

Index

Note: page numbers in *italics* refer to figures and tables

- abciximab, 20
- abdominal aortic aneurysm
 - aorta cross-clamping, 175–6
 - open repair in coronary artery disease, 174–6
 - pre-operative studies, 174–5
 - preparation for anesthesia, 175
- abdominal bleeding, trauma patient, 180–1
- ABO compatibility, 42
- ABO incompatibility, 44
- acetaminophen, post-operative pain, 65
- acid–base disorders, 112, 111–12
- activated clotting time (ACT), 125
- activated partial thromboplastin time (aPTT), 125
- acupuncture point, nausea control, 65
- adenosine, 155
- adrenaline *see* epinephrine
- advanced cardiac life support, 155
- afterload, 95, 97, 101
 - inadequate, 67
- air embolism, 74, 184
- airway
 - innervation, 29, 31
 - obesity, 170
 - post-operative complications, 66
 - resistance, 106
- airway management, 23–32
 - device selection, 31
 - examination, 23–4
 - plan, 31–2
 - techniques, 24–31
 - in trauma, 178
- albumin, 40
- albuterol, 149–50, 163
- alcoholism, 13
- Aldrete score for post-anesthesia recovery, 68
- alfentanil, 140, 142
- allergies, 12
- allowable blood loss (ABL), 41
- alveolar air equation, 107–8
- alveolar ventilation, 116
- alvimopan, 142
- American Society of Anesthesiology
 - Difficult Airway Algorithm, 30
 - Minimal Monitoring Standards, 74
 - physical status classification, 12
 - professional guidelines, 3
- amiodarone, 154
- amrinone, 151
- analgesics
 - general anesthesia, 57
 - mild pain, 144
 - moderate to severe pain, 144
 - non-opioid, 142–3
 - post-operative pain, 57
- anaphylaxis, 21
- anesthesia machine, 87–92
 - with carbon dioxide absorption, 89–90
 - multi-valve system with gas storage, 88–9
 - safety features, 90–1
 - single-valve system with gas storage, 87–8
 - waste gas removal, 90
 - without gas storage, 87
- Anesthesia Patient Safety Foundation (APSF), 3, 8
- anesthetic depth, 60
- B15, 82
- anesthetic gases, monitoring, 79
- anesthetics
 - choice, 14–15, 15
 - see also named drugs; gases; inhalation anesthetics; and vapors*
- angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE inhibitors), 19–20
- angiotensin II receptor antagonists, 19–20
- anion gap, 111
- antacids, 128, 148
- anti-emetics, 130, 130
- antiarrhythmic drugs, 154, 154–5
- anticholinergic drugs, 150
- anticoagulants, 20
- antihypertensives, 152–5, 153
 - perioperative, 99
 - pre-operative evaluation, 19–20
- anxiolytics, 128–30, 129
 - breast lumpectomy under conscious sedation, 159–60
- apnea, 160
 - management, 160
 - tracheal intubation, 113
- arrhythmias, 102–3
- bradycardia, 155
 - post-operative, 67
 - treatment, 154, 154–5
- arterial blood gas analysis, 109–12
 - acid–base disorders, 112
 - case studies, 111–12
 - interpretation, 111–12
- arterial catheters, monitoring, 83–6, 84
- arteriovenous malformation, 120–1
 - hepatectomy, 182
- arteriovenous shunt placement under peripheral nerve block, 172–3
- asthma, 18
 - anesthesia in patient with, 115
 - bronchodilators, 149–50
 - pre-operative evaluation, 19
- atelectasis, 66
- atopic individuals, 12
- atrial stretch receptors, 98
- atropine, 146, 150, 154, 155
- auscultation, monitoring of anesthesia, 73–4
- automatic internal cardioverter defibrillator (AICD), 16, 100
 - concerns for general anesthesia, 186
- awake fiberoptic intubation, 29–32
 - airway block, 31
- β₂-agonists, 149–50
- back surgery in a patient with chronic pain, 185–8

