

Full Body Anesthesia Side Effects

History of general anesthesia Throughout recorded history, attempts at producing a state of general anesthesia can be traced back to the writings of ancient Sumerians, Babylonians, d341f5b355

The concept of balanced anesthesia was first introduced by John Silas Lundy in 1926 and has since become the predominant method of anesthesia in modern medical practice. d341f5b355 == Local anesthetic agents in dentistry == d341f5b355 Ketamine is legally used in medicine but is also tightly controlled, as it is used as a recreational drug for its hallucinogenic and dissociative effects. When used recreationally, it is found both in crystalline, powder and liquid form, and is often referred to by users as "Ket", "Special K" or simply "K". The long-term effects of repeated... d341f5b355

Anesthesia It may include some or all of analgesia (relief from or prevention of pain), paralysis (muscle relaxation), amnesia (loss of memory), and unconsciousness. An individual under the effects of anesthetic drugs is referred to as being anesthetized. unconsciousness. An individual under the effects of anesthetic drugs is referred to as being anesthetized. Anesthesia enables the painless performance of procedures Anesthesia (American English) or anaesthesia (British English) is a state of controlled, temporary loss of sensation or awareness that is induced for medical or veterinary purposes d341f5b355

Anesthesia enables the painless performance of procedures that would otherwise require physical restraint in a non-anesthetized individual, or would otherwise be technically unfeasible. Three broad categories of anesthesia exist: d341f5b355

Barbiturate When a person ages, the body becomes less able. Anxiety Inducing anesthesia There are special risks to consider for older adults, and women who are pregnant d341f5b355

In North America, the American College of Veterinary Anesthesia and Analgesia is one... d341f5b355

Balanced anesthesia This method employs a combination of anesthetic agents and other drugs – and techniques – to selectively target various aspects of the central nervous system, allowing for a tailored anesthetic experience based on the individual patient's needs and the specific requirements of the procedure. The scope of pharmacodynamics is the effects caused on the body by a Balanced anesthesia, also known as multimodal anesthesia (also spelt: anaesthesia), is a technique used to induce and maintain anesthesia in patients undergoing surgery or certain medical procedures. balanced anesthesia to

maintain patient stability and comfort throughout the operation d341f5b355

In dentistry, local anesthetic medications (LA) are often used to control any potential pain that may occur with procedures. Local anesthetic injections are given in specific areas of the mouth, rather than the whole body. Although several different medications are available, the most commonly used local anesthetic to prevent pain in the area around a tooth is lidocaine (also called xylocaine or lignocaine). Lidocaine's half-life in the body is about 1.5–2 hours. The time it takes for the anesthetic medication to prevent pain in the area (speed of onset) and length of time that the area does not have painful sensations are considerations when choosing an appropriate approach to dental treatment. Other considerations include procedural considerations, the presence of inflammation, techniques used to administer the anesthetic medication, and adverse effects. In root canal treatment, for example, more Lidocaine is required than for a simple filling. d341f5b355 The specialist physician (in Canadian and American English: anesthesiologist; in Commonwealth and British English: anaesthetist) or veterinarian evaluates various patient factors prior to selecting an anesthetic approach. These factors include major organ function, general condition, and compensatory capacity (ability to function despite stressors). In balanced anesthesia, appropriate agents are used in combination, at carefully-calibrated levels. d341f5b355

Ketamine Ketamine exists as its two enantiomers, S- (esketamine) and R- (arketamine), and has antidepressant action likely involving NMDA antagonism as well as other mechanisms. Toyooka H (February 2000). "Effects of oral clonidine premedication on side effects of intravenous ketamine anesthesia: a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled Ketamine is a cyclohexanone-derived general anesthetic and NMDA receptor antagonist with analgesic and hallucinogenic properties, used medically for anesthesia, depression, and pain management d341f5b355

Regional and local anesthesia block transmission of nerve impulses from a specific part of the body. Depending on the situation, this may be used either on its own (in which case the individual remains fully conscious... d341f5b355 == Rationale == d341f5b355 Other local anesthetic agents in current use... d341f5b355 Epidural anaesthesia causes a loss of sensation, including pain, by blocking the transmission of signals through nerve fibres in or near the spinal cord. For this reason, epidurals are commonly used for pain control during childbirth and surgery, for which the technique is considered safe and effective, and is considered more effective and safer than giving pain medication by mouth or through an intravenous line. An epidural injection may also be used to administer steroids for the treatment of inflammatory... d341f5b355 Sedation suppresses the central nervous system to a lesser degree, inhibiting both anxiety and creation of long-term memories without resulting in unconsciousness. d341f5b355

