Index

Page references followed by f indicate an illustrated figure; followed by t indicate a table and followed by n indicate a note.

A
acidic epinephrine-containing solution, reinjection, 212
ACLS: See Advanced Cardiac Life Support (ACLS) algorithms
acute intoxication, 86
Addison’s disease, 68
adenosine (adenocard), 195
adjustable gastric banding, 67
adrenergic insufficiency (AI) adrenal function testing, 69
ambulatory anesthesia, 68
anesthetic management, 69
antifungal agents and, 68
primary, 68
secondary, 68
steroid equivalency chart, 68, 69
Advanced Cardiac Life Support (ACLS) algorithms, 189, 228, 228, 228, 228
advanced heart blocks, 43
adverse drug interactions with vasoconstrictors monamine oxidase inhibitors, 211, 211
nonselective β blockers, 210, 210
phenothiazines and α blockers, 210, 210
physiologic hemostasis, 210
tracey antidepressants, 210, 211
aging
cardiovascular system, 98
central nervous system, 97
physiologic changes, 97, 98
renal system, 99
respiratory system, 98–99
agitation and violence
differential diagnosis, 265
etiology and treatment, 265
ketamine emergence, benzodiazepines, 265–266
restraint, 266
verbal de-escalation, 265
AI: See adrenergic insufficiency (AI)
airway management
complete obstruction, 181
diagnosing, 183
selective obstruction, 181
Chapter 10: Principles of airway management
Magill forceps, 183, 183
nasopharyngeal, 182, 182
oral and subglottic obstructions, 181
subglottic (see supraglottic airway (SGA))
ventilation with full face mask, patient with morbid obesity, 181, 181
airway obstruction
bag-valve mask, with oxygen reservoir, 231, 232
CVCI (see cannot ventilate, cannot intubate (CVCI))
description, 231
obstructive problems (see obstructive airway problems)
physiologic problems (see physiologic airway problems)
tray (see airway tray)
airway tray, 232
requirements, 231
respiratory and mechanical problems, 231, 232
alcohol abuse, 76, 85
allergy
and anaphylaxis (see anaphylaxis)
description, 251
drugs, 252
penicillin, 253
signs and symptoms, 251, 253
alpha-2 agonists and dexmedetomidine adverse effects, 139
organ systems, 139
pharmacodynamics, 139
pharmacokinetics, 139
Alzheimer’s disease, 83, 84, 101, 215
American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA), 9, 67, 163, 240, 241, 307
anaphylaxis algorithm, 254
angioedema of lower lip, 251, 253
antigen-specific IgE antibodies, 251
classic signs, 251, 252
clinical features, 251, 253
diagnosis, 252
diagnostic criteria, 251–252
grades, 252
hives, 148
lidocaine, 195
angina/cardiac ischemia/infarct
myocardial oxygen demand, 227, 227
sedated patient, 227
ventricular ischemia, 227
angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors, 27, 31, 89, 159
antacids, 20, 21, 238
anti-arrhythmic agents
digoxin, 195
amiodarone, 195
calcium channel blockers, 195–196
lidocaine, 195
anticholinergic (ACh) syndrome
central and peripheral effects, 264, 264
central excitatory symptoms, 264
cholinergic neurotransmitter, 264
features, 264, 264
medications, 264, 264
treatment, 264
anticholinergics, 280
anticoagulation agents, 108–109
anticongestants, 196
antihistamines, 197, 279–280
agents, 152
autacoids, 151
distribution, metabolism and elimination, 152
mechanism and action site, 152
in office-based anesthesia, 152
organ systems, 152
antihypertensive agents
β blockers, 194
nitroglycerin, 194–195
antimuscarinics
atropine and glycopyrrolate, 151, 152
mechanism and site of action, 151
muscarinic receptor sites, 151, 152
pharmacodynamics and pharmacokinetics, 151
antiplatelet therapy, 31, 107–108
antithrombotic therapy, 107
anxiety disorders
PTSD patients, 72
symptoms, 71, 72
aortic regurgitation, 34
aortic stenosis, 33–34
aspiration/foreign body ingestion
acidic fluid, 239
fasting guidelines, 238, 239
inadequate oropharyngeal drape, 238, 239, 239
risk factors, 238, 238
signs and symptoms, 239
suspected/confirmed treatment, 239
water absorbent foam pad, oropharyngeal partition, 238, 239, 239
aspirin
acute coronary syndrome, 196
in asthma, 54
platelet cyclooxygenase inhibition, 108 and thienopyridines, 108

