

SUBJECT INDEX

A

- Abdominal aortic aneurysm
 endovascular, repair, anesthetic technique and acute kidney injury, 572–578
 remote ischemic preconditioning, 1285–1292
- Ablation
 alcohol septal, in hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy patient, 350–354
 catheter, anesthesia for, 1589–1603
- Acute kidney injury
 abdominal aortic aneurysm repair
 endovascular, 572–578
 remote ischemic preconditioning, 1285–1292
 esophageal cancer surgery, 948–954
 higher mortality after cardiac surgery, 1448–1453
 intraoperative renal oxygen desaturation, 564–571
 lung transplantation, 943–947
 post-CPB-associated
 obesity and, 551–556
 renal replacement therapy, 557–563
 preoperative uric acid and, 1440–1447
 risk factor modification, editorial, 1437–1439
 transcatheter aortic valve implantation, cystatin C assessment, 972–977
- Adenosine diphosphate, platelet aggregation, and bleeding outcomes coronary artery surgery, e58–e59
- Age, –gender interaction factor, in diastolic dysfunction during cardiac surgery, 626–630
- Agitation, in critically ill patients risk, dexmedetomidine for, 1459–1467
- Airways
 compromise, preoperative, aortic arch aneurysm from, e16
 ventilation pressure, double-Lumen endotracheal tube use, 885–891
- Alcohol septal ablation, in hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy patient, 350–354
- Almitrine, oxygenation, during OLV with sevoflurane, 931–936
- Alzheimer's disease
 after CPB, 462–465
 anesthesia and surgery, clinical review, 1609–1623
- Analgesia, epidural
 benefits and risks, 1069–1075
 On-Q Pain Buster *vs.*, 985–990
- Anesthesia. *See also* General anesthesia
 and acute kidney injury, in endovascular abdominal aortic aneurysm repair, 551–556
 anterior mediastinal mass biopsy, 1044–1051
 bilateral lung transplant management, 1145–1148
 cardiac, in liver transplantation, 640–646
 catheter ablation procedures, 1589–1603
 depth, monitoring in acquired valvular disorder surgery, 301–307
 heart transplantation, for arrhythmogenic right ventricular dysplasia patients, 355–357
 LEOPARD syndrome and, 1243–1250
 patient care, quality and safety, 1341–1351
- Anesthesia (*Continued*)
 postoperative delirium from, 458–461, e61–e62
 in robotic mitral valve repair, 64–68
 Swyer-James syndrome, 937–942
 thoracic epidural, sympathetic activity and apoptosis in induced CHF, 317–322
 thoroscopic sympathetic ganglionectomy in ventricular tachycardia storm, 69–75
 transcatheter
 aortic valve implantation, 285–289
 mitral valve implantation, 115–117
 vascular, in fluid management, physiologic perspective, 1604–1608
 volatile, in CPB, adverse events, 84–89
 year-end review, 1–7
- Anesthesiologists
 adaptive leadership, 439–430
 cardiac surgical outcomes, impact, 103–109
 critical care consultation in operating room, pro/con, 1166–1170
 initial TEE training, 49–53
 lung isolation, lung isolation training, 877–881
 pulmonary hypertension in noncardiac surgery, implications, 1076–1086
- Aneurysm
 abdominal aortic, repair remote ischemic preconditioning, 1285–1292
 aortic arch, preoperative airway compromise-related, e16
 ascending thoracic aortic, arch dissection in, 202
 endovascular abdominal aortic, repair, anesthetic technique and acute kidney injury, 572–578
 endovascular aortic, repair of, mannitol and renal dysfunction after, 966–971
 ruptured valsalva of sinus, percutaneous closure with 3-D TEE, e4–e5
 thoracic aortic, extensive descending, open repair of, 1397–1402
 thoracoabdominal repair, spinal cord ischemia injury in, 1100–1111
- Angioplasty. *See* Balloon angioplasty
- Angiopietin-2, elevated levels, as respiratory failure biomarker, 1293–1301
- Anterior mediastinal mass
 dynamic, after thoracotomy and left upper lobectomy, 1042–1043
 perioperative management, 819–825
- Anticoagulation
 critically ill cardiac surgery patients, 1025–1029
 systemic, pulmonary endarterectomy without, hemorrhage after, 1667–1676
- Antiplatelet therapy
 continuing before cardiac surgery, e45
 CPB and, 90–98
- Aorta
 dissection of, 398–407
 right atrial tunnel, repair and imaging, 1314–1318
 severe insufficiency, after mitral and tricuspid valve repair, 1704–1706

Aorta (Continued)

- stenosis, vascular surgery in patient with, TEE monitoring, 1426–1428
- type A dissection
 - asymptomatic widened mediastinum, 1179–1182
 - congenital anomalies in aortic arch, 467–472
 - intraoperative TEE impact, 1203–1207
- Aortic arch
 - aneurysm, preoperative airway compromise-related, e16
 - congenital anomalies, in acute type-A aortic dissection, 467–472
 - dissection, in large ascending thoracic aortic aneurysm, 202
 - repair, spinal cord ischemic after, 718–722
- Aortic root, sufentanil infusion, ischemia-reperfusion injury and, 1474–1478
- Aortic therapy
 - deep hypothermic circulatory arrest, 1171–1175
 - hypotension focus, 843–847
- Aortic valve
 - bicuspid, replacement echocardiographic evaluation, 423–427
 - endocarditis, patient, mitral valve regurgitation, 1432–1434
 - mechanical assist device, high left ventricular return after placement, 118–120
 - replacement
 - concomitant hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, intraoperative TEE diagnosis, e56
 - editorial, 428–429
 - EuroSCORE II vs. Society of Thoracic Surgeons Scores, 1533–1539
 - mitral valve regurgitation, 417–421, 1429–1431
 - preoperative hemoglobin level, mortality and, e35–e36
 - prosthetic mismatch, pro/con, 181–187
 - retrosternal hematoma after, e15
 - stented bovine pericardial prosthesis, 857–859
 - transapical transcatheter, considerations, 1087–1099
 - valvuloarterial impedance and arterial compliance, 1540–1544
 - with/without CPB, outcomes, 1251–1256
 - transcatheter implantation
 - anesthetic management, 285–289
 - cystatin C assessment, 972–977
 - open aortic valve replacement vs. pulmonary complications, 497–501
- Apnea testing, brain death
 - ECMO-related, e8
 - VA ECMO-related, 1039–1041
- Arrhythmogenesis
 - perioperative NSAIDs risk for, 369–378
 - right ventricular dysplasia patients, heart transplant anesthesia, 355–357
- Arterial vascular impedance, real-time Doppler-based, and peripheral pressure flow loop, 36–41
- Arterial waveform, cardiac output and fluid responsiveness, 1361–1374
- Artificial heart, total, as biventricular assist device replacement, pro/con, 836–842
- Atrium
 - hyperoxia, during CPB, 462–465

Atrium (Continued)

- radial mean and femoral mean pressure, in uncomplicated pediatric cardiac surgery, 76–83
- Ascending aorta pseudoaneurysm
 - chest reentry, TEE facilitated, 709–713
 - repair with deep hypothermic circulatory arrest, 810–818
- Atrial closure devices, subclavian or carotid artery, inadvertent large-caliber catheter insertion, 1319–1322
- Atrial fibrillation
 - noninvasive ventilation during deep sedation, e6
 - P-wave characteristics, 1497–1504
 - post-CPB, prediction, 512–519
- Atrium, aorta-right tunnel, imaging and repair, 1314–1318
- Auscultation, chest, after cardiac surgery, diagnostic value, 1527–1532
- Awake cardiac surgery, future of, 771–777

