allega b n. 4

1. Ambulatory Emergency Medicine

While practicing exotic animal medicine as an ambulatory practitioner, veterinarians need to be prepared for the inevitable emergency call. Emergencies in exotic animal medicine come in all shapes and sizes and the veterinarian must be prepared for a variety of situations. With the proper training, equipment, and managing client expectations, an ambulatory exotics animal practitioner can successfully address emergencies. This article provides a brief overview in managing emergency cases in an ambulatory exotics animal practice.

2. Emergency Response in the Ambulatory Surgery Center

As more surgeries are moving out of the hospital setting, effective emergency response in freestanding ambulatory surgery centers requires organized preparedness. Rapid, consistent emergency response can be challenged by their rarity of occurrence, fast-paced environment, and relative lack of resources. Anesthesiologists who practice in these settings must be aware of the differences between the management of an anesthetic emergency in the hospital with virtually unlimited resources and staff, versus an ambulatory surgery center with limited resources and slightly different goal: stabilization and transfer of care.

3. Pediatric Oncologic Emergencies

Pediatric patients with cancer, although rarely, do present to emergency departments for first-time diagnosis, as well as for complications of treatment. The presenting symptoms can be vague, so emergency physicians must maintain a high index of suspicion and be aware of guidelines to help direct appropriate care after an initial diagnosis. It is also necessary to know the complications of treatment. Although these patients often seek care in the institution where they receive treatment, many live far from these locations and may present to any emergency department in extremis.

4. A Review in the Treatment of Oncologic Emergencies

Oncologic emergencies are often categorized as a group of metabolic abnormalities associated with the diagnosis of cancer or the initiation of chemotherapy for treatment. These syndromes often arise in the acute setting, demanding an accurate knowledge of the associated condition and current treatment. In this review, we evaluate five oncologic emergencies: tumor lysis syndrome, hypercalcemia, hyponatremia, spinal cord compression, and disseminated intravascular coagulation.

5. Plain Language Emergency Alert Codes: The Importance of Direct Impact Statements in Hospital Emergency Alerts

The nature of an emergency is not predictable, and no two emergencies are alike. In response to this unpredictable nature, healthcare facilities across the nation have adopted a system of emergency codes to notify staff of an emergent situation, often without alerting patients and visitors to the crises. However, the system of emergency codes varies significantly within most states and even within healthcare coalition regions.

6. Hyperbaric Oxygen Therapy Emergencies

Emergent indications for ${\rm HBO}_2$ are not only for some of the most serious conditions, but also may be the only modality to directly target the patient's pathophysiology. They are to begin emergently or urgently, but may be limited by either the instability of the patient's condition or transfer logistics. Often these emergent treatments involve several treatments in the first 24 hours for best outcomes.

7. One Health and Emergency Preparedness

Emergencies such as hurricanes, floods and nuclear disasters do not just affect people and the environment; they also affect domestic animals. In this latest article in Veterinary Record's One Health series, Kendra Stauffer and Lisa Conti discuss how One Health considerations are being incorporated into emergency preparedness planning in the USA.

An A M