digoxin, 46
diuretics, 46
continuing education (CE) programs, 307
COPD. See chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)
coronary artery disease (CAD)
active cardiac conditions, 31, 32t
anesthetic concerns, 32–33
definition, 29
myocardial oxygen balance, 30t
pathophysiology, 29–30
risk assessment, 31–32
risk factors, 29t
spectrum, 30t
treatment
angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors, 31
antiplaque therapy, 31
beta-blockers, 30
lifestyle modification, 30
nitrates, 31
corticosteroids, 53, 68, 69, 81, 197, 253
CPG. See central pattern generator (CPG)
CPR. See cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR)
CPSS. See The Cincinnati Prehospital Stroke Scale (CPSS)
cricoid pressure, 21, 239
cricothyrotomy
Shiley low pressure cuffed tracheostomy, 246, 247f
shoulder support, neck extension, 246, 247t
surgical tray, 246, 247f
Trousseau dilator (Kelly hemostats), 246
shoulders support, neck extension, 246, 247f
Shiley low pressure cuffed tracheostomy, 246, 247f

D
dantrolene (Dantrium®, 192
decision-making process
anesthesia (anesthesia/ce referral, 315
cardiovascular diseases, 317–318
eating disorders, 316–317
diabetes, 318
geniatric patients, 319
neurologic diseases, 318
office-based anesthesia, 315–316
pediatric patients, 318–319
preoperative preparation, 316
preparation, anesthesia team, 316
psychiatric illness, 317
respiratory considerations, 318
deep sedation, limitations, 204
delayed awakening, anesthesia
airway and vital signs, 287
drug effects, 287–288
management, 288–289