Index

- Bainbridge reflex, 98
- barbiturates, 131–3
 - structural relationships, 132
- baroreceptor, 98
 - inhalational anesthetic effects, 139
- baroreflex response, 50, 98, 101
- benzodiazepines, 128–9, 129
- beta-blockers, 152–3, 153
 - peri-operative, 19, 100, 153
- Bezold–Jarisch reflex, 98
- bicarbonate
 - addition to local anesthetics, 149
 - advanced cardiac life support, 155
 - arterial blood gas analysis, 110
 - metabolic acidosis, 111
- Bier block, 54
 - carpal tunnel release, 162–3
- Bispectral Index (BIS) monitoring, 60, 82, 187
- blood, 40, 124–5
 - ABO compatibility, 42
 - catheter-related infections, 33, 36
 - clotting, 124–5
 - coagulation studies, 125
 - components, 40
 - loss, 41–2
 - oxygen carrying capacity, 124
 - volume, 124
 - estimates, 39
- blood groups, 42, 42, 44
- blood pressure, 16–17, 95–8
 - control, 98
 - cuff, 75
 - determinants, 95–8, 96
 - drugs for raising, 150–2, 151
 - electronic devices, 75
 - intraoperative control, 99
 - monitoring, 75, 101
 - pre-operative control, 99
 - see also antihypertensives; hypertension; hypotension
- blood substitutes, 40
- blood transfusion, 42–4
 - ABO incompatibility, 44
 - guidelines, 42
 - hemolytic reactions, 44, 44
 - infections, 44
 - pre-operative preparation, 42–3, 185
 - reactions, 44
 - risks, 44, 44
- brachial plexus, supraclavicular
 - ultrasound-guided block, 55
- bradycardia, 155
- brain, 119–21
 - aneurysms, 120–1
 - pathology, 120
 - trauma, 121
 - volumes, 120
- breath sounds
 - abnormal, 66–7
 - general anesthesia monitoring, 62
- breathing, 104
 - control, 104–5
 - pattern of spontaneous, 73
 - post-operative care, 63–4
 - post-operative complications, 66
 - spontaneous, 73
 - work of, 105–6
- bronchodilators, 149–50
- bronchospasm, 19, 66, 115
 - bronchodilators, 149–50
 - morphine, 163
- buffers, 111
- bupivacaine, 48–50, 147, 149
- butorphanol, 142
- calcium, clotting cascade, 124
- calcium channel blockers, 155
- calcium chloride, 151
- capnogram
 - monitoring of anesthesia, 60, 78–9
- carbon dioxide
 - absorption in anesthesia machine, 89–90
 - blood gas analysis, 110
 - minute production, 104
 - partial pressure, 104, 105
 - response to opioids, 140
 - retention, 66
- cardiac output, 95, 101
 - thermodilution curves, 84
- cardiac risk factors, 17, 17
 - stratification, 17, 18
- cardiac tamponade, 74
 - trauma patient, 180–1
- cardiovascular depression, 74
- cardiovascular disease
 - anesthesia during, 98–101
 - risk, 17, 17
 - see also coronary artery disease
- cardiovascular system, 95–103
 - compliance, 97
 - inhalational anesthetics, 139
 - problems during anesthesia, 101–3
 - trauma, 179
 - see also arrhythmias; blood pressure; heart entries
- catecholamines, 150–2
- catheter-related bloodstream infections (CRBSI), 33
 - risk reduction, 36
- caudal block, children, 190–1, 191
- celecoxib, 143
- central nervous system (CNS)
 - assessment in post-operative care, 64
 - inhalational anesthetics, 139–40
- central venous catheterization, 35–7
 - catheter types, 37
 - complications, 36
 - indications, 36
 - insertion sites, 36
 - internal jugular catheter placement
 - technique, 38–9
 - monitoring, 83
- central venous pressure (CVP), 95
 - monitoring, 83–4, 183
- cerebral autoregulation curve, 99
- cerebral blood flow (CBF), 99, 119, 122
 - regulation, 120
- cerebral perfusion, 99
- cerebral perfusion pressure (CPP), 119
 - regulation, 120
- cerebrovascular resistance, 119
- cervical spine
 - trauma evaluation, 24
 - unstable, 32
- cesarean section, 48–50
 - under regional anesthesia, 166–8
- chemoreceptor trigger zone (CTZ), 64
- chemoreceptors, 98
- children
 - caudal block, 190–1, 191
 - endotracheal tubes, 26, 26
 - flaring nostrils, 73
 - general anesthesia
 - emergence, 191
 - induction, 189–90
 - inguinal hernia repair under, 189–91
 - preparation for, 189
 - inhalational anesthesia, 190
 - Jehovah's Witnesses, 14
 - pain assessment, 70
 - sedation, 189
- chloroform, 1, 138
- cholecystectomy, opioid effects on
 - sphincter of Oddi, 141
- cholinesterase deficiency, 143–5
- cholinesterase inhibitors, 146
- chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), 18, 104
 - bronchodilators, 149–50
- chronic renal failure, 19
- clonidine, 154
 - addition in regional anesthesia, 149
- clopidogrel, 20
- clotting cascade, 124
 - activated clotting time, 125
 - calcium, 124
- clotting mechanisms, 124
- coagulation studies, 125
- colloid fluids, 40
- complex regional pain syndrome (CRPS), 71

