Research & Reviews: Journal of Medical and Health Sciences

Spinal Anesthesia: a systemic review and update

Gopinadh G^*

Department of Biotechnology, Vellore Instititu of technology, Tamil Nadu, India

Mini Review

Received: 07/05/2015 Accepted: 28/05/2015 Published: 05/06/2015

***For Correspondence Gopinadh G**, Vellore Institute of technology, Tamil Nadu,600032, India, Email: gopinadhbec@gmail.com

Keywords: Spinal anesthesia, surgical, surgical, neurotransmitter, opioids

Introduction

Spinal anesthesia could be a well-known technique utilized in surgical apply. It is going to cause some discomfort either by the procedure itself or because of prolonged peri-operative amount, requiring coinciding administration of hypnotic, sedative or amnesic medicine [1-6]. However, this medicine might have an effect on the ventilation and ends up in metabolic process depression, with resulting hypoxemia. The length of Intrathecal regional anesthesia (ISA) with one bolus dose is additionally restricted.

Various adjuncts like neurotransmitter, adrenergic, opioids or Catapres are accustomed prolong the regional anesthesia, with the attainable benefits of delayed-onset of operative pain and reduced analgesic needs, however every of those contains a distinctive advantage and disadvantage. Hansen et al. (2004) prompt that blood vessel or caudal Catapres, associate alpha2-adrenergic agonist, had prolonged the bupivacaine caudal anaesthesia with stripped adverse effects. Dexmedetomidine extremely selective alpha2-adrenergic agonists, higher hypnotic, sedative, and analgesic. It's been used safely for general anaesthesia, operative physiological condition and ISA with none metabolic process depression. Compared with Catapres, dexmedetomidine is seven to 10 times a lot of selective for alpha2-receptors and contains a shorter length of action. It decrease sympathetic tone, attenuate the strain responses to physiological state and surgery with gentle vas adverse effects. Though a synergistic interaction between ISA dexmedetomidine and bupivacain has been discovered in previous studies but, the literature on blood vessel dexmedetomidine on the length of sensory and motor block throughout ISA is scarce. This was aprospective, randomized, and double-blind clinical studybased on assumption that blood vessel dexmedetomidine, might prolong the length of regional anesthesia evoked sedation and post-operative physiological condition with stripped impact on vas and metabolic process systems. The aim of this study was, therefore, to watch prolongation of ISA with blood vessel dexmedetomidine and assessment of cardio-respiratory stability, level of sedation, post-operative physiological condition

exploitation hyperbaric bupivacaine for ISA [6-9]. Deaths throughout immediate further female internal reproductive organ life area unit a number one reason for kid mortality that accounts for six.3 million kid deaths worldwide. In Africa consistent with WHO report 2006, sixty two newborns die out of a thousand live births. This figure is 43/1000 live births in Uganda and 39/1000 live births in Abyssinia.

Different conditions will pre dispose to the present childhood loss; Low Birth Weight (LBW), anomalies, infections and intrapartum connected conditions associated to birth physiological state alone contributes for twenty third of all causes. Mode of delivery particularly C-section is that the leading reason for birth physiological state because of added stress of physiological state [10-26]. The rate of cesarian section has been increasing worldwide. It exceeds pure gold in USA, Canada and Balkan country. Consistent with WHO's 2009 survey, the speed of caesarean in Africa was eight.8%, that ranges from one.1% in African nation to eighteen in democratic republic of Congo. A study conducted in African country from 1990-2005; has shown that caesarean (C/S) for emergency cases has magnified from eleven.3%- 20.9% and for elective cases the speed magnified from one.2 to 6.2%.

Intrapartum deaths related to C/S area unit a lot of higher in countries with poor socio economic standing. For example a study from Afghanistan showed that C/S associated perinatal death was eighty nine.2/1000 births; and caesarean C/S associated still birth was eighty four,1/1000 births. A study conducted in Abyssinia, Yekatit hospital, from 1987- 1992 showed that perinatal mortality of neonates born below caesarean was 153.5/1000 live births and maternal case mortality of one.1%.

Babies born below caesarean area unit a lot of susceptible to birth physiological state because of factors related to indications of caesarean and added stress of physiological state. Birth physiological state as proved by low assay is common among babies born by caesarean below general anaesthesia as compared with regional anaesthesia [27-35]. Various factors are known to have an effect on babe and maternal out comes throughout caesarean. Forms of physiological state, maternal medical condition, call to delivery interval, female internal reproductive organ incision to delivery time, area unit a number of these factors. Thus, this study is aimed to assess babe outcomes as proved by assay among mothers delivered by caesarean below general anaesthesia as compared with regional anesthesia and determine associated factors of low assay.

Disadvantages of spinal anesthesia:

Transurethral Prostate surgical procedure (TUR) opens giant blood vessel network and permits irrigation fluid to be absorbed into circulation. The absorption of 2000 millilitre or a lot of fluid causes a syndrome called TUR-P syndrome and presents with head ache, restlessness, confusion, cyanosis, dyspnea, arrhythmia, cardiovascular disease and convulsions [36-40]. The foremost vital purpose in treatment is early identification. Once suspected, humour Na levels of the patients ought to be measured. In cases with giant prostate whose operation is calculable to last long, perioperative Na measuring ought to be created habitually. Compared to general anaesthesia, regional anaesthesia decreases the incidence of operative thrombosis an the chance of symptoms being disguised. Regional anaesthesia allows earlier recognition and quicker and a lot of economical treatment of TUR syndrome [41-47].

