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# LINEA ARTERIAL

## METODO INVASIVO DE MONITOREO DE PRESION ARTERIAL MAS FRECUENTE EN UCI.

### INDICACIONES:

1. **Monitoria continua de la presión arterial con cada latido del corazón.**
2. **Cuando se necesita toma de muestras para gases arteriales frecuentes 4 o más en el día.**
3. **Inestabilidad hemodinámica (shock) .**
4. **Imposibilidad de medir la TA en forma no invasiva**

## The Shock Doctrine Audiobook Free | The Shock Doctrine ( online books ) : audio books free

In her ground-breaking reporting Naomi Klein introduced the term 'disaster capitalism.' Whether covering Baghdad after the U.S. occupation, Sri Lanka in the wake of the tsunami, or New Orleans post-Katrina, she witnessed something remarkably similar. People still reeling from catastrophe were being hit again, this time with economic 'shock treatment', losing their land and homes to rapid-fire corporate takeovers.

The Shock Doctrine retells the story of the most dominant ideology of our time, Milton Friedman's free market economic revolution. In contrast to the popular myth of this movement's peaceful global victory, Klein shows how it has exploited moments of shock and extreme violence in order to implement its economic policies in so many parts of the world from Latin America and Eastern Europe to South Africa, Russia and Iraq. At the core of disaster capitalism is the use of cataclysmic events to advance radical privatization combined with the privatization of the disaster response itself. Klein argues that by capitalizing on crises, created by nature or war, the disaster capitalism complex now exists as a booming new economy, and is the violent culmination of a radical economic project that has been incubating for fifty years.

### 3. ESTRUCTURA DEL EVANGELIO DE SAN MARCOS

#### II. JESÚS, MESÍAS SUFRIENTE E HIJO DE DIOS

1. EN CAMINO HACIA JERUSALÉN: REVELACIÓN DEL CAMINO DOLOROSO DEL MESÍAS	2. EN JERUSALÉN: REVELACIÓN DE JESÚS COMO JUEZ Y SEÑOR DEL TEMPLO	3. PASIÓN Y RESURRECCIÓN DE JESÚS: REVELACIÓN EN PLENITUD
+ 1º anuncio de la pasión y resurrección (8,31-33) Instrucción (8,34-9,1) Complemento catequético (9,2-29)	+ Acciones simbólicas de carácter mesiánico (11,1-25)	+ Unción entre conspiración y traición (14,1-11) En el cenáculo (14,12-25) En Getsemani (14,26-52)
+ 2º anuncio de la pasión y resurrección (9,30-32) Instrucción (9,33,37) Complemento catequético (9,38-10,31) + Autoridad que asombra (1,21-45)	+ Controversia con los dirigentes del judaísmo(11,27-12,44)	+ Ante el sanedrín (14,53-72) Ante Pilato (15,1-20) En el Gólgota (15,21-41)
+ 3º anuncio (2,1-3,6) Instrucción y complemento Catequético	+ Discurso escatológico (13,1-37)	+Sepultura y resurrección (15,42-16,8)

## ASIA Classification System

**A=Complete.** No sensory or motor function is preserved in the sacral segments S4-S5.

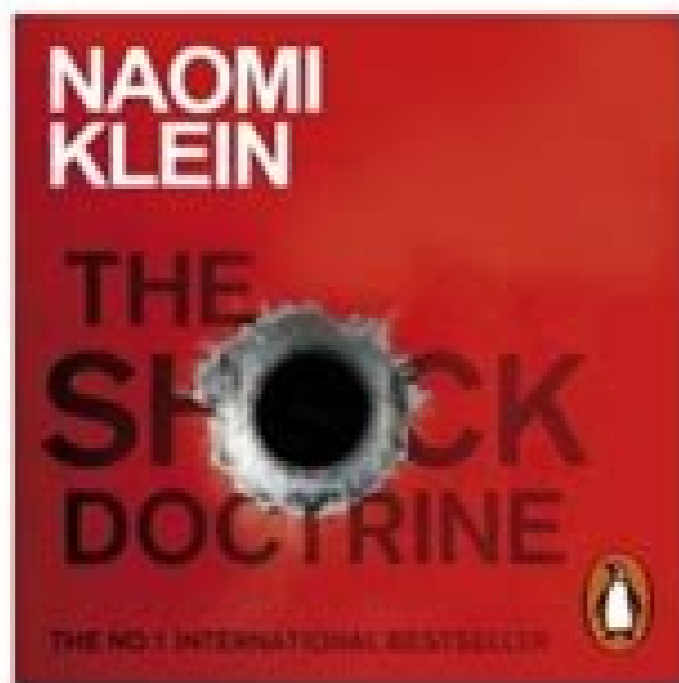
**B=Incomplete.** Sensory but not motor function is preserved below the neurological level and includes the sacral segments S4-S5.

