Recursos de ayuda en la toma de decisiones en la práctica clínica : Uptodate, Dynamed, Fisterra, Access Medicine

# **Dynamed Plus**

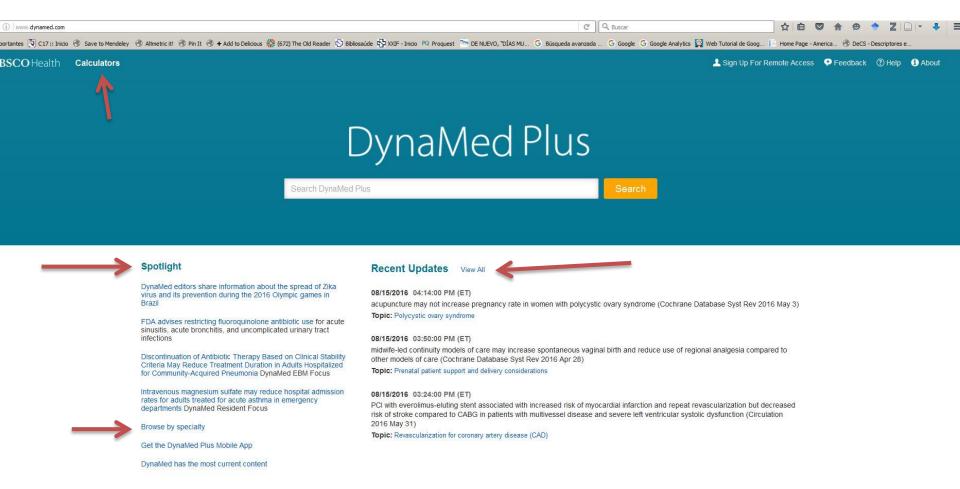
Qué es Acceso Para qué usarlo Cómo usarlo

## Qué es

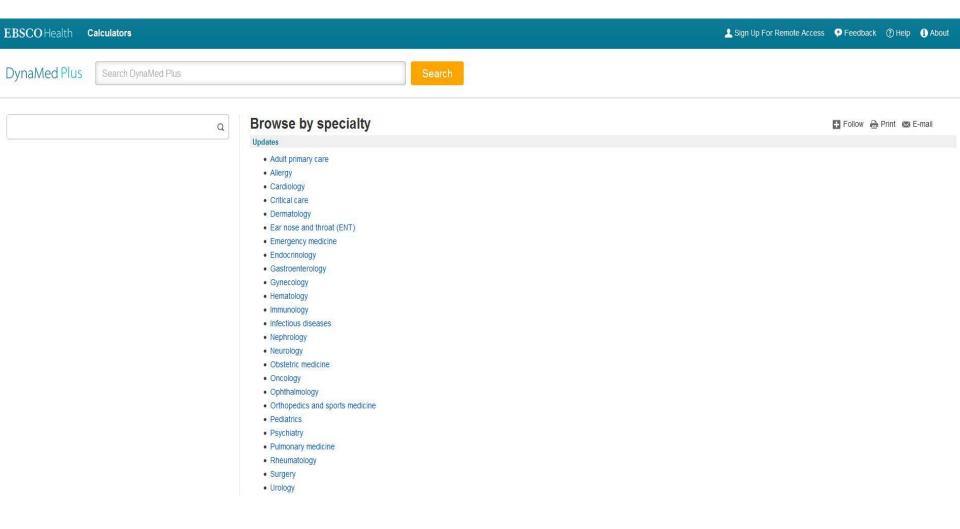
- Herramienta de referencia clínica para encontrar respuestas a preguntas clínicas.
- Un equipo de expertos e investigadores sintetizan la información y ofrecen análisis objetivos.
- Los temas se basan en evidencias clínicas y se actualizan a diario.
- Incluye recomendaciones, imágenes y gráficos, acceso móvil...

### Acceso

http://www.dynamed.com



# Especialidades



# Calculadoras

### DynaMed

### Calculators

**Medical Equations** 

Clinical Criteria

**Decision Trees** 

Statistics Calculators

Units & Dose Converters

Search by Specialty

Math Calculator

Glossary References

Send Comment to Editor

### **Medical Equations**

Click a letter to jump to that section. Click on a link below to use a formula or criteria.