dental death
after incident, 304–305
anesthesia, recommendations, 303
assumption, 299
emergency supplies and lighting recommendations, 303
fault, 302
first responders, recommended procedures, 304
informed consent, 302
investigations
anesthesia, 300
assistants, 300
dentist, 299–300
drugs, procedure and emergency, 301
dentist and staff reaction, 300–301
equipment, 300
incident report, 301
patient, 300
record, procedure and emergency, 301
patient identification, 304
patient in distress, recommended procedures, 303–304
post-emergency doses, 305
record keeping recommendations, 303
sedation equipment, recommendations, 302–303
written protocols, 302
depolarization, 79
desflurane, 147, 148, 257, 267
dexamethasone, 64, 197, 278
dextrose-containing solutions, 188
diabetes mellitus (DM)
anesthetic management, 63–64
daily glucose control, 61
description, 61
drugs for, 61
hemoglobin A1c values, 63t
hypoglycemia, 62–63, 64
insulin pump and transcutaneous glucose sensor, 63f
insulin, subcutaneous injection, 63
long-term blood glucose control, 61
non-insulin injectables, 61, 62f
oral antihypoglycemic agents, 61, 62f
direct laryngoscopy
anteriorly tilted larynx, 243, 245f
BURP maneuver, 243, 245f
The King Vision videolaryngoscope, 244, 246f
McGraff Max® Videolaryngoscope, 244, 245f
oral, pharyngeal and laryngeal axes, 243
proper laryngoscope band position, 243, 245f
videolaryngoscope mitigation, 243
DM. See diabetes mellitus (DM)
dopamine (D2) receptor antagonists, 279
Down syndrome, 83
drug interactions
anesthetic agents, 155
antagonism, 155–156
benzodiazepines, 157–158
epinephrine, 157
opioid agonists (see opioids)
pharmaceutical, 156–157
pharmacodynamic, 156
pharmakokinetic, 156
potentiation, 156
propofol and ketamine, 155
risk factors, 155
synergistic effects, 156
triazolam, 156
unexpected drug effects, 156
drug tolerance, 76
E
eating disorders
anorexia nervosa, 75
cardiac conduction abnormalities, 75
organ systems and anesthesia risk, 316–317, 317f
prenatal hypotension, 75
self-imposed disorders, 75
ECF. See extracellular fluid (ECF)
ECT. See electroconvulsive therapy (ECT)
esotic beats
tachydysrhythmias, 38, 39f
ventricular tachydysrhythmias, 40–41, 41f
electrocardiogram, 17
electrocardiography (ECG)
electrodes, 167
lead II, 167, 168t
rhythm, 168
electroconvulsive therapy (ECT), 283
Emergency Department (ED) team, 310
emergency drugs
ACLS, 189
anesthesia and sedation, 189
anti-arrhythmic agents (see anti-arrhythmic agents)
anticoagulants, 196
antihistamines, 197
antihypertensive agents (see antihypertensive agents)
aspirin, 196
topine, 196
bronchodilators, 197
corticosteroids, 197
group drugs, adverse event, 189, 190
management drugs, adverse events, 189, 190
morphine, 196
muscle relaxants (see muscle relaxants)
oxgen administration, 189–190
reversal agents (see reversal agents)
vasoressors (see vasoressors)
Emergency Medical Services (EMS), 298
EMLA®. See Eutectic Mixture of Local Anesthetics (EMLA®)
edocrinopathies patients
adrenocortical insufficiency (AI), 68–69
diabetes mellitus (DM), 62–64
obesity and post-bariatric surgery, 65–68
thyroid disorders, 64–65
trenchectal tubes, 183, 183f
Enk oxygen flow modulator®, 245, 246f
tenental sedation agents
non-benzoalapine hypnotics, 133
termination, 134
triazolam, 133
zaleplon, 133
zaleplon, 133
ephedrine, 38, 47, 77, 157, 193, 224, 227
epinephrine
MAOIs, 157
and non-selective β blockers, 157
reversal, 210
TCAs and SNRIs, 157
vasoressors, 192–193
errors
anesthetic, 3, 4t
definition, 3
human condition, 3–4
scope, 3
triggering events, 3, 4t
escape beats, 42
Eutectic Mixture of Local Anesthetics (EMLA®), 203
extracellular fluid (ECF), 185
eye surgery, 145
F
FDA pregnancy risk categories, 119, 119
fetal hypoxemia
benzodiazepines, 119–120
drug-free blood, 119
FDA pregnancy risk categories, 119, 119f
first trimester, 118
fetal hypoxemia (continued)
ketamine, 120
local anesthetics, 119
nitrous oxide, 120
opioids, 120
second trimester, 118–119
sedatives and hypnotics, 120
vasoconstrictors, 119
first degree heart block, 42, 42f
flumazenil (Romazicon ™), 191
foreign body ingestion
Magill forceps, 239
perforation, 240
pulmonary assessment, 239
trachea and mainstem bronchi, 239, 240f
The A–1 rule, maintenance fluid requirements, 186–187, 186f
fresh frozen plasma (FFP), 109
functional hypervolemia, 85
G
gamma-aminobutyric acid channel (GABA_A), 123, 124f
gastric prokinetics, 20–21
gateway drug, 76
geriatric patients
age (see aging)
anesthetic management, 99, 100f
dental professionals, 97
perioperative complications, 100–101
pharmacologic considerations, 99
preanesthetic evaluation, 99
glottic and subglottic obstructions, 181
phaltic obstruction
glottic edema, 236, 236f
glottic edema (see glottic edema)
H
heart block
advanced heart blocks, 43
first degree heart block, 42, 42f
second-degree heart block, Mobitz I, 42–43, 43f
hemophilia
A and B, 105–106
and inhibitors, 106–107
hemostasis, 85, 86, 103, 110, 119, 188
heparin-induced thrombocytopenia (HIT), 108
