**Basic medical terms and its understandings :-**

* **ECMO pump** : Extracorporeal Membrane Oxygenation (ECMO) ->> blood is pumped outside of your body to a heart-lung machine that removes carbon dioxide and sends oxygen-filled blood back to tissues in the body.
* **Oxygenator** : An oxygenator is a medical device that is capable of exchanging oxygen and carbon dioxide in the blood of human patient during surgical procedures.
* **Ventilator** : A ventilator is a machine that helps you breathe when you're sick, injured, or sedated for an operation. It pumps oxygen-rich air into your lungs. It also helps you breathe out carbon dioxide, a harmful waste gas your body needs to get rid of.
* **Gas blender** : gas blenders are designed to mix different gases
* IBGA: ??
* **Heater cooler** : adjust the temperature
* **Infusion pump** : An external infusion pump is a medical device used to deliver fluids into a patient’s body in a controlled manner. There are many different types of infusion pumps, which are used for a variety of purposes and in a variety of environments.
* **Hemofilte**r : Hemofiltration, also haemofiltration, is a renal replacement therapy which is used in the intensive care setting. It is usually used to treat acute kidney injury (AKI), but may be of benefit in multiple organ dysfunction syndrome or sepsis.
* **Urometer** : used for measuring the specific gravity of urine.
* **Femoral cannulas** : A femoral artery cannula is used for certain types of circulatory support but can cause ischemia, especially during prolonged perfusion. This study tests the function of a femoral cannula designed to allow proximal and distal blood flow.
* **IV bags** : They are used to prevent dehydration, maintain blood pressure, or give patients medicines or nutrients if they can't eat
* Cardiovascular vars :
* **LV contractivity** : Heart left ventricle Contractility
* **RV contractivity** : Heart right ventricle Contractility
* **Cardic index** : Cardiac index is a haemodynamic parameter that relates the cardiac output from left ventricle in one minute to body surface area, thus relating heart performance to the size of the individual. The unit of measurement is litres per minute per square metre.
* **SVR** : Peripheral vascular resistance (systemic vascular resistance, SVR) is the resistance in the circulatory system that is used to create blood pressure, the flow of blood and is also a component of cardiac function. When blood vessels constrict (vasoconstriction) this leads to an increase in SVR
* **PVR**: Pulmonary vascular resistance (PVR) describes the resistance that blood must overcome to pass through the pulmonary vasculature. PVR index (PVRI) relates the absolute value of PVR to the patient's body surface area to account for the effect of body size on blood flow.
* **Vo2** : maximal oxygen consumption ->>Women – 31 ml oxygen/kg of body weight/minute. Men - 42 ml oxygen/kg of body weight/minute
* **Vco2** : the volume of carbon dioxide produced
* **Do2** : It is the total amount of oxygen delivered to the tissues per minute irre- spective of the distribution of blood flow.
* **Po2** : Values of **partial pressure of oxygen** (PO2) carbon dioxide (PCO2)
* **Pco2** : Values of **partial pressure of carbon dioxide (PCO2)**
* **So2** : Sulphur dioxide