

# cooling ()

<b>Término</b>	cooling
<b>Idioma</b>	Inglés (Estados Unidos) (214)
<b>Área Especialidad</b>	Ciencias Biológicas, Químicas y de la Salud (403)
<b>Disciplina</b>	Médico Cirujano (422)
<b>Temática</b>	Tratamientos
<b>Definición del término</b>	a reduction in temperature, of a patient.
<b>Fuente / Autor (del término)</b>	Venes, D. (2021a). Taber’s Medical Dictionary. F. A Davis. <a href="https://nursing.unboundmedicine.com/nursingcentral/view/Tabers-Dictionary/731183/all/cooling?q=cool">https://nursing.unboundmedicine.com/nursingcentral/view/Tabers-Dictionary/731183/all/cooling?q=cool</a>
<b>Contexto del término</b>	Conduction and evaporation are the two modes of cooling employed in the treatment of heat-related illnesses. Studies have shown ice-water immersion to be the most rapidly effective. However, there are obvious barriers to performing this in an emergency department. Marathons and other athletic events that see frequent heat-related illness sometimes have this capability. Evaporation (mist and fan) is the second most rapid way to cool a patient. Ice packs to the groin, axilla, neck, and areas near other great vessels have been shown to be less effective. Cooled intravenous fluids have been studied, but there is no clear consensus on their benefit (preservation of neurologic function) versus potential harm (induced shivering), but they may be considered. This activity will discuss the procedure for performing evaporative cooling with other adjunct methods in the emergency department.

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**Fuente / Autor  
(del contexto)**

Wasserman, D. D., Creech, J. A., & Healy, M. (2022). Cooling Techniques For Hyperthermia. StatPearls.  
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK459311/>

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