hepatic disease
acute intoxication, 86
aside local anesthetics, 87
Child-Turcotte-Pugh score, 86, 86f
chronic liver disease and cirrhosis, 86
hyperdynamic circulation, 86
liver disease, 85–86
parenteral anesthetic agents, 86
pseudocholinesterase concentration, 87
risk assessment, 86
Hunter serotonin toxicity criteria, 263, 263f
hypertension
anesthetic concerns, 29
autoregulation, 28, 28f
blood pressure classification, 26f
definition, 26
hypertensive crises, 26
pathophysiology, 26–27
risk assessment, 28–29
treatment
angiotensin receptor blockers (ARBs), 27
angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors, 27
beta-adrenergic blockers, 27–28
calcium channel blockers (CCBs), 28
diuretics, 27
hyperthyroid disease, 64–65
hyperventilation
abnormal cortical state, 232
alkalosis, 231
carpopedal spasm, 232, 232f
definition, 231
intra-/postanesthetic delirium, 232
postanesthetic delirium, 231
treatment of, 232
hypothyroid disease, 65
hypoventilation
definition, 232
drug reversal, 233
paracocorticoid, time to peak effects, 232, 233f
respiratory depression, 232
slow/absent ventilation, 232
I
ICF. See intracranial fluid compartments (ICF)
sedation, 182, 183f
impaired disorders development
Alzheimer’s disease, 84
autism, 83–84
Down syndrome, 83
implantable cardioverter defibrillators, 44–45
inadvertent intra-artrial injection, 272
individual gases
desflurane, 147
isoflurane, 147
sevoflurane, 148
volatile anesthetic agents, 147, 147f
infiltration and extravasation
catheter/needle, 271
causes of slow/stopped IV fluid flow, 271, 271f
dental anesthesia, 272
non-vascotic (IV fluids), 271
informed consent, 300, 302, 308, 309
inhalational anesthetic agents
nitrous oxide (see nitrous oxide pharmacology)
pharmacodynamics, 146
pharmacokinetics, 146–147
intracranial fluid compartments (ICF), 185
intramuscular and subcutaneous administration, 204
intravascular access
infiltration and extravasation, 271–272
inadvertent intra-arterial injection, 272
intracellular fluid compartments (ICF), 185
IVF. See intravenous fluid (IVF) therapy
K
ketamine, 120
adverse effects, 138
in office-based anesthesia, 138
organ systems, 138
pharmacodynamics, 137–138
pharmacokinetics, 138
King LT airway, 243, 244f
King LTS) – D , 182, 183f
The King Vision videolaryngoscope, 244, 246f
L
laboratory evaluation
basic metabolic panel, 16f
BUN and creatinine, 16
potassium, 15–16
serum glucose, 16
sodium, 15
cardiac and cardiovascular studies, 17–18
couagulation studies, 16
complete blood count, 16, 17f
liver function tests, 16–17
pre-anesthetic testing rationale, 15f
pregnancy tests, 17
radionuclide angiography, 18
radionuclide tests and cardiac catheterizations, 18
stress tests, 18
LAPSS. See Los Angeles Preoperative Stroke Screen (LAPSS)
laryngomalacia, 236, 236f
laryngomalacia (LMAMA), 234
laryngoscopy
bronchoscopy, 235
intravascular access, 236
negative intrathoracic pressures, 235
risk factors, 235, 235f
treatment, 235
videoangiography view, 234, 235f
latent errors, 3
law of anesthesia, 307
LBW. See lean body weight (LBW)
lean body weight (LBW), 68
legal issues, risks/malpractice causation, 308
conduct, 308
Doctor’s letterhead with telephone number, 312
law of anesthesia, 307
licensing agencies, 308
lignition, evidence and nature, 308
negligence, 308
requisite proof, 308
risk/substandard care, 308
standards of care, 307
violation of statute/code, 307–308
lipophilic drugs, 136f
liver function tests, laboratory evaluation, 16–17
LMA. See laryngeal mask airway (LMA)
local anesthetic failure
acidic epinephrine-containing solution, reinsertion, inability, mandibular block, 211, 211f, 212f
infiltration into inflamed tissues/near painful regions, 211
nonmyelinated fibers, 211–212
local anesthetic pharmacology
1.8cc cartridge, 130
dose numbers, 130
drug properties, 129
Ester and Amide local anesthetics, 129, 130f
maximum allowable doses, 130, 131
properties, 129, 130f
sodium (Na+) channels, 129
local anesthetic systemic toxicity, 207, 207f, 208f
low (topical) hemostatic measurement, 109–110
local standard of care qualifier, 307
localized complications
injection pain and transient facial blanching, 212, 212f, 213f
local anesthetic failure (see local anesthetic failure)
needle breakage (see needle breakage)
nerve injury, 214–217
ophthalmologic complications, 214–215, 215f
tissue injury (see localized tissue injury)
unintended nerve involvement, 213–214, 214f
vascular injury (see vascular injury)
localized tissue injury
after mandibular block injection, 215, 215f
lip biting, 215, 216f
lip suction, 215, 216f
physical and/or chemical injury, 215
post inadvertent tongue biting after mandibular block anesthesia, 215, 215f
post-mandibular block trismus, 215, 215f
Los Angeles Prehospital Stroke Screen (LAPSS), 258
lost airway algorithm, dental professional, 246–248
Lou Gehrig’s disease, 79
low molecular weight heparins (LMWH), 109
Luer Lock adapter on 90
low molecular weight heparins (LMWH), 109
Luer Lock adapter on 90

