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Society for Obstetric Anesthesia and Perinatology



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- Refers to This Month in Anesthesiology
- Refers to Editorial Views
- See Web Site enhancement
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CLINICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Impact of Anesthesia Management Characteristics on Severe Morbidity and Mortality

257

M. Sesmu Arbous, Anneke E. E. Meursing, Jack W. van Kleef, Jaap J. de Lange, Huub H. A. J. M. Spoormans, Paul Touw, Frans M. Werner, and Diederick E. Grobbee

In a prospective case-control study, it was shown that characteristics of anesthesia management have impact on postoperative severe morbidity and mortality.

Recombinant Coagulation Factor VIIa in Major Liver Resection: A Randomized, Placebo-controlled, Doubleblind Clinical Trial

269

J. Peter A. Lodge, Sven Jonas, Elie Oussoultzoglou, Massimo Malagó, Christian Jayr, Daniel Cherqui, Matthias Anthuber, Darius F. Mirza, Luce Kuhlman, Wolf-Otto Bechstein, Juan Carlos Meneu Díaz, Jack Tartiere, Daniel Eyraud, Marianne Fridberg, Elisabeth Erhardtsen, and Oliver Mimoz

This randomized, placebo-controlled, double-blind trial aimed at evaluating the hemostatic effect of 20 or 80 μ g/kg recombinant activated coagulation factor VII in noncirrhotic patients undergoing major partial hepatectomy.

♦ A Phase III, Double-blind, Placebo-controlled, Multicenter Study on the Efficacy of Recombinant Human Antithrombin in Heparin-resistant Patients Scheduled to Undergo Cardiac Surgery Necessitating Cardiopulmonary Bypass

276

Michael S. Avidan, Jerrold H. Levy, Jens Scholz, Elise Delphin, Peter M. J. Rosseel, Michael B. Howie, Irwin Gratz, Charles R. Bush, Nikolaos Skubas, Gabriel S. Aldea, Michael Licina, Laura J. Bonfiglio, Daniel K. Kajdasz, Elizabeth Ott, and George J. Despotis

Fifty-four heparin-resistant patients undergoing cardiac surgery were randomly assigned to receive recombinant human antithrombin or saline. Antithrombin therapy was effective in restoring heparin responsiveness and decreased the heparin dose and requirement for fresh frozen plasma but did not alter the number of blood and platelet transfusions.

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Effects of Epidural Saline Injection on Cerebrospinal Fluid Volume and Velocity Waveform: A Magnetic Resonance Imaging Study

285

Hideyuki Higuchi, Yushi Adachi, and Tomiei Kazama

Epidural saline injection compressed the dural sac, resulting in decreased cerebrospinal fluid volume. The reduction in cerebrospinal fluid volume was dependent on the saline volume.

Effect of Carbon Dioxide Pneumoperitoneum on Development of Atelectasis during Anesthesia, Examined by Spiral Computed Tomography

293

Lena E. Andersson, Margaretha Bååth, Anders Thörne, Peter Aspelin, and Suzanne Odeberg-Wernerman

Pneumoperitoneum at an intraabdominal pressure level of 11-13 mmHg causes increased atelectasis volume as examined by spiral computed tomography.

Effects of Intraoperative Blood Salvage on Leukocyte Recruitment to the Endothelium

300

Boris Nohé, Reiner Ries, Annette Ploppa, Christof Zanke, Martin Eichner, Klaus Unertl, and Hans-Jürgen Dieterich

Salvaged and processed wound blood is contaminated with considerable amounts of activated leukocytes. Despite up-regulated adhesion molecules, adhesion is markedly impaired, suggesting immunosuppressive rather than proinflammatory effects on leukocyte recruitment.

Hemodynamic Changes after Protamine Administration: Association with Mortality after Coronary Artery Bypass Surgery

308

Ian J. Welsby, Mark F. Newman, Barbara Phillips-Bute, Robert H. Messier, Emil D. Kakkis, and Mark Stafford-Smith

Hemodynamic changes after protamine administration are independently related to in-hospital mortality after primary coronary artery bypass surgery. The relation is present, even in the lowest observed range of values for both systemic hypotension and pulmonary hypertension. Although the authors' findings suggest that common "minor" protamine reactions may not be benign, it is only possible to speculate that a direct causal link exists between protamine and mortality risk.