**C=Incomplete.** Motor function is preserved below the neurological level, and more than half of key muscles below the neurological level have a muscle grade less than 3.

**D=Incomplete.** Motor function is preserved below the neurological level, and at least half of key muscles below the neurological level have a muscle grade greater than or equal to 3.

**E=Normal.** Sensory and motor function is normal.

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Military strategy based on force majeure. For other uses, see shock and awe (disambiguation). Part of the Military History Series Prehistoric Ancient Postclassical Early Modern Late Modern Industrial Fourth Generation Combat Space Aviation Airspace Earth Cold Region Desert Jungle Mountains Cities Sea Amphibians Blue Brown Green Surface Underground Underground Tunnel Cyber Information Weapon Weapon Artillery Dam Biological Camouflage Cavalry Chemical Class Combined Arms Conventional Cyber Denial Disinformation Drone Electronic Infantry Right to Mess Music Nuclear Psychological Radiological Unconventional Tactics List of Military Tactics Aviation Airlift Airlift Airborne Combat Cavalry Attack Counterattack Counterinsurgency Attack Counterinsurgency Target Detailed Exploration of Warfare Rich Order of BattleGeregal Operations Exterior Deep Operation Maneuver Group Operational Maneuver Strategy Military strategy and concept list Military campaign Depleted Counteroffensive Cover Vigilance Climax in Depth Fabian Mosaic Deception Defense Depth Target Naval Attack Scorched Earth Grand Strategist i.e. Asymmetric Fragmented Cold War Colonial Conquest Constraints Economic Endemic Irregular Liberation Limited Network Orientation Permanent Political Princely Power Religious Resources Strategic Succession Policy World War Training Service personnel Sociological organization Chain of command Doctrine Leadership and management Engineers Intelligence ranks Technology and equipment Military personnel Recruiting Recruiting Competitive training Military specialty Women in military service Children in military service Transgender and military service Sexual harassment at military logistics facilities in connection with military service Counter-recruitment Logistics Military industrial complex Military industry Materials supply Supply chain management The main basis of advanced operations IonsBase Facility Science Power Projection Loss of Power Gradients Courts of War Geneva Conventions Geneva Protocol Justice Treason Rules of Engagement Martial Law Theory of War Crimes Supremacy in the Air Supremacy at Sea Total Supremacy Unlimited War Anti-War Kindred Horses in the Plan of War Just War Theory of War Principles of War Philosophy of War War Movie War Literature War Game Laws of Lancheater Security Dilemma Streaming Mercenaries War Romance Women at War Resistance Military Research Sexual Violence in War Lists Battles Military Professions Military Tactics Operations Sieges War Crimes Wars Writer of Weapons vte Shock and Awe (technically known as Rapid Ascendancy) is a strategy military based on the use of overwhelming force and spectacular displays of force to heighten perception to paralyze the enemy from the battlefield and break his will to fight. While the concept has many historical precedents, the doctrine was expounded by Harlan K. Ullman and James P. Wade in 1996 and developed by the US National Defense University specifically for use by the US military. 1] The doctrine of quick dominance. Its authors, Harlan K. Ullman and James P. Wade, define rapid dominance as an attempt to influence the will, perception, and understanding of an opponent in order to counter or react to our strategic strategies, leading to shock and awe. [3] According to Ullman and Wade, rapid dominance will transfer this overwhelming level of shock and awe to the opponent either immediately or for enough time to paralyze his will to continue ... [to] take control of the environment and paralyze him, or thus overloading the enemy's perception and understanding of events that the enemy cannot resist on a tactical and strategic level.[4] Ullman and Wade introduced this doctrine in a 1996 report to the US National Defense University and described it asAn attempt to develop American military doctrine after the end of the Cold War. Rapid dominance, shock and awe, they write, could be a "revolutionary change" as the United States military shrinks and information technology becomes more integrated into warfare. Subsequent US military writers have written that rapid dominance takes advantage of the United States' "superior technology, precision interaction, and information superiority". Ullman and Wade identify four basic characteristics of rapid dominance: [7] close or absolute knowledge and understanding of self, opponent, and environment; speed and timeliness of application; operational excellence in performance; and (almost) complete signature control and management of the entire operating environment. The term "shock and awe" is most commonly used by Ullman and Wade to refer to the effect that rapid superiority tries to impose on an opponent. It is a desirable state of helplessness and lack of will. They write that this may be due to the direct force applied to command centers, the selective rejection of information and the spread of disinformation, the overwhelming combat power and the speed of action. The doctrine of rapid dominance evolved from the concept of "decisive power". Ullman and Wade contrast the two concepts in terms of purpose, use of force, size of force, range, speed, casualties, and technique. Civilian Casualties and Infrastructure Destruction While Ullman and Wade argue that the need to "minimize civilian casualties, loss of life, and collateral damage" is a "political delicacy [to be understood] in advance," their doctrine of rapid dominance requires the ability to destroy "means of communication, transportation, food production, water supply, and other aspects of infrastructure"[8] but in practice "an appropriate balance of shock and awe should create ... the threat and fear of actions that could destroy all or part of an enemy society or renderthe ability to fight without complete physical destruction"[9]. Taking the example of a theoretical invasion of Iraq 20 years after Operation Desert Storm, the authors argued: "A country shutdown would mean the physical destruction of relevant infrastructure and the halting and control of all critical information and related commerce flows so quickly as to achieve a level of national shock similar to to the effects of the dropping of