Index

- complications of anesthesia, 5–6
- Compound A, 138
- concentration effect, 137–8
- congenital hemorrhagic diseases, 124–5
- congestive heart failure, 17–18, 100–1
- continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP), 114
 - nasal during sleep, 116
 - obstructive sleep apnea, 171
- Cormack and Lehane Classification of laryngeal view, 28
- coronary artery disease, 15–16
 - abdominal aortic aneurysm open repair, 174–6
- coronary perfusion pressure (CorPP), 98–9
- crystalloid fluids, 39–40
- curare, 146
- cyclodextrins, 146
- cytochrome P450 system, 122
- dantrolene, 146–7
- denitrogenation, 113
- death
 - rate, 4
 - risk of, 4
- deep vein thrombosis, prophylaxis, 66
- defibrillators *see* automatic internal cardioverter defibrillator (AICD)
- delirium tremens, 13
- denitrogenation of patient, 26
- dermatomes
 - chart, 49
 - levels, 50
- desaturation, post-operative care, 65–7, 171
- desflurane, 170–1
 - respiratory system effects, 139
- dexmedetomidine, 129–30
- diabetes, 15
 - insulin-dependent, 172–3
- diazepam, 128
- dibucaine number, 145
- diethyl ether, 1, 138
 - minimum alveolar concentration, 135
- diffusion hypoxia, nitrous oxide, 138
- digoxin, 151
- diltiazem, 154, 155
- disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC), 44
- diuretics, 20
- dobutamine, 151, 152
- dopamine, 151, 152
- Doppler ultrasound monitoring, 80–1
- droperidol, 130
- drugs for anesthesia, 127–55
 - additives, 149
 - antiarrhythmic drugs, 154, 154–5
 - antihypertensives, 152–5, 153
 - blood pressure raising, 150–2, 151
 - bronchodilators, 149–50
 - cardiovascular drugs, 150
 - distribution, 136
 - gastric acid aspiration risk reduction, 128
 - gastrointestinal tract, 148
 - interactions, 127
 - intravenous anesthetics, 131–4, 131, 149
 - preparation for anesthesia, 128–30
 - see also* inhalational anesthetics; local anesthetics; muscle relaxants; opioids
- Eagle criteria, 15, 174
- eating, withholding prior to anesthesia, 13
- edrophonium, 146
- Einthoven's Triangle, 77
- ejection fraction, 97
- electrocardiogram (ECG)
 - Einthoven's Triangle, 77
 - monitoring of anesthesia, 76–7
 - general anesthesia, 60
- electroencephalogram (EEG)
 - monitoring, 81–3, 82
 - signals for anesthetic depth, 60
- emergence from anesthesia, 3
 - delirium, 191
- endotracheal anesthesia, 21
- endotracheal intubation, 26–31
 - airway device selection, 31
 - apnea, 113
 - awake fiberoptic, 29–32
 - airway block, 31
 - blind nasal, 32
 - can't intubate situations, 28–9, 29
 - confirmation, 28
 - equipment, 26
 - obesity, 169
 - patient preparation, 26
 - procedure, 26–8
 - rescue techniques, 28–9, 29
- endotracheal tubes, 14–15
 - adult, 26, 26
 - cuff inflation, 73–4
 - depths, 26
 - pediatric, 26, 26
 - removal, 60
 - sizes, 26
 - work of breathing, 105
- enflurane, 138
- ephedrine, 150, 151
 - blood pressure support in pre-eclampsia, 167
- epidural anesthesia, 48–50
 - spread, 50
- epidural catheters, post-operative pain management, 70, 170
- epidural hematoma, 51–2
- epinephrine, 150–2, 151, 154
 - addition to local anesthetics, 56, 148–9
- eptifabide, 20
- errors of omission/commission, 5
- erythroblastosis fetalis, 42
- esmolol, 152–53
- esophageal intubation, 21, 28
- ether, 1, 134–5, 138
 - Schimmelbusch mask, 87
- ethics, children of Jehovah's Witnesses, 14
- etomidate, 131, 133, 179
- evoked potentials, 82–3
- exercise tolerance, 15–16
- eyes, monitoring of anesthesia, 73
- Factor VIII deficiency, 124–5
- Factor IX deficiency, 124–5
- fasting, 13–14
- femoral venous catheterization, 36
- fentanyl, 140, 142
- filling pressure, 101
- flow volume loop, 110
- fluid administration
 - flow rate, 35
 - peripheral venous cannulation, 35
- fluid loss, post-operative care, 64
- fluid management, 39–45
 - blood loss, 41–2
 - composition of intravenous fluids, 40
 - fasting replacement, 40
 - fluid replacement strategy, 41–4
 - insensible losses, 40, 64
 - intra-operative losses, 64
 - maintenance, 40, 41
 - post-operative care, 64
 - requirements, 40–1, 41
 - third space losses, 40–1
 - types, 39–40
 - urine output, 40
- fluid resuscitation, lactic acidosis, 41–2
- flumazenil, 129
- fluorinated hydrocarbons, 128
- focused monitoring, 72–4
 - inspection, 73
- forced expiratory volume (FEV₁), 109
- forced vital capacity (FCV), 109
- Frank–Starling law of the heart, 95–7, 96
- fresh frozen plasma (FFP), 42
- functional residual capacity (FRC), 58, 113

