

# Index

Note: Page numbers of article titles are in **boldface** type.

## A

- Abdomen, acute, in oncological surgery patients, critical care issues in, 101–102
- Acquired factor VIII inhibitors, in critically ill cancer patients, 115
- Acquired von Willebrand syndrome, in critically ill cancer patients, 114–115
- Acute abdomen, in oncological surgery patients, critical care issues in, 101–102
- Acute care nurse practitioners, in oncologic critical care, Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center experience, **207–217**. See also *Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center experience, acute care nurse practitioners in oncologic critical care in*.
- Acute kidney injury
  - defined, 152–153
  - identification of, early, 152–153
  - in critically ill cancer patients, **151–179**
    - acute renal failure in, causes of, 160–170. See also *Acute renal failure, in critically ill cancer patients, causes of*.
    - causes of, 160–170
    - described, 151–152
    - epidemiology of, 153–160
    - incidence of, 153–158
    - outcome of, 158–160
    - prognostic indicators in, 158–160
    - treatment of, 170–171
- Acute lung injury (ALI)
  - ARF in cancer patients due to, 25–26
  - transfusion-related, ARF in cancer patients due to, 29
- Acute renal failure, in critically ill cancer patients, causes of, 160–170
  - cancer-related microangiopathy, 166–168
  - contrast nephropathy, 164
  - DIC, 166–167
  - multiple myeloma, 169–170
  - nephrotoxicity, 163–164
  - sepsis, 160–162
  - toxicity related to cancer treatment, 154–155
  - TTP/HUS, 167–168
  - tumor lysis syndrome, 165–166
  - ureteral obstruction, 168–169
- Acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), ARF in cancer patients due to, 25–26
- Acute respiratory failure (ARF)
  - described, 21–22
  - in cancer patients, **21–40**
    - causes of, 22–31
    - ALI, 25–26

**Acute (continued)**

- antineoplastic agent-induced lung injury, 26–27
- ARDS, 25–26
- DAH, 28–29
- paraneoplastic syndromes, 30–31
- pneumonia, 22–25
- radiation-induced lung injury, 29–30
- TRALI, 29
- VTE, 27–28
- described, 41
- epidemiology of, 42
- management of
  - mechanical ventilation in, 49–52
  - principles of, 31
- outcome data, 31–32
- prognosis of, 31–32
- invasive and noninvasive mechanical ventilatory support in, 49–52
- Admission criteria and prognostication, in patients with cancer admitted to ICU, **1–20**.  
See also *Cancer patients, admitted to ICU, admission criteria and prognostication in*.
- Advance directives, in critically ill cancer patients, 220–222
- Airway management, in oncological surgery patients, critical care issues in, 96
- Airway obstruction, oncologic emergencies related to, 198–201
- ALI. See *Acute lung injury (ALI)*.
- Anticoagulant(s), for bleeding and thrombotic disorders, 126
- Antineoplastic agent-induced lung injury, ARF in cancer patients due to, 26–27
- ARDS. See *Acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS)*.
- ARF. See *Acute respiratory failure (ARF)*.
- Arterial thrombosis, in critically ill cancer patients, 122

**B****Bleeding**

- coagulation factor abnormalities and, in critically ill cancer patients, 116–118
- coagulopathy and, in oncological surgery patients, critical care issues in, 99
- Blood stream infections, catheter-related, in critically ill cancer patients, 75–77
- Brain metastases, 194–196

**C**

Cancer, coagulation system and, relationship of, 110–113

**Cancer patients**

- admitted to ICU
  - admission and restriction policies, 2–3
  - admission criteria and prognostication in, **1–20**
  - hematologic malignancies, 6
  - postoperative care, 4–5
  - recommendations related to, 14–15
  - solid tumor malignancies, 5–6
  - undergoing HSCT, 6–7
- historical perspectives of, 1–2
- predictors of outcome of, 8–10
  - barriers to, 10–11