Breakneck arrhythmia consistent to regional anesthesia Bidaki R, Mirhosseni H, Avare R (2011): A thirty five years- recent man WHO was regular for knee surgical procedure. There was no abnormality in clinical tests or physical exams and past medical record. He was settled in ASA- I, the tactic had

explained for the patient and he was in agreement therewith [48-52]. The approach accomplished at the L3-L4 level with zero.75mg bupivaccaine (1.5cc of 0.5% solution) and tested the extent of physiological state that was on L1 level. The patient was quite comfort and calm in supine position. The

had established .The pressure level was 110/80 mmHg and pulse seventy three M.M.. When forty five minutes the patient became pale severely and his pulse collapse to twenty six M.M. coincidently. These events happened apace. Injection of mydriatic (1mg) was effective [53-56]. There was no exceptional drawback till finish of surgery. He stated medical specialist for a lot of scrutinize however was found any drawback in his assessment. A twenty seven years recent man WHO had designated for excision of pilonidal sinus [57-62]. The first pressure level was 120/80 mmHg with a pulse of seventy eight M.M. in prone position. He was settled in ASA-I, regional anesthesia achieved at L4-L5 level with seventy five mg local anesthetic (1.5 cc five0|of fifty] solution) and tested the extent of physiological state that was on L2 level.electrocardiogram observation established. Bradycardia occurred when twenty five minutes (38 bpm) with nausea and treated by prompt administration of mydriatic. In each 2 cases there was no any drawback with ventilation or system and that they have taken one lit Ringer solution thirty min before procedure.

Unilateral fulminant Sensorineural deafness when regional anesthesia for Elective Cesarean Section: Benson atomic number 47, Redfern RE (2012): Hearing loss following non-otologic surgical procedures is sort of rare, and sometimes detected solely by mensuration analysis [63-73]. This development has been according following regional anesthesia or spinal tap, and may be unilateral or bilateral, usually touching the low frequency vary. an amazing majority of patients' hearing deficits area unit transient, partitioning while not treatment among many days. The etiology of this rare prevalence isn't well understood; it's thought to be just like that of postdural puncture headache (PDPH). Researchers speculate that escape of body fluid from the space might cause a decrease in pressure transmitted to the labyrinth peri humor via the tube conduit [74-79]. Here, we tend to report the case of a young lady WHO suffered fulminant sensorineural unilateral deafness when regional anesthesia, that wasn't in the midst of any symptoms of PDPH.

Loss of hearing when regional anesthesia for non-cardiac bypass surgery has been according and studied within the literature, however the incidence is calculable to be quite low; some report as low at zero.4%. only a few studies have consistently investigated the development [80-85]. The etiology of this prevalence isn't however well understood, however it's hypothesized that deafness when regional anesthesia is because of escape of body fluid that ultimately is transmitted to the peri humor of the labyrinth via the tube conduit. The ensuing deafness has been according to occur within, the low frequency vary and is often not appreciated by the patient. In those cases during which the patient complained of deafness, postdural puncture headache was typically gift and no treatment was necessary. Deafness and different symptoms were according as being transient, partitioning ad lib among 5 days of physiological state [86-90].

Incidental Finding of Froin Syndrome throughout regional anesthesia in a very 72-Year-Old Patient: Gokahmetoglu G, Aksu R, Biaser C, Bayram A (2014): Georges Froin (1874-1932) according in 1903 that xanthochromic body fluid (CSF) and natural process caused tissue layer irritation. His paper was revealed in Gazette des hopitaux in 1903. In 1910, liquid ecstasy Nonne explained medulla spinalis blockage connected with high supermolecule content. This condition may additionally be seen in meningitidis and epidural abscesses. supermolecule levels of medulla spinalis might elevate to five g/l whereas its traditional price is between zero.15 and 0.45 g/l..We according our case of Froin Syndrome. a quite rare entity, with its radiologic options and characteristics of CSF organic chemistry within the lightweight of literature [91-93]. A 72-year-old ASA III male patient was taken to operation space so as to perform total knee prothesis. He was monitorized with electrocardigraphy (ECG), pressure level and SpO2. Patient was place into sitting position. area space was accessed at L 4-5 bone space through a 22G spinal needle below sterile conditions. Cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) was seen to be xanthochromic (clear lightweight yellow, citrine). This condition was thought of to be investigated and physiological state was abandoned. CSF material was obtained in a very sterile method and samples were sent to organic chemistry and biological science laboratories for examination. Protein level of CSF was 2146 mg/dl (normal price of CSF protein: 15-45 mg/dl). Biological science results were traditional. Froin Syndrome was prompt consistent with these findings. os and spinal (cervical, thoracal associated lumbar) MRI

discovered an intramedullary mass lesion sixty three x thirteen millimeter in size at level of T2-L1 spines (T1 hypointense, T2 peripherally hyperintense). These findings were radiologically in step with meninx spinal mass.

The patient was stated surgical procedure clinic when he and his relatives had been conversant.