Index

- gabapentin, 143
 - gag reflex, 13, 29
 - gases, anesthetic, 136–8
 - delivery, 88, 90
 - gastric acid aspiration, 122
 - risk reduction, 128
 - gastric acid secretion inhibition, 128
 - gastric content aspiration, 66
 - gastric emptying, 128
 - gastroesophageal reflux, 13–14
 - gastrointestinal tract drugs, 148
 - gastroparesis, diabetes, 15
 - general anesthesia, 57–62
 - anaphylaxis, 21
 - with automatic internal cardioverter defibrillator, 186
 - children
 - emergence, 191
 - induction, 189–90
 - preparation for, 189
 - choice of anesthetics, 14–15
 - depth, 60
 - emergence, 57–8, 60, 171, 181, 184
 - children, 191
 - gastric bypass under, 169–71
 - induction, 57–9, 170, 179–80, 183
 - children, 189–90
 - intraoperative management, 183–4, 187–8
 - intravenous, 58
 - maintenance, 57–8, 170–1, 175, 180
 - monitoring, 60, 62
 - trends, 61
 - obesity, 170–1
 - positioning, 59–60
 - post-anesthesia care, 171
 - pre-operative holding, 57
 - pre-operative studies, 182–3, 187
 - pre-oxygenation, 58
 - preparation, 179–80, 183, 187
 - problems, 62
 - rapid-sequence induction, 58–9, 59
 - trauma, 177–81
- Glasgow Coma Scale, 177
- glucocorticoids, asthma, 19
- glycopyrrolate, 146, 150, 154, 155
- GP IIb/IIIa inhibitors, 20
- H₂ blockers, 128, 148
- halogenated agents, 58, 128
 - central nervous system effects, 139–40
 - respiratory system effects, 139*see also named agents*
- halogenated aliphatic compounds, 138–9
- halothane, 138–9
 - baroreceptor effects, 139
 - respiratory system effects, 139
- halothane hepatitis, 123, 139
- head lift test, monitoring of anesthesia, 73
- healthcare industry, 4–5
- healthcare teams, 4
- heart
 - ultrasound monitoring, 80*see also cardiac entries*
- heart disease
 - ischemic, 99–100
 - left ventricular hypertrophy, 98–9
- heart failure, congestive, 17–18, 100–1
- heart muscle contractility, 97, 101
- heart rate, 95
- general anesthesia monitoring, 60
- pulse oximetry, 76
- heart rhythm, pulse oximetry, 76
- heart sounds, general anesthesia monitoring, 62
- HELLP syndrome, 166
- hemolytic reactions, 44, 44
- hemophilia A, 124–5
- hemophilia B, 124–5
- hemorrhagic shock, 15
- Henderson–Hasselbalch equation, 110, 117
- heparin, 20, 125
- hepatic extraction ratio, 122
- herbal medicines, 11–12, 20–1
- hetastarch, 40
- history of anesthesia, 1–2
- history taking, 11–13
 - allergies, 12
 - habits, 13
- human error, 4–6
- hydralazine, 153
- hydromorphone, 140, 141
- hypertension
 - anesthesia during, 98–9
 - chronic, 16–17, 98–9
 - diabetes, 172
 - intra-operative, 102, 102–3, 173
 - post-operative, 67
- hypotension
 - during anesthesia, 101–2
 - causes, 102
 - chronic hypertension, 99
 - drugs for raising blood pressure, 150–2
 - post-operative, 67
 - trauma patient, 180–1
- hypothermia, 79
- hypoventilation, post-operative, 65–6
- hypoxemia
 - oxyhemoglobin dissociation curve, 108
- ileus, 14
- infections
- blood transfusions, 44
- risk reduction, 36
- vascular access, 33
- informed consent, 21–2
- inhalational anesthetics, 14–15, 134–40
 - cardiovascular effects, 101–2, 139
 - central nervous system, 139–40
 - characteristics, 134
 - children, 190
 - distribution, 134–5
 - drugs, 134–40
 - induction, 58, 139
 - partial pressure, 134–6
 - respiratory system, 139
 - solubility, 134–5
 - uptake, and distribution, 134–36
- intensive care, 63
- post-operative, 69
- internal jugular venous catheterization, 36–8
- intracranial hypertension, 120
- subdural hematoma, 121
- trauma, 179–80
- intracranial pressure (ICP), 119–20, 120
- maintenance, 120–1
- reduction methods, 121
- intravascular volume, trauma, 178
- intravenous anesthetics, 131–4, 131
- local anesthetic use, 149
- intravenous general anesthesia, 58
- intravenous regional anesthesia, 54
- carpal tunnel release, 162–3
- ipratropium, 150
- ischemic heart disease, 99–100
- isoflurane, 175
- general anesthesia maintenance, 180
- minimum alveolar concentration, 135–6, 136
- respiratory system effects, 139
- isoproterenol, 151, 152
- Jehovah's Witnesses, 14
- ketamine, 131, 133–4, 143
- ketorolac, 143, 144
- post-operative pain, 65
- kidneys, 123
- see also renal entries*
- Korotkoff sounds, 75
- labetalol, 152–3
- labor analgesia, 48
- laboratory evaluations, 13
- lactic acidosis, fluid resuscitation, 41–2

