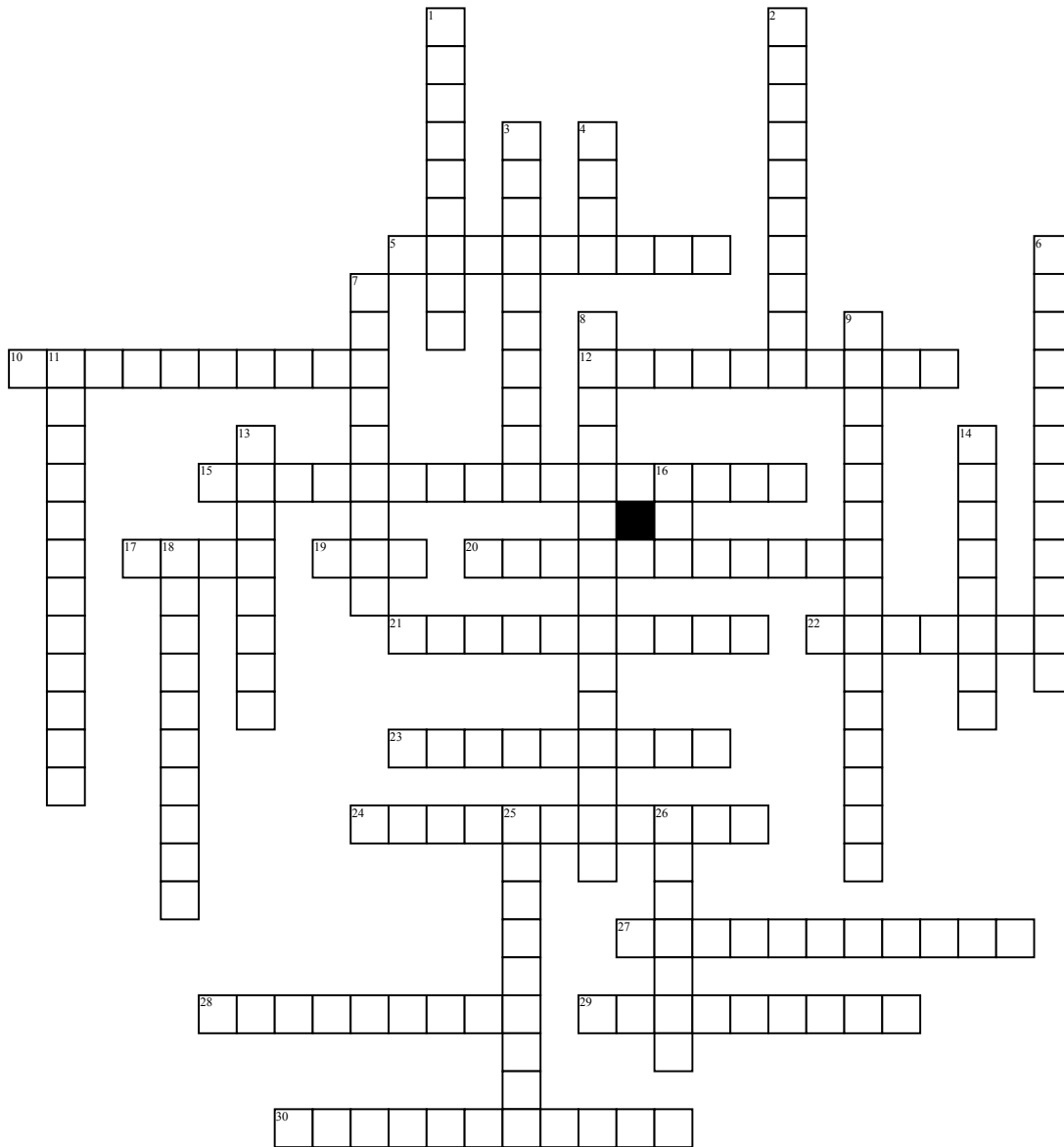


Anesthetics



Across

5. _____ had a more favorable duration of action than procaine, and less systemic toxicity than tetracaine.

10. A short-acting barbiturate commonly used for induction of anesthesia

12. During this stage, the patient often appears to be delirious and excited but definitely is amnesic.

15. Source of cocaine

17. _____ sedation is similar to a light state of general (intravenous) anesthesia involving decreased consciousness from which the patient is not easily aroused.

19. _____ occurs even at modest doses of anesthetic, and has been documented in as many as one third of patients receiving lidocaine, with increased risk associated with certain patient positions during surgery (eg, lithotomy), and with ambulatory anesthesia.

20. Is another newer local anesthetic that has clinical effects similar to those of bupivacaine but may be associated with a lower potential for cardiovascular toxicity.

21. A benzodiazepine antagonist that is sometimes used to accelerate recovery from excessive sedative actions of intravenous benzodiazepines.

22. It was introduced into clinical use by Koller in 1884 as an ophthalmic anesthetic.

23. _____ sedation refers to drug-induced alleviation of anxiety and pain in combination with an altered level of consciousness associated with the use of smaller doses of sedative medications.

24. _____ anesthetics are widely used to facilitate rapid induction of anesthesia and have replaced inhalation as the preferred method of anesthesia induction in most settings except for pediatric anesthesia.

27. _____ is a water-soluble prodrug of propofol, chemically described as 2,6-diisopropylphenoxymethyl phosphate disodium salt, that was licensed by the FDA as a sedating agent for use in adult patients during monitored anesthesia care.

28. It is a carboxylated imidazole that can be used for induction of anesthesia in patients with limited cardiovascular reserve.

29. _____ depression is a deep stage of anesthesia which represents severe depression of the CNS, including the vasomotor center in the medulla and respiratory center in the brainstem.

30. The primary active metabolite of ketamine

Down

1. _____ is unique among the amino-amide anesthetics in having a thiophene, rather than a benzene ring, as well as an additional ester group that is subject to metabolism by plasma esterases.

2. This drug has the highest clearance of the amino-amide anesthetics, imparting reduced risk of systemic toxicity.

3. The easiest anesthetic end point to measure which is mediated primarily by neural inhibition within the spinal cord.

4. Lidocaine and prilocaine can combine to form a eutectic mixture, which is marketed as _____

6. _____ produce dose-dependent CNS depression ranging from sedation to general anesthesia when administered as bolus injections.

7. Is the standard of comparison for inhaled anesthetics.

8. _____ are most commonly used for preoperative medication, intravenous sedation, and suppression of seizure activity

9. _____ is the active S-enantiomer of medetomidine, a highly selective α_2 adrenergic agonist imidazole derivative that is used in veterinary medicine.

11. Is an autosomal dominant genetic disorder of skeletal muscle that occurs in susceptible individuals undergoing general anesthesia with inhaled agents and muscle relaxants

13. This drug is an extremely popular intravenous anesthetic whose onset of action is similar to that of IV barbiturates.

14. This drug produces dissociative anesthesia, which is characterized by catatonia, amnesia, and analgesia, with or without actual loss of consciousness

16. This involves placing a catheter in the subarachnoid space to permit repetitive dosing to facilitate adequate anesthesia and maintenance of block for extended periods.

18. Introduced along with bupivacaine but has limited application due to its poor block characteristics.

25. During this stage, the patient initially experiences analgesia without amnesia. Later in stage I, both analgesia and amnesia are produced.

26. _____ are analgesic agents and are distinct from general anesthetics and hypnotics.