Froin Syndrome is characterised with xanthochromic CSF, high CSF supermolecule content, complete blockage of CSF circulation. CSF is often clear and colorless. Whereas blood supermolecule level is 5500-8000 mg/dl, level of CSF supermolecule is 15-45 mg/dl [62-66]. High supermolecule content of CSF has several reasons. as an example, supermolecule concentration elevates one mg for per a thousand erythrocytes I subarachnoidal hemorrhage. supermolecule levels of CSF might elevate up to two hundred mg/dl in microorganism inflammation of tissue laver and tissue laver and up to five hundred mg/dl in microorganism meningitidis and Guillian-Barre Syndrome . CSF is xanthochromic in spinal block, subarachnoidal hemorrhage (SAH), Guillian-Barre Syndrome, meninges haematoma, tumors (acustic neurinoma), acute putrid menigitidis, blood dyscrasias. Radiologic examinations being traditional created North American nation exclude subarachnoidal hemorrhage, meninges haematoma, acustic benign tumor. Traditional biological science results have light-emitting diode North American nation to exclude acuute putrid meningitidis. Froin Syndrome because of absence of pathologic medicine findings within the anamnesis and surgical examination of the patient, traditional biological science results, thoracal MRI results (an intramedullary mass lesion sixty three x thirteen millimeter in size at level of T2-L1 spines (T1 hypointense, T2 peripherally hyperintense, centrally hypointense) and CSF supermolecule level of 2146 mg/dl. Pituitary symptom in Post Spinal Anesthesia; Baallal H. Elasri AC, Akhaddar A, Gazzaz M, Elmostarchid B (2014)Pituitary symptom could be a rare entity. To date, solely two hundred cases are delineated within the literature. The bulk of pituitary abscesses occur in a very antecedently healthy secretory organ [66]. The pathological process of primary pituitary symptom remains unclear. Early identification and treatment with surgical management and antibiotherapy area unit vital .A fifty two year recent man, operated below regional anesthesia for prostate benign tumour given 2 days when surgery, signs of intracranial cardiovascular disease. Laboratory tests indicated diabetes and elevated serum globulin and clotting factor. Spinal tap was sterile. Visual perimetry examination with Goldman's device was traditional. Associate endocrinological analysis showed a rise in lactogenic hormone levels (500 ng/mL) with low to traditional values for hormone (TSH), T (T3), T (T4), gonadotrophic hormone (FSH) and gonadotropin (LH). Associate endocrine tolerance take a look at (0.15 U/kg given intravenously) discovered that his STH (GH) and adrenal cortical steroid concentrations were extraordinarily low that prompt anhypopituitarism. Resonance Imaging (MRI) examination of the brain discovered a sellar lesion with dimensions of 11×21×23 millimeter. T2 weighted image showed hyper intense signal within the cyst cavity. The lesion showed ring improvement with metallic element. The patient underwent sellar decompression via nasal transsphenoidal route. There was no proof of any inflammatory tissue layer sickness within the sphenoid bone sinus. The bony sellar floor was terribly skinny. When removal of the ground, the meninges was incised with the discharge of a putrid material harassed. Pituitary symptom could be a rare clinical entity however serious intrasellar infection. The primary report was by Heslop in 1848. Solely two hundred cases of pituitary symptom have afterwards been according, most of that area unit single case reports. Males and females area unit equally affected. The mortality is twenty eighth tho' it's rising with the event of antibiotics [61-66]. The clinical options area unit typically just like those of different pituitary plenty, as they develop with either endocrinological disturbances and/or symptoms associated with the mass impact. The foremost common clinical symptoms and signs at presentation area unit chronic headache, visual disturbances and symptoms of pituitary insufficiency area unit the standard clinical options. Severe symptoms and diabetes occur far more ordinarily in patients with pituitary symptom than in Patients with pituitary tumours. Symptoms and/or signs of evident infectious disease area unit rare. Pituitary symptom could be a rare reason for pituitary mass, however the identification ought to be suspected significantly in a very patient with a pituitary mass discovered when recent surgery below regional anesthesia [88-92]. Tur Syndrome Developing below Spinal Anesthesia: Onal O. Demirci A. Bayrak O (2013) Transurethral Prostate surgical procedure (TUR) opens giant blood vessel network and permits irrigation fluid to be absorbed into circulation. The absorption of 2000 millilitre or a lot of fluid causes a syndrome called TUR-P syndrome and presents with head ache, restlessness, confusion, cyanosis, dyspnea, arrhythmia, cardiovascular disease and convulsions. The foremost vital purpose in treatment is early identification. Once suspected, humour Na levels of the patients ought to be measured.

In cases with giant prostate whose operation is calculable to last long, perioperative Na measuring ought to be created habitually. Compared to general anaesthesia, regional anaesthesia decreases the incidence of operative thrombosis and also the chance of symptoms being disguised. Regional anaesthesia allows earlier recognition and quicker and a lot of economical treatment of TUR syndrome.

TUR-P operation was planned in a very patient with none acknowledged sickness and diagnosed with Benign Prostate Hypertrophy (BPH) and bilateral pathology. A sixty three years recent, ASA one (American Society of Anesthesiologists) patient below regional anesthesia was given whose surgical laboratory findings of the were traditional. Throughout the operation (fifteen minutes to 2 hours), 2000 millilitre crystalloid and a thousand millilitre mixture revitalisation was created. Perioperatively, surgical team used thirteen units of 3000 millilitre five-hitter diuretic drug irrigation fluid (39000 ml).

At one hundred and fifth minute of operation, agitation, cyanosis, wheezing, tremor, cardiac arrhythmia, cardiovascular disease so cardiovascular disease developed. In blood gases obtained at the same time, metallic element was found to be one Hundred and one mEq/I, K: 3.3 mEq/I, pH: 7,14, pO2: ninety three mmHg, pCO2: seventy three mmHg, HCO3: nineteen mmol/l, BE: -5.7 and Hgb: ten gr/dl. Visible of those results, TUR-P syndrome was thought of and diuretics were administered. Surgical team was warned and operation was terminated. As there was no place in operative medical care, the patients were transferred to recovery unit. The patient's consciousness was open however he had agitations. Metabolic process sounds were spasmodic [92-99]. And he had cardiac arrhythmia. Thereon metallic element was one hundred and one mEq/l and three saline was infused at the speed of a hundred ml/h. Upon the event of cardiovascular disease, monoamine neurotransmitter infusion was instituted at the speed 5-10 mcg/kg/min. Eighty mg Methylprednisolon was administered and also the patients was warm since he was physiological condition. Low dose meperidin was administered for shivering. 2 hours later, metallic element price was found 112 mEq/l on top of things; additionally dilutional blood disease was detected. The amount of thrombocytes fell as low as 77000 and upon the administration of treatment, living substance numbers came to traditional with the institution of intravascular fluid balance.