Index

- laryngeal mask airway (LMA), 14–15,
25–6, 25, 58
 - airway device selection, 31
 - removal, 60
- laryngoscope blades, 27
- laryngoscopy, 23–4
 - direct, 26–8, 27
 - with in-line stabilization, 32
 - indirect, 28
- laryngospasm, 66
- larynx, Cormack and Lehane
Classification, 28
- latex allergy, 12, 12, 17
- left ventricular hypertrophy, 98–9
- lidocaine, 147–9
 - antiarrhythmic actions, 154, 155
 - intravenous anesthesia, 149
- liver, 122–3
 - enzymes, 122
 - see also* halothane hepatitis
- liver function studies, 123
- local anesthetics, 147–9, 147
 - complications, 165
 - epinephrine addition, 56, 148–9
 - induction, 164–5
 - intravenous anesthesia, 149
 - lipid rescue, 149
 - mechanism of action, 147–8
 - preparation, 164
 - sensitivity to, 148
 - structures, 148
 - toxicity, 56, 149, 163
 - volume used, 56
 - see also named drugs*
- lungs, 104–18
 - arterial blood gas analysis, 109–12
 - capacities, 114
 - dead-space, 106
 - physiology, 104–9
 - pulmonary problems during
anesthesia, 116–17
 - tissue oxygenation, 106–8
 - volumes, 114
 - see also* pulmonary *entries*;
pulmonary function tests
(PFTs)
- malignant hyperthermia, 11, 62
 - dantrolene treatment, 146–47
- Mallampati Classification, modified,
23, 24
- malpractice suits, 4
- Mapleson system, 87–8, 87–9
- mask–ventilation, 24–5, 24
 - airway device selection, 31
- mean arterial pressure (MAP), 95
- medical errors, 3, 5–6
- medications
 - history, 11–12
 - pre-operative evaluation, 19–21
 - rebound phenomenon, 20
 - see also* drugs for anesthesia
- Mendelson syndrome, 122
- mentum–hyoid distance, 23
- meperidine (pethidine), 20, 140,
141–2
- metabolic acidosis, 111, 113
- metabolic disorders, differential
diagnosis, 113
- methergine, 167
- methohexital, 131
- methoxyflurane, 138
- methylalntrexone, 142
- metoclopramide, 128
- midazolam, 128–9
 - sedation of children, 189
- minimal alveolar concentration
(MAC), 135–36
 - diethyl ether, 135
 - isoflurane, 135–6, 136
 - pregnancy, 167
 - sevoflurane, 135
- minute ventilation, 105
- monitored anesthetic care, cataract
removal under, 164–5
- monitoring of anesthesia, 6, 72–86
 - anesthetic gases, 79
 - arterial catheters, 83–6, 84
 - auscultation, 73–4
 - body temperature, 79
 - capnogram, 78–9
 - central venous catheterization, 83
 - central venous pressure, 83, 84
 - Doppler ultrasound, 80–1
 - ECG, 76–7
 - EEG, 81–3, 82
 - evoked potentials, 82–3, 187
 - eyes, 73
 - focused, 72–4
 - head lift test, 73
 - inspection, 73
 - instruments supplementing, 74–86
 - invasive, 83–6
 - neuromuscular blockade, 65–6,
80, 81
 - neuromuscular function, 79–80
 - non-invasive, 74–83
 - palpation, 74
 - pulmonary artery catheterization,
83–6
 - respired gases, 78, 78
 - transesophageal echocardiography,
80, 81
 - ultrasound, 80–1
 - see also* pulse oximetry
- monoamine oxidase inhibitors
(MAOIs), 20
- morbidity of anesthesia, 21
- morphine, 140, 141
 - bronchospasm, 163
 - neuraxial anesthesia, 167–8
 - post-operative pain, 65
- motor-evoked potentials (MEPs),
187
- mouth opening, assessment, 23
- muscle relaxants, 1, 143–6
 - antagonists, 146, 147
 - depolarizing, 143–6
 - intra-operative, 19
 - non-depolarizing, 145, 145–6
 - reversal, 146, 147
 - trauma, 179–80
- myocardial oxygen supply/demand,
99–100, 100
- nalbuphine, 142
- naloxone, 142, 142
- narcosis with carbon dioxide
retention, 66
- narcotics *see* opioids
- nasal intubation, blind, 32
- nausea and vomiting
 - P6 acupuncture point, 65
 - post-operative, 64
 - prevention, 130, 130
- nebulizers, 150
- neck mobility, evaluation, 23
- neostigmine, 146
- nerve blocks
 - chronic pain, 71
 - neurolytic, 71
- nerve classification, 55
- nerve stimulator, 60, 73
 - neuromuscular function
monitoring, 79–80
- neuraxial anesthetics
 - opioid addition, 149
 - see also* regional anesthesia
- neurologic status, trauma, 179
- neuromuscular blockade
 - monitoring, 80, 80–1
 - residual, 65–6
- neuromuscular blockers *see* muscle
relaxants
- neuromuscular function, monitoring,
79–80
- nitric oxide, 155
- nitroglycerin, 153–4
- nitroprusside, 153, 154
- nitrous oxide, 1, 136–8, 167
 - concentrations, 137–8
 - diffusion hypoxia, 138
 - second gas effects, 137–8
 - side effects, 137
 - solubility, 137
- non-steroidal anti-inflammatory
drugs (NSAIDs), 20, 143