- prognostic scoring systems and application to, 11–14
- ARF in, **21–40**. See also *Acute respiratory failure (ARF), in cancer patients*.
  - critically ill
  - acute kidney injury in, **151–179**. See also *Acute kidney injury, in critically ill cancer patients*.
  - admission to ICU, criteria for, 219–220
  - advance directives in, 220–222
  - end-of-life issues in, **219–227**. See also *End-of-life issues, in critically ill cancer patients*.
  - hematological issues in, **107–132**. See also *Hematological issues, in critically ill cancer patients*.
  - infectious complications in, **59–91**
    - catheter-related blood stream infections, 75–77
    - cellular host defense dysfunction, 60–61
    - Clostridium difficile*–associated diarrhea, 71–72
    - CNS infections, 73–75
      - described, 59–60
      - epidemiology of, 60
      - gastrointestinal infections, 71–73
      - genitourinary infections, 77–78
      - hepatosplenic candidiasis, 72–73
      - neutropenic fever, 61–67
      - prevention of, 80
      - respiratory infections, 67–70
      - sepsis, 78–79
      - skin and soft tissue infections, 78
      - supportive care for, 79–80
      - typhlitis, 71
  - mechanical ventilation in, **41–58**. See also *Mechanical ventilation, in cancer patients*.
  - nonpalliative, NIPPV vs. IPPV in, 50–51
  - severity-of-illness scores in, 47–48
- Candidiasis, hepatosplenic, in critically ill cancer patients, 72–73
- Cardiac emergencies, oncologic, 184–189
- Catheter-related blood stream infections, in critically ill cancer patients, 75–77
- Catheter-related thrombosis, in critically ill cancer patients, 121
- Cellular host defense dysfunction, in critically ill cancer patients, 60–61
- Central nervous system (CNS) infections, in critically ill cancer patients, 73–75
- Children, critically ill cancer patients with, end-of-life decision making related to, 223
- Clostridium difficile*–associated diarrhea, in critically ill cancer patients, 71–72
- CNS. See *Central nervous system (CNS)*.
- Coagulation factor abnormalities, bleeding associated with, in critically ill cancer patients, 116–118
- Coagulation system, cancer and, relationship of, 110–113
- Coagulopathy(ies), bleeding and, in oncological surgery patients, critical care issues in, 99
- Contrast nephropathy, acute renal failure in critically ill cancer patients due to, 164
- Critical care, cancer and, historical perspectives of, 1–2
- Cultural beliefs, of critically ill cancer patients, addressing of, 222–223
- Cytoreductive surgery, with HIPEC, in oncological surgery patients, critical care issues in, 94–95

**D**

- DAH. See *Diffuse alveolar hemorrhage (DAH)*.  
 Diarrhea, *Clostridium difficile*-associated, in critically ill cancer patients, 71–72  
 DIC. See *Disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC)*.  
 Diffuse alveolar hemorrhage (DAH), ARF in cancer patients due to, 28–29  
 Disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC)  
     acute renal failure in critically ill cancer patients due to, 166–167  
     in critically ill cancer patients, 122–124  
 Dysproteinemia, hyperviscosity syndrome and, 196–197

**E**

- Emotional support, for critically ill cancer patients, 225–226  
 End-of-life issues, in critically ill cancer patients, **219–227**  
     addressing patient's and patient's family cultural beliefs and spiritual values, 222–223  
     admitted to ICU, facilitating "good death," 223–224  
     advance directives, 220–222  
     convening multidisciplinary family meetings, 222  
     deactivation of ICDs and permanent pacemakers, 225  
     described, 219  
     emotional and organizational support in, 225–226  
     patients with children, 223  
     transitioning to comfort care, 224–225  
     withdrawal of life support, 224–225