The chance of masking of TUR-P syndrome or bladder perforation symptoms is lower with regional anaesthesia [94]. The symptoms of TUR-P syndrome depends on excessive fluid loading in circulation that is termed as water intoxication. The absorption of 2 cubic decimeter or a lot of fluid ends up in symptoms termed as TUR-P syndrome. This syndrome presents with headache, convulsion, confusion, disorientation, fear, cyanosis, coma, dyspnea, cardiopathy and seizures in intraoperative and operative periods. Cardiovascular disease or cardiovascular disease may additionally occur. Additionally, because of excessive fluid load, respiratory organ swelling might develop in patients with weak left cavum functions [93]. In our patient, cardiovascular disease, blurred consciousness, tremor, disorientation, desaturation and cardiac arrhythmia were found to be developed, that prompt TUR-P syndrome below the regional anesthesia. Factors increasing the chance of TUR-P syndrome area unit the scale of opened canal, great amount of irrigation fluid, the employment of huge amounts of hypotonic blood vessel fluid (5% dextrose) and last however not the smallest amount the length of surgical procedure. Particularly a surgical procedure amount longer than hour will increase risk. Surgeon ought to be asked to hold out hemorrhage management and end surgical procedure apace. Blood sample ought to be sent for {serum|blood humour|liquid body substance|bodily fluid|body fluid|humor|humour} electrolytes; if symptoms begin to seem with associate acute modification in serum Na below a hundred and twenty mEq/I, the condition is severe. If the cause is hypervolaemia, symptom might typically be corrected with fluid restriction and diuretics (Furosemid, 10-20 mg i.v. symptom symptoms don't develop till. humour metallic element concentration drops below a hundred and twenty mEq/l. when TUR-P operations, humour Na concentrations might drop below a hundred twenty five mEg/l at a rate of V-day, of that fourhundredth is related to mortality [97-100]. In cases with Na concentration over a hundred and twenty mEq/l, so as to avoid circulatory loading, it's counseled that the speed of hypertonic isotonic solution infusion shouldn't exceed a hundred ml/second. Once humour concentration is below a hundred mEq/l, a lot of aggressive treatment is run thus on forestall intravascular haematolysis. The most vital side of the treatment of TUR-P syndrome is early identification. Absorbed fluid ought to be eliminated initial and hypoxemia and hypoperfusion ought to be prevented; loop diuretics is also used for the elimination of excess fluid. Regional anaesthesia strategies create it attainable to acknowledge TUR-P syndrome early and to treat it apace and with efficiency. During this patient, the administration of regional anesthesia,

early identification, and initiation of even handed treatment while not delay when surgery prevented the condition from reaching to death.

Advantages of spinal anesthesia:

- Better pain management than blood vessel narcotics,
- Earlier recovery of internal organ operate,
- Less want for general opioids (narcotics) and less nausea as a result,
- Easier respiration ensuing from higher pain management,
- Easier participation in physiotherapy

Conclusion:

The risks associated with the regional or spinal anesthesia is more when compared with its benefits. Choosing an alternative option in case of spinal anesthesia is the best way to be safe after surgical operations.

REFERENCES

- 1. Singh S, Singh A, Mahrous DE (2013) Can Intravenous Dexmedetomidine Prolong Bupivacaine Intrathecal Spinal Anesthesia? J Anesth Clin Res 4:372
- Abdissa Z, Awoke T, Belayneh T, Tefera Y (2013) Birth Outcome after Caesarean Section among Mothers who Delivered by Caesarean Section under General and Spinal Anesthesia at Gondar University Teaching Hospital North-West Ethiopia. J Anesthe Clinic Res 4:335.
- 3. Onal O, Demirci A, Bayrak O (2013) Tur Syndrome Developing Under Spinal Anesthesia. J Clin Case Rep 3:257.
- 4. Bidaki R, Mirhosseni H, Avare R (2011) Breakneck Bradycardia Pursuant to Spinal Anesthesia: A Report of Two Cases. J Anesthe Clinic Res 4:293.
- 5. Gokahmetoglu G, Aksu R, Biçer C, Bayram A (2014) Incidental Finding of Froin Syndrome during Spinal Anesthesia in a 72-Year-Old Patient. J Pain Relief 3:158.
- 6. Baallal H, Elasri AC, Akhaddar A, Gazzaz M, Elmostarchid B (2014) Pituitary Abscess in Post Spinal Anesthesia. J Neuroinfect Dis 5:153.
- 7. Giladi Y, Ioscovich A (2015) Hypothermia Following Intra-Thecal Morphine Injection during Cesarean Section a Case Report and Literature Review. J Anesth Clin Res 6:527
- 8. Reich H, Ramzy D, Annamalai A, Czer L, Esmailian F, et al. (2015) Hemodynamic Consequences of Laparoscopy for Patients on Mechanical Circulatory Support. J Anesth Clin Res 6:526.
- 9. Saito K, Toyama H, Ejima Y, Kurotaki K, Yamauchi M, et al. (2015) Anticoagulant Managements of Left Ventricular Assist Device Implantation in Two Patients with Heparin-Induced Thrombocytopenia (HIT): Use of Argatroban as an Anticoagulant for Cardiopulmonary Bypass. J Anesth Clin Res 6:525.
- Devine S, Babrowicz J, Hahn R, Vorrasi J, Farid A, et al. (2015) Intra-operative Communication Regarding Neuromuscular Blockade: A Survey of Anaesthesiologists and Surgeons . J Anesth Clin Res 6:524.
- 11. Martínez LC, Casal PP, Prieto LA, Mosquera EP, Álvarez AM, et al. (2015) Pulsed Radiofrecuency on Terminal Branches of the Pudendal Nerve: Preliminary Results. J Anesth Clin Res 6:523.
- 12. Ersoy O, Tasargol O (2015) Skin Necrosis in an ICU-Patient due to Accidental Extravasation of Parenteral Nutrition Solution via a Peripheral Intravenous Catheter - A Case Report. J Anesth Clin Res 6:522.