Index

- norepinephrine, 150–2
 - NPO status, 13–14
 - obesity, 18
 - airway, 170
 - endotracheal intubation, 169
 - gastric bypass under general anesthesia, 169–71
 - general anesthesia, 170–1
 - obstructive sleep apnea
 - anesthesia in patients with, 116
 - CPAP, 171
 - gastric bypass under general anesthesia, 169
 - ondansetron, 130
 - opioid receptor antagonism, 142, 142
 - opioids, 140–2
 - addiction, 142
 - addition to neuraxial anesthetics, 149
 - carbon dioxide response, 140
 - chronic use, 185–6
 - patient-controlled analgesia, 69–70
 - relative potencies, 140, 186
 - respiratory depression, 140, 140, 160
 - sedative combination, 160
 - side effects, 140–1
 - structures, 141
 - other systems, 119–26
 - outpatients, post-operative care, 68
 - oxygen
 - arterial blood gas analysis, 109–10
 - carriage in blood, 124
 - consumption, 104
 - by brain, 119
 - desaturation, 171
 - diffusion across alveolar membrane, 106–7
 - flow rate, 87
 - monitoring of anesthesia, 60, 78
 - myocardial supply/demand, 100
 - oxyhemoglobin dissociation curve, 107–8
 - partial pressure, 109–10
 - saturation of arterial hemoglobin, 109–10
 - oxygen, inspired concentration, 107–8, 112
 - general anesthesia monitoring, 60
 - pulmonary problems during anesthesia, 117
 - oxygen, supplemental, 112–13, 116
 - devices, 114
 - fire risk, 164–5
 - oxygenation, post-operative care, 63–4
 - oxyhemoglobin dissociation curve, 107, 107
 - clinical relevance, 108–9
 - oxyhemoglobin saturation, 76
 - P6 acupuncture point, nausea control, 65
 - pacemakers, 16, 18, 100
 - packed red blood cells (PRBC), 42, 42–4
 - pain
 - assessment, 69
 - children, 70
 - breathing, 66
 - complex regional pain syndrome, 71
 - modulation, 46
 - perception, 46
 - post-operative, 57, 64–6
 - chronic, 70–1
 - management, 64–5, 69–70, 170, 183
 - processes, 47
 - sensation, 46–7
 - severity assessment, 71
 - tourniquet, 163
 - transduction, 46–7
 - transmission, 46
 - pain control
 - caudal block in children, 190–1
 - post-operative, 64–5, 69–70, 170, 183
 - palpation, monitoring of anesthesia, 74
 - pancuronium, 19
 - patient-controlled analgesia (PCA), 69–70
 - epidural, 70
 - patient-controlled epidural analgesia (PCEA), 70
 - peak inspiratory pressure, 117
 - general anesthesia monitoring, 60, 62
 - monitoring, 73–4
 - pentastarch, 40
 - peripheral arterial waveform analysis, 101
 - peripheral nerve block, 52–4
 - arteriovenous shunt placement, 172–3
 - emergence from anesthesia, 173
 - indications, 54, 55
 - maintenance of anesthesia, 173
 - nerve stimulator technique, 53–4
 - paresthesia technique, 52–3
 - preparation for anesthesia, 173
 - techniques, 52–4
 - ultrasound-guided technique, 54
 - peripheral neuropathy, diabetes, 172–3
 - peripheral venous cannulation, 33–5
 - equipment, 34
 - pethidine (meperidine), 20, 141–2
 - pharmacology, 127–55
 - pharynx, posterior, 23, 24
 - phencyclidine, 133
 - phenylephrine, 151, 152, 179
 - blood pressure support in pre-eclampsia, 167
 - physical examination, 13
 - physical status classification (ASA), 17
 - pitocin, 167
 - platelet-function inhibitors, 20
 - platelets, 124
 - pneumothorax, 66, 74
 - positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP), 114
 - Post-Anesthesia Care Unit (PACU), 60, 63
 - Aldrete score, 68
 - complications, 65–7
 - condition of patient, 63
 - discharge, 67–8
 - pain management, 64–5
 - patient categories, 63
 - safety, 63–4
 - post-dural puncture headache, 52
 - post-operative care, 63–71
 - central nervous system assessment, 64
 - complications, 65–7
 - management, 66–7
 - condition of patient, 63
 - continued, 68–70
 - desaturation, 65–7
 - discharge, 67–8
 - early, 63–5
 - fluid loss, 64
 - fluid management, 64
 - hypertension, 67
 - hypotension, 67
 - hypoventilation, 65–6
 - nausea and vomiting, 64
 - outpatients, 68
 - pain, 66
 - chronic, 70–1
 - management, 64–5, 69–70, 170, 183
 - patient assessment, 69
 - patient categories, 63
 - safety, 63–4
- post-operative nausea and vomiting (PONV), 64
 - prophylaxis, 64
 - treatment, 64
- pre-eclampsia, cesarean section under regional anesthesia, 166–7
- pre-operative evaluation, 11–22
 - asthma, 19
 - blood pressure, 16–17
 - chronic hypertension, 16–17
 - chronic renal failure, 19
 - common disorders, 15
 - congestive heart failure, 17–18

