In this issue

Research Article

Efficiency of Intranasal Fentanyl in Patients with Breakthrough Cancer Pain in Daily Practice - Results of the German Non-Interventional Study with Instanyl® (GENISIS)

Published On: October 15, 2014 | Pages: 016 - 027

Author(s): Michael A Ueberall*, Bernd-Oliver Maier, Thomas Nolte

Objective: Breakthrough cancer pain (BTcP) affects 19-95% of cancer patients (dependent on the definition and methods used and the populations studied) and is associated with detrimental physical, psychological and social complications in affected individuals as well as with significant economic burden on society and the healthcare system. This study evaluated the ana ...
Severe Repeated Hypotension Occurred after Rocuronium Administrations in a Morbidly Obese Patient: A Case Report

Published On: September 06, 2014 | Pages: 013 - 015

Author(s): Fabio Silvio Mario Araimo Morselli*, Paolo Tordiglione, Ilaria Scarpa, Francesco Zuccarini, Giovanni Rosa

Rocuronium pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics can be influenced by several factors like gender and obesity. We propose a brief report of a patient (59 years old, weight 135 kg, BMI 52.7) who showed three episodes of severe hypotension not responsive to continuous noradrenaline infusion therapy after rocuronium administration (dose 0.6 mg/kg; total dose: 50 mg) not ...

Cannot ventilate cannot Intubate" Newborns

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Author(s): Ayten Saracoglu*

Difficult airway is defined as the clinical situation in which a trained anesthesiologist experiences difficulty with mask ventilation, difficulty with tracheal intubation, or both [1]. There is very little data on failed intubation in newborns and infants [2]. Surgical cricothyroidotomy is not recommended in pediatric patients due to the small size of the cricothyroi ...

Opioid Antagonists: Will they Solve all of the Problems Associated with Opioid Agonists?

Published On: August 13, 2014 | Pages: 009 - 012
Physicians employed in operating and emergency rooms have utilized opioid antagonist for almost half a century for the treatment of opioid overdose. The prototype antagonist remains naloxone hydrochloride, which actually received FDA approval back in 1971. Why after so many years on the market is this medication now being formulated in the form of an easy to use "auto ...