- 13. Zielinska-Borkowska U, Radzikowski K, Horosz B, Malec-Milewska M (2015) Multiple Organ Failure as a Result of Extensive Physical Exertion - Case Report. J Anesth Clin Res 6:521.
- 14. Mandim BLS (2015) Review of Anesthesia for Non-Obstetrical Surgery during Pregnancy. J Community Med Health Educ 5:346.
- 15. Sanfilippo F, Raithatha A, Scollo M and Bernardini R (2015) An Unusual Case of Intoxication: High Blood Alcohol Levels without Alcohol Ingestion. J Anesth Clin Res 6:520.
- 16. Martinelli O, Fresilli M, Alunno A, Irace L, Venosi S, et al. (2015) Radioguided Surgical Resection of Carotid Body Tumors. J Anesth Clin Res 6:519.
- 17. Nabatame M, Tanaka K, Nishi Y, Ikenaga K, Matsuura T, et al. (2015) Profound Hypotension during Kidney Transplantation for a Patient with a Depressive Disorder. J Anesth Clin Res 6:518.
- Gauhar A, Robyna K, Aliya A, Naveed L, Mohammad Y, et al. (2015) Pain Relief via Education: First Step towards Improving Pain Management in Developing Countries. J Anesth Clin Res 6:517.
- 19. Rasheed R, Lodhi NA, Khalid M, Mushtaq M, Mansoor M (2015) Radio-Synthesis, and In-vivo Skeletal Localization of 177 Lu- zoledronic Acid as Novel Bone Seeking Therapeutic Radiopharmaceutical. J Anesth Clin Res 6:516.
- 20. Ibrahim Ahmed AA, Mohamed Fathy G, Galal Mostafa M, Mostafa MAM (2015) Ketofol for Procedural Sedation and Analgesia in Children with Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia. J Anesth Clin Res 6:515.
- 21. Belihun A, Alemu M, Mengistu B (2015) A Prospective Study on Surgical Inpatient Satisfaction with Perioperative Anaesthetic Service in Jimma University Specialized Hospital, Jimma, South West Ethiopia. J Anesth Clin Res 6:514.
- 22. Minami T, Sasaki T, Serikawa M, Ishigaki T, Ishii Y, et al. (2015) Safety and Effectiveness of Propofol Sedation during Endoscopic Retrograde Cholangiopancreatography. J Anesth Clin Res 6:513.
- 23. Abd-Elshafy SK, Abdalla E, Ali M, Mohamed H (2015) Caudal Neostigmine and Bupivacaine Facilitates Early Extubation and Provides Prolonged Postoperative Analgesia in Children Undergoing Open Heart Surgery. J Anesth Clin Res 6:512.
- 24. Caughlin BP, Bhushan B, Maddalozzo J (2015) Laryngeal Mask Airway versus Endotracheal Tube Intubation for Repairing of Nasal bone Fracture: A 7 Year Single Institution Case-Control Study. Surgery Curr Res 5:223.
- 25. Ickx B, Dolomie JO, Benalouch M, Melot C, Lingier P (2015) Arterial to End-Tidal Carbon Dioxide Tension Differences in Infants and Children. 2155-6148 6:511.
- 26. Kozar S and Kurnik G (2015) Accidental Intra Arterial Injection of Ephedrine: What about the Treatment with Nitroglycerin?. J Anesth Clin Res 6:510.
- 27. Araújo AM, Orfão JM, Machado H (2015) Ambulatory Anaesthesia in a Patient with Niemann-Pick Disease Type C. J Anesth Clin Res 6:509.

