Name of Book	Block 1
Name of Elective	Respiratory Failure
Location of hospital Lab or research facility	Dept. of Emergency Medicine
Name of internal preceptor (s)	Dr. Geeta Mittal
Name of external preceptor (if applicable)	-
Learning objectives of elective	a. To recognize patient with Respiratory Failure b. To differentiate patient Type 1 and Type 2 Respiratory Failure c. To differentiate between Acute and Chronic Respiratory Failure d. Approach to patient with respiratory failure in emergency e. To Interpret ABG and Chest X ray associated with Respiratory failure
Number of students that can be accommodated in this elective	4
Pre-requisites for elective	
Learning resources for students	a. Harrison's principles of internal medicine
List of activities of student participation	a. Clinical examination of Respiratory system b. Interpretation of ABG and Chest X ray in Respiratory Failure c. Use of Various oxygen delivery devices
Portfolio entries required	
Log book entry required	
Assessment	a. Attendance b. Tutorials c. PPT presentation at the end of the elective d. Viva e. Case presentation at the end of the elective
Other comments	

Respiratory failure is a condition in which the respiratory system fails in one or both of its gas-exchanging functions; that is, oxygenation of, and carbon dioxide elimination from the blood. Hence, respiratory failure is a syndrome rather than a disease.

Respiratory failure may be acute or chronic. The clinical presentations of patients with acute and chronic respiratory failure usually are quite different. While acute respiratory failure is characterized by life-threatening derangements in arterial blood gases and acid–base status, the manifestations of chronic respiratory failure are more indolent and may be clinically in apparent.

Although the causes of respiratory failure are diverse, common underlying pathophysiological mechanisms and management strategies merit a general discussion.

This module has been planned so that learner is able to understand an approach to clinical evaluation and management of Respiratory Failure in patients presenting in emergency department.