Index

- pre-operative evaluation (*cont.*)
 - coronary artery disease, 15–16
 - diabetes, 15
 - history taking, 11–13
 - informed consent, 21–2
 - laboratory evaluations, 13
 - medications, 19–21
 - NPO status, 13–14
 - pacemakers, 16
 - physical examination, 13
 - pulmonary disease, 18–19
 - trauma emergency, 15, 16
- pre-oxygenation, 113
- general anesthesia, 58
- pregabalin, 143
- pregnancy
 - minimum alveolar concentration, 167
 - normal physiologic changes, 166
- preload, inadequate, 67
- previous anesthetics, 11
- prilocaine, 148
- procainamide, antiarrhythmic actions, 154, 155
- procaine, intravenous anesthesia, 149
- propofol, 58, 131, 133
 - general anesthesia in children, 190
 - local anesthetic toxicity, 163
 - total intravenous anesthesia, 58
- propranolol, 152
- prothrombin time (PT), 125
- proton pump inhibitors, 128, 148
- pulmonary artery, core temperature measurement, 79
- pulmonary artery catheterization, 37, 37–9
 - monitoring, 83–6
 - pressure tracings, 39, 84
 - risks, 38
 - thermodilution, 101
- pulmonary compliance, low, 106
- pulmonary disease, 18–19
 - anesthesia during, 115–16
- pulmonary embolism, 66
- pulmonary function tests (PFTs), 109–12
 - interpretation, 109
 - pre-operative, 19
- pulmonary physiology, 104–9
- pulmonary problems during anesthesia, 116–17
- pulmonary status, trauma, 178–9
- pulse oximetry, 75–6
 - general anesthesia monitoring, 60
 - heart rate, 76
 - heart rhythm, 76
 - post-operative care, 63–4
 - pulmonary problems during anesthesia, 116
 - pulse volume, 76
- pulseless electrical activity (PEA), 76
- pupils, monitoring of anesthesia, 73
- QT interval, prolongation, 130
- quality of care, 5
- rapid-sequence induction for general anesthesia, 58–9, 59
- rebound phenomenon, 20
- reflex sympathetic dystrophy
 - see complex regional pain syndrome (CRPS)
- regional anesthesia, 46–56, 167
 - blockade placement, 53
 - cesarean section under, 166–8
 - clonidine addition, 149
 - complications, 51–2, 51
 - contraindications, 54
 - emergence from, 163
 - establishment, 162–3, 167
 - hemodynamic effects, 50
 - indications, 52, 54
 - intravenous, 54, 162–3
 - laboratory evaluations, 13
 - maintenance, 163, 167
 - morphine, 167–8
 - opioid addition, 149
 - peripheral nerve blocks, 52–4
 - physical examination, 13
 - post-anesthesia care, 163, 167–8
 - preparation, 166–7
 - pulmonary effects, 50–1
 - risks, 21, 51
 - spread, 50
 - technique, 48, 52, 54
- remifentanyl, 140, 142
- renal failure, 123
 - chronic, 19
 - diabetes, 172
- renal function, impaired, 123
- renal perfusion, changes, 123
- respiratory acidosis, 110
- respiratory center, post-operative care, 63–4
- respiratory depression
 - neuraxial anesthesia, 50–1
 - opioids, 140, 160
- respiratory quotient, 104
- respiratory rate, general anesthesia monitoring, 60
- respiratory system, inhalational anesthetics, 139
- respired gas monitoring, 78, 78
- resuscitation bag, self-inflating, 89
- Rh factor, 42
- right atrial pressure, 83
- right ventricular end-diastolic pressure (RVEDP), 83
- risks of anesthesia, 4, 21–2
- ryanodine receptor mutation, 62
- safety in anesthesia, 3–8
 - defense layers, 6
 - investment in, 4
 - levels, 3–4
- safety parameter assessment, 6
- Schimmelbusch mask, 87
- scopolamine, 150
- second gas effect, 137–38
- sedation, 47
 - breast lumpectomy under conscious sedation, 159–60
 - children, 189
 - conscious, 108–9
 - dexmedetomidine, 129–30
 - general anesthesia, 57
 - residual, 66
 - startle responses, 164
- sedatives, opioid combination, 160
- self-inflating resuscitation bag, 89
- serotonin receptor blockers, 130
- sevoflurane, 138
 - general anesthesia in children, 189–90
 - minimum alveolar concentration, 135
 - respiratory system effects, 139
- shunts, 106
- skin temperature, 79
- smoking, 18
- sodium citrate, 128
- sodium nitroprusside, 154
- somatosensory evoked potentials (SSEP), 187
- sphincter of Oddi, opioid effects, 141
- sphygmomanometers, oscillometric, 75
- spinal anesthesia
 - cesarean section, 167
 - spread, 50
- spinal needles, 52
- spine, shape, 51
- spirometry, 109
- Starling's curve, 96
 - congestive heart failure, 101
- Starling's forces, 97, 97
- Starling's law of the heart, 95–7, 96
- startle responses in sedation, 164
- stethoscope, 73–4
 - blood pressure monitoring, 75
- stomach, 121–2
 - emptying, 14, 121–2
 - see also gastric entries
- stridor see laryngospasm
- stroke volume, 95–7
- subclavian venous catheterization, 36
- subdural hematoma, intracranial hypertension, 121
- succinylcholine, 29, 143–6, 179–80
- atypical cholinesterase, 145