A|B|C|D|E|F|G|H|I|J|K|L|M|N|O|P|Q|R|S|T|U|V|W|X|Y|Z

### A

A-a Gradient

a/A Ratio

AaPO2 Correction for FIO2

Absolute Eosinophil Count

Absolute Lymphocyte Count

Absolute Neutrophil Count

Absolute Reticulocyte Count

Acute Heart Failure Prediction Based on NT-proBNP and Clinical Features

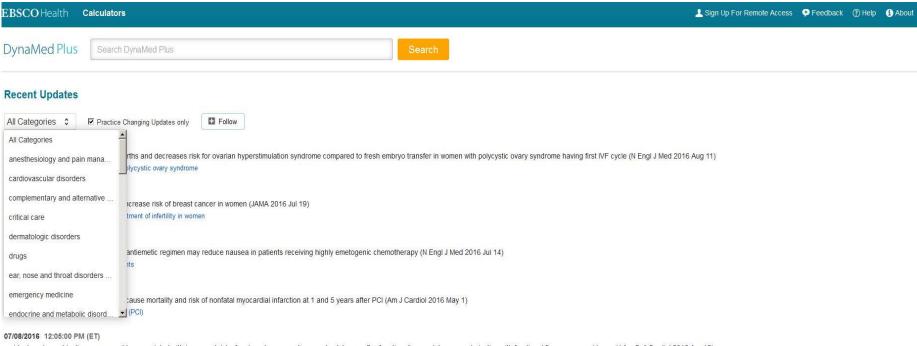
Allowable Blood Loss

Amikacin Dosing q24hr (also Kanamycin and Streptomycin)

Aminoglycoside Clearance Estimate

Amortization of Student Loans

# Actualizaciones. Las que cambian la práctica clínica



residual angiographic disease may not be associated with increased risk of major adverse cardiac events at 1 year after functionally complete revascularization with fractional flow reserve guidance (J Am Coll Cardiol 2016 Apr 12)

Topic: Percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI)

#### 06/29/2016 04:40:00 PM (ET)

flexible sigmoidoscopy screening reduces colorectal cancer-related mortality and colorectal cancer incidence in adults (USPSTF Jun 2016)

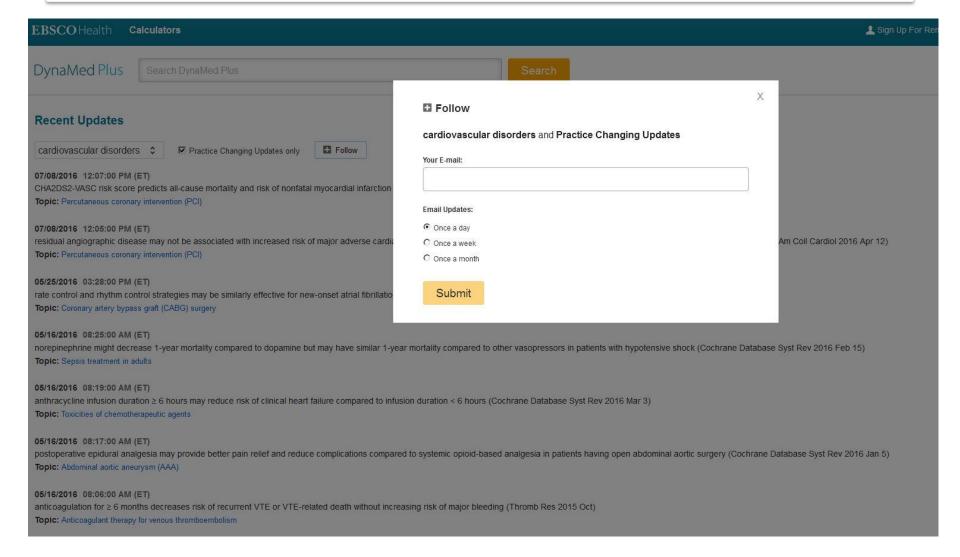
Topic: Flexible sigmoidoscopy for colorectal cancer screening