B

- Balloon angioplasty, pulmonary artery stenosis, reperfusion injury, 502–505
- β -blocker
 - depression symptom severity, 1467–1473
 - long-term survival after CABG, 595–600
 - noncardiac surgery, e25
- Bioimpedance, cardiac output measurement, pulmonary artery thermodilution vs., 534–539
- Bivalirudin, critically ill cardiac surgery patients, 1025–1029
- Biventricular assist device
 - dysfunction, thoracoscopic lobectomy, anesthetic management, 826–835
 - implantation, general anesthesia vs. sedation, 280–284
 - replacement, total artificial heart replacement, pro/con, 836–842
- Blood
 - cold, for myocardial protection, crystalloid cardioplegia vs., 674–681
 - loss, pressure, LVAD placement, epoprostenol therapy, 652–660
 - whole
 - coagulation assays, interoperator and intraoperator variability, 1550–1557
 - concentration-based management, circulating heparin re-appearance, 1015–1019
- Blood pressure
 - diastolic dysfunction, age-gender interaction, 626–630
 - perioperative, variability, health resource utilization impact, 579–585
 - variability, risk assessment, 392–397
- Blood-brain barrier, injury, venous outflow from cerebral circulation disturbances, 328–335
- Brain
 - natriuretic peptide, preoperative, as predictor of cardiac surgery outcomes, 520–527
 - reduced baseline saturation value, left atrial myxoma-related, inhaled epoprostenol and milrinone, 723–729
- Brain death, death, during ECMO, apnea testing, 1039–1041, e8

Bronchi

- anatomy simulation, rapid prototyping, 1134–1137
- main, measurement, height comparison, 902–907

Bronchial blockers

- airway ventilation pressure, 885–891
- disconnection technique, in lung deflation, 916–919
- lung isolation, high-fidelity simulation, 877–881

C

C1-inhibitor deficiency, cardiac surgery and, 1570–1574

CABG. *See* Coronary artery bypass (CABG) grafting surgery

Cardiac arrest

- emergency extracorporeal life support, 1036–1038
- hypothermia after, 789–799

Cardiac index, low, patients, FloTrac/Vigileo system, 1521–1526

Cardiac output

- arterial waveform analysis, 1361–1374
- calculation, 3-D echocardiography, 547–550
- measurement
 - FloTrac/Vigileo *vs.* TEE, 1521–1526
 - technique comparison, 534–539
- uncalibrated, LiDCOscarapid/sca system *vs.*, 540–546

Cardiac surgery

- acute gut injury, nonocclusive sources, 379–391
- acute kidney injury
 - effect of levosimendan, 586–594
 - intraoperative renal oxygen desaturation, 564–571
 - mortality and, 1448–1453
- advancing extubation time, in patients using lean work design, 1490–1496
- anticoagulation, for critically ill patients, 1025–1029
- antiplatelet therapy before, e45
- atrial fibrillation, preoperative P-wave characteristics, 1497–1504
- atypical neuroleptic malignant syndrome after, 121–123
- awake, future of, 771–777
- bleeding after, whole-blood heparin-based management, 1015–1019
- C1-inhibitor deficiency and, 1570–1574
- chest tube drainage, prediction, surgeon's role, 242–246
- chest ultra sound after, diagnostic value, 1527–1532
- diastolic dysfunction, age-gender interaction, 626–630
- DiGeorge syndrome patients, perioperative management, 995–1001
- end-stage liver disease patients, 155–162
- fish oil infusion after, 1278–1284
- glutamine-induced gastrointestinal injury in, e51
- hemostatic matrices, real-world outcomes, 1558–1565
- heparin-induced thrombocytopenia in, 98–102
- high risk cardiac patients, lipocalin-associated urinary neutrophil gelatinase in, 323–327
- hyperglycemia, prevention, intravenous GLP-1 amide, 618–625
- incidental foramen ovale in patient, 1691–1695
- insulin sensitivity decrease in, preoperative left ventricular function, 631–634
- intraoperative low volume red blood cell transfusions, dose-dependent effects, 1545–1549

Cardiac surgery (*Continued*)

- ketorolac, safety of, 274–279
 - left atrium size, risk factors, 1624–1632
 - length of stay after, goal-directed protocols, 441–447
 - malignant hyperthermia-like manifestations in child with Holt-Oram syndrome, 1326–1327
 - microcirculatory perfusion
 - changes, with/without CBP, 1331–1340
 - off-pump and on-pump in, 336–341
 - motor stereotype after, 1323–1325
 - near-infrared cerebral oximetry, assessment and utility, 308–317
 - neuropsychiatric complications, mortality, 448–457
 - outcome prediction, preoperative brain natriuretic peptide as, 520–527
 - pediatric
 - extubation after, 479–487
 - malignant hyperthermia-like manifestations, 1326–1327
 - radial mean and femoral mean arterial pressure, 76–83
 - persistent kidney injury at discharge, 1453–1458
 - point of care testing, editorial, 207
 - pulsatile to constant flow transition, hemoglobin tissue monitoring, 668–673
 - respiratory failure, postoperative, elevated angiotensin-2 levels as biomarker, 1293–1301
 - risk prediction, genotype assessment, 163–168
 - temporary epicardial wires after, reassessment of, 506–511
 - thoracoscopic, superior vena cava drainage during, 926–930
 - thrombocytopenia and hypofibrinogenemia with rotational thromboelastometry in, 210–216
 - tracheostomy timing after
 - mortality risk, 493–496
 - respiratory failure, 488–492
 - troponin I release, remote ischemic preconditioning, 682–689
- Cardiography, electrical bioimpedance, applications, 755–760
- Cardiomyopathy
- concomitant hypertrophic, intraoperative TEE diagnosis, e56
 - obstructive hypertrophic, alcohol septal ablation in, 350–354
 - Takotsubo, management of, e37
- Cardioplegia
- crystalloid, for myocardial protection, cold blood *vs.*, 674–681
 - perioperative glycemic control, computerized algorithm *vs.* conventional, 1273–1277
- Cardiopulmonary bypass (CPB)
- acute kidney injury after
 - obesity and, 551–556
 - renal replacement therapy, 557–563
 - altered vascular reactivity of isolated pulmonary artery association, porcine model, 698–708
 - antiplatelet therapy before, meta-analysis, 90–98
 - arterial hyperoxia, postoperative cognitive dysfunction, 462–465
 - atrial fibrillation after, predictors for, 512–519
 - frontal lobe oxygenation during, effects of norepinephrine and phenylephrine, 608–617
 - hypothermic *vs.* normothermic, in valvular heart disease patients, 295–300