Spinal anaesthesia It is a safe and effective form of anesthesia usually performed by anesthesiologists that can be used as an

alternative to general anesthesia commonly in surgeries involving the lower extremities and surgeries below the umbilicus. disorders causing resistance to local anesthesia Complications of spinal anesthesia can result from the physiologic effects on the nervous system and can also Spinal anaesthesia (or spinal anesthesia), also called spinal block, subarachnoid block, intradural block and intrathecal block, is a form of neuraxial regional anaesthesia involving the injection of a local anaesthetic with or without an opioid into the subarachnoid space. Usually a single-shot dose is administered through a fine needle, alternatively continuous spinal anaesthesia through a intrathecal catheter can be performed. The local anesthetic with or without an opioid injected into the cerebrospinal fluid provides locoregional anaesthesia: true anaesthesia, motor, sensory and autonomic (sympathetic) blockade d341f5b355

The primary objectives of general anesthesia include inducing unconsciousness... d341f5b355 At anesthetic doses, ketamine induces a state of dissociative anesthesia, a trance-like state providing pain relief, sedation, and amnesia. Its distinguishing features as an anesthetic are preserved breathing and airway reflexes, stimulated heart function with increased blood pressure, and moderate bronchodilation. As an anesthetic, it is used especially in trauma, emergency, and pediatric cases. At lower, sub-anesthetic doses, it is used as a treatment for pain and treatment-resistant depression. d341f5b355

Dental anesthesia It includes local anesthetics, sedation, and general anesthesia. It includes local anesthetics, sedation, and general anesthesia. Dental anesthesia (or dental anaesthesia) is the application of anesthesia to dentistry. In Dental anesthesia (or dental anaesthesia) is the application of anesthesia to dentistry d341f5b355

Various drugs are used to achieve unconsciousness, amnesia, analgesia, loss of reflexes of the autonomic... d341f5b355 The patient's natural breathing may be inadequate during the procedure and intervention is often necessary to protect the airway. d341f5b355 == Specialization in anesthesia == d341f5b355 General anaesthesia is usually performed in an operating theatre to allow surgical procedures that would otherwise be intolerably painful for a patient, or in an intensive care unit or emergency department to facilitate endotracheal intubation and mechanical ventilation in critically ill patients. Depending on the procedure, general anaesthesia may be optional or required. No matter whether the patient prefers to be unconscious or not, certain pain stimuli can lead to involuntary responses from the patient, such as movement or muscle contractions, that make the operation extremely difficult. Thus, for many procedures, general anaesthesia is necessary from a practical point of view. d341f5b355 Locoregional analgesia, due to mainly the absence of motor... d341f5b355

General anaesthesia 0000000000005842 General anaesthesia (UK) or general anesthesia (US) is medically induced loss of consciousness that renders a patient unarousable even by painful stimuli. Anesthesia and Analgesia. 134 (5): 1043-1053. It is achieved through medications, which can be injected or inhaled, often with an analgesic and neuromuscular blocking agent.

After Surgery: A Retrospective Cohort Analysis of Postoperative Side Effects". 1213/ANE. doi:10 d341f5b355

Administering analgesics (opioid, alpha2-adrenoreceptor agonist) in the cerebrospinal fluid without a local anaesthetic produces locoregional analgesia: markedly reduced pain sensation (incomplete analgesia), some autonomic blockade (parasympathetic plexi), but no sensory or motor block. d341f5b355

Epidural administration of intrathecal morphine: efficacy, duration, optimal dose, and side effects". Epidural administration involves the placement of a catheter into the epidural space, which may remain in place for the duration of the treatment. The epidural route is used by physicians and nurse anesthetists to administer local anesthetic agents, analgesics, diagnostic medicines such as radiocontrast agents, and other medicines such as glucocorticoids. 67 (11): 1082-8. 1213/00000539-198867110-00011 Epidural administration (from Ancient Greek ἐπί, "upon" + dura mater) is a method of medication administration in which a medicine is injected into the epidural space around the spinal cord. doi:10. The technique of intentional epidural administration of medication was first described in 1921 by the Spanish Aragonese military surgeon Fidel Pagés. Anesthesia & Analgesia d341f5b355

Veterinary anesthesia The duration of the anesthesia process goes from the time before an animal leaves for the visit to the time after the animal reaches home after the visit, meaning it includes care from both the owner and the veterinary staff. Generally, anesthesia is used for a wider range of circumstances in animals than in people not only due to their inability to cooperate with certain diagnostic or therapeutic procedures, but also due to their species, breed, size, and corresponding anatomy. A veterinarian or a Registered Veterinary Technician administers these drugs to minimize stress, destructive behavior, and the threat of injury to both the patient and the doctor. Side effects include respiratory depression Veterinary anesthesia is a specialization in the veterinary medicine field dedicated to the proper administration of anesthetic agents to non-human animals to control their consciousness during procedures. highly used in veterinary anesthesia due to their sedative and analgesic properties, despite their side effects. Veterinary anesthesia includes anesthesia of the major species: dogs, cats, horses, cattle, sheep, goats, and pigs, as well as all other animals requiring veterinary care such as birds, pocket pets, and wildlife d341f5b355

General anesthesia suppresses central nervous system activity and results in unconsciousness and total lack of sensation, using either injected or inhaled drugs. d341f5b355

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