M
Magill forceps, 183, 183f
malignant hyperthermia (MH)
CHCT, 267, 267f
clinical presentation, 267
core temperatures, 267
crisis management, 268–269, 268f
and genetic testing, 267–268
hypermetabolic crisis, 266
MMR, 269
myodystrophies, 269
pathophysiology, 266, 266f
postoperative, 267
recrudescence, 267
risk of pediatric, 266
malignant hyperthermia (MH), 147
Mallampatti classification, 13
marijuana, 76
Masstr muscle rigidity (MMR), 269
McGrath Mac® Videolaryngoscope, 244, 245f
mean arterial pressure (MAP), 89
metabolic syndrome, 66, 66f
MH. See malignant hyperthermia (MH)
minimum alveolar concentration (MAC), 147
mitral regurgitation, 34
mitral stenosis, 34
mitral valve prolapse (MVP), 34
R. See Masstr muscle rigidity (MMR)

monamine oxidase inhibitor (MAOIs) drugs, 157, 211, 211f
mood disorders
antisomantic agents, 73
bipolar illness, 73

depression, 72, 72f
drugs, 72, 74f
lithium, 73
management, 73f
monamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs), 73
selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs), 72
tricyclic antidepressants, 72–73
morbidity and mortality
localization, anesthetic complications
anesthesia team’s documentation, 285
cardiorespiratory event, 295
office charts, 295
office anesthesia mortality, review
airway maintenance, anatomic challenges, 296
challenging the judgment, 297
decision to use sedation or general anesthesia, 297
delay in event recognition, 296
delay in instituting rescue, 296
doctor judgment, 297
failure to regain consciousness, 297
failure to resuscitate, 296
inadequate assistance, 297
inadequate preanesthetic history, 297
loss of adequate oxygenation, 296
morphine, severe pain management, 196
motor neuron disease
amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), 79–80
spinal muscular atrophy, 79
multimodal therapy, 280
multiple sclerosis, 81
muscarinic receptor sites, 151, 152f
muscle relaxants
dantrolene, 192
succinylcholine, 192
dantrolene, 192
muscular dystrophy, 81
MVP. See mitral valve prolapse (MVP)
myasthenia gravis, 80–81
N
naloxone (Narcan®), 191
nasopharyngeal airway, 182, 182f
needle breakage
medial pterygoid space, 215, 216f	hree-dimensional reconstruction, 213, 217f
negative pressure pulmonary edema (NPPE), 238
neglect, 307–308
neurologic disease
cerebral palsy, 81–82, 82f
impaired disorders development, 82–84
motor neuron disease, 79–80
multiple sclerosis, 81
muscular dystrophy, 81
myasthenia gravis, 80–81
Parkinson disease, 80
seizure disorders, 82–83, 82f
nitrous oxide pharmacology
adverse effects, 144–145
chemical structure, 144f
concomitant administration, 146
oversedation, 146
pharmacodynamics, 143
pharmacokinetics, 143–144
physical properties, 143
physiologic effects, 144
safety measurement, 145–146
sedation, 146
N-methyl D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor, 123–124, (125f
nonmyelinated c fibers, 211–212
non-rebreather mask, 189
nonselective β blockers, 210, 210f
nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory analgesics (NSAIDs)
ACE inhibitors, 159
and immunosuppressive drugs, 159–160
lithium and, 160
maintenance, 159
and warfarin (Coumadin), 159
non-surgical weight loss, 66–67
NPPO guidelines, 19, 20
breast milk and infant formula, 19
clear liquids, 19
critical values, 19
preoperative therapeutics
antacids, 20
respiratory depression, 21
gastric prokinetics, 20–21
PPS and H2 blockers, 21
tethered throat pack, hypopharynx, 19, 20
solid foods and nonhuman milk, 19–20
NPPE. See negative pressure pulmonary edema (NPPE)
O
obesity and post-bariatric surgery
adequate gastric banding, 67
body mass index (BMI), 65, 66f
lean body weight (LBW), 68
metabolic syndrome, 66, 66f
non-surgical weight loss, 66–67
obese patient, anesthetic management, 67–68
obstructive sleep apnea (OSA), 66
osteosarthritis, 66
problematic tracheal intubation, 66
ventilation–perfusion mismatching, 66
obstructive airway problems
blood soaked, unthrottled guie pack hypopharynx, 234, 235f
“locking bougie” movement, 233
SGA obstruction, 233, 235f
subglottic (see subglottic obstruction)
supraglottic devices, 234, 234f
tethered throat pack, hypopharynx, 234, 235f
triple airway maneuver, 235f, 234
obstructive disease, 52
obstructive sleep apnea (OSA), 66
airway dilators, 57
airway patency, 57f
anesthetic concerns, 58–59
cardiovascular consequences, 57–58
description, 56–57
pathophysiologic repetitive cycle, 57, 57f
predispersing factors, 57
risk assessment, 58
office-based anesthesia
anesthetic monitoring, 163, 164
direct visualization, 163
pretracheal auscultation (see pretracheal auscultation)
pulse oximetry (see pulse oximetry)
vigilance, 163
office-based sedation/anesthesia
ACH (see anticholinergic (ACH) syndrome)
agitation and Violence, 262
agitation, 262, 262f
see also agitation and violence
anxiety, 262
benzodiazepine disinhibition, 265
cognition, 281–282
confusion, 262
corensium of, 261, 262f
definition, risk factors and precipitating factors, 262, 262f