nuclear weapons on Hiroshima and Nagasaki on the Japanese. months before Operation Iraqi Freedom, Ullman declared, "You're sitting in Baghdad and suddenly you're a general and 30 of your divisional headquarters have been destroyed. You will probably destroy the city. By that I mean you get rid of their power, the water. After 2, 3, 4, 5 days they are physically, emotionally and mentally exhausted. [11] Historical Applications According to the original theorists, shock and awe makes an opponent unwilling to resist an overwhelming show of force. Ullman cites the atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki (pictured Nagasaki) as examples of shock and awe. Ullman and Wade argue that there are military uses that fit certain concepts of shock and awe. They give nine examples: Overwhelming force: "The use of overwhelming or overwhelming force" to "disarm, incapacitate, or render an enemy militarily powerless, with minimal loss to us and non-combatants." using "an immediate, almost incomprehensible level of indiscriminate destruction designed to affect the entire society, by which I mean its leaders and public opinion, rather than directly targeting military or strategic targets of relatively small numbers or systems".Blitzkrieg: "The intent was to employ a precise, surgical amount of precisely focused power for maximum leverage, but with complete economies of scale." Sun Tzu: "Selective, immediate decapitation for military or public purposes to achieve shock and awe." Haitian Example: This example (sometimes called the Potemkin Village Example) refers to a battle parade performed on behalf of the (then) colonial power France in Haiti in the early 19th century, where local Haitians marched with a small banner. in a cyclic way. This led colonial authorities to believe that the size of the local forces was large enough to make military action impossible. Roman Legion: "Achieving shock and awe is based on the ability to intimidate and overcome the enemy through perception of the enemy and fear of his vulnerability and our own invincibility." Collapse and Default: "Force a prolonged period of social collapse but without mass destruction." First Chechen War Russian military strategy in the First Chechen War, and particularly in the Battle of Grozny, has been described as a "shock and awe" strategy.[12] Iraq War Main article: 2003 invasion of Iraq Setup Before the 2003 invasion of Iraq, US military officials described the plan as shock and awe.[13] But Tommy Frank, the commander of the invasion force, "had never bothered to use the term 'shock and awe'" and "didn't apply it to wartime assessments prior to its implementation, the Bush administration was divided when it wondered whether the Shock and Awe plan would work. According to a CBS News report, "a senior official called it a bunch of cops but confirmed it was at the heart of the war plan." CBS correspondent David Martin noted that during last year's Operation Anaconda in Afghanistan, US forces were "strongly impressed by the readiness of al fight to the death, if the Iraqis had fought back, the US would have had to bring in reinforcements and win the old-fashioned way by crushing the Republican Guard, which would have meant more casualties on both sides. US forces unsuccessfully tried to kill Saddam Hussein with decapitation blows. Attacks on a small number of targets continued through March 21, 2003. At 1700 UTC, a major bombing campaign by the US and its allies began. US forces launched approximately 1,700 aircraft (504 with cruise missiles).[16] Coalition ground forces launched a "breakout" offensive against Baghdad the day before. Coalition ground forces captured Baghdad on April 5 and the United States won on April 15. "Shock and awe" is usually used to describe the beginning of the invasion of Iraq, not the larger war or insurgency that followed. Conflicting post-war assessments The extent of the US shock and awe campaign is unclear due to conflicting post-war assessments. Within two weeks of the US declaration of victory on April 27, the Washington Post published an interview with Iraqi military officials detailing the demoralization and lack of leadership.