


**Nursing Assessment and Management of Patients With Cardiogenic Pulmonary Edema**

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**ABSTRACT:** Cardiogenic pulmonary edema (CPE) is a clinical health problem that induces impaired gas exchange, dyspnea and hypoxia. This serious condition results in acute respiratory failure and high mortality rate. This article suggests an effective approach to CPE patient clinical symptom assessment and management. In accordance with evidence-based methods, we searched Cochrane, CINAHL and ScienceDirect and identified four Oxford Ia or Ib reports that employed a randomized controlled trial, systematic review and meta-analysis. Results suggest that prompt application of a non-invasive positive ventilator, especially continuous positive or bi-level positive airway pressure, can help patients reduce intubation risks, ICU stay days, and mortality rates. The authors hope to see more clinical trials on this topic to support evidence-based clinical nursing care.

**Key Words:** cardiogenic pulmonary edema, dyspnea, noninvasive positive pressure ventilation.

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