- Cardiopulmonary bypass (CPB) (*Continued*)
 in infants, 778–788
 inferior vena cava
 compression, retroperitoneal hematoma-induced, 1403–1409
 stenosis, echocardiography diagnosis, 1310–1313
 left-ventricular dysfunction, speckle-tracking echocardiography analysis, 31–35
 microcirculatory perfusion changes in cardiac surgery, with/without, 1331–1340
 partial venovenous, percutaneous hepatic perfusion, 647–651
 peripheral tissue microcirculatory perfusion vasoreactivity, 1217–1220
 protamine titration after, 224–229
 simulation
 management, 1387–1391
 usage check list for, 1484–1489
 volatile anesthetics during, adverse events, 84–89
- Cardiovascular surgery
 acute kidney injury, preoperative uric acid and, 1440–1447
 blood pressure variability, risk assessment, 392–397
- Cardiovascular system, complications from thoracic surgery, 960–965
- Carotid artery
 atrial closure, after inadvertent large-caliber catheter insertion, 1319–1322
 endarterectomy, perioperative management, 1002–1005
- Catheterization, cardiac, serum hemoglobin decline, 661–667
- Catheters
 ablation
 anesthesia for, 1589–1603
 deep sedation, noninvasive ventilation, e6
 central venous placement, complications, prevention, 358–368
 epidural removal, spinal hematoma, delayed with warfarin reinitiation, 1566–1569
 large-caliber, inadvertent insertion, subclavian or carotid arteries, closure device for, 1319–1322
 urinary, early removal, in surgery with thoracic epidural, 1302–1306
- Caval thrombosis, imaging and managing, editorial, 1421–1425
- Cerebral circulation, venous outflow disturbances, blood-brain barrier injury, 328–335
- Cerebral oxygenation, near-infrared spectroscopy, in children with cyanotic congenital heart disease and polycythemia, 347–349
- Cervical spine, stenosis, after CABG, e14
- Charybdis, and scylla, methylene blue between, e12
- Chest
 reentry, large ascending aorta pseudoaneurysm, TEE facilitated, 709–713
 ultrasound, diagnostic value after cardiac surgery, 1527–1532
- Chest tube, postoperative drainage
 in CABG, 217–223
 surgeon's role, 242–246
- CHF. *See* Congestive heart failure
- Chronic thromboembolic pulmonary hypertension, plasma vasopressin levels in patients, 601–607
- Circulatory arrest, deep hypothermic
 aortic therapy, 1171–1175
 ascending aorta pseudoaneurysm with, 810–818
- Coagulation
 time, heparinase thromboelastography vs, for protamine titration, 224–229
 whole blood assays, interoperator and intraoperator variability, 1550–1557
- Cognitive dysfunction
 after CPB, 462–465
 anesthetic effects, 458–461, e61–e62
 dexmedetomidine therapy, 1459–1467
 prevention and treatment, 1352–1360
- Cohen flex-tip, OLV, EZ-blocker comparison, 908–911
- Colorectal cancer, thoracic aorta-associated, multiple mobile thrombi in, 714–717
- Computed tomography
 3-D, main bronchi measurement, 902–907
 in peripheral VA-ECMO, 1307–1309
- Confounders, imperfectly measured, controlling for, 247–254
- Confusion, dexmedetomidine therapy, 1459–1467
- Congenital heart disease, with heparin-induced thrombocytopenia, 810–818
- Congestive heart failure, induced, sympathetic activity and apoptosis, effects of high thoracic epidural anesthesia, 317–322
- Coopdech bronchial blocker, ProSeal laryngeal mask airway with, OLV, 912–915
- Cor triatriatum sinister, in adulthood, 408–416
- Coronary artery, fistula, closure with 3-D echocardiography guidance, 194–195
- Coronary artery bypass (CABG) grafting surgery
 aortic valve replacement outcomes, with/without, 1251–1256
 cardioplegia with, perioperative glycemic control, computerized algorithm vs. conventional, 1273–1277
 cervical spine stenosis after, e14
 chest tube drainage after, 217–223
 dexmedetomidine, perioperative, mortality and, e46–e47
 long-term survival factors, 595–600
 mitral valve regurgitation during, 189–193
 on-pump, microvascular function, laser Doppler perfusion monitoring, 1044–1051
 perioperative dexmedetomidine, mortality, 267–273
 postoperative hemostasis and rotational thromboelastometry parameters, 235–241
 priming material for, 690–697
 saline bag under heart, to enhance TEE, 42–48
 subcutaneous continuous glucose monitoring, 1264–1272
- CPB. *See* Cardiopulmonary bypass (CPB)
- Craniocervical venous drainage, acute obstruction after lung transplantation, 1586–1588
- Creatinine, normal levels, in patient with persistent, postoperative kidney injury, 1453–1458
- CTEPH. *See* Chronic thromboembolic pulmonary hypertension
- Cyanosis, severe, and tetralogy of fallot, in trisomy 18 infant, 1677–1685
- Cystatin C, transcatheter aortic valve replacement, 972–977

D

- Deep hypothermic circulatory arrest
 aortic therapy, 1171–1175

- Deep hypothermic circulatory arrest (*Continued*)
 ascending aorta pseudoaneurysm with, 810–818
- Delirium
 anesthetic effects, 458–461, e61–e62
 dexmedetomidine therapy, 1459–1467
 prevention and treatment, 1352–1360
- Depression, symptom severity, beta-blocker therapy, 1467–1473
- Dexmedetomidine
 cognitive effects on critically ill patients, 1459–1466
 peri-CABG, mortality, 267–273, e46–e47
- Diabetes, patients, frontal lobe oxygenation in CPB, 608–617
- Diaphragm, free air and hemothorax under, 200–201
- DiGeorge syndrome, cardiac surgery, perioperative management, 995–1001
- Double-Lumen endotracheal tubes
 airway ventilation pressure, 885–891
 defect, detection of, e55
 left, appropriate size for, e53–e54
 lung deflation, disconnection technique with bronchial blocker *vs.*, 916–919
 lung isolation, high-fidelity simulation, 877–881
 size, bases of, 902–907
 video-capable, in thoracic surgery, 882–884
- Down syndrome. *See* Trisomy 18

