

Statements belonging to the thesis "Partial liquid ventilation- animal studies on lung function".

1. Mechanical ventilation is a method of supporting patients during illness, and is not curative or therapeutic.
2. The clinician should choose a ventilation mode that has been shown to be capable of supporting oxygenation and ventilation in patients with acute respiratory failure and that the clinician has experience in using.
3. Mechanical ventilation may be associated with adverse consequences and, to minimize side effects, the physiologic targets do not have to be in the normal range.
4. Accurate stratification of patients into clinical studies on ARDS depends on the definition of ARDS severity.
5. Multiple system organ failure is a process rather than an event and, organ dysfunction is potentially reversible if the function of the failing organ can be temporarily supported by exogenous measures.
6. Abnormalities of systemic oxygen delivery and consumption may be potential causes of multiple system organ failure by causing cellular hypoxia, dysfunction, and death.
7. With respect to stability, easy control of the severity, and reproducibility of the damage, saline lung lavage model of lung injury is favorable in comparison to other models of acute respiratory failure, such as infusion of endotoxin, oleic acid, and hydrochloride instillation. (this thesis)

8. At identical ventilator settings, partial liquid ventilation proved to be significantly more effective than conventional gas ventilation by ensuring improved gas exchange at relatively low inflation pressures. (this thesis)
9. In respiratory failure induced animals, the progress of functional lung impairment due to high peak airway pressures can be prevented or minimized by partial liquid ventilation. (this thesis)
10. The increased clearance rate of ^{99m}Tc -DTPA may reflect minimal reversible changes in the surfactant system in healthy lungs. (this thesis)
11. Partial liquid ventilation offers an easier and more clinically acceptable approach to perfluorocarbon use compared to total liquid ventilation. (this thesis)
12. Intratracheal perfluorocarbon treatment may play a role in achieving the goals of ventilatory support in humans with acute respiratory failure. (this thesis)
13. Partial liquid ventilation can be successfully applied to healthy animals with uncomplicated reversion to gas breathing. (this thesis)