#### 06/20/2016 02:33:00 PM (ET)

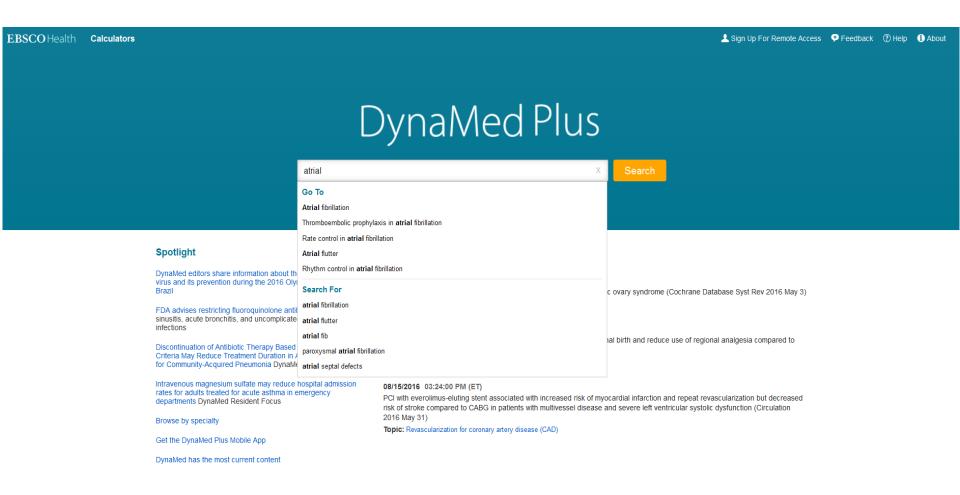
noninvasive ventilation via helmet reduces need for intubation and mortality compared to face mask in patients with acute respiratory distress syndrome (JAMA 2016 Jun 14)

