El Paso Community College Syllabus Part II Official Course Description

SUBJECT AREA	Respiratory Care Technology
COURSE RUBRIC AND NUMBER	<u>RSPT 2319</u>
COURSE TITLE	Mechanical Ventilation for the <u>Neonatal/Pediatric Patient</u>
COURSE CREDIT HOURS	33:1CreditsLecLab

I. Catalog Description

Studies mechanical ventilation for the neonatal and pediatric patient. A grade of "C" or better is required in this course to take the next course. Prerequisites: RSPT 1431 and RSPT 2314. Corequisites: RSPT 2353 and RSPT 2461. (3:1). Lab fee.

II. Course Objectives

A. Unit I. Principles of Neonatal Resuscitation

- 1. Set up an admission bed for Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU) in a laboratory simulation.
- 2. Explain the use of the Apgar score to assess the newborn.
- 3. Describe the overview of resuscitation in the delivery room
- 4. Identify the RCPs role in neonatal resuscitation in the delivery room and in ICN.

B. Unit II. Principles of Neonatal/Pediatric Mechanical Ventilation

- 1. Classify neonatal/pediatric ventilators.
- 2. Describe the basic design of a neonatal pressure-limited ventilator.
- 3. Describe the function of the various control variables.
- 4. Explain how humidifiers and circuits affect delivered volumes.

C. Unit III. Initiation of Neonatal Ventilator Support

- 1. Identify the indications for ventilatory support.
- 2. Identify the factors that determine initial ventilator parameters.
- 3. Calculate delivered tidal volumes from a pressure-limited ventilator.
- 4. Perform an initial ventilator set up in a laboratory simulation.

D. Unit IV. High-Frequency Ventilation for Neonates

- 1. Describe the neonatal lung injury sequence.
- 2. Compare and contrast the differences between conventional ventilation and high-frequency ventilation (HFV).
- 3. Discuss high-frequency ventilation (HFV) in terms of:
 - a. Indications
 - b. Clinical use
 - c. Hazards
- 4. Identify various strategies for the application of High-Frequency Oscillatory Ventilation (HFOV) in select pathophysiological conditions.

E. Unit V. Special Modes of Neonatal Ventilation

- 1. Explain the concept in the application of liquid ventilation.
- 2. Explain the concept of Extra Corporeal Membrane Oxygenation (ECMO).
- 3. Identify the clinical criteria for patient selection for the use of ECMO.
- 4. Compare the venoarterial and the venovenous circulatory routes.
- 5. Identify the physiological complications of ECMO
- 6. Explain the concept of and set up Nitric Oxide (NO) ventilation.
- 7. Identify the criteria for patient selection for the use of NO.

III. THECB Learning Outcomes (WECM)

- 1. Explain procedures for initiating mechanical ventilation.
- 2. Describe ventilator management strategies.
- 3. Evaluate weaning criteria and determine weaning methods.
- 4. Identify indications, complications, and physiological effects of ventilatory support.

IV. Evaluation

5 Unit exams	50%	A= 90-100
Homework, Quizzes	10%	B= 80-89
Lab exercises	20%	C= 75-79
Final	20%	I or $F = 74$ or below

Note: 74.5=75

V. Disability Statement (American with/Disabilities Act [ADA])

EPCC offers a variety of services to persons with documented sensory, mental, physical, or temporary disabling conditions to promote success in classes. If you have a disability and believe you may need services, you are encouraged to contact the Center for Students with Disabilities to discuss your needs with a counselor. All discussions and documentation are kept confidential. Offices located: VV Rm C-112 (831-2426); TM Rm 1400 (831-5808); RG Rm B-201 (831-4198); NWC Rm M-54 (831-8815); and MDP Rm A-125 (831-7024).

VI. 6 Drop Rule

Students who began attending Texas public institutions of higher education for the first time during the Fall 2007 semester or later are subject to a 6-Drop limit for all undergraduate classes. Developmental, ESL, Dual Credit and Early College High School classes are exempt from this rule. All students should consult with their instructor before dropping a class. Academic assistance is available. Students are encouraged to see Counseling Services if dropping because exemptions may apply. Refer to the EPCC catalog and website for additional information.