[17] Coalition bombings were surprisingly common and had a very demoralizing effect, the soldiers said. When US tanks rolled outside of Baghdad through the Iraqi Army's Republican Guard and Special Forces Republican Guard forces toward Saddam's presidential palaces, soldiers in Baghdad were shocked. Iraqi soldiers said that by the time the US entered Baghdad, no organization was intact and the resistance had collapsed, assuming "it wasn't war, it was suicide". However, in an October 2003 presentation to the United States House Armed Services Committee, the US Army War College staff did not refer to their findingsdominance. Rather, they cited technological superiority and "Iraqi clumsiness." According to them, the speed ("speed") of coalition operations did not affect Iraqi morale. They also said that Iraqi forces only ended the resistance after directly fighting the forces in the cities.[18] According to National Geographic researcher Bijal Trivedi: "Even after days of bombing, the Iraqis showed remarkable resilience. Many went about their daily lives, working and shopping, while bombs continued to fall all around them. According to some analysts, the army attack may have failed to shock and impress the Iraqis, and the city was finally taken only after a scuffle on the outskirts of Baghdad." [19] Criticism of the execution According to The Guardian correspondent Brian Whittaker im Year 2003: "For some in Arab and Muslim countries, shock and awe is another word for terrorism, for yet another crime compared to 11. 21] Victims in a document released by Iraq Body Count, a project of the Oxford Research Group, a British non-governmental organization for non-violence and disarmament, approximately 6.61 6 civilian deaths in the US are attributed to floristic activities, led the armed forces in the "invasion" phase, including the shocking and appalling bombing of Baghdad.[22] The findings are disputed by both the US military and the Iraqi government. Lt. Col. Steve Boylan, a US military spokesman in Baghdad, said, "I don't know how they use their methods and I can't speak about how they calculate their numbers," adding, "We do whatever we do." to avoid civilian casualties in all of our operations."[23] National Geographic researcher Bijal Trivedi observed, "There were civilian casualties, but the attacks were mostly surgical."[19] In popular culture After the invasion of the Iraq 2003The term "shock and awe" was used commercially in the United States. In 2003, the US Patent and Trademark Office received at least 29 trademark applications for exclusive use of the term.[24] The first came from a fireworks company on the day the US began bombing Baghdad. Sony registered the trademark the day after the operation began for use in a video game title, but later withdrew the application, calling it a "miserably bad review". In an interview, Harlan Ullman stated that he believed that using the term to sell products was "probably a mistake" and that "the market value would be somewhere between little and nothing." In the 2009 theatrical film Avatar, Dr. Max Patel describes the genocidal attack on the Na'vi as a "Shock and Awe" campaign. The 2011 theatrical film Battle: Invasion of Los Angeles was described as the exercise of "rapid dominance" off the world's shores, including the reckless use of heavy munitions. A mission called "Shock and Awe" in the video game Call of Duty 4: Modern Warfare ends with the explosion of a nuclear warhead. In the 2008 video game Command & Conquer: Red Alert 3, one of the songs on the game's soundtrack is titled "Shock and Awe". See also Demoralization (Military) Hearts and Minds (Iraq) Powell Doctrine Psychological Warfare Rumsfeld Doctrine Terror (Politics) London Lightning Notes ^ a b "Shock and Awe - An Overview". Oxford University Press. 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