# ANESTHESIOLOGY





#### ON THE COVER:

The cover image underscores the integral role anesthesiologists play in allaying surgery-related anxiety in children. New preoperative interventions strengthen the partnership of healthcare providers, patients, and parents, thereby improving perioperative outcomes:

- Litman: Allaying Anxiety in Children: When a Funny Thing Happens on the Way to the Operating Room, p. 4
- Martin et al.: Changing Healthcare Providers' Behavior during Pediatric Inductions with an Empirically Based Intervention, p. 18

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Parents who smoke were more likely to make a quit attempt within the past 12 months if their children had surgery within that time but were not more likely to succeed in maintaining abstinence.	
Changing Healthcare Providers' Behavior during Pediatric Inductions with an Empirically Based Intervention Sarah R. Martin, Jill MacLaren Chorney, Edwin T. Tan, Michelle A. Fortier, Ronald L. Blount, Samuel H. Wald, Nina L. Shapiro, Suzanne L. Strom, Swati Patel, and Zeev N. Kain	18
This report examines the effect of a new intervention aimed at changing healthcare provider and parental behaviors when working with children in the preoperative setting. The intervention was successful at increasing rates of desired behaviors and decreasing rates of undesired behaviors.	
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CMB 🔷	Consequences of Succinylcholine Administration to Patients Using Statins Alparslan Turan, Maria L. Mendoza, Shipra Gupta, Jing You, Alexandru Gottlieb, Weihan Chu, Leif Saager, and Daniel I. Sessler	28
	Succinylcholine increased plasma myoglobin concentrations more in statin users than in nonusers, although the increase was not clinically significant in either group. Plasma potassium and creatine kinase concentrations and muscle pain were similar in both groups.	
•	Involvement of Tuberomamillary Histaminergic Neurons in Isoflurane Anesthesia Tao Luo and L. Stan Leung	36
	Lesioning histaminergic tuberomamillary nucleus of rats resulted in an enhanced sensitivity to isoflurane. This effect was mimicked by intracerebroventricular administration of H1 receptor antagonist, suggesting a role of histaminergic neurons in modulating isoflurane anesthesia.	
<b>♦</b>	Independent Predictors and Outcomes of Unanticipated Early Postoperative Tracheal Intubation after Nonemergent, Noncardiac Surgery Satya Krishna Ramachandran, Olubukola O. Nafiu, Amir Ghaferi, Kevin K. Tremper, Amy Shanks, and Sachin Kheterpal	44
	Investigators studied the incidence and predictors of unanticipated postoperative reintubation within 3 days of surgery. Data from the American College of Surgeons–National Surgical Quality Improvement Program were utilized. Predictors of unanticipated early postoperative intubation were derived using logistic regression on a derivation cohort of 222,094 patients. The incidence of unanticipated early postoperative intubation was approximately 1%. Unanticipated early postoperative intubation was an independent predictor of 30-day mortality with an adjusted odds ratio of 9.2. The authors present a validated perioperative risk class index for determining risk of unanticipated early postoperative intubation.	
<b>◇</b>	Genome-wide Association Study Using Pooled DNA to Identify Candidate Markers Mediating Susceptibility to Postoperative Nausea and Vomiting Piotr K. Janicki, Ryan Vealey, Jiabin Liu, Jeremiah Escajeda, Marek Postula, and Kelli Welker	54
	To identify risk alleles for postoperative nausea and vomiting, the authors performed a genome-wide association study of subjects with postoperative nausea and vomiting. The authors confirmed association of one single nucleotide polymorphism with this syndrome. SUPPLEMENTAL DIGITAL CONTENT IS AVAILABLE IN THE TEXT	
	Effects of Volatile and Intravenous Anesthesia on the Alveolar and Systemic Inflammatory Response in Thoracic Surgical Patients Thomas Schilling, Alf Kozian, Mert Senturk, Christof Huth, Annegret Reinhold, Göran Hedenstierna, and Thomas Hachenberg	65
	One-lung ventilation during thoracic surgery results in an alveolar, but not a systemic, proinflammatory mediator release. Volatile anesthesia with both sevoflurane and desflurane suppresses pulmonary inflammation in contrast to intravenous anesthesia with propofol.	
	A Description of Intraoperative Ventilator Management in Patients with Acute Lung Injury and the Use of Lung Protective Ventilation Strategies  James M. Blum, Michael Maile, Pauline K. Park, Michelle Morris, Elizabeth Jewell, Ronald Dechert, and Andrew L. Rosenberg	75
	Lung protective ventilation strategies reduce mortality in acute lung injury patients in the intensive care unit. This study shows patients do not receive lung protective ventilation strategies in the operating room when they have a documented case of acute lung injury.	

An Evaluation of Using Population Pharmacokinetic Models to Estimate Pharmacodynamic Parameters for Propofol and Bispectral Index in Children Marc J. Coppens, Douglas J. Eleveld, Johannes H. Proost, Luc A. M. Marks, Jan F. P. Van Bocxlaer, Hugo Vereecke, Anthony R. Absalom, and Michel M. R. F. Struys	83
To study the drug pharmacodynamics some investigators use a population pharmacokinetic model from literature to estimate a pharmacodynamic model. This method does not ensure good pharmacokinetic accuracy or informative estimates for pharmacodynamic parameters.	
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Preprocedural ultrasound imaging facilitates the technical performance of spinal anesthesia in adult nonobstetric patients with difficult surface anatomic landmarks.	
Performance of the Pediatric-sized i-gel Compared with the Ambu AuraOnce Laryngeal Mask in Anesthetized and Ventilated Children  Lorenz G. Theiler, Maren Kleine-Brueggeney, Barbara Luepold, Franziska Stucki, Stefan Seiler, Natalie Urwyler, and Robert Greif	102
This randomized, controlled study compared i-gel (Intersurgical, Wokingham, United Kingdom) and Ambu AuraOnce (Ambu A/S, Ballerup, Denmark) in 208 children. Insertion success was the same. The i-gel achieved higher seal but often needed taping to stay in place.	
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The authors aimed to develop a preoperative prediction model for identifying risk of postoperative acute lung injury. To obtain this aim, they developed a surgical lung injury prediction model using readily available preoperative data. SUPPLEMENTAL DIGITAL CONTENT IS AVAILABLE IN THE TEXT	
Effectiveness of Breathing through Nasal and Oral Routes in Unconscious Apneic Adult Human Subjects: A Prospective Randomized Crossover Trial Yandong Jiang, Fang Ping Bao, Yafen Liang, William R. Kimball, Yanhong Liu, Warren M. Zapol, and Robert M. Kacmarek	129
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