- 28. Kilbaugh T, Himebauch AS, Zaoutis T, Jobes D, Greeley W, et al. (6) Plasma and Tissue Pharmacokinetics of Cefazolin in an Immature Porcine Model of Pediatric Cardiac Surgery. J Anesth Clin Res 6:508.
- 29. Crombie N, George A, McQueen C (2015) Role Allocation and Team Dynamics during Pre-Hospital Rapid Sequence Induction of Anaesthesia by a Physician-Critical Care Paramedic Team in the United Kingdom: A 12 Months Review of Practice. J Anesth Clin Res 6:507.
- 30. Artázcoz AV, Ruiz-García J, Alegria-Barrero E, Navarro ACR, Santiago MC, et al. (2015) Diagnosis of Peripheral Vascular Disease: Current Perspectives. J Anesth Clin Res 6:506.
- 31. Perdomo JM, Gomar C, Navarro R, Mata MT, Gimferrer J (2015) Use of Venovenous Extracorporeal Membrane Oxygenation to Anticipate Difficult One Lung Ventilation in Thoracic surgery. J Anesth Clin Res 6:505.
- 32. Shimpuku G, Yano T, Tsuneyoshi I, Uchimura S, Kuroki S, et al. (2015) Endotracheal Tube Insertion Time for a Cervical Stabilized Manikin using Airway Scope and Multi View Scope: A Randomized Manikin Study. J Anesth Clin Res 6:504.
- 33. Salim B, Siddiqui SZ, Shamim F, Haider S (2015) Effectiveness of Midazolam in the Prevention of Etomidate Induced Myoclonus. J Anesth Clin Res 6:503.
- 34. Fernandes DS, Reis D, Martins MF, Cavadas V, Machado HS (2015) Systemic Inflammatory Response Syndrome after Massive Extravasation into the Pleural Space of Contrast Medium during Supracostal Percutaneous Nephrolithotomy. J Anesth Clin Res 6:502.
- 35. Benyahia N-M, Breebaart MB, Sermeus L, Vercauteren M (2015) Regional Analgesia Techniques for Spine Surgery: A Review with Special Reference to Scoliosis Fusion. J Spine 4:208.
- 36. Montilla GP, Muñoz-Garzón VM, Rodriguez JV, Pereira J, Legarra JJ, et al. (2015) Extra-Corporeal Membrane Oxygenation for Arrested Lung Ablative Radiation Therapy. J Anesth Clin Res 6:501.
- 37. Kuhlmey F, Klotz E, Volk T, Hölzl M, Spies CD, et al. (2015) Obstructive Sleep Apnea Syndrome Prevalence and Screening in the Preadmission Clinic. J Anesth Clin Res 6:500.
- 38. Ali S, Doley S, Athar M, Ahmed SM, Siddiqui OA (2015) A Case of Lhermitte Duclos Disease with Difficult Airway for Vp Shunting Under General Anaesthesia. J Anesth Clin Res 6:499.
- 39. Rehman A, Mirza ZA, Yousuf S, Salam AA (2015) Anaesthetic Management of an Adult Patient with Diaphragmatic Eventration. J Anesth Clin Res 6:498.
- 40. Sezen G, Karagoz I, Seker IS, Gumus Z (2015) Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy and Sugammadex. J Anesth Clin Res 6:497.
- 41. Fiol AG, Escudero M, Laifer-Narin S, Smiley R (2015) A Combined Spinal Epidural Anesthetic (CSE) for Cesarean Section in a Patient with Achondroplasia. Can MRI be Helpful?. J Anesth Clin Res 6:496.
- 42. Whitwell TA, Shah SP, Franchetti A, Jain A (2015) A Case Report of Anesthetic Management in an Eight-Week-Old Infant with Trisomy 15 Presenting for Resection of Hemangiopericytoma of the Orbit. 2155-6148 6:495.

- 43. Denegri A, Artom N, Moretti S, Bianchi F, Ottonello L, et al. (2015) A Long-Standing Subtle Cushing's Syndrome Induced by a Unilateral Macronodular Adrenal Hyperplasia . J Anesth Clin Res 6:494.
- 44. Michalopoulou T, Aponte EM, Ruiz-Majoral A, Sánchez-Corral MA, et al. (2015) Role of Echocardiography in Bariatric Surgery:Preoperative Assessment of Non-Cardiopathic Morbidly Obese Patients. J Anesth Clin Res 6:493.
- 45. Mandim BLS, Ruzi RA, Bernardes CP, Teixeira RR (2015) Anesthesia for Non-Obstetrical Surgery during Pregnancy. General Med 3:157.
- 46. Shinoura N, Yamada R, Hatori K, Sato H, Kimura K (2014) Stress Hormone Levels in Awake Craniotomy and Craniotomy under General Anesthesia. J Neurol Neurophysiol 5:256.
- 47. Chakranarayan A, Jyoti J, Kochar G, Viswambaran M (2014) Submento-Submandibular Intubation-an Adjnct in Orthognathic Surgery? J Anesth Clin Res 5:492.
- 48. Cortese A, Pantaleo G, Gargiulo M, Amato M (2014) Difficult Intubation in Patient with Short Thyromental Distance: Usefulness of Tongue Traction Maneuver. J Anesth Clin Res 5:491.
- 49. Kilkelly J and Kinch J (2015) An Innovative Paradigm: Coordinating Anesthetic Care for Complex Pediatric Patients requiring Multiple Procedures. J Anesth Clin Res 5:490.
- 50. Machado HS, Nunes CS, SÃ_i P, Couceiro A, da Silva à M, et al. (2014) Oxygen Increases Lung Inflammatory Response in Spontaneous One-Lung Ventilation in Rabbits: A Prospective Randomized Experimental Study. J Anesth Clin Res 5:489.
- 51. Fuchs I, Allmayer T, Schweighofer F, Tauss J, Wonisch M, et al. (2014) Vascular Injury in Obese Patients after Ultra-Low-Velocity Trauma. J Anesth Clin Res 5:488.
- 52. Butt MN, Durrani A, Khan J (2014) Surgical Excision of Left Atrial Chondrosarcoma and Mitral Valve Repair in a 30 Weeks Pregnant Female. J Anesth Clin Res 5:487
- 53. Ali MA, Siddiqui K, Munshi K, Abbasi S (2014) Critical Incidents in Post Anesthesia Care Unit (PACU) at a Tertiary Care Hospital: A Prospective Internal Audit. J Anesth Clin Res 5:486..
- 54. Yassen K, Safty AF, Abdullah MH, Beltagy RS, Mahmoud FA, et al.(2014) Effect of Target-Controlled Infusion of Propofol-Fentanyl versus Desflurane in Cirrhotic Patients Undergoing Major Hepatic Resection with Transoesophageal Doppler Monitoring A Randomized Control Study. J Anesth Clin Res 5:485.
- 55. Singh TK, Anabarsan A, Srivastava U, Kannaujia A, Gupta A, et al. (2014) Unilateral Spinal Anaesthesia for Lower Limb Orthopaedic Surgery Using Low Dose Bupivacaine with Fentanyl or Clonidine: A Randomised Control Study. J Anesth Clin Res 5:484.
- 56. Kim Y, Kim D, Oh T, Ryu J, Jung Y (2014) The Influence of Ramosetron on the Analgesic Effect of Tramadol. J Anesth Clin Res 5:483.
- 57. Abd El-Hakeem EE, Kaki AM, Alhashemi JA, Boker AM, Albasri SF (2014) How Long Can Patients Sit Up for Before Lying Down after Combined Spinal-Epidural Anesthesia For Cesarean Delivery? A Randomized Trial. J Anesth Clin Res 5:482.

