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## Define shunting of blood

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"Venous admixture to the pulmonary circulation in human subjects breathing 100 per cent oxygen." *The Journal of clinical investigation* 42.4 (1963): 507-515. Article Nomenclature for congenital and paediatric cardiac diseases: the International Paediatric and Congenital Cardiac Code (PCCC) and the Eleventh Iteration of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-11)\* Rodney C. G. Franklin , Marie J. Béland , Steven D. Colan , Henry L. Walters , Vera D. Aiello , Robert H. Anderson , Frédérique Bailliard , Jeffrey R. Boris , Meryl S. Cohen , J. William Gaynor , Kristine J. Guleserian , Lucile Houyel , Marshall L. Jacobs , Amy L. Juraszek , Otto N. Krogmann , Hiromi Kurosawa , Leo Lopez , Bohdan J. Maruszewski , James D. St. Louis , Stephen P. Seslar , Shubhika Srivastava , Giovanni Stellin , Christo I. Tchervenkov , Paul M. Weinberg , Jeffrey P. Jacobs *Cardiology in the Young* Published online: 29 December 2017 Show all results sharing these subjects: Medicine and health Clinical Medicine GO Shunt Shunt occurs when venous blood mixes with arterial blood either by bypassing the lungs completely (extra-pulmonary shunt) or by passing through the lungs without adequate oxygenation (intra-pulmonary shunt). Extra-pulmonary Extra pulmonary (cardiac) shunting is not commonly seen in adult practice. Even when a lesion causes communication between the right and left heart, initially the blood flow will be from left to right. This will cause a reduction in cardiac output and volume overload of the right heart but not shunt. Eventually, compensatory changes may take place, which cause blood to flow from the right to the left heart. Intra-pulmonary Shunt occurs when blood is transported through the lungs without taking part in gas exchange. The commonest causes are alveolar filling (with pus, oedema, blood or tumour) and atelectasis, fig 3. Figure 3. Pneumonia. The alveoli are filled with pus preventing gas exchange. Increasing FiO2 will not improve gas exchange as there is no air in the alveolus. Increasing FiO2 does not normally correct hypoxia caused by pure shunt. This is because the shunted blood in the diseased alveoli does not come in contact with alveolar gas. The deoxygenated blood leaving the diseased alveoli mixes with blood coming from healthy alveoli. In the relatively healthy alveoli, the oxygen saturation will be around 97-99% regardless of the increase in FiO2. The effect of increasing FiO2 on the blood leaving these alveoli will only be an increase in dissolved oxygen, which contributes little to oxygen delivery to tissues. Despite this, it is almost always worth trying to increase FiO2, either for the small increase in PO2, or to assess the effect on the other areas of lung where different processes might also be taking place. The definition of a shunt is a channel created by a surgeon to allow flow between organs, or the act of switching or changing. An example of a shunt is a heart shunt to improve blood flow in the heart.An example of a shunt is to move to another track. noun Shunt is defined as to turn to another side, or to switch tracks. An example of shunt is to move to another lane. verb The act or process of turning aside or moving to an alternate course. noun noun A low-resistance connection between two points in an electric circuit that forms an alternative path for a portion of the current. noun A passage between two natural body channels, such as blood vessels, especially one created surgically to divert or permit flow from one pathway or region to another; a bypass. noun To turn or move aside or onto another course. Shunting traffic around an accident. verb To evade by putting aside or ignoring. Urgent problems that society can no longer shunt aside. verb To switch (a train or car) from one track to another. verb To provide or divert (current) by means of a shunt. verb To divert or permit flow of (a body fluid) from one pathway or region to another by surgical means. verb verb To become diverted by means of a shunt. Used of a circuit. verb To move or turn to one side; turn aside or out of the way. verb To shift or switch, as a train, car, etc. from one track to another. verb To divert or be diverted by a shunt. verb To provide or connect with a shunt. verb noun A conductor connecting two points in a circuit in parallel so that an additional pathway is created for the current. noun An abnormal natural channel or a surgically created one allowing flow from one organ or pathway to another. noun The act or process of turning aside or moving to an alternate course. noun A passage between two natural body channels, such as blood vessels, especially one created surgically to divert or permit flow from one pathway or region to another; a bypass. noun To divert or permit flow of a body fluid from one pathway or region to another by surgical means. verb To divert, switch or bypass. verb To divert electric current by providing an alternative path. verb To divert the flow of a body fluid using surgery. verb To move data in memory to a physical disk. verb (informal, UK) To have a minor collision, especially in a motor car. verb verb noun A passage between body channels constructed surgically as a bypass. noun (informal, UK) A minor collision. noun Middle English shunten to flinch what is shunting of blood. what does shunting of blood mean. blood shunting definition







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