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Cricoid Pressure Does Not Increase the Rate of Failed
Intubation by Direct Laryngoscopy in Adults

315

Alexis F. Turgeon, Pierre C. Nicole, Claude A. Trépanier, Sylvie Marcoux, and Martin R. Lessard

Seven hundred adult patients were randomly assigned to have a cricoid pressure or a sham cricoid pressure during direct laryngoscopy for orotracheal intubation. Cricoid pressure did not increase the rate of failed intubation and had no effect on laryngoscopic view or on the difficulty of intubation.

Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus and the Catabolic Response to Surgery

320

Thomas Schricker, Rejeanne Gougeon, Leopold Eberhart, Linda Wykes, Louise Mazza, George Carvalho, and Franco Carli

Protein catabolism after colorectal surgery is increased in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus as reflected by an increased oxidative protein loss.

Human Kidneys Play an Important Role in the Elimination of Propofol

327

Daisuke Takizawa, Haruhiko Hiraoka, Fumio Goto, Koujirou Yamamoto, and Ryuya Horiuchi

Human kidneys play an important role in the elimination of propofol.

LABORATORY INVESTIGATIONS

Mechanical Ventilation Affects Lung Function and Cytokine Production in an Experimental Model of Endotoxemia

331

Fabienne Brégeon, Stéphane Delpierre, Bruno Chetaille, Osamu Kajikawa, Thomas R. Martin, Amapola Autillo-Touati, Yves Jammes, and Jérôme Pugin

Mechanical ventilation with 10 ml/kg and no positive end-expiratory pressure is associated with lung injury during transient endotoxemia. Lung chemokine production and inflammatory cell infiltration was greater when mechanical ventilation was associated with endotoxemia than during either mechanical ventilation or endotoxemia alone.

Continuous Monitoring of Cerebrospinal Fluid Oxygen Tension in Relation to Motor Evoked Potentials during Spinal Cord Ischemia in Pigs

340

Jeroen Lips, Peter de Haan, Gert Joan Bouma, Rebecca Holman, Eric van Dongen, and Cor J. Kalkman

Cerebrospinal fluid partial pressure of oxygen measurement is a sensitive monitoring technique to track real-time changes in local spinal cord oxygenation and correlates with lower limb transcranial motor evoked potentials recording during experimental spinal cord ischemia.

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Opposing Actions of Etomidate on Cortical Theta
Oscillations Are Mediated by Different γ-Aminobutyric
Acid Type A Receptor Subtypes

346

Berthold Drexler, Claire L. Roether, Rachel Jurd, Uwe Rudolph, and Bernd Antkowiak

Theta oscillations in cultured neocortical brain slices are attenuated by 0.2 μ M etomidate in slices from β_3 (N265M) mutant but not from wild type mice, indicating opposing actions of the anesthetic mediated via different γ -aminobutyric acid type A receptor subtypes.

Long-term Exposure to Local but Not Inhalation Anesthetics Affects Neurite Regeneration and Synapse Formation between Identified *Lymnaea* Neurons

353

Shin Onizuka, Mayumi Takasaki, and Naweed I. Syed

Both inhalation and local anesthetic blocked cholinergic synaptic transmission presynaptically between central neurons. Local but not inhalation anesthetics severely compromised neurite regeneration and synapse formation in cell culture

Halothane and Isoflurane Do Not Directly Interact with Cardiac Cross-bridge Function

364

Benoît Vivien, Yves Lecarpentier, Bruno Riou, and Catherine Coirault

Halothane and isoflurane at clinically relevant concentrations do not directly depress mechanical or enzymatic properties of cross-bridges in the heart, as assessed by nonsignificant changes in actin filament sliding, maximal actomyosin adenosine triphosphatase activity, and the association constant of myosin for actin.

Remifentanil Preconditioning Confers Cardioprotection via Cardiac κ - and δ -Opioid Receptors

371

Ye Zhang, Michael G. Irwin, Tak Ming Wong, Mai Chen, and Chun-Mei Cao

Cardiac δ - and κ - but not μ -opioid receptors mediate the cardioprotection produced by remifentanil preconditioning. Both protein kinase C and the mitochondrial adenosine triphosphate-sensitive potassium channel were involved in this effect.

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392

398

Action of Isoflurane on the Substantia Gelatinosa Neurons of the Adult Rat Spinal Cord

Ayako Wakai, Tatsuro Kohno, Tomohiro Yamakura, Manabu Okamoto, Toyofumi Ataka, and Hiroshi Baba

Isoflurane, 1.5%, reduced the excitatory postsynaptic current evoked by dorsal root stimulation. It potentiated the duration of electrically evoked and miniature inhibitory postsynaptic currents and the amplitude of γ -aminobutyric acid-induced currents. This may be a possible mechanism for antinociception by isoflurane in the spinal cord.