- 58. Chhibber AK, Sweeney D, Cheng K, Hoefnagel A (2014) Comparison of Direct and Video Assisted Views of the Larynx during Routine Intubation in Infants and Children. J Anesth Clin Res 5:481.
- 59. EL-Shmaa NS, El-Baradey GF (2014) The Efficacy of Etomidate-Fentanyl versus Dexmedetomidine-Ketamine for Procedural Sedation and Analgesia duringUpper Endoscopy and Biopsy: A Prospective, Randomized Study. J Anesth Clin Res 5:480.
- 60. Ataro G, Bernard M (2014) Effectiveness of Caudal Epidural Block using Bupivacaine with Neostgmine for Pediatric Lower Extremity Orthopedic Surgery in Cure Ethiopia Children's Hospital. J Anesth Clin Res 5:479.
- 61. Cenani A, Cerri S, Gougnard A, Detilleux J, Frank T, et al. (2014) Effect of High Pressure-Volume and Low Pressure-Volume Mechanical Ventilation on Plasma Concentrations of Inflammatory Markers in Horses during General Anaesthesia. J Anesth Clin Res 5:478.
- 62. Hassan A, Allam A, Al Kindi S, Abu Zeinah G, Eziada S, et al. (2014) Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices of Oncology Nurses towards Complementary and Alternative Medicine for Cancer Care in Qatar. J Anesth Clin Res 5:477.
- 63. Unterrainer AF, Marinov M, Kurz M, Al-Schameri RA, Hitzl W (2014) Intra- Operative TENS with Regard to Intra-Operative Opioid Demand and Analgesic Consumption within One Week after Major Spinal Surgery. J Anesth Clin Res 5:476.
- 64. Fausto F, Domenico T, Annarita T, Luigi S, Gaetano M, et al. (2014) Nasotracheal Prolonged Safe Extubation Reduces the Need of Tracheotomy in Patients with Acute Respiratory Failure following Thyroidectomy. J Anesth Clin Res 5:475.
- 65. Perez BA, Smith BA, Gugala Z, Lindsey RW (2014) The Reduced Cuff Inflation Protocol does not improve the Tissue Oxygen Recovery after Tourniquet Ischemia. J Anesth Clin Res 5:474.
- 66. Santiago J (2014) Low-Dose Low-Concentration Spinal Anesthesia for Inguinal Herniorraphy in a Patient with Claustrophobia. J Anesth Clin Res 5:473.
- 67. Messina G, Dalia C, Tafuri D, Monda V, Palmieri F, et al. (2014) Orexin System Modulates Resting Energy Expenditure, Autonomic Nervous System and Cardiovascular Disease in Menopause. J Anesth Clin Res 5:472.
- 68. Kamenetsky E, Afifi S (2014) Perioperative Management of Patient with Factor XI Deficiency Undergoing Total Knee Arthroplasty. J Anesth Clin Res 5:471.
- 69. Jno-Baptiste B, Scarlett MD, Harding HE (2014) The Effect of Dexamethasone on Post-operative Opioid Requirement in Patients who Underwent Gynecology Surgery at the University Hospital in Jamaica. J Anesth Clin Res 5:470.
- 70. Obi AO, Nnodi PI (2014) Low Dose Spinal Saddle Block Anesthesia (With 1.5 Mg Bupivacaine) For Transrectal Prostate Biopsy-Experience with 120 Cases. J Anesth Clin Res 5:469.
- 71. Calvo A, Caballero A, Rueda J, Risco R, Cubas G, et al. (2014) Prophylactic Use of Fresh Frozen Plasma in Patients Undergoing Liver Resection: Does it Make any Sense? J Anesth Clin Res 5:468.

