

Carbon Dioxide and Stan  
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**Basic CO<sub>2</sub> information related to Stan:**

Baseline values: PvCO<sub>2</sub> 44 mmHg, PaCO<sub>2</sub> 40 mmHg, PACO<sub>2</sub> 38 mmHg  
Arterial PaCO<sub>2</sub> is the trigger for breathing spontaneously-- (default is 40 mmHg)  
Alveolar CO<sub>2</sub> affects pH on the HUD

**HPS Parameters affecting CO<sub>2</sub> values**

**Direct**

Venous CO<sub>2</sub> shift  
CO<sub>2</sub> production factor  
Oxygen consumption  
Respiratory quotient  
Fixed neuromuscular blockade  
Minute ventilation  
PetCO<sub>2</sub> – PaCO<sub>2</sub> factor

**Indirect** (changes morphology of CO<sub>2</sub> waveform)

Bronchial occlusion  
Chest wall compliance factor  
Chest wall capacity  
Distended chest wall compliance  
Intrapleural volume

**Pathophysiological states**

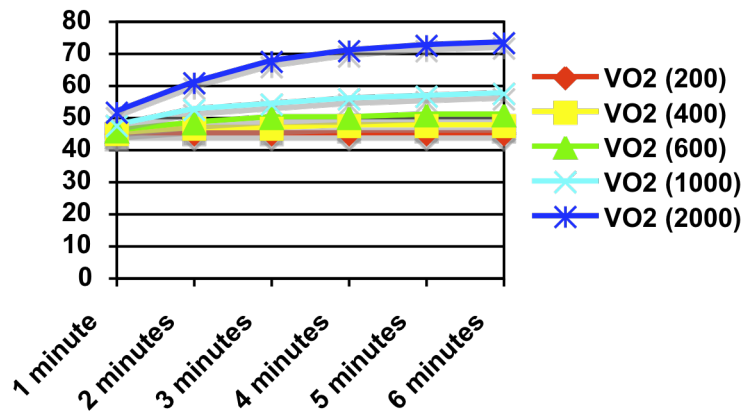
**Intubation during CPR** (with good compressions/ vs poor compressions)

Manipulate the Arterial – to ETCO<sub>2</sub> difference.

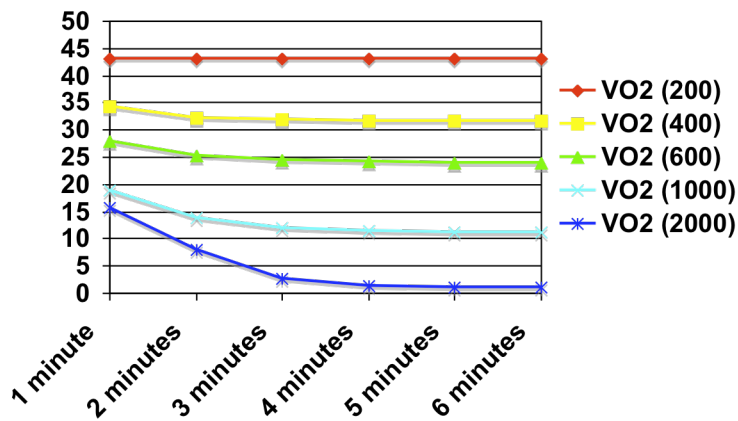
**Fever or overall increase in CO<sub>2</sub> Production**

Lets compare different methods:  
How fast do you want it to rise?

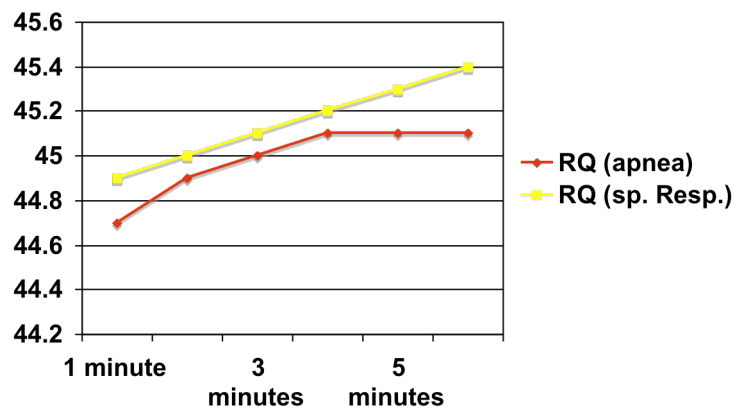
Manipulations in Oxygen Consumption producing changes in PvCO<sub>2</sub> during apnea



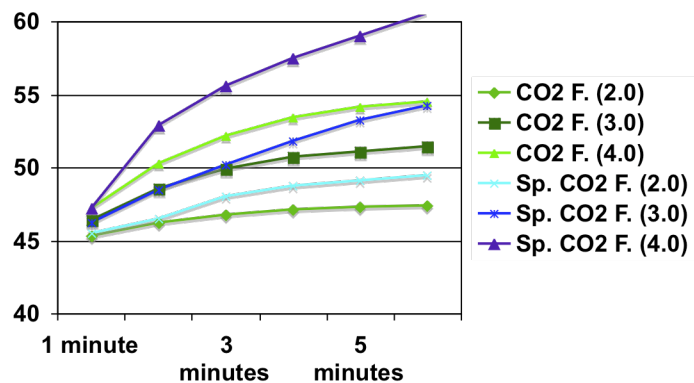
Manipulations in Oxygen Consumption producing changes in PvO<sub>2</sub> during apnea



### Respiratory Quotient (1.0) PVCO<sub>2</sub> changes occurring during apnea versus spontaneous breathing



### CO<sub>2</sub> Production Factor Apnea versus Spontaneous Ventilation



## **Different methods of creating a good respiratory acidosis**

### Within a Scenario:

Baseline

Ischemic sensitivity to 0.1

Give Morphine state

Volume/Rate Control Factor to 2.3

Tidal Volume Factor to 0.3

Venous CO<sub>2</sub> shift to 30 mmHg

CO<sub>2</sub> curve shifts

CO<sub>2</sub> setpoint to 50 mmHg

Hemodynamic/pulmonary changes related to acidosis

HR Factor to 1.82 over 60 seconds

Shunt fraction to 0.36

Apnea

### Open a saved acidotic patient

Respiratory acidosis (verification by increased ETCO<sub>2</sub>)

Increase CO<sub>2</sub> production (by any means)

Change CO<sub>2</sub> setpoint gradually after CO<sub>2</sub> begins increasing

Or may decrease RR factor and TV factor. This method only produces a mild acidosis, not one that needs much intervention.

## **Bicarbonate administration/ tourniquet release**

Manipulate the Venous CO<sub>2</sub> shift

### **What if there is no CO<sub>2</sub> gas?**

Within approximately 1 minute, Stan will stop breathing. All 3 CO<sub>2</sub> parameters on the HUD will begin to slowly decrease, with the PvO<sub>2</sub> being the last. All 3 of the oxygen parameters will slowly increase. pH will continue to rise without CO<sub>2</sub> present.

Can use RR override and TV override to create spontaneous breathing. Once breathing begins the oxygen parameters will begin to decrease, this is because if Stan is breathing room air, most of the gas is nitrogen. Just realize the other gases will not be normal.