Index

- malignant hyperthermia, 62
 - second dosage, 146
- sufentanil, 140, 142
- sugammadex, 29, 146
- supraclavicular ultrasound-guided
 - block of brachial plexus, 55
- Surgical Safety Checklist (WHO), 6, 7
- surgical site, 18–19
- Swan–Ganz catheter *see* pulmonary artery catheterization
- sympathetic block, 50
- synchronized intermittent mandatory ventilation (SIMV), 114
- systemic vascular resistance (SVR), 95, 101
- temperature (body), monitoring, 79
- temporal artery thermometry, 79
- terbutaline, 149–50
- tetracaine, 147
- theories of anesthesia, 127–8
- thermodilution cardiac output curves, 84
- thiopental, 58, 131
 - distribution, 132
- thromboelastogram (TEG), 125
- thromboembolism, post-operative, 66
- thyromental distance, 23
- ticlopidine, 20
- tidal volume, general anesthesia
 - monitoring, 60
- tirofiban, 20
- tissue oxygenation, 106–8
- total intravenous anesthesia (TIVA), 58
- total peripheral resistance (TPR), 95
- tourniquet pain, 163
- tracheal tug, 73, 105
- tracheostomy, awake, 32
- transesophageal echocardiography (TEE), 80, 81
 - ischemic heart disease, 99
 - trauma patient, 180–1
- trauma
 - airway management, 178
 - cardiovascular status, 179
 - general anesthesia, 177–81
 - intracranial hypertension, 179–80
 - intravascular volume, 178
 - laboratory studies, 178
 - neurologic status, 179
 - physical examination, 177–8
 - pre-operative evaluation, 16, 15–17
 - pulmonary status, 178–9
 - unstable cervical spine, 32
- D-tubocurare, 146
- twitch monitor, muscle relaxant
 - reversal agents, 146
- ulnar nerve palsy, 59–60
- ultrasound monitoring of anesthesia, 80–1
- Universal Precautions, 12
- vapors, anesthetic, 138–40
 - children, 190
 - see also* halogenated agents
- vascular access, 33–9
 - infections, 33
 - risk reduction, 36
- vasodepressor response, 98
- vasodilators, direct, 153–5
- vasopressin, 151, 152
- vasovagal reflex, 98
- vecuronium, 145, 146
- ventilation, mechanical, 104–5, 113–14
- ventilation, spontaneous, 73
 - inhalational anesthetics, 139
 - mechanics, 105–6
- ventilation–perfusion (V/Q)
 - matching, 106
- ventilation–perfusion (V/Q)
 - mismatch, 66, 106
- ventilatory response to PaCO₂, 65
- ventricular compliance, congestive heart failure, 100–1
- verapamil, 154, 155
- visual analog scale (VAS), pain
 - assessment, 69
- vitamin K, 125
- volatile agents, *see* inhalation anesthetics
- vomiting *see* nausea and vomiting;
 - post-operative nausea and vomiting (PONV)
- vomiting center, 64
- von Willebrand's disease, 124–5
- warfarin, 125
- water content of total
 - bodyweight, 34
- wheezing *see* bronchospasm
- work of breathing, 105–6
- World Health Organization (WHO), Surgical Safety Checklist, 66
- xenon, 138