**F**

- Factor VIII inhibitors, acquired, in critically ill cancer patients, 115  
 Family meetings, multidisciplinary, critically ill cancer patients and, 222  
 Fever, neutropenic, in critically ill cancer patients, 61–67  
 Fibrin generation, 109  
 Fibrinolysis, 109–110

**G**

- Gammopathy, monoclonal, 196–197  
 Gastrointestinal infections, in critically ill cancer patients, 71–73  
 Genitourinary infections, in critically ill cancer patients, 77–78  
 "Good death," in ICU, facilitation of, 223–224

**H**

- Heated intraperitoneal chemotherapy (HIPEC), cytoreductive surgery and, in oncological surgery patients, critical care issues in, 94–95  
 Hematologic malignancies, cancer patients with, admitted to ICU, 6  
 Hematological issues, in critically ill cancer patients, **107–132**  
     acquired factor VIII inhibitors, 115  
     acquired von Willebrand syndrome, 114–115  
     arterial thrombosis, 122  
     bleeding associated with coagulation factor abnormalities, 116–118  
     catheter-related thrombosis, 121  
     described, 107

- DIC, 122–124
    - heparin-induced thrombocytopenia, 124–125
    - migratory thrombophlebitis, 119
    - thrombocytopathies, 114–116
    - thrombocytosis, 116
    - thrombotic disorders, 118–124
    - thrombotic microangiopathies, 121–122
    - treatment of, novel drugs in, 125–126
    - TTP/HUS, 121–122
    - uremia, 115–116
    - VTE, 119–121
  - Hematopoietic stem cell transplant (HSCT) recipients
    - admitted to ICU, 6–7
    - critical care of, **133–150**
      - clinical trials in, importance of, 139–141
      - complications of, 135–136
      - course of, 135–136
      - diagnostic interventions in, 136–137
      - mechanical ventilation in, 137–139
      - NIPPV in, 139
      - organ support in, 137
      - prevalence of, 134–135
      - reasons for, 134–135
      - triage for, 144–145
    - described, 133–134
    - mortality of, 141
      - prediction of, 143–144
    - prevalence of, 133
    - prognostic factors in, 142–143
  - Hemodynamic instability, in oncological surgery patients, critical care issues in, 97–99
  - Hemorrhage, diffuse alveolar, ARF in cancer patients due to, 28–29
  - Hemostasis, normal, physiology of, 107–110
  - Heparin-induced thrombocytopenia, in critically ill cancer patients, 124–125
  - Hepatosplenic candidiasis, in critically ill cancer patients, 72–73
  - HIPEC. See *Heated intraperitoneal chemotherapy (HIPEC)*.
  - HSCT recipients. See *Hematopoietic stem cell transplant (HSCT) recipients*.
  - Hypercalcemia, 181–183
  - Hyperleukocytosis, 197–198
  - Hyperviscosity syndrome, dysproteinemia-related, 196–197
  - Hyponatremia, 183–184
- I**
- ICDs. See *Implantable cardioverter defibrillators (ICDs)*.
  - ICP. See *Intracranial pressure (ICP)*.
  - ICU. See *Intensive care unit (ICU)*.
  - Implantable cardioverter defibrillators (ICDs), deactivation of, 225
  - Infection(s). See specific types.
  - Intensive care unit (ICU), cancer patients admitted to
    - admission criteria and prognostication in, **1–20**. See also *Cancer patients, admitted to ICU, admission criteria and prognostication in*.
    - triage for, 48–49

Interleukin(s), IL-11, for bleeding and thrombotic disorders, 125–126  
 Intracranial pressure (ICP), increased, 194–196  
 Invasive positive pressure ventilation (IPPV), NIPPV vs.  
   in cancer patients, 49–50  
   in nonpalliative cancer patients, 50–51  
 IPPV. See *Invasive positive pressure ventilation (IPPV)*.

## K

Kidney injury, acute, in critically ill cancer patients, **151–179**. See also *Acute kidney injury, in critically ill cancer patients*.

