



Editor's Note on Volume 2 Issue 2

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Editor's Note

The research articles and editorials in this current issue contain relevant data, clinical trials and evidence-based practices in the care of critically ill patients during hospitalization; namely patients receiving intensive care and care during the perioperative period. It is recommended that the reader reads through the abstracts and the body of the papers once and then review figures, tables and explore hyperlinks after initial reading to gain a better understanding of the overall content. The information presented will enhance the medical professional's knowledge and increase awareness of cutting-edge research to deliver the best care for their patients who are critically ill and/or faced with multiple chronic health conditions. Clinical practices and current trends and knowledge gleaned in this issue will address healthcare concerns such as quality of care, clinical expertise, workforce staffing issues and inter-professional intensive care unit (ICU) physician-nurse collaborations. This issue reviews various topics to include specific research for evaluating strategies for determining accurate body weight in ICU settings, cognitive rehabilitation of heart

disease and the Nurse Anesthetist's concerns and coping strategies in the intraoperative setting. In addition, issues such as critical care monitoring and toxicity identification in patients with antiepileptic drug use, examination of the prevalence of intensive care alarms and nursing staff levels, effectiveness of amino acid infusions for maintaining normal temperature during perioperative period, blood transfusion risk identification and risk factors as predictors of post-hip surgical outcomes are issues that are addressed to enhance current practices in the delivery of care of the ICU patient and patients with specific health issues. Valuable information is also given regarding pediatric care; namely, the exploration of the prognostic value of pancreatic enzymes such as serum amylase, lipase, and urine amylase concentrations in the outcome of children suffering from blunt abdominal traumas, as well as a case presentation on primary tumors of the liver in children. It is imperative that we as healthcare professionals seek an interdisciplinary approach in the care of our patients facing these various healthcare issues and seek to produce positive outcomes as a result of our care that are both cost-effective and enhances each patient's quality of life.

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Received July 12, 2016; Accepted July 12, 2016; Published July 12, 2016

Citation: Frieson CW (2016) Editor's Note on Volume 2 Issue 2. J Perioper Crit Intensive Care Nurs 2: e108. doi:[10.4172/2471-9870.1000e108](https://doi.org/10.4172/2471-9870.1000e108)

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