description, 241
license and consent issues, 261
likelihood of
office-based sedation/anesthesia (continual)
airway collapse with sedatives, opioids/hypnotics, 242, 243/
direct laryngoscopy (see direct laryngoscopy)
intubation, 244
mask ventilation, 242, 242f, 243f, 243h
SGA (see supraglottic airway (SGA))
surgical neck entry (see surgical neck entry)
lost airway algorithm, dental professional, 246–248
perianesthetic complications, 4
perianesthetic hypertension
acute increases in blood pressure, office based anesthesia, 224, 224f
afterload and myocardial wall tension, 224
drug/treatment thresholds, 224
hypertensive urgencies, 224
nitroglycerin, venous dilatation, 224–225
perianesthetic hypotension
acute decreases in blood pressure, office based anesthesia, 223, 223f
anesthetic drug administration, 223
arterial blood pressure, 223
epinephrine and phenylephrine, 224
peripherally inserted central catheters (PICC), 114, 114f
oral pharmacokinetic profile
biotransformation and elimination, 127
body tissue compartments, 125, 125f, 126f
distribution and drug clearance, 124
drug accumulation, 126, 126f
gastrointestinal enzymes, 125
graphic depiction, 126, 126f
short-acting drugs, 126
vessel-rich structures, 126
phenothiazines and α blockers, 210, 210f
phenylephrine, 65, 193–194, 224
physiologic airway problems
chest wall rigidity, 223
hyperventilation (see hyperventilation)
hypoperfusion/apnea (see hyperventilation)
physiologic homeostasis, 210
physostigmine drug, 191–192
POCD. See post-operative nausea and vomiting
POVY.
post-anesthesia discharge scoring system (PADSS), 291, 292
postoperative cognitive deficit or decline (POCD), 100–101
postoperative nausea and vomiting (POVY)
anesthetic risks modification, 278
definition, 277
5-HT-3 RA receptor antagonists, 277
incidence and risk factors, 277, 277f
medical management
anticholinergics, 280
antihistamines, 279–280
dexamethasone, 278
dopamine (D2) receptor antagonists, 279
multimodal therapy, 280
propofol, 280
serotonin (5-hydroxytryptamine) receptor antagonists, 278
office protocols, 280
pathophysiology, 277, 277f
post discharge, 280
post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)
features, 284, 285f
recall extent, introspective awareness, 284, 285f
potassium, laboratory evaluation, 15–16
pre-excitation syndromes, 39–40
pregnancy tests, laboratory evaluation, 17
pregnant patients
anxiety and pain, 117
cardiovascular system, 118
central nervous system, 118
gastrointestinal system, 118
moribundity, 117
respiratory system, 117–118
pneumatoventricular complexes (PVCs)
β blocker therapy, 227
during anesthesia, 227
angina/cardiac ischemia/infarct (see angina/cardiac ischemia/infarct)
ectopic beats, 40–41, 41f
hypoxia/sympathetic stimulation, 227
sinus bradycardia, 227, 227f
preoperative preparation and testing, 316
pretracheal auscultation
headsets, 163, 165
weighted bell placement, 163, 166f
problematic tracheal intubation, 66
propofol, 280
adverse effects, 137
organ systems, 137
pharmacodynamics, 136
pharmacokinetics, 136–137
prosthetic heart valve, 35
proton pump inhibitors (PPIs) and H2 blockers, 21
psuedocholinesterase concentration, 87
PSVT. See paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardia
(PSVT)
psychiatric illness
abnormal behavior, 71
American Psychiatric Association, 71
anxiety disorders, 71–72
disorder, 71
eating disorders, 75–76
mood disorders, 72–73
organ systems and anesthesia risk, 317
patient management, 76–77
problematic psychogenic issues, 71
psychiatric disorders, 71, 72f
substance abuse, 76
thought disorders, 73–75
psychological predictors, 3
PTSD. See post-traumatic stress disorder
(PTS)
perianesthetic pulmonary complications, risk factor, 11f
smoking, 11
symptoms and diseases, 11
upper airway risk assessment, 12–13, 12f–13f
pulmonary toxicity, 115
pulse oximetry
cardiopulmonary monitoring, 165f
depth of sedation, 165f
hemoglobin, 164
oximeter functions, 164
oxygen – hemoglobin dissociation curve, 164, 166f
PVCs. See premature ventricular complexes (PVCs)
Q
"quadruple" airway maneuver, 234, 234f
Quelicin®, 192
R
radionuclide angiography, 18
renal disease
anatomy, nephron, 90, 90f
CKD (see chronic kidney disease (CKD))
classification, 89
comorbidities, 90–91
description, 89
risk assessment, 91–92
treatment, 91
reperfusion therapy, 258
respiratory system, legal issues, 108
respiratory disease patients
asthma, 52–54
chronic bronchitis and emphysema, 55 complications, 51–52
lungs volumes and capacities, 49
obstructive disease, 52
obstructive sleep apnea (OSA), 56–59 peri-anesthetic complications, 51–52
respiratory system macroscopic level, 50f, 51f restrictive disease, 55–56
smoking, 56
supplemental oxygen administration, 49–52
upper respiratory tract infection, 56
ventilator, 49
reversal agents
agonists, 190
antagonists, 191
blockers, 191
flumazenil, 191
naloxone, 191
physostigmine, 192
naloxone, 191

