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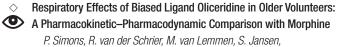
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The agreement of posttetanic counts monitored in contralateral arms by acceleromyography and electromyography was determined in 35 patients given 0.6 mg/kg rocuronium after induction of anesthesia and calibration of the monitors, with additional doses of 0.3 mg/kg if required. Seventy-three percent of 226 pairs of acceleromyographyand electromyography-posttetanic count measurements indicated the same neuromuscular blockade status (intense or deep block). Of 184 pairs of posttetanic counts of 15 or less, 42 (23%) acceleromyographyposttetanic counts were equal to electromyography—posttetanic counts, 93 (50%) were more than electromyography counts, and 49 (27%) were less than electromyography counts.



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⊕ ♦ Extended-age Out-of-sample Validation of Risk Stratification Index 3.0 Models Using Commercial All-payer Claims

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In two different statewide databases, Risk Stratification Index 3.0 models worked well in younger and healthier adults. SUPPLEMENTAL DIGITAL CONTENT IS AVAILABLE IN THE TEXT

Critical Care Medicine

CLINICAL SCIENCE



Performance of Noninvasive Airway Occlusion Maneuvers to Assess Lung Stress and Diaphragm Effort in Mechanically Ventilated **Critically III Patients**

H. J. de Vries, P. R. Tuinman, A. H. Jonkman, L. Liu, H. Qiu, A. R. J. Girbes, Y. Zhang, A. M. E. de Man, H.-J. de Grooth, L. Heunks......274





This article has an Audio Podcast









This article has a Visual Abstract



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ON THE COVER: Monitoring and controlling lung stress and diaphragm effort has been hypothesized to limit lung injury and diaphragm injury. In this issue of ANESTHESIOLOGY, de Vries et al. hypothesized that noninvasively measurable correlates would have strong discriminative performance in identifying extremes of lung stress and diaphragm effort. In an accompanying editorial, Dianti and Goligher examined the history of respiratory effort and proposed that these routine noninvasive measurements should become standard practice in the management of patients receiving mechanical ventilation. Cover illustration: A. Johnson, Vivo Visuals Studio.

- de Vries et al.: Performance of Noninvasive Airway Occlusion Maneuvers to Assess Lung Stress and Diaphragm Effort in Mechanically Ventilated Critically Ill Patients, p. 274
- Dianti and Goligher: Monitoring Respiratory Effort and Lung-distending Pressure Noninvasively during Mechanical Ventilation: Ready for Prime Time, p. 235

A secondary analysis of two previous studies evaluated the ability of two transient inspiratory airway occlusion maneuvers (Pocc, the total drop in airway pressure during an occlusion, and P0.1, the drop in the first 100 ms) obtained from the mechanical ventilator to predict either diaphragm effort or lung stress. Neither P0.1 nor Pocc should be used to predict exact values for diaphragm effort or lung distending pressure. However, both maneuvers can reliably identify patients with low or high extremes in diaphragm effort and lung stress, where Pocc outperforms P0.1 based on the areas under the receiver operating characteristic curves. SUPPLEMENTAL DIGITAL CONTENT IS AVAILABLE IN THE TEXT

Mechanical Power Ratio and Respiratory Treatment Escalation in
 COVID-19 Pneumonia: A Secondary Analysis of a Prospectively
 Enrolled Cohort

Despite similar spontaneous tidal volumes, escalated patients had higher respiratory rate, minute ventilation, pleural pressure, and mechanical power ratios. Mechanical power, its ratio with the expected baseline value, and the pressure-rate index had the greatest associations with treatment escalation. SUPPLEMENTAL DIGITAL CONTENT IS AVAILABLE IN THE TEXT

Predicting Intensive Care Delirium with Machine Learning: Model
 Development and External Validation

K. D. Gong, R. Lu, T. S. Bergamaschi, A. Sanyal, J. Guo, H. B. Kim, H. T. Nquyen, J. L. Greenstein, R. L. Winslow, R. D. Stevens......299

In a multicenter electronic health record database of 22,234 intensive care unit (ICU) patients from 2014 to 2015, delirium was identified using the Confusion Assessment Method for the ICU screen or Intensive Care Delirium Screening Checklist. Static and dynamic machine learning algorithms were trained, tested, and externally validated to predict the onset of delirium during the ICU stay. The static model using data from the first 24 h after ICU admission to predict delirium at any point during the ICU stay demonstrated higher discrimination compared with a widely cited reference model. The dynamic model was able to predict delirium up to 12 h in advance with reasonable discrimination and calibration. SUPPLEMENTAL DIGITAL CONTENT IS AVAILABLE IN THE TEXT

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