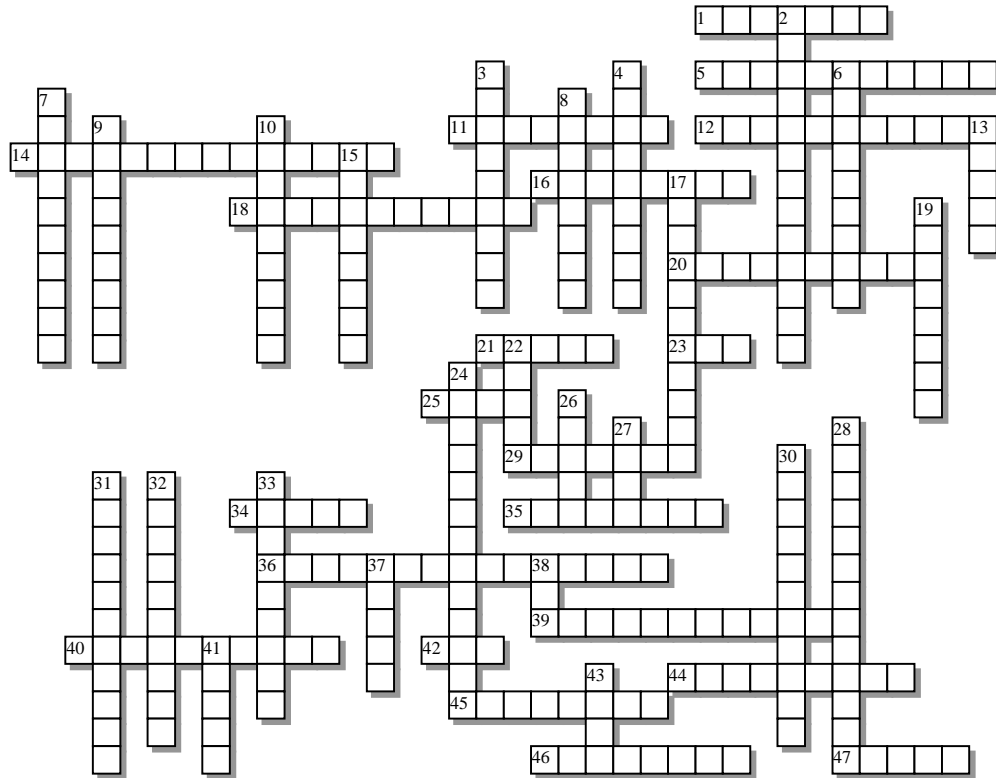


Objective: Discuss strategies for preemptive interventions in CCI Name: _____

Chronic Critical Illness (CCI)



Reference: Wiencek, C & Winkelman, C. (2010). Chronic Critical Illness. AACN Advanced Critical Care. 21(1): 44-61.

CHerrmann, 2010

Across:

- 1 - Pathophysiology of CCI is _____
- 5 - Screen for early _____ of patients at risk for CCI
- 11 - HPA axis reduces activity of _____
- 12 - CCI is a _____ consequence of critical care
- 14 - Use _____ rather than sedatives to treat delirium
- 16 - Focus on reducing the _____ and burden experienced by the patient and family
- 18 - Hallmark of syndrome: prolonged mechanical _____
- 20 - Patients with _____ disease experience sustained ventilation without having CCI
- 21 - A recent trend to discharge to _____ to decrease LOS
- 23 - Major neuroendocrine contributor: _____ axis

Down:

- 2 - Monitoring _____ levels may aid in the evaluation of treatment response
- 3 - CCI has _____, social, and financial burdens
- 4 - Prolonged mechanical ventilation: _____ days (2 words)
- 6 - Provide _____ within 24-48 hours of admission
- 7 - CCI patients have significant _____ impairments
- 8 - Implement early progressive _____
- 9 - Ventilation less than _____ hours: lower risk for CCI (2 words)
- 10 - The interaction of the _____ and systematic signaling that sets the stage for CCI
- 13 - Elicit _____ of care and preferences before cognitive decline occurs
- 15 - _____ illness; life threatening condition
- 17 - Use of dopamine and _____ may interrupt

- 25 - Outcomes for CCI are _____
- 29 - Universal definition of CCI remains _____
- 34 - Readmission rates are as high as _____%
- 35 - Implement goal directed therapy to _____ organ function and homeostasis
- 36 - Prolonged _____ responses are implicated in the conversion of CI to CCI
- 39 - Persistent _____ may convert acute critical illness to CCI
- 40 - Psychological support to avoid _____
- 42 - Most patients die within _____ months
- 44 - _____ stress contributes to muscle damage
- 45 - CCI is a _____
- 46 - Acts on RAAS to retain water
- 47 - Higher risk: Age greater than _____ five years
- restoration of homeostasis
- 19 - Use light sedation and daily sedation _____
- 22 - At _____ weeks CCI is established with subsequent complications, functional impairment and mortality
- 24 - Risk factor: multiple preexisting _____
- 26 - CCI patients progress from an _____ status into chronicity
- 27 - Less than _____% ICU patients are able to communicate with HCP when decisions are made to withhold life sustaining therapies
- 28 - Clinicians should implement _____ early - by day 5 of ICU stay
- 30 - Patients with cognitive impairment cannot _____ their preferences for treatment or care
- 31 - Release of _____ contributes to vasoconstriction and reduced tissue perfusion
- 32 - Critical illness requires constant _____
- 33 - _____ impairment can be persistent long after ICU discharge
- 37 - Patients who become CCI experience _____ dysfunction or failure
- 38 - Chronic Critical Illness (avvr)
- 41 - Promoting _____ may improve cognitive and depressive symptoms
- 43 - Average ICU LOS for critical illness _____ or five days