

Q 1/ Advantages & disadvantages of Isoflurane?

Advantages of Isoflurane:

- 1 - Not inflammable & not explosive
- 2 - Rapid induction & recovery
- 3 - Potent
- 4 - CNS: less ↑↑ in CBF & ICT
- 5 - CVS: not affect CO_P & not arrhythmogenic
- 6 - Hepatic & renal Blood flow → less ↓↓
- 7 - Good muscle relaxation
- 8 - Good analgesia

Disadvantages of Isoflurane:

- 1 - Irritant drug induction
- 2 - ↑ bronchial secretions
- 3 - Hypotension
- 4 - Tachycardia

Q2 Advantages & disadvantages of ketamine?

Advantages of ketamine:

1. Can be used in children [given I.V or I.M]
2. Can be used in porphyria
3. Can be used in bronchial asthma
4. Can be used in hypotension

Disadvantages of ketamine:

1. Limited use in adults
2. Sae dreams
3. Hallucinations

Q Comparison (1) Isoflurane & Sevoflurane?

Isoflurane

- Complete Fluorination of halogenated methyl ethylether

- Coronary VD

- Coronary steal Phenomenon

- high degree of solubility

- Pungent odor

~~Not used in mask induction~~

- Not used in mask induction

- Irritant to respiratory tract

cause breath holding &

profuse secretion

- ↑ HR

Sevoflurane

- Complete Fluorination of methyl isopropyl ether

- Lack of coronary VD

- No steal Phenomenon

- less soluble in blood

& tissue so less potent

- Has minimal odor & less pungent odor

- Useful in mask induction
Has least effect on respiration

No ↑ HR

Advantages & disadvantages of Propofol?

Advantages of Propofol?

- 1- Rapid & complete recovery
- 2- Can be used by infusion for sedation
- 3- Can be used in ambulatory surgery
- 4- Can be used in COPD patients
- 5- Has an anti-emetic effect.
- 6- Drug of choice in patient has malignant hyperthermia
- 7- Has a neuroprotective effect on CNS
- 8- Has an anti-oxidant effect
- 9- It may be used as an anti-convulsant
- 10- It may ↓ pruritis associated with neuron block

Disadvantages of Propofol

- 1- It may cause pain if injected in small hand veins
- 2- It may have abuse potential due to its effect
- 3- Apnea may occur in 20% of cases and its dose dependent ~~dose~~
- 4- Induction may be associated by excitatory motor activity [non-epileptic myoclonus]
- 5- Cardiovascular depression.

Q - Complications of spinal anaesthesia?

Early :- Hypersensitivity.

- 2 - Failure of anaesthesia.
- 3 - Breaking of the needle.
- 4 - Neurogenic shock.
- 5 - Spinal Shock.
- 6 - Nausea Vomiting.
- 7 - Total Spinal anaesthesia.
- 8 - Shooting Pain in the leg.
- 9 - Sudden death.

Late : ~~Headache~~

- 1 - Headache
- 2 - Backache
- 3 - Vertebral arthritis & disc prolapse
- 4 - meningitis
- 5 - Spinal cord injury
- 6 - cranial nerve palsy
- 7 - cauda equina injury
- 8 - Acute retention of urine.

Q - Enumerate 4 drugs used for Pre medication
8 discuss advantages 8 disadvantages of
one of them?

Pre medications :-

- 1 - Barbiturates
- 2 - Benzodiazepines
- 3 - Morphine
- 4 - Pethidine
- 5 - Hyosine hydrobromide
- 6 - Atropine Sulphate

① Advantages of Atropine Sulphate :

- 1 - ↓↓ Salivary - bronchial secretions 8 dilate bronchi
- 2 - ↓↓ Incidence of bradycardia 8 cardiac arrest
- 3 - ↓↓ Post operative nausea 8 vomiting

② - Disadvantages of Atropine Sulphate :

- 1 - Mydriasis [Interferes w Pupillary sign of anaesthesia]
- 2 - Thirst sensation 8 dry mouth
- 3 - ↑↑ Viscosity salivary 8 bronchial secretions
[difficult to aspirate]
- 4 - ↑↑ Temp 8 red Flushing
- 5 - CNS stimulant [Nervousness]
- 6 - Retention of urine 8 Constipation.