

In this station you will be asked to draw and discuss a capnograph tracing. Draw a graph of partial pressure of CO<sub>2</sub> versus time, from a ventilated patient, i.e. a 'capnograph tracing'.

This viva explored the candidates' knowledge in relation to the following points

Capnograph trace and information that can be ascertained from it

Methods used to measure partial pressure of CO<sub>2</sub> and the underlying principles

ETCO<sub>2</sub> and PaCO<sub>2</sub> relationships and factors that influence it

Capnograph and deadspace

**"What methods can be used to measure CO<sub>2</sub> (in the gas phase)"**

infrared absorption

gases with two or more different atoms absorb IR

each such gas absorbs specific wavelengths

set involves a radiation source, filter, reference gas (2nd chamber), detector and display

raman scattering

involves the v. rare inelastic scattering of photons, separate from normal rayleigh scattering

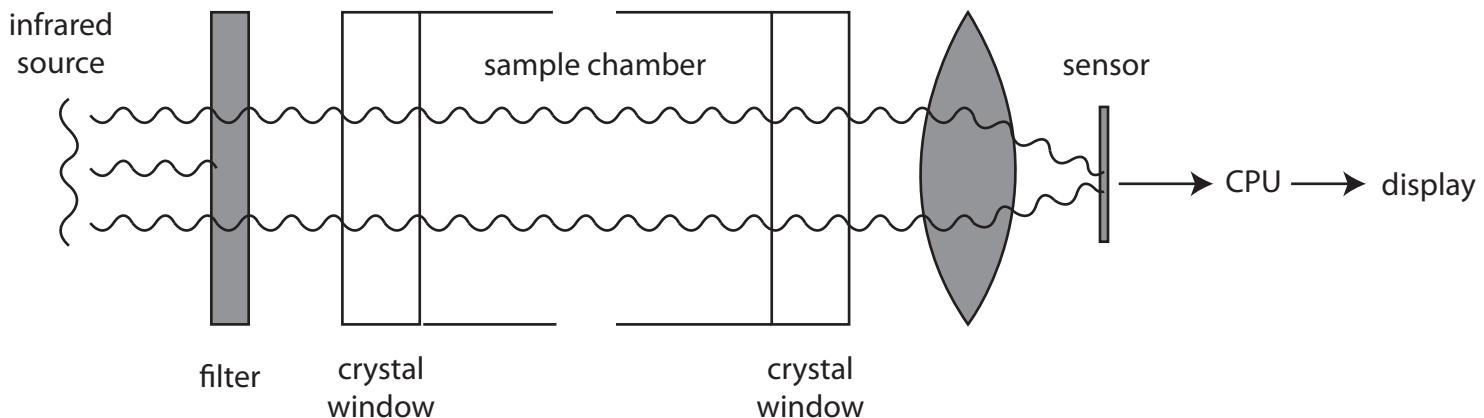
mass spectrometry

uses mass and charge characteristics

chemical analysis

Lloyd-haldane apparatus

**"Please describe in greater detail the capnograph measurement of ETCO<sub>2</sub>"**



**Infrared analysis**

the source is usually a heated wire

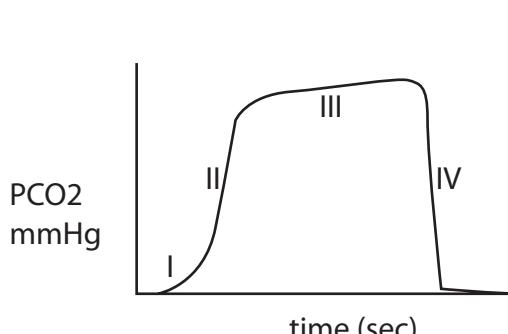
the filter selects the desired wavelength

the sensor measures the amount of IR light transmitted

the CPU calculates the amount absorbed based on beer lamberts law

results are displayed on the monitor

**"Please draw the capnograph trace and explain the different phases"**



**Phases**

I	Inspiratory baseline
II	Expiratory upstroke
III	Expiratory plateau
IV	Inspiratory downstroke