in pediatric anesthesia are more often than not likely to consider this technique the use of choice for general anesthesia. Leigh and Bellon (1) mentioned using the endotracheal route in over 50 per cent of their anesthetics. At the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia the method is used in over 60 per cent of all anesthetics. There the technique is employed most often with the newborn (56 per cent of all infants two weeks of age or less) and somewhat less frequently with older age groups. It is obvious from these statistics that it is believed

Developmental Changes of Laryngeal Dimensions in Unparalyzed, Sedated Children

Forrest S. Litman, D.O., Eric E. Weissert, M.D., Dean Shihata, M.D., Philip-Linnart Wedekind, M.D., Ph.D., D.D.S.

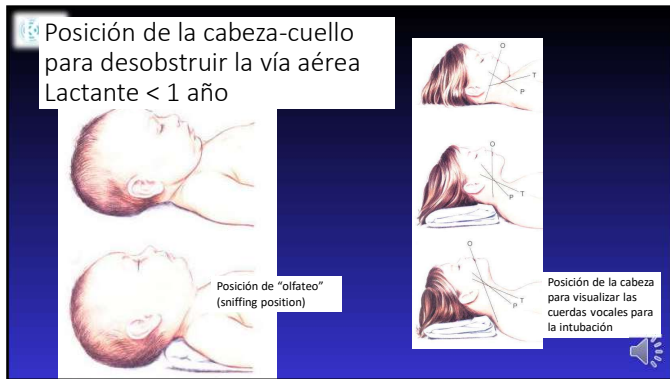



Diámetro transverso

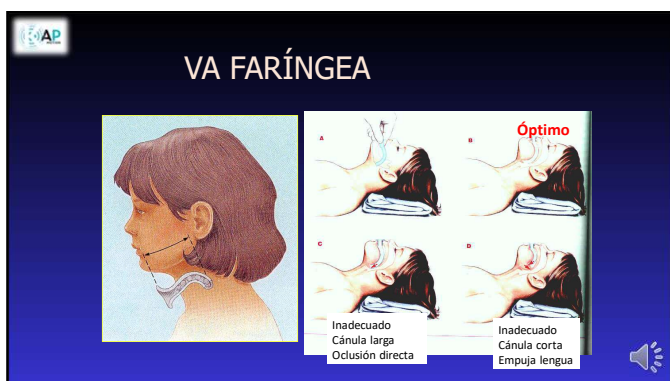
Diámetro anteroposterior

Vía Aérea Pediátrica: Altamente susceptible a la variación del diámetro

	Normal	Edema 1 mm	Resistance ($R \propto \frac{1}{\text{radius}^4}$)	Cross-sectional area
Infant	4 mm	5 mm	↑16x	↓75%
Adult	8 mm	10 mm	↑3x	↓44%









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