E

- Echocardiography. *See also* Transesophageal echocardiography (TEE)
 bicuspid aortic valve replacement, 423–427
 hemodynamic management, 733–744
 for incidental tricuspid regurgitation, 1414–1420
 intraoperative
 inferior vena cava stenosis, 1310–1313
 tricuspid valve, 761–770
 live *vs.* simulator training, 49–53
 perioperative, incidental foramen ovale detection in patient, 1691–1695
 speckle-tracking
 left ventricular dysfunction after CPB, 31–35
 myocardial strain, perioperative applications, 128–140
 three-dimensional
 cardiac output calculation, 547–550
 coronary artery closure guidance, 194–195
 editorial, 196, 850–851
 mitral valve function dynamics, 8–10, 18–24
 mitral valve repair, 11–17
 printing mitral annulus, 1393–1396
 transthoracic, focused, fat embolism diagnosis, e40
- ECLIPSE, analysis of, 579–585
- ECMO. *See* Extracorporeal membrane oxygenation
- Editorials
 acute kidney injury, risk modification, 1437–1439
 adaptive leadership, 439–430
 caval thrombosis, imaging and managing, 1421–1425
 lung isolation competence, 873–875
- Editorials (*Continued*)
 point of care testing, 207
- TEE
 future of, 1178
 hemodynamic, left ventricular assist device care, 1181–1183
 intraoperative, 1700–1701
 three-dimensional echocardiography, 196, 850–851
- Education
 CPB simulation
 management, 1387–1391
 usage check list for, 1484–1489
 initial TEE training, 49–53
 lung isolation, lung isolation training, 877–882
 TEE simulation training, pro/con, 1410–1413
- Eisenmenger syndrome, analysis of, 1158–1165
- Electrical bioimpedance cardiography, applications, 755–760
- Electrocardiogram, preoperative, P-wave characteristics, new postoperative atrial fibrillation and, 1497–1504
- Embolism, fat, transthoracic echocardiography diagnosis, e40
- End-stage liver disease, cardiac surgery in patients with, 155–162
- Enderectomy, carotid, perioperative management, 1002–1005
- Endobronchial microlaryngeal tube, left, tracheostomy and, OLV via, 1052–1054
- Endocarditis
 aortic valve, mitral valve regurgitation in patient with, 1432–1434
 mitral valve, torrential regurgitation in, 854–856
- Endotracheal intubation, atraumatic, supracarinal tracheal tear, 1149–1157
- Endovascular aortic aneurysm, repair
 acute kidney injury, anesthetic technique, 551–556
 mannitol and renal dysfunction, 966–971
- Epicardial wires, temporary, after cardiac surgery, reassessment of, 506–511
- Epidurals
 benefits and risks, 1069–1075
 On-Q Pain Buster *vs.*, 985–990
 spinal hematoma, delayed with warfarin reinitiation after catheter removal, 1566–1569
 thoracic, early urinary catheter removal, in surgery with, 1302–1306
- Epoprostenol
 inhaled, for conditions related to left atrial myxoma, 723–729
 for pulmonary artery pressure and blood loss during LVAD placement, 652–660
- Esophageal cancer, surgery, postoperative
 intraoperative hypothermia, 955–959
 kidney injury, 948–954
- Esophagectomy
 pulmonary embolism, after ECMO, 1030–1032
 radical, postoperative events, effects of intraoperative hypothermia, 955–959
 thoracoscopic-laparoscopic single-dose, bilateral paravertebral block, 978–984
- Esophagus, perforation after TEE, stent repair of, e52
- EuroSCORE II, aortic valve replacement, Society of Thoracic Surgeons Scores *vs.*, 1533–1539

Exsanguination, laser lead extraction-induced, management of, 1575–1579

Extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO)
 brain death during, apnea testing, e8
 early, for primary graft dysfunction, 1138–1145
 heparin-induced thrombocytopenia, 342–343
 massive pulmonary embolism after esophagectomy, 1030–1032
 venoarterial
 brain death during, 1039–1041
 CT-imaging, 1307–1309
 pneumonectomy and tracheoesophageal fistula repair, 1033–1035
 venovenous, in pulmonary endarterectomy, hemorrhage, 1667–1676

Extubation
 pediatric cardiac surgical, 479–487
 time, advancing, in patients using lean work design, 1490–1496

EZ-blocker, OLV, Cohen flex-tip comparison, 908–911

F

Factor VIII inhibitor bypass activity, evaluation, 1221–1226

Fat embolism, transthoracic echocardiography diagnosis, e40

Fentanyl, aortic regurgitation, 290–294

Fish oil infusion, post-cardiac surgery, 1278–1284

Fistula, coronary artery, closure with 3-D echocardiography, 194–195

FloTrac/Vigileo system, cardiac output
 and fluid response analysis, 1361–1374
 low cardiac index patients, 1521–1526

Fluid responsiveness
 arterial waveform analysis, 1361–1374
 definition, 745–754
 mechanically ventilated patients, Pleth variability index, 1505–1509

Fondaparinux, heparin-induced thrombocytopenia management, 1020–1024

Foramen ovale, incidental, in cardiac surgery, 1691–1695

Foreign body, TEE location, 852–853

Free air, and hematemesis under diaphragm, 200–201

Frontal lobe, oxygenation during CPB, effects of norepinephrine and phenylephrine, 608–617

G

Gastrointestinal injury
 acute gut, nonocclusive sources, 379–391
 glutamine-induced, e51

Gender, –age interaction factor, in diastolic dysfunction during cardiac surgery, 626–630

General anesthesia
 Alzheimer's disease and, clinical review, 1609–1623
 fluid responsiveness, mechanically ventilated patients, Pleth variability index, 1505–1509

General anesthesia (*Continued*)
 sedation vs., biventricular pacing device implantation, 280–284

Genotypes, cardiac, risk based on, 163–168

Glasgow coma scale, postoperative outcome predictions, 1257–1263

Glomerular filtration rate, normal preoperative, in patient with persistent kidney injury, 1453–1458

GLP-1 amide, intravenous, hyperglycemia prevention, 618–625

Glucose
 perioperative control, computerized algorithm vs. conventional, 1273–1277
 subcutaneous continuous monitoring, 1264–1272

Glutamine, gastrointestinal injury, in cardiac surgery, e51

Goal-directed therapy
 cost-effectiveness, 1660–1666
 perioperative role, 1633–1634
 resuscitation algorithms at bedside, 1642–1659

H

Health resource utilization, perioperative blood pressure variability, 579–585

Heart
 catheterization, serum hemoglobin decline, 661–667
 protection, cold blood vs. crystalloid cardioplegia, 674–681
 rate increase, tidal volume and stroke volume variability, 1516–1520
 right-side
 associated structures, TEE assessment, 1112
 dysfunction, plasma vasopressin levels, 595–600
 saline bag under, to enhance TEE, 42–48
 six chambers, analysis, 435
 stroke volume variability, heart rate increase, 1516–1520
 velocity, tricuspid annular excursion, 1198–1202

Heart disease
 cyanotic congenital, cerebral oxygenation by near-infrared spectroscopy, 347–349
 valvular, hypothermic vs. normothermic CPB, 295–300

Heart transplantation
 anesthesia, for arrhythmogenic right ventricular dysplasia patients, 355–357
 and liver combined, right ventricular mechanical support after, 1583–1585
 orthotopic, expanded-criteria donors for, pro/con, 1686–1690

HeartMate II, left atrium-induced hemodynamic compromise in patient, e21

Height, main bronchi length and diameter, comparison, 902–907

Hematemesis, and free air under diaphragm, 200–201

Hematoma
 epidural, catheter removal, delayed with warfarin reinitiation, 1566–1569
 retroperitoneal hematoma in CPB, inferior vena cava compression by, 1403–1409
 retrosternal, aortic valve replacement-induced, e15