PAIN AND REGIONAL ANESTHESIA

Continuous Peripheral Nerve Blocks at Home for Treatment of Recurrent Complex Regional Pain Syndrome I in Children

Christophe Dadure, Frederic Motais, Christine Ricard, Olivier Raux, Rachel Troncin, and Xavier Capdevila

Ambulatory continuous peripheral nerve block associated with an initial Bier block seems to be a significant and novel contribution to treat recurrent pediatric complex regional pain syndrome I. It allows complete pain relief, early mobilization, and rapid return home, representing a real psychological advantage for these children.

Continuous Infusion of Ropivacaine for Pain Relief after Iliac Crest Bone Grafting for Shoulder Surgery

Stephan Blumenthal, Alexander Dullenkopf, Katharina Rentsch, and Alain Borgeat

Continuous ropivacaine infusion at the iliac crest donor site is an effective technique for postoperative analgesia. These benefits are still present 3 months later.

Intraoperative Remifentanil Infusion Does Not Increase Postoperative Opioid Consumption Compared with 70% Nitrous Oxide

Libby H. Y. Lee, Michael G. Irwin, and Siu-kuen Lui

Substitution of nitrous oxide by a remifentanil infusion during anesthesia for colorectal surgery did not increase postoperative pain or opioid requirements.

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A Randomized Controlled Trial to Evaluate S-Caine
Patch TM for Reducing Pain Associated with Vascular
Access in Children

403

Navil F. Sethna, Susan T. Verghese, Raafat S. Hannallah, Jean C. Solodiuk, David Zurakowski, and Charles B. Berde

This study demonstrated that a 20-min application of S-Caine PatchTM is effective in lessening pain associated with venipuncture procedures. Adverse events after S-Caine PatchTM application were mild and transient.

Central Nervous System Concentrations of Cyclooxygenase-2 Inhibitors in Humans

409

Gregory Dembo, Sang B. Park, and Evan D. Kharasch

Inhibitors of cyclooxygenase 2 rapidly penetrate the central nervous system in humans, in concentrations apparently sufficient to inhibit cyclooxygenase-2 activity, based on cerebrospinal fluid concentrations. There were significant differences among inhibitors in their penetration, which may play a role in their analgesic effects.

Intrathecal Morphine Reduces Allodynia after Peripheral Nerve Injury in Rats *via* Activation of a Spinal A1 Adenosine Receptor

416

Yong Zhang, Dawn R. Conklin, Xinhui Li, and James C. Eisenach

Intrathecally administered morphine potently and completely reverses hypersensitivity to punctate mechanical stimuli in rats with spinal nerve injury, and a specific A1 adenosine receptor antagonist blocks the effect of morphine, consistent with a spinal opioid-adenosine receptor circuit, which can be activated in animals to alleviate neuropathic pain.

Ketamine Improves the Management of Exaggerated Postoperative Pain Observed in Perioperative Fentanyltreated Rats

421

Philippe Richebé, Cyril Rivat, Jean-Paul Laulin, Pierre Maurette, and Guy Simonnet

Ketamine prevented fentanyl enhancement of postoperative incisional pain in rats and improved its management by morphine leading to better postoperative rehabilitation.

REVIEW ARTICLE

Genetic Modulation of Adrenergic Activity in the Heart and Vasculature: Implications for Perioperative Medicine

429

Michael Zaugg and Marcus C. Schaub

New genomic technologies linking adrenergic gene polymorphisms to protein dysfunction and cardiovascular disease will help to individualize therapeutic approaches in perioperative medicine.

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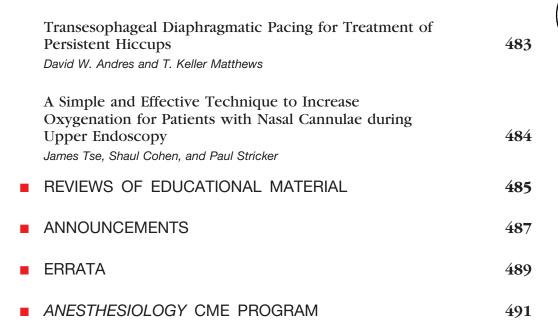
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	E. Roy John and Leslie S. Prichep	
	This article briefly reviews current understanding of how anesthetics produce immobility and amnesia, and the molecular mechanisms by which they act. It focuses on current electrophysiologic monitors of the depth of anesthesia and offers a neurophysiologic explanation for how anesthetics suppress awareness.	
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