## L

Leukostasis, 197–198  
 Life support, withdrawal of, protocols for, 224–225  
 Lung injury(ies)  
   acute  
     ARF in cancer patients due to, 25–26  
     transfusion-related, ARF in cancer patients due to, 29  
   antineoplastic agent-induced, ARF in cancer patients due to, 26–27  
   radiation-induced, ARF in cancer patients due to, 29–30

## M

Malignancy(ies)  
   hematologic, cancer patients with, admitted to ICU, 6  
   solid tumor, cancer patients with, admitted to ICU, 5–6  
 Malignant pericardial effusion, 185–187  
 Malignant spinal cord compression, 189–194  
 Mechanical ventilation  
   in cancer patients, **41–58**  
     for acute organ dysfunctions, 46  
     for ARF, invasive and noninvasive support, 49–52  
     ICU admission for, 48–49  
     long-term outcomes, 47  
     outcome evaluation, 43–48  
     prognostic factors, 43–48  
     reasons for, 42–43  
     recommendations for, 51–52  
     severity of illness and, 46  
     severity-of-illness scores, 47–48  
     short-term outcomes, 43–46  
   in HSCT recipients, 137–139  
 Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center experience, acute care nurse practitioners in  
   oncologic critical care in, **207–217**  
   communication in, 214–215  
   described, 207–208  
   division of labor in, 212–213  
   emotional support in, 215  
   future directions in, 215

- program conception, 209
  - program design, 209
  - program implementation, 209
  - recruitment for, 209–210
  - reporting structure and management in, 214
  - training for, 210–212
  - transitioning to, 214
- Microangiopathy(ies)
- cancer-related, acute renal failure in critically ill cancer patients due to, 166–168
  - thrombotic, in critically ill cancer patients, 121–122
- Migratory thrombophlebitis, in critically ill cancer patients, 119
- Monoclonal gammopathy, 196–197
- Multidisciplinary family meetings, critically ill cancer patients and, 222
- Multiple myeloma, acute renal failure in critically ill cancer patients due to, 169–170
- Myeloma, multiple, acute renal failure in critically ill cancer patients due to, 169–170

## N

- Natural anticoagulant mechanisms, 109
- Nephropathy(ies), contrast, acute renal failure in critically ill cancer patients due to, 164
- Nephrotoxicity, acute renal failure in critically ill cancer patients due to, 163–164
- Neutropenic fever, in critically ill cancer patients, 61–67
- NIPPV. See *Noninvasive positive pressure ventilation (NIPPV)*.
- Noninvasive positive pressure ventilation (NIPPV)
- in HSCT recipients, 139
  - IPPV vs., in nonpalliative cancer patients, 50–51
  - oxygen therapy vs., in cancer patients, 49–50
- Nutrition, in oncological surgery patients, critical care issues in, 102–103

## O

- Oncologic critical care, acute care nurse practitioners in, Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center experience, **207–217**. See also *Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center experience, acute care nurse practitioners in oncologic critical care in*.
- Oncologic emergencies, **181–205**
- airway obstruction, 198–201
  - brain metastases, 194–196
  - cardiac emergencies, 184–189
  - hypercalcemia, 181–183
  - hyperleukocytosis, 197–198
  - hyperviscosity syndrome, 196–197
  - hyponatremia, 183–184
  - increased ICP, 194–196
  - leukostasis, 197–198
  - malignant pericardial effusion, 185–187
  - malignant spinal cord compression, 189–194
  - monoclonal gammopathy, 196–197
  - superior vena cava syndrome, 184–185
  - tumor lysis syndrome, 187–189
- Oncologic surgery patients, critical care issues in, **93–106**

Oncologic (*continued*)