Topic: Noninvasive positive pressure ventilation (NPPV) in adults

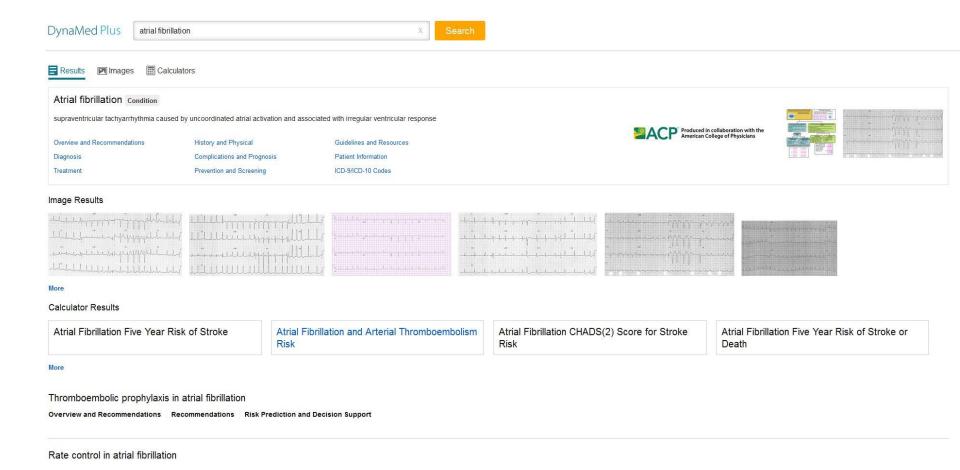
# Seguir las actualizaciones



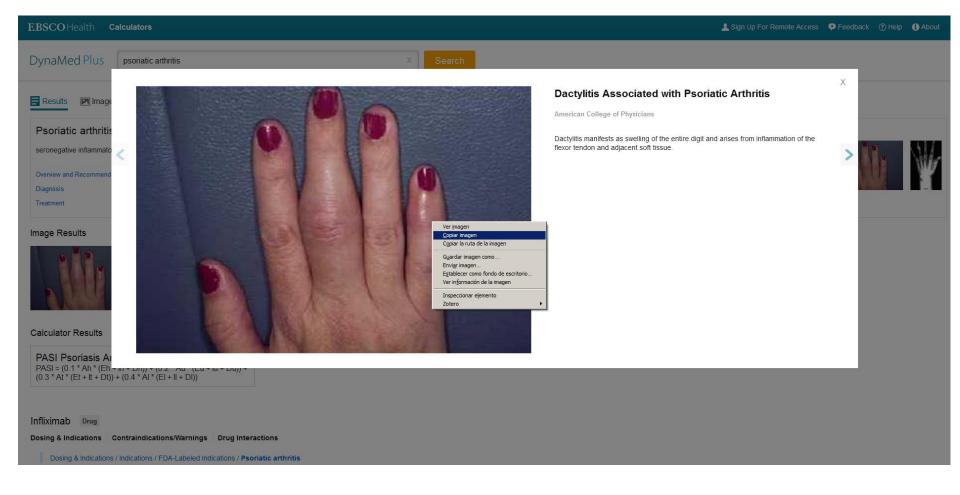
### Buscar. Go To ó Search For



### Search for



# Copiar imagen.



### Go To

### DynaMed Plus

atrial fibrillation

Search

Overview and Recommendations

Related Summaries

- General Information
- Epidemiology
- Etiology and Pathogenesis
- History and Physical
- Diagnosis
- Treatment
- · Complications and Prognosis
- Prevention and Screening
- Quality Improvement
- Guidelines and Resources
  Patient Information
- ► ICD-9/ICD-10 Codes
- References

### Atrial fibrillation

🖪 Follow 🔓 Print 💌 E-mail

#### Undate

[+]Updated 2016 Jul 13 08:08:00 AM



Topic Editor Panagiotis Papageorgiou, MD, PhD

Recommendations Editor Amir Qaseem, MD, PhD, MHA, FACP

Deputy Editor Peter Oettgen MD, FACC, FAHA

### Overview and Recommendations

### Background

- Atrial fibrillation (AF) is a common supraventricular tachyarrhythmia caused by uncoordinated atrial activation and associated with an irregularly irregular ventricular response.
- . Causes of atrial fibrillation include an underlying structural heart disease, metabolic disorders, endocrine diseases, and certain medications.
- . The prevalence of AF is approximately 1%-2% in the general population of developed countries.
- · Definitions of AF:
- o Paroxysmal AF is recurrent atrial fibrillation that terminates spontaneously, lasting possibly up to 7 days, but usually < 48 hours.
- Persistent AF is atrial fibrillation that is sustained > 7 days or requires termination by cardioversion.
- Longstanding persistent AF is atrial fibrillation that is persistent for > 1 year.
- Permanent AF refers to atrial fibrillation where the patient and physician agree to stop additional attempts to restore or maintain normal sinus rhythm.
- Lone AF is atrial fibrillation in patients < 60 years old with no clinical history or echocardiographic evidence of cardiovascular disease, hypertension, or diabetes, and may be paroxysmal, persistent, or permanent</li>
- · Patients with AF are often at a significantly increased risk of thromboembolism and, in particular, stroke.

#### Evaluation

- . Suspect a diagnosis of atrial fibrillation (AF) on a physical exam when an irregularly irregular heart rhythm is detected by the palpation of a pulse or the auscultation of heart sounds.
- Obtain an electrocardiogram (ECG) to establish the diagnosis. Characteristic findings include:
- o rapid oscillatory ('fibrillatory') baseline waves varying in amplitude, shape, and timing
- o absence of P waves
- o irregularly irregular ventricular response
- In patients with paroxysmal AF, an ambulatory electrocardiogram (Holter monitor, event monitor, loop monitor) may be needed to make the diagnosis.

# Integraciones y asociaciones





Partnerships



### Micromedex® Solutions

Micromedex Clinical Knowledge Suite Drug Content is included in *DynaMed Plus*.

Learn More »



### AMA and DynaMed Plus

AMA and *DynaMed Plus* provide high quality, evidence-based content to physicians, residents and medical students.

Learn More »



### ACP and DynaMed Plus

ACP clinical leadership contributes expertise, content and multimedia to *DynaMed Plus*.

Learn More »