SABAs. See short-acting β-agonists (SABAs)

safe discharge
early recovery, 291
home readiness, 292
intermediate recovery, 291
late recovery, 291
modified aldepre score, 291f
office-based anesthesia
60–90 minutes, monitored observation, 292
airway compromise, risk, 292
normal vital signs, 292
postoperative instructions, 292
parameters missing from PADDSS, 292
post-anesthesia discharge scoring system (PADDSS), 292f
standardized system, 291
time for, 291
second-degree heart block, Mobitz I, 42, 43/3f
sedation failure
continuum of depth, 201, 202f
deep sedation, 204
intramuscular and subcutaneous administration, 204
intravenous administration, 203–204
normal distribution curve, 201, 202f
office-based sedation, 201, 202f
open airway general anesthesia, 204
oral sedation (see oral sedation)
parenteral moderate sedation, 203
patient preparation, 201
psychomotor impairment, 201
sedative/anesthetic techniques, 95–96
seizure
anesthetic agents, 257
benzodiazipines, 258
classification, 257, 258f
description, 257
diagnosis, 257
disorders, 82, 83, 82f
early management, dental office, 258, 258f
peri-anesthetic evaluation, 257, 258f
transient metabolic disturbances, 257
serotonin (5-HT/5-hydroxytryptamine) features, 265, 265f
Hunter serotonin toxicity criteria, 263, 263f
MAO synthesis, 262
medications, 263, 263f
mydriasis, tachycardia and hypertension, 263
receptor antagonists, 278
stepwise treatment, 263
symptom spectrum, 263, 263f
serotonin-noradrenaline reuptake inhibitors (SNRLs), 157
serum glucose; laboratory evaluation, 16
serotonin (5-HT/5-hydroxytryptamine) agonists (SABAs), 236–237
simulation technique, dental anesthesia advantages, 177
cardiac problems, 178 definition, 177
in designing, 178–179
diabetic patients, complications, 178
drug complications, 178
on emergencies, 178
evaluation, 177
full body computer controlled simulators, 177
occurrences, 177
people training, 177
students and junior resident practitioners, 178
task trainers, 177
training and assessment, 177
video recording, 178
virtual reality, 177
sinus bradycardia, 41–42, 227, 227f
sinus pause, 42, 42f, 222
simu tachycardia, 225, 225f
smoking, 11, 36, 237
sodium, laboratory evaluation, 15
solid foods and nonhuman milk, 19–20
sphygmomanometry
blood pressure measurement, 168
measurement intervals, 168–169
stethoscope, 168
sputum, 46
standards of care, 307
status epilepticus, 196
stress tests, 181
stroke
acute neurological impairment, 258
CPSS, 258, 259f
LAPSS, 258
management, 259, 259f
risk factors, 258
signs of symptoms, 258, 258f
tissue plasminogen activator, 258
subdural/midline obstruction, 181
subdural/midline obstruction aspiration/foreign body ingestion (see aspiration/foreign body ingestion)

bromchospasm (see bronchospasm) foreign body ingestion (see foreign body ingestion)
NPPE, 238
substance abuse, 76
succinylcholine (Anectine®, 192
supplemental oxygen administration nasal cannula, 49, 53f
nasal hood with passive fit, 49, 53f
nasal mask with tight fit, 49, 53f
non-rebreather, 50
non-rebreather mask, 49, 53f
peri-anesthetic complications, 51–52
ventilation, 49–50
supraglottic airway (SGA)
AuraOnce disposable LMA, 182, 182f
higher ventilator pressures, 183