Hemodynamics, echocardiography management, 733–744

- Hemoglobin
 level, aortic valve replacement, mortality, e35–e36
 serum, decline after cardiac catheterization, 661–667
 tissue, monitoring, pulsatile to constant flow transition, 668–673
- Hemorrhage, lung, after endarterectomy with venovenous ECMO and without systemic anticoagulation, 1667–1676
- Hemostasis
 matrices, real-world outcomes, 1558–1565
 postoperative, individualized heparin and protamine management, 235–241
- Hemothorax, large left, TEE recognition of, e55
- Heparin
 circulating, reappearance, whole blood concentrations-based management, 1015–1019
 individualized, rotational thromboelastometric parameters and postoperative hemostasis, 230–235
 induced thrombocytopenia
 cardiac surgery patients, 98–102
 congenital heart disease, 810–818
 ECMO, 342–343
 fondaparinux management, 1020–1024
 reference standard changes, protamine requirements, 1227–1232
- Heparinase thromboelastography, activated coagulation time vs. for protamine titration, 224–229
- Hereditary angioedema, cardiac surgery and, 1570–1574
- Hiatal hernia, repair, acute pericardial tamponade in, TEE analysis, 112–114
- Holt-Oram syndrome, malignant hypertermia-like manifestations in child with, 1326–1327
- Hydroxyethyl starch, for CABG priming, 690–697
- Hyperglycemia, prevention, intravenous GLP-1 amide, 618–625
- Hyperoxia, arterial, during CPB, 462–465
- Hypertension
 chronic thromboembolic pulmonary, plasma vasopressin levels in patients, 601–607
 pulmonary
 left atrial myxoma-related, inhaled epoprostenol and milrinone, 723–729
 noncardiac surgery, implications, 1076–1086
 tricuspid regurgitation jet velocity in, 433–434
- Hypertermia, malignant, manifestations, in child with Holt-Oram syndrome, 1326–1327
- Hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy, alcohol septal ablation in patient with, 350–354
- Hypofibrinogenemia, rotational thromboelastometry with, cardiac surgery, 210–216
- Hypotension, focus during thoracic aortic endovascular interventions, 843–847
- Hypothermia
 after cardiac arrest, 789–799
 esophageal cancer surgery, post-operative effects, 955–959
- Hypothermic circulatory arrest. *See* Deep hypothermic circulatory arrest
- I
- Implantation
 biventricular pacing device, implantation, general anesthesia vs. sedation for, 280–284
 MitraClip, ICU admissions, 1479–1483
 transcatheter
 aortic valve, anesthetic management, 285–289
 mitral valve, anesthetic management, 115–117
- Inferior vena cava
 compression, by retroperitoneal hematoma in CPB, 1403–1409
 conduit thrombosis, TEE images, e22–e23
 stenosis, intraoperative echocardiography diagnosis, 1310–1313
 tumor thrombus, renal cell carcinoma, 640–646
- Insulin, sensitivity, decreased, preoperative left ventricular function, 631–634
- Interventricular septum, papillary muscle band insertion, aortic valve replacement, cardiomyopathy diagnosis, e56
- Intravenous fluid therapy, vascular anesthesiology, management, physiologic perspective, 1604–1608
- Intubation, atraumatic endotracheal, supracarinal tracheal tear, 1149–1157
- Ipsilateral shoulder pain, thoracic surgery-induced, 991–994
- Ischemia
 limb, TEE, 1176–1177
 preconditioning, remote, abdominal aortic aneurysm repair, 1285–1292
 reperfusion injury, sufentanil infusion into aortic root, 1474–1478
 spinal cord
 subclavian graft thrombosis-induced, 718–722
 thoracoabdominal repair-induced, 1100–1111
- J
- Jet eccentricity, orifice area, in bicuspid aortic valve replacement, 423–427
- K
- Ketorolac, safety in cardiac surgery, 274–279
- Kidney. *See also* Acute kidney injury
 after cardiac surgery, levosimendan therapy, 586–594
 dysfunction, after endovascular aortic aneurysm repair, 966–971
 injury, persistent postoperative, 1453–1458
- L
- Lambli's excrescence, pathologic examination of, e3
- Laser, lead extraction, exsanguination-induced, management, 1575–1579

- Laser Doppler perfusion monitoring, microvascular function, on-pump CABG, 1211–1216
- Lean work design, patients using, advancing extubation time, 1490–1496
- Left atrium
 dilated structure, 1702–1703
 hemodynamic compromise, e21
 mass, residual after myxoma resection, 1707–1708
 myxoma, related conditions, inhaled epoprostenol and milrinone, 723–729
 size, perioperative cardiac risk factor, 1624–1632
- Left ventricle
 dysfunction
 decreased insulin sensitivity in cardiac surgery, 631–634
 detection based on early diastolic mitral annular velocity, 25–30
 post-CPB, speckle-tracking echocardiography, 31–35
 high return, after assist device placement, 118–120
 masses, in patient with protein S deficiency and myocardial infarction, 430–432
 outflow tract
 geometry, in bicuspid aortic valve replacement, 423–427
 obstruction, 848–849
 preload, increase after pleural effusion drainage, 897–901
- Left ventricular assist devices
 care, hemodynamic TEE for, 1184–1190
 insertion, mitral valve and, 174–180
 placement
 high return, 118–120
 pulmonary artery pressure and blood loss, 652–660
 prothrombin complex concentrates in patients, 345–346
- LEOPARD syndrome, anesthesia and, 1243–1250
- Lesions
 anterior mediastinal mass biopsy, paravertebral nerve block, 1044–1051
 left atrial, after myxoma resection, 1707–1708
 noncancerous, surgery, cardiovascular complications, 960–965
- Levosimendan
 bleeding risks, 1238–1242
 renal, surgical outcomes, 586–594
- LiDCoscarapid/sca, uncalibrated continuous cardiac output measurement, 540–546
- Limb, ischemia, acute, TEE, 1176–1177
- Lipocalin, urinary neutrophil gelatinase-associated, 323–327
- Liver
 disease, end-stage, cardiac surgery in patients with, 155–162
 metastases, diffuse, isolated, percutaneous perfusion, 647–651
 structures, TEE evaluation, 1328–1330
- Liver transplantation
 cardiac anesthesia, 640–646
 and heart combined, right ventricular mechanical support, 1583–1585
 orthotopic, TEE evaluation, 141–154
 postreperfusion syndrome, hemodynamic recovery, 1006–1014
 practice patterns TEE, 635–639
 uncalibrated continuous cardiac output measurement
 LiDCoscarapid/sca, 540–546
 pulmonary artery thermodilution vs., 534–539
- Lobectomy
 left upper, dynamic anterior mediastinal mass after, 1042–1043
 thoracoscopic, severe biventricular dysfunction, anesthetic management, 826–835
- Long-QT syndrome, patient, percutaneous left cardiac sympathetic denervation, 1580–1582
- Lung. *See also* One-lung ventilation; Pulmonary artery; Pulmonary hypertension
 complications, transcatheter aortic valve implantation vs. open aortic valve replacement, 497–501
 deflation, disconnection technique with bronchial blocker, 916–919
 dysfunction, after transplantation, mitral regurgitation-associated, 1696–1699
 gas exchange, mitral repair, ventilation modes, 920–925
 hemorrhage, endarterectomy with venovenous ECMO and without systemic anticoagulation, 1667–1676
 hypertension, tricuspid regurgitation jet velocity, 433–434
 isolation
 26-French-Double tube, e19–e20
 competence acquisition, editorial, 873–875
 high-fidelity simulation, 877–881
 massive embolism, after ECMO, 1030–1032
 reperfusion injury, after balloon angioplasty, 502–505
 tidal volume variability, heart rate increase, 1516–1520
- Lung transplantation
 acute kidney injury after, 943–947
 bilateral
 anesthetic management, 1145–1148
 primary graft dysfunction, early ECMO, 1138–1145
 craniocervical venous drainage, acute obstruction, 1586–1588

M

- Mannitol, dysfunction, after endovascular aortic aneurysm repair, 966–971
- Mediastinum
 anterior, large mass biopsy, thoracic paravertebral nerve block, 1044–1051
 widened, asymptomatic, in patient after type-A aortic dissection repair, 1179–1182
- Methemoglobinemia
 congenital, late diagnosis, 730–732
 management of, 1055–1059
- Methylene blue
 risks of, e13
 scylla and charybdis, e12
 use of, e11–e12
- Microcirculatory perfusion
 changes, during cardiac surgery, with/without CBP, 1331–1340
 off-pump and on-pump, 336–341
 peripheral tissue, vasoreactivity, vascular occlusion testing, 1217–1220
- Milrinone, inhaled, left atrial myxoma-related conditions, 723–729