- acute abdomen, 101–102
  - airway management, 96
  - bleeding, coagulopathy and, 99
  - cytoreductive surgery with HIPEC, 94–95
  - described, 93–94
  - hemodynamic instability, 97–99
  - nutrition, 102–103
  - percutaneous venous access, 99–101
  - respiratory failure, 96–97
  - source control, 101–102
  - surgical complications, 101–102
  - VTE, 101
- Organizational support, for critically ill cancer patients, 225–226
- Oxygen therapy, NIPPV vs., in cancer patients, 49–50

**P**

- Pacemakers, permanent, deactivation of, 225
- Paraneoplastic syndromes, ARF in cancer patients due to, 30–31
- Percutaneous venous access, in oncological surgery patients, critical care issues in, 99–101
- Pericardial effusion, malignant, 185–187
- Permanent pacemakers, deactivation of, 225
- Platelet thrombus formation, 108–109
- Pneumonia(s), ARF in cancer patients due to, 22–25

**R**

- Radiation-induced lung injury, ARF in cancer patients due to, 29–30
- Recombinant factor VIIa, for bleeding and thrombotic disorders, 125
- Respiratory failure
  - acute. See *Acute respiratory failure (ARF)*.
  - in oncologic surgery patients, critical care issues in, 96–97
- Respiratory infections, in critically ill cancer patients, 67–70

**S**

- Sepsis
  - acute renal failure in critically ill cancer patients due to, 160–162
  - in critically ill cancer patients, 78–79
- Severity-of-illness scores, in cancer patients, 47–48
- Skin infections, in critically ill cancer patients, 78
- Soft tissue infections, in critically ill cancer patients, 78
- Solid tumor malignancies, cancer patients with, admitted to ICU, 5–6
- Spinal cord compression, malignant, 189–194
- Spiritual values, of critically ill cancer patients, addressing of, 222–223
- Superior vena cava syndrome, 184–185



## T

- Thrombocytopathy(ies), 114–116
- Thrombocytopenia
  - acute management of, 113–114
  - heparin-induced, in critically ill cancer patients, 124–125
- Thrombocytosis, in critically ill cancer patients, 116
- Thromboembolism, venous
  - ARF in cancer patients due to, 27–28
  - in critically ill cancer patients, 119–121
- Thrombophlebitis, migratory, in critically ill cancer patients, 119
- Thrombosis(es)
  - arterial, in critically ill cancer patients, 122
  - catheter-related, in critically ill cancer patients, 121
- Thrombotic disorders, in critically ill cancer patients, 118–124
  - treatment of
    - anticoagulants in, 126
    - IL-11 in, 125–126
    - recombinant factor VIIa in, 125
- Thrombotic microangiopathies, in critically ill cancer patients, 121–122
- Thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura/hemolytic uremic syndrome (TTP/HUS)
  - acute renal failure in critically ill cancer patients due to, 167–168
  - in critically ill cancer patients, 121–122
- TRALI. See *Transfusion-related acute lung injury (TRALI)*.
- Transfusion-related acute lung injury (TRALI), ARF in cancer patients due to, 29
- Trousseau syndrome, in critically ill cancer patients, 119
- TTP/HUS. See *Thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura/hemolytic uremic syndrome (TTP/HUS)*.
- Tumor lysis syndrome, 187–189
  - acute renal failure in critically ill cancer patients due to, 165–166
- Typhlitis, in critically ill cancer patients, 71

## U

- Uremia, in critically ill cancer patients, 115–116
- Ureteral obstruction, acute kidney injury secondary to, 168–169

## V

- Value(s), spiritual, of critically ill cancer patients, addressing of, 222–223
- Venous thromboembolism (VTE)
  - ARF in cancer patients due to, 27–28
  - in critically ill cancer patients, 119–121
  - in oncological surgery patients, critical care issues in, 101
- Ventilation. See also specific types.
  - mechanical. See *Mechanical ventilation*.
- von Willebrand syndrome, acquired, in critically ill cancer patients, 114–115
- VTE. See *Venous thromboembolism (VTE)*.