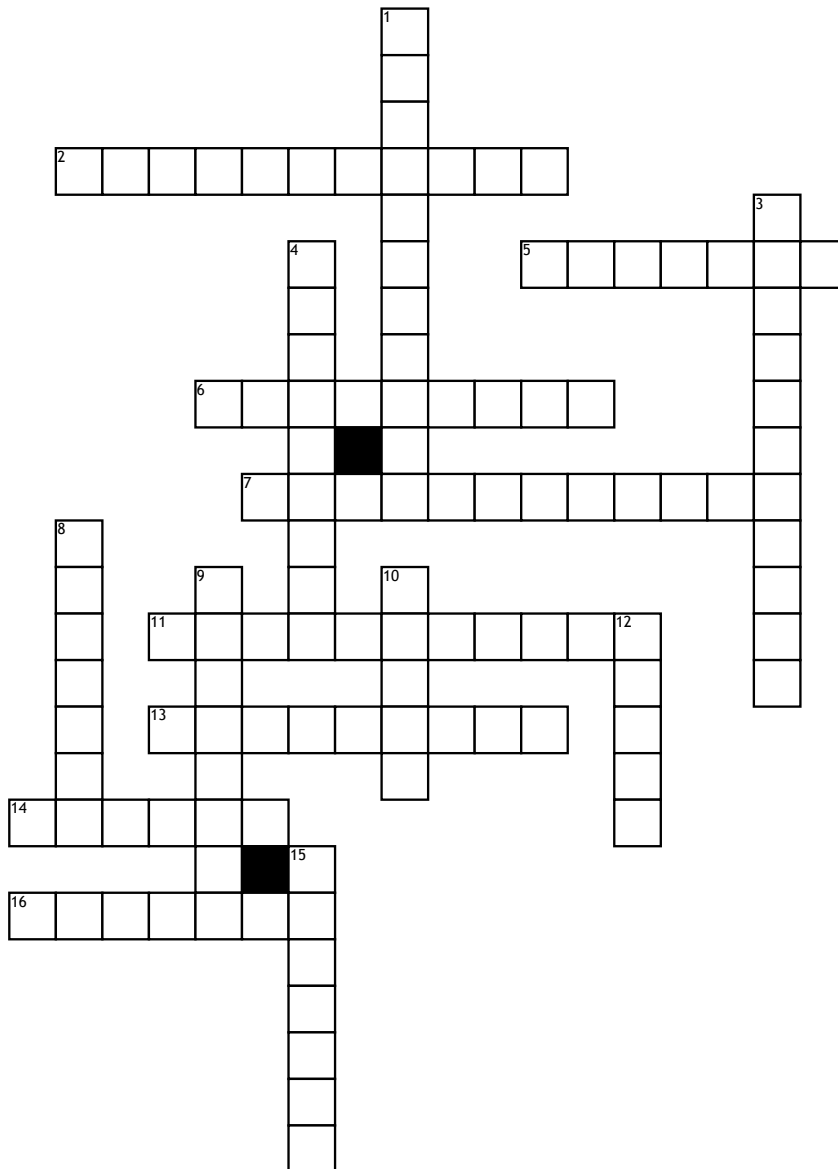


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Pain



## Across

- 2. A potential side effect of local anaesthetic toxicity
- 5. How full should an entonox cylinder be before you carry out a procedure
- 6. Can be added to an epidural infusion for children who have spasms
- 7. Increased sensitivity to pain or enhanced sensitivity of pain sensation
- 11. First line analgesia

13. How long should hourly observations be continued after stopping a PCA

14. Which colour are epidural lines

16. How many mls of fluid must run alongside a PCA

## Down

1. Pain arising from tissue damage

3. Pain caused by damage to or dysfunction of the nervous system

4. Pain from stimuli which are not normally painful

8. Which drug metabolises into morphine and is no longer given to children under 12 or children with sleep apnoea

9. Reversal drug for IV morphine

10. Where on the drip stand should the PCA pump be positioned in relation to the Baxter pump

12. Entonox is eliminated by the -----

15. A mixture of 50:50 nitrous oxide and oxygen