- 72. El-Seify ZA, Atta EM, Khattab AM (2012) Anesthetic Management of an Obese Child with Charcot-Marie-Tooth Disease: A Case Study. J Anesthe Clinic Res 3:195
- 73. Gupta A, Bogra J, Singh PK, Kushwaha JK, Srivastava P (2014) A Randomised Double-Blinded Dose Response Study of the Fentanyl with Hyperbaric Ropivacaine in Cesarean Section. J Anesth Clin Res 5:467.
- 74. Gokahmetoglu G, Aksu R, Biçer C, Bayram A (2014) Incidental Finding of Froin Syndrome during Spinal Anesthesia in a 72-Year-Old Patient. J Pain Relief 3:158.
- 75. Lalenoh LAP, Lalenoh HJ, Tanra AH, Yusuf I (2014) The Antinociceptive Effects of Pregabalin on Post-Operative Hysterectomy Patient. J Anesth Clin Res 5:466.
- 76. Erkiliç E, Karaca F, Akdikan A, Gümüs T, Kanbak O (2014) Assessmentof the Effect of Intrathecal Low Dose Levobupivacaine or Bupivacaine Combined with Fentanyl in Patients Undergoing Cesarean Section. J Anesth Clin Res 5:465.
- 77. Kassiri N, Hashemian SM (2014) ARDS Definition Evolution: Past and Future Quotes. J Anesth Clin Res 5:464.
- 78. Shokri H, Ali I (2014) Nalbuphine versus Morphine as Part of Intravenous Anesthesia Post Cardiac Surgery. J Anesth Clin Res 5:463.
- 79. Awana EE, Adigun TA (2014) ECG Changes in the Elderly Urology Patients during Pre-Operative Assessment in Ibadan Nigeria. J Anesth Clin Res 5:462.
- 80. Belayneh T, Gebeyehu A, Abdissa Z (2014) Post-operative Hypothermia in Surgical Patients at University of Gondar Hospital, Ethiopia. J Anesth Clin Res 5:461.
- 81. Kenichi Satoh DDS, Miura H, Kumagai M, Satoh M, Kuji A, et al. (2014) Evaluation of Transcutaneous and End-Tidal Carbon Dioxide During Intravenous Sedation in Volunteers. J Anesth Clin Res 5:460.
- 82. Bosley NJ, Burrows LA, Bhayani S, Nworah E, Cook TM (2014) A Randomised Comparison of the Performance of ProSeal® Laryngeal Mask Airway with the i-gel® Laryngeal Mask Airway for Spontaneous and Controlled Ventilation during Routine Anaesthesia in European Population. J Anesth Clin Res 5:459.
- 83. Beier-Holgersen R (2014) Influence of Enteral Nutrition on Postoperative Hyponatremia. J Anesth Clin Res 5:458.
- 84. Zhou C, Zhao J (2014) Dexmedetomidine versus Midazolam as Premedication in Anesthesia: A Meta-Analysis from Randomized Controlled Clinical Trials. J Anesth Clin Res 5:457.
- 85. Saseedharan S, Karanam R, Kulkarni S, Chaddha R (2014) New Method of Endotracheal Tube Fixation in Long Term Care Settings-Raheja Hospital Method. J Anesth Clin Res 5:456.
- 86. sayama K, Sanuki M, Saeki N, Hamada H, Kawamoto M (2014) Intraoperative Use of Large Volume of Hydroxyethyl Starch 70/0.5 Affects Postoperative Serum Creatinine Level-A Retrospective Study. J Anesth Clin Res 5:455.

- 87. Melanie Pittard, Shuyan Huang, Stewart J. Lustik (2014) Takotsubo Cardiomyopathy Induced Intraoperative and Postoperative Cardiac Arrests. J Anesth Clin Res 5:454.
- 88. Cohen JM, Kolodzie K, Shah S, Aleshi P (2014) Preoperative Sciatic and Femoral Nerve Blocks for Anterior Cruciate Ligament Reconstruction: A Retrospective Analysis. J Anesth Clin Res 5:452.
- 89. Nakao K, Komasawa N, Fujiwara S, Minami T (2014) Comparison of Cuff Pressure Increase upon Nitrous Oxide Exposure in air-Q® Single Use, LMASupreme ®, and LMA-ProSeal®; a Simulation Study. J Anesth Clin Res 5:451.
- 90. Kristensen BB, Karacan H, Agerlin M, Nimb L, Stentoft J, et al. (2014) High-Volume Infiltration Analgesia in Major Lumbar Spine Surgery. A Randomized, Placebo-Controlled, Double-Blind Trial. J Anesth Clin Res 5:450.
- 91. Giustiniano E, Difrancesco O, Piccirillo F, Raimondi F (2014) Double Intubation for Airways Management in a Patient with Double Tracheo-Esophageal Fistula Submitted to Esophagectomy. J Anesth Clin Res 5:449.
- 92. Baig T (2014) Comparison of 25 Gauge Cutting with Noncutting Needles for Post Dural Puncture Headache in Obstetric Patients. J Anesth Clin Res 5:448.
- 93. Jung M, Lim Y, Lee S, Kim KM (2014) Perioperative Management of a Patient with Hereditary Hemorrhagic Telangiectasia and Deep Vein Thrombosis: A Case Report. J Anesth Clin Res 5:447.
- 94. Nishiyama J, Takahashi M, Ando A, Sawada M, Kan T, et al. (2014) Effect of Power Crisis Caused By Earthquake on Operating Room Environment. J Anesth Clin Res 5:446.
- 95. Ross S, Edwards K, Lane K, Bigeleisein PE, Orebaugh SL (2014) Pressures of Injection in a Cadaver Model of Peripheral Nerve Blockade. J Anesth Clin Res 5:445.
- 96. Zhao X, Ni R, Li Y, Li L, Huang J, et al. (2014) Prevalence of Metabolic Syndrome and Overweight/Obesity among Chinese Women of Childbearing Age: A Cross-Sectional Epidemic Study. J Anesth Clin Res 5:444.
- 97. Choi JJ, Lee KC, Kim HS, Jo YY (2014) Monitored Anesthesia Care Using Target-Controlled Infusion with Propofol and Remiferitanil in a Patient with Subglottic Stenosis . J Anesth Clin Res 5:443.
- 98. Sekeroglu MA, Dogan M, Anayol MA, Yilmazbas P (2014) Alternative Methods of Anesthesia for the Repair of Open-Globe Injuries: Ophthalmologistsâ€[™] Perspective. J Anesth Clin Res 5:442.
- 99. Hartford-Beynon JS, Copp MV (2014) Critical Respiratory Events in the Post Anaesthesia Care Unit: A Case Report and Overview of the Literature. J Anesth Clin Res 5:441.
- 100. Fenner LB, Handel J, Srivastava R, Nolan J, Seller C, et al. (2014) A Randomised Comparison of the Supreme Laryngeal Mask Airway with the i-gel During Anaesthesia. J Anesth Clin Res 5:440.