MitraClip, implantation, ICU admission for, 1479–1483

Mitral annulus
3-D printing using echocardiographic data, 1393–1396
dynamism, 1191–1197

Mitral valve
early diastolic annular velocity, ventricular dysfunction detection, 25–30
endocarditis, torrential regurgitation, 854–856
function dynamics, 3-D echocardiography, 8–10, 18–24
left ventricle assist device insertion and, 174–180
regurgitation
aortic valve endocarditis patient, 1432–1434
aortic valve replacement, 1429–1431
lung transplantation, 1696–1699
patients during CABG, 189–193
valve replacement, 417–421
repair
3-D echocardiographic assessment, 11–17
early diastolic mitral annular velocity, left ventricular dysfunction, 25–30
lung gas exchange *vs.* thoracotomy, 920–925
robotic, anesthetic management, 64–68
severe aortic insufficiency after, 1704–1706
replacement, ischemia-reperfusion injury, aortic root infusion and, 1474–1478
severe transient, tricuspid regurgitation and, 1183–1185
surgery, bleeding increase, levosimendan-induced, 1238–1242
transcatheter implantation, anesthetic management, 115–117

Mortality and morbidity
acute kidney injury and, 1448–1453
aortic valve replacement, preoperative hemoglobin level and, e35–e36
brain natriuretic peptide and, 520–527
dexmedetomidine in CABG, 267–273, e46–e47
goal-directed therapy and, 1635–1641
neuropsychiatric complications and, 448–457
statins before surgery, 255–266
tracheostomy after cardiac surgery, 493–496

Motor stereotype, after cardiac surgery, 1323–1325

Myocardial infarction, left ventricular masses, 430–432

Myocardial strain, speckle-tracking echocardiography, perioperative applications, 128–140

Myxoma, left atrial, related conditions, inhaled epoprostenol and milrinone, 723–729

Myxoma resection, left atrial mass, 1707–1708

N

Natriuretic peptide, brain, preoperative, as outcome predictor, 520–527

Near-infrared cerebral oximetry, assessment and utility, 308–317

Near-infrared spectroscopy, cerebral oxygenation, cyanotic congenital heart disease and polycythemia patients, 347–349

Nerve block, thoracic paravertebral, large anterior mediastinal mass biopsy, 1044–1051

Neuroleptic malignant syndrome, atypical after cardiac surgery, 121–123

Neuropsychiatric complications, post cardiac surgery, mortality, 448–457

Neutrophil gelatinase, urinary, lipocalin-associated, in high risk cardiac patients, 323–327

Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, perioperative, thrombotic and arrhythmogenic risks, 369–378

Norepinephrine, in frontal lobe oxygenation during CPB, 608–617

NSAIDs. *See* Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs

O

Obesity, post-CPB-associated acute renal injury and, 551–556

On-pump coronary artery bypass grafting, microvascular function, laser Doppler perfusion monitoring, 1044–1051

On-Q Pain Buster, pain relief, thoracic, epidural analgesia *vs.*, 985–990

One-lung ventilation (OLV)
EZ-blocker and Cohen flex-tip blocker, comparison, 908–911
ProSeal laryngeal mask airway with Coopdech bronchial blocker, 912–915
right ventricle function, 892–896
sevoflurane, oxygenation, almitrine effects, 931–936
thoracotomy with, mitral valve repair, 920–925
tracheostomy and left endobronchial microlaryngeal tube in, 1052–1054
volume-controlled, right ventricle function, 892–896

Outcomes
aortic valve replacement, with/without CPB, 1251–1256
bleeding, adenosine diphosphate-induced platelet aggregation, CABG, e58–e59
Glasgow coma scale for, 1257–1263
heparin-induced thrombocytopenia, 98–102
impact on anesthesiologists and surgeons, 103–109
intraoperative low volume red blood cell transfusions, 1545–1549
kidneys after cardiac surgery, effect of levosimendan, 586–594
preoperative urinary neutrophil gelatinase-associated lipocalin, high risk cardiac patients, 323–327
real-world, hemostatic matrices in cardiac surgery, 1558–1565

Oximetry, near-infrared cerebral, assessment and utility, 308–317

Oxygen
desaturation, intraoperative renal, acute kidney injury after, 564–571
saturation, vena cava and mixed venous, postoperative cardiac surgery complications, 528–533

Oxygenation
almitrine, during OLV with sevoflurane, 931–936
cerebral, by near-infrared spectroscopy, cyanotic congenital heart disease and polycythemia, 347–349
extracorporeal membrane
brain death during, apnea testing, e8
heparin-induced thrombocytopenia, 342–343

Oxygenation (*Continued*)

- massive pulmonary embolism after esophagectomy, 1030–1032
- frontal lobe, during CPB, effects of norepinephrine and phenylephrine, 608–617

P

- P-wave, characteristics, atrial fibrillation, preoperative and postoperative atrial fibrillation, 1497–1504
- Pacemakers, biventricular, implantation, general anesthesia vs. sedation for, 280–284
- Pacing wire, temporary, positioning with TEE, 110–111
- Pain
 - ipsilateral shoulder, thoracic surgery-induced, 991–994
 - post-thoracotomy
 - mitigation recommendations, 1060–1068
 - On-Q Pain Buster vs. epidural, 985–990
- Papillary muscle band, insertion to interventricular septum, aortic valve replacement, cardiomyopathy diagnosis, e56
- Paravertebral nerve block
 - single-dose, bilateral, thoracoscopic-laparoscopic esophagectomy, 978–984
 - thoracic, anesthetic for large anterior mediastinal mass biopsy, 1044–1051
- Patent foramen ovale, entrapped thrombus, prostate transurethral resection-induced, e38–e39
- Percutaneous left cardiac sympathetic denervation, in long-QT syndrome patient, 1580–1582
- Pericardium
 - acute tamponade, hiatal hernia repair, TEE analysis, 112–114
 - effusion and tamponade, complication, 1183–1185
- Perioperative goal-directed therapy
 - mortality and morbidity history, 1635–1641
 - role of, 1633–1634
- Peripheral pressure flow loop, and real-time Doppler-based arterial vascular impedance, 36–41
- Peripheral tissue microcirculatory perfusion, vasoreactivity, vascular occlusion testing, 1217–1220
- Phenylephrine, frontal lobe oxygenation during CPB, 608–617
- Plasma, vasopressin levels, right-sided heart dysfunction and CTEPH patients, 601–607
- Platelet aggregation, adenosine diphosphate-induced, bleeding, outcomes, e58–e59
- Platelet mapping, thromboelastograph, chest tube
 - amount, e59–e60
 - draining, 217–223
- Pleth variability index
 - cephalic and digital, comparison, 1510–1515
 - fluid responsiveness in mechanically ventilated patients, 1505–1509
- Pleural effusions, drainage, increased left ventricular preload, 897–901
- Pneumonectomy, and tracheoesophageal fistula repair, VA ECMO for, 1033–1035
- Polycythemia, profound, cerebral oxygenation by near-infrared spectroscopy, 347–349
- Polyuria, after vasopressin cessation, e24
- Postreperfusion syndrome, liver transplant-induced, hemodynamic recovery, 1006–1014
- Potato starch, CABG priming, 690–697
- Pressure-controlled ventilation, one-lung, right ventricle function, 892–896
- Propofol, anesthesia in aortic regurgitation, 290–294
- ProSeal laryngeal mask airway, Coopdech bronchial blocker with, OLV, 912–915
- Prostate, transurethral resection, entrapped thrombus in patent foramen ovale, e38–e39
- Prosthesis, stented bovine pericardial, aortic valve replacement, 857–859
- Protamine
 - management, rotational thromboelastometric parameters and postoperative hemostasis, 230–235
 - requirements, heparin reference standard changes, 1227–1232
- Protamine titration, activated coagulation time vs. heparinase thromboelastography for, 224–229
- Protein C, deficiency, thoracic aorta-associated, multiple mobile thrombi in, 714–717
- Protein S, deficiency, patient, left ventricular masses, 430–432
- Prothrombin, complex concentrates, non-pulsatile left ventricular assist devices, 345–346
- Prototyping, rapid, for bronchoscopic anatomy simulation, 1134–1137
- Pulmonary artery
 - altered vascular reactivity, CPB-associated, porcine model, 698–708
 - catheter, uncalibrated continuous cardiac output measurement, LiDCOscarapid/sca, 540–546
 - pressure, LVAD placement, effects of epoprostenol therapy, 652–660
 - thermodilution
 - continuous, cardiac output measurement, 534–539
 - liver transplant patients, 534–539
- Pulmonary hypertension
 - left atrial myxoma-related, inhaled epoprostenol and milrinone, 723–729
 - noncardiac surgery, implications, 1076–1086
 - tricuspid regurgitation jet velocity, 433–434
- Pulse contour analysis, noninvasive, cardiac output measurement with, pulmonary artery thermodilution vs., 534–539

