In this issue

Research Article

**Anesthetic Management and Perioperative Complications in Endovascular Interventions: The Turkish Experience**

Published On: March 18, 2015 | Pages: 006 - 011

Author(s): Ezgi Erkilic*, Elvin Kesimci, Cihan Doger, Tulin Gumus, Abdullah Yalcin, Orhan Kanbak

Background and Aim: Thoracic, abdominal and thoraco-abdominal aortic pathologies have highest mortality and morbidity causing pathologies in cardiovascular surgery. Co-existing diseases and age significantly increase risk of anesthesia and mortality rate in treatment of these patients. Endovascular techniques are used increasingly due to minimally invasive approach, d ...
Case Report

Recovery of Post Thyroidectomy Aphonia with Peri Recurrent Laryngeal Nerve Injection of Meloxicam

Published On: May 06, 2015 | Pages: 019 - 021

Author(s): Battista Borghi*, Aladdin Safi, Claudio Santangelo, Raffaele Borghi

Objectives: The aim of this study was to assess the effect of perineural injection of meloxicam on the recovery of vocal cord paresis due to recurrent nerve injury after thyroid surgery. A secondary objective was listed the neural inflammation as possible risk factor for delayed recovery of vocal cord paresis. ...

DOI: 10.17352/2455-3476.000011

Case Report

Brochoscopy Intervention using Laryngeal Mask Airway in Infant for Severe Airway Stenosis

Published On: April 15, 2015 | Pages: 012 - 013

Author(s): Qinghao Cheng*, Lei Li


DOI: 10.17352/2455-3476.000009
Cerebrospinal Fluid Cutaneous Fistula after Uneventful Epidural Analgesia

Published On: March 01, 2015 | Pages: 003 - 005

Author(s): Sze-Ying Thong*, Sin Yee Goh

Cerebrospinal fluid (CSF)-cutaneous fistula is a rare complication of neuraxial blockade. We present a case of a healthy patient who developed cerebrospinal fluid-cutaneous fistula after an uneventful epidural catheter insertion for perioperative analgesia. The patient was managed conservatively and the fistula resolved without further issues. The literature is review ...

Combined Techniques in Difficult Airway Management

Published On: November 24, 2014 | Pages: 001 - 002

Author(s): Kemal Tolga Saracoglu*

Difficult or failed tracheal intubation is an important cause of mortality and morbidity. Approximately 30% of anesthesia-related deaths are caused by the complications of difficult airway management. Also, 85% of respiratory complications result in brain damage or death [1]. Awake tracheal intubation is the most appropriate method for protection of airway reflexes in ...