

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910463438903321
Autore	Gupta Anita
Titolo	Pharmacology in anesthesia practice [[electronic resource]] / Anita Gupta, Nina Singh-Radcliff
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Oxford, England, : Oxford University Press, c2013
ISBN	0-19-935301-8 0-19-934399-3
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (481 p.)
Altri autori (Persone)	Singh-RadcliffNina
Disciplina	615.1
Soggetti	Pharmacology Anesthesiology Anesthetics Electronic books.
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Cover; Contents; Contributors; 1 Inhalational Agents; 1.1 Volatile Anesthetics; 1.2 Nitrous Oxide; 2 Induction Agents; 2.1 Propofol; 2.2 Barbiturates; 3 Pain Medications; 3.1 Opioids; 3.2 Skeletal Muscle Relaxants; 3.3 Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs; 3.4 Acetaminophen; 3.5 Benzodiazepines; 4 Muscle Relaxants; 4.1 Nondepolarizing Neuromuscular Blockers; 4.2 Succinylcholine; 5 Anticholinergics and Anticholinesterases; 5.1 Anticholinesterases; 5.2 Anticholinergics; 6 Vasopressors and Inotropes; 7 Antihypertensives; 7.1 Beta-Blockers; 7.2 Other Antihypertensives; 8 Local Anesthetics; 9 Antiemetics; 10 Gastric Medications; 11 Steroids and Antihistamines; 11.1 Steroids; 11.2 Antihistamines; 12 Narcotic and Benzodiazepine Reversal Agents; 13 Hematologic Agents; 13.1 Dipyridamole; 13.2 Adenosine Diphosphate Inhibitors; 13.3 Low Molecular Weight Heparin (LMWH); 13.4 Miscellaneous Anticoagulants; 13.5 Streptokinase and Tissue Plasminogen Activator (tPA); 13.6 Heparin and Argatroban; 13.7 Procoagulants; 14 Obstetrics; 14.1 Prostaglandins (Carboprost, Misoprostol, Alprostadil); 14.2 Ergots (Methylergonovine Maleate); 14.3 Oxytocin (Pitocin); 14.4 Magnesium; 14.5 Beta-2 Adrenergic Agonist (Terbutaline); 15 Antiepileptic Drugs; 16

Bronchodilators; 17 IV Fluids; 17.1 Crystalloids; 17.2 Colloids; 17.3 Transfusion Products; 18 Electrolytes; 18.1 Sodium/Potassium/Calcium/Phosphate; 18.2 Sodium Bicarbonate; 19 Diuretics; 20 Antiarrhythmics; 20.1 Antiarrhythmics; 21 Antihyperglycemic Agents; 21.1 Insulin; 22 Mood Stabilizers and Antidepressants; 22.1 Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitors (MAOIs); 22.2 Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors (SSRIs); 22.3 Tricyclic Antidepressants (TCAs); 22.4 Antipsychotics; 22.5 Lithium; 23 Antibiotics and Antivirals
23.1 Antibiotics 23.2 Antivirals; 24 Statins: HMG-CoA Reductase Inhibitors; 25 Vitamins/Herbals; 26 Illicit Substances; 26.1 Cocaine; 26.2 Drugs of Abuse; 27 Other Key Drugs; 27.1 1-Deamino-8-D-Arginine Vasopressin (DDAVP); 27.2 Carbidopa; 27.3 Doxapram; 27.4 Caffeine; 27.5 Nitric Oxide; 27.6 Dexmedetomidine; 27.7 Acetylcysteine; 27.8 Adriamycin (Doxorubicin); 27.9 Sugammadex; 27.10 Thyroid Medications; Index; A; B; C; D; E; F; G; H; I; K; L; M; N; O; P; Q; R; S; T; U; V; W; X; Z

Sommario/riassunto

In anesthesia practice and treatment, pharmacology and therapeutics are intimately related, synergistic, and mutually reinforcing. Rapid advances in pharmacotherapy often offer myriad treatment options for clinicians to sort through when developing patient management strategies. In turn, the principles of clinical therapeutics are rooted in fundamental pharmacology. Clinicians must understand pharmacologic principles in order to formulate and implement therapeutic algorithms that maximize patient benefit. Pharmacology in Anesthesia Practice provides clinicians with a rapid and easy review of t