R

- Race, and β -blocker, preoperative effects on long-term survival after CABG, 595–600
- Recombinant activated factor VII, evaluation, 1221–1226
- Red blood cell, transfusions, intraoperative low volume, dose-dependent effects, 1545–1549
- Regurgitation
 - aortic
 - fentanyl and propofol and, 290–294
 - valve replacement, 857–859
 - mitral valve

Regurgitation (*Continued*)

- after aortic valve replacement, 1429–1431
- aortic valve endocarditis, 1432–1434
- CABG, 189–193
- lung transplantation, 1696–1699
- torrential, in mitral valve endocarditis, 854–856
- tricuspid
 - incidental, perioperative echocardiographer for, 1414–1420
 - jet velocity, pulmonary hypertension, 433–434
 - server transient mitral and, 1183–1185
- Remote ischemic preconditioning, troponin I release in cardiac surgery, 682–689
- Renal cell carcinoma, with inferior vena cava tumor thrombus, 640–646
- Renal replacement therapy, acute kidney injury after CPB, 557–563
- Respiratory failure
 - after cardiac surgery, tracheostomy, 488–492
 - biomarker, elevated angiotensin-2 levels as, 1293–1301
- Resuscitation algorithms, applied physiology at bedside, 1642–1659
- Resynchronization therapy, biventricular pacing device, implantation, general anesthesia vs. sedation, 280–284
- Retrosternal hematoma, aortic valve replacement-induced, e15
- Right ventricle
 - arrhythmogenic dysplasia, patients, heart transplantation anesthesia, 355–357
 - failure, left atrial myxoma-related, inhaled epoprostenol and milrinone, 723–729
 - function, during OLV, 892–896
 - mechanical support, after combined heart-liver transplantation, 1583–1585

S

- Saline bag, under heart, to enhance TEE during CABG, 42–48
- Scylla, and charybdis, methylene blue between, e12
- Sedation
 - deep, noninvasive catheter ablation, e6
 - general anesthesia vs., for biventricular pacing device implantation, 280–284
- Sevoflurane, OLV with, oxygenation during, effects of almitrine, 931–936
- Shoulder pain, ipsilateral, after thoracic surgery, 991–994
- Sinus, ruptured valsalva aneurysm, percutaneous closure with 3-D TEE, e4–e5
- Society of Thoracic Surgeons, aortic valve replacement scores, EuroSCORE II vs., 1533–1539
- Speckle-tracking echocardiography
 - left-ventricular dysfunction after CPB, 31–35
 - myocardial strain, perioperative applications, 128–140
- Spinal cord
 - epidural hematoma, delayed with warfarin reinitiation after catheter removal, 1566–1569
 - ischemic injury
 - aortic arch repair-induced, 718–722
 - thoracoabdominal aortic surgery-induced, 1100–1111
- Statins, preoperative, mortality and morbidity, 255–266

Stenosis

- aortic
 - degenerative calcific trileaflet, valve replacement, valvuloarterial impedance and arterial compliance, 1540–1544
 - vascular surgery in patient, TEE monitoring, 1426–1428
- cervical spine, after CABG, e14
- inferior vena cava, intraoperative echocardiography diagnosis, 1310–1313
- pulmonary artery, balloon angioplasty for, reperfusion injury, 502–505
- valve replacement for, mitral regurgitation, 417–421
- Stroke volume, variability, heart rate increase, 1516–1520
- Subclavian artery
 - atrial closure, treatment, after inadvertent large-caliber catheter insertion, 1319–1322
 - graft thrombosis delayed spinal cord ischemic-induced, 718–722
- Sufentanil, aortic root infusion, ischemia-reperfusion injury and, 1474–1478
- Superior vena cava, drainage during thoracoscopic cardiac surgery, 926–930
- Supracarinal tracheal tear, atraumatic endotracheal intubation-induced, 1149–1157
- Swyer-James syndrome, anesthetic implications, 937–942

T

- Takotsubo cardiomyopathy, management of, e37
- TEE. *See* Transesophageal echocardiography (TEE)
- Tetralogy of fallot, severe cyanosis, in trisomy 18 infant, 1677–1685
- Thermodilution, continuous pulmonary artery, cardiac output measurement, 534–539
- Thoracic aorta
 - aneurysm, extensive descending, open repair of, 1397–1402
 - colorectal cancer and protein C deficiency-associated, multiple mobile thrombi, 714–717
 - endovascular interventions, hypotension focus, 843–847
- Thoracic epidural anesthesia
 - sympathetic activity and apoptosis in induced CHF, 317–322
 - urinary catheter, early removal, 1302–1306
- Thoracic surgery
 - ipsilateral shoulder pain, 991–994
 - noncancerous lesions, cardiovascular complications, 960–965
 - pain relief after, On-Q Pain Buster vs. epidural, 985–990
 - video-capable double-Lumen endotracheal tubes, 882–884
- Thoracoabdominal aortic surgery, spinal cord ischemia injury, 1100–1111
- Thoracoscopic cardiac surgery, superior vena cava drainage, 926–930
- Thoracoscopic sympathetic ganglionectomy, ventricular tachycardia storm, anesthesia, 69–75
- Thoracotomy
 - dynamic anterior mediastinal mass after, 1042–1043
 - OLV with, mitral valve repair, 920–925
 - pain mitigation, 1060–1068
- Three-dimensional printing, mitral annulus, 1393–1396

