Dexmedetomidine as an adjuvant to Nalbuphine in patient controlled analgesia for post-operative pain in Laparoscopic Cholecystectomy: A preliminary study

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Postoperative pain control is an important factor affecting patient recovery, return to normal bowel movement, ambulation and daily activity. Intravenous patient-controlled analgesia (IV-PCA) which allows the patient to administer his own pain relief is considered as an efficient tool to control postoperative pain. Safety of IV-PCA relies on the concept of negative fe...

A comparative study of three different anaesthetic techniques in unilateral elective hip surgeries (combined lumbosacral plexus block, spinal and epidural) – A prospective randomized single blinded study

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Background: To compare the Adequacy of combined lumbosacral plexus block over subarachnoid block and epidural in terms of motor blockade and sensory blockade, surgeon and patient satisfaction and time for first rescue analgesia for unilateral elective hip surgeries. Materials and methods:A single centred randomized, single blinded study, conducted between May2017 ...
Comparison of dexamethasone, granisetron and haloperidol in prevention of postoperative nausea and vomiting following laparoscopic surgeries: A prospective, double-blinded study

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Background: Laparoscopic surgeries are most commonly performed surgeries. However, they are associated with increased incidences of postoperative nausea and vomiting. Aim: We aimed to compare the effectiveness of dexamethasone, haloperidol, granisetron in prevention of postoperative nausea and vomiting following laparoscopic surgeries. Methods: We conducted a rand ...

Risk assessment and anesthesia management in children with congenital heart disease undergoing non-cardiac surgery

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The prevalence of congenital heart disease is about 8 to 10 case per 1000 live births and is a major cause of increased mortality and morbidity in pediatric patients undergoing noncardiac surgery. Therefore safe anesthesia and adequate recovery should be provided. It is important to determine the patient’s risk score in the preoperative period. However, the risk asses ...

General or non-general anesthesia: That is the question
The incidence of caesarean section (C/S) is increasing up to 40% even in many developed countries [1]. General and regional anesthesia techniques are used for providing anesthesia in C/S. Epidural anesthesia ensures better control of sensory level as compared to spinal anesthesia and provides better postoperative analgesia. However, it is easier and faster to perform...