iGel, 182, 183f
King LT (–) – D , 182, 183f
obstructive airway problems, 233, 233f
placement and ventilation
AuraOnce disposable laryngeal mask, 243, 243f
igd, non-inflatable supraglottic airway, 243, 244f
King LT airway, 243, 244f
potential problems with LMA placement, 243, 244f
supraventricular tachydysrhythmias, 38, 39f
surgical neck entry complications, 244

crizotinib (see crizotinib) percutaneous cannulas, 245–246, 247f
percutaneous catheter, 244–245, 246f
psychological reluctance, 244
The Swiss cheese model, 174, 174f
syncope
classic vasovagal, healthy patients, 222, 222f
ectopic beats, 222, 222f
metabolic derangements, 222
neurologic seizures diagnosis, 223
orthostatic hypotension, 222
patient with pre-syncopal signs, 222, 222f
rhythm strip, 222, 223f
sinus pause, 222, 222f
T treatment protocol, 223
vasovagal (neurocardiogenic), 221–222
warning signs, 222, 223f
systemic complications acquired methemoglobinemia, 208, 208f
adverse drug interactions with vasoconstrictors, 208–209, 208f
allergic reactions, 208–209, 209f
local anesthetic systemic toxicity, 207, 208f, 208f
psychogenic reactions, 207, 207f
vasoconstrictor additives, 209–210
T

supraventricular tachydysrhythmias, 38, 39f
psychologic reactions

iatral fibrillation, 38, 39f
ectopic beats, 38, 39f
paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardia (PVT), 38–39, 40f
pre-excitation syndromes, 39–40
supraventricular tachydysrhythmias, 38, 39f
TBW. See total body water (TBW)
thought disorders
adverse/medication effects, 75
anticholinergic effects, 75
anticholinergic syndrome signs, 75f
anti-histaminic effects, 75
antispycotic medication, 74
atrial blockade, 75
antidepressants, 74
post-cardiac surgery, 75
pseudoephedrine, 74
non-specific D2 blockade, 75
potency, 74
psychosis, 73
QT prolongation, 73f
schizophrenia, 73, 74f
thrombocytopenia, 86, 87, 103, 110, 115
thrombophilia, 272, 272f
thyroid disorders, 64–65
TIA. See transient ischemic attack (TIA)
tissue plasminogen activator, 258
TIVA. See Total intravenous anesthesia (TIVA)
total body water (TBW)

trachea and main stem bronchi, 239, 240f
transient ischemic attack (TIA), 238
triangularum
dosage, 133
long-acting metabolites, 133
oral administration, 133
plasma concentrations, 134, 134f
triazolam (continued)
sublingual incremental dose, 133–134
tricyclic antidepressants (TCA), 157, 210, 211f
triple airway maneuver, 233f, 234
type I immediate-onset hypersensitivity reactions, 209, 209f

U
unprofessional conduct, licensing agency, 308
upper airway risk assessment, 12–13
cricothyroid location, 13, 13f
Mallampati classification, 13
mask ventilation, 12
past medical history, 12
preanesthetic/sedation evaluation, 12
rapid assessment, 12f, 13
vocal cords visualization, 12f, 13
upper respiratory tract infection, 56

V
valvular heart disease
aortic regurgitation, 34
aortic stenosis, 33–34
mitral regurgitation, 34
mitral stenosis, 34
mitral valve prolapse (MVP), 34
prosthetic heart valves, 35
vascular injury
immediate periorbital hematoma, 213, 214f
infratemporal hematoma, 213, 213f
vasoconstrictors, 119
additives, 209–210
local anesthetic pharmacology, 129
vasopressors
epinephrine, 193
epinephrine, 192–193
phenylephrine, 193–194
vasopressin, 193
vasovagal (neurocardiogenic) syncope, 221–222
VC. See vomiting center (VC)
ventilation, 49, 164f, 233, 246
ventilation–perfusion mismatching, 66
ventricular tachydysrhythmias, 40–41
violation of statute/code, 307–308
volatile anesthetics, 144, 144f
vomiting center (VC), 277
von Willebrand factor (vWBF)
antifibrinolytic agents, 105
coagulation factor replacement products, 105, 105f
tranexamic acid, 105
treatment, 104
type I and III, 104

W
warfarin, 109, 159
white coat syndrome, 32

Z
zaleplon, 133, 191, 201
zolpidem, 133, 191, 201