- Thrombocytopenia
 heparin-induced
 cardiac surgery patients, 98–102
 congenital heart disease with, 810–818
 during ECMO, 342–343
 fondaparinux management, 1020–1024
 rotational thromboelastometry with, 210–216
- Thromboelastography
 heparinase, activated coagulation time vs. for protamine titration, 224–229
 parameters, individualized heparin and protamine management, 235–241
 with platelet mapping for postoperative chest tube draining, 217–223
 variability, rotational thromboelastometry vs., 1550–1557
- Thromboelastometry, rotational
 thrombocytopenia and hypofibrinogenemia with, cardiac surgery, 210–216
 thromboelastography vs., 1550–1557
- Thrombosis
 caval, imaging and managing, editorial, 1421–1425
 entrapped, in patent foramen ovale, prostate transurethral resection-induced, e38–e39
 inferior vena cava conduit, TEE, e22–e23
 multiple mobile, in thoracic aorta, 714–717
 perioperative NSAIDs risk for, 369–378
 subclavian graft, delayed spinal cord ischemic-induced, 718–722
- Tidal volume, variability, heart rate increase, 1516–1520
- Torrential regurgitation, mitral valve endocarditis, 854–856
- Total artificial heart, biventricular assist device replacement, pro/con, 836–842
- Trachea, supracarinal tear, atraumatic endotracheal intubation-induced, 1149–1157
- Tracheoesophageal fistula, repair, pneumonectomy and, VA ECMO, 1033–1035
- Tracheostomy
 after cardiac surgery
 mortality risk, 493–496
 respiratory failure, 488–492
 left endobronchial microlaryngeal tube and, OLV via, 1052–1054
- Tranexamic acid, dose comparison, 1233–1237
- Transapical transcatheter aortic valve, replacement, considerations, 1087–1099
- Transcatheter aortic valve
 implantation
 anesthetic management, 285–289
 open aortic valve replacement vs., pulmonary complications, 497–501
 replacement, cystatin C assessment, 972–977
- Transcatheter mitral valve, implantation, anesthetic management, 115–117
- Transesophageal echocardiography (TEE)
 basic, multimodal approach, 800–809
 cardiac output, in low index patients, 1521–1526
 esophageal perforation after, stent repair, e52
 foreign body location, 852–853
- Transesophageal echocardiography (TEE) (*Continued*)
 future of, editorial, 1178
 hemodynamic, left ventricular assist device care, 1184–1187
 hepatic structure evaluation, 1328–1330
 inferior vena cava conduit thrombosis, e22–e23
 intraoperative
 chest reentry, ascending pseudoaneurysm aorta patients, 709–713
 concomitant hypertrophic cardiomyopathy diagnosis, e56
 editorial, 1700–1701
 patterns, multinational survey, 54–63
 type-A aortic dissection, 1203–1207
 large left hemothorax, e55
 limb ischemia and, 1176–1177
 liver transplantation, practice patterns, 635–639
 orthotopic liver transplantation, 141–154
 perioperative, right heart and associated structures, 1112
 to position temporary pacing wire, 110–111
 real-time 3-D, for percutaneous closure of sinus valsalva, e4–e5
 simulation training, pro/con, 1410–1413
 transgastric, enhancement with saline bag under heart in CPB, 42–48
 ultrasound transmission gel for, 1208–1210
 vascular surgery in patient with aortic stenosis, 1426–1428
- Transfusions
 bleeding, adenosine diphosphate-induced platelet aggregation and, e58–e59
 red blood cell, intraoperative low volume, dose-dependent effects, 1545–1549
- Transplantation
 heart
 anesthesia, for arrhythmogenic right ventricular dysplasia patients, 355–357
 combined liver, right ventricular mechanical support, 1583–1585
 orthotopic, expanded-criteria donors for, pro/con, 1686–1690
 liver
 combined heart, right ventricular mechanical support after, 1583–1585
 postreperfusion syndrome, hemodynamic recovery, 1006–1014
 lung
 acute kidney injury after, 943–947
 anesthetic management, 1145–1148
 craniocervical venous drainage, acute obstruction, 1586–1588
 primary graft dysfunction, early ECMO, 1138–1145
 pulmonary dysfunction after mitral regurgitation-associated, 1696–1699
- Transthoracic echocardiography, fat embolism diagnosis, e40
- Transurethral resection, prostate, entrapped thrombus in patent foramen ovale, e38–e39
- Tricuspid annular excursion, cardiac velocity and, 1198–1202
- Tricuspid valve
 intraoperative echocardiographic perspective, 761–770
 regurgitation
 incidental, perioperative echocardiographer, 1414–1420
 jet velocity, severe pulmonary hypertension, 433–434
 server transient mitral and, 1183–1185

Tricuspid valve (*Continued*)
 repair, severe aortic insufficiency, 1704–1706
 Trisomy 18, tetralogy of fallot and severe cyanosis in infant, 1677–1685
 Troponin I release, in cardiac surgery, remote ischemic preconditioning, 682–689
 26-French-Double tube, lung isolation, e19–e20
 Type-A aortic dissection
 asymptomatic widened mediastinum in patient, 1179–1182
 intraoperative TEE impact, 1203–1207

U

Ultrasound
 chest, diagnostic value after cardiac surgery, 1527–1532
 transmission gel, 1208–1210
 Uric acid, preoperative, acute kidney injury, cardiovascular surgery-associated, 1440–1447
 Urinary catheter, thoracic epidural, early removal, 1302–1306
 Urinary neutrophil gelatinase, lipocalin-associated, high risk cardiac patients, 323–327

V

VA ECMO. *See* Venoarterial extracorporeal membrane oxygenation
 Valsalva aneurysm, ruptured sinus, percutaneous closure with 3-D TEE, e4–e5
 Valvular disorders, acquired, surgery, anesthetic depth monitoring, 301–307
 Valvular heart disease, hypothermic *vs.* normothermic CPB, 295–300
 Vascular anesthesiology, in fluid management, physiologic perspective, 1604–1608
 Vascular occlusion testing, peripheral tissue microcirculatory perfusion vasoreactivity, 1217–1220
 Vascular reactivity, altered in pulmonary artery, CPB-associated, porcine model, 698–708

Vascular surgery
 aortic stenosis patient, TEE monitoring, 1426–1428
 heart increase in, stroke volume and tidal volume variability, 1516–1520
 postoperative delirium, 458–461
 Vasopressin
 cessation, polyuria, e24
 plasma levels, right-sided heart dysfunction and CTEPH patients, 601–607
 Veins
 central, catheter placement complications, prevention, 358–368
 outflow, cerebral circulation disturbance, blood-brain barrier injury, 328–335
 Vena cava, and mixed venous, oxygen saturation, postoperative complications, 528–533
 Venoarterial extracorporeal membrane oxygenation
 brain death during, 1039–1041
 computed tomography imaging, 1307–1309
 pneumonectomy and tracheoesophageal fistula repair, 1033–1035
 Ventilation, noninvasive, during deep sleep sedation, e6
 Ventricular assist device, left atrium-induced hemodynamic compromise in patient, e21
 Ventricular tachycardia storm, thoracoscopic sympathetic ganglionectomy, anesthesia for, 69–75

W

Waxy maize, for CABG priming, 690–697
 Whole blood coagulation assays, interoperator and intraoperator variability, 1550–1557
 Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome, perioperative management, 1375–1386

X

X-ray, chest, after cardiac surgery, diagnostic value, 1527–1532