International Journal of Clinical Anesthesia and Research

Volume - 7, Issue - 1

Mini Review **Published Date:-2023-08-30 17:04:46**

Deciphering the Rosetta Stone - Trans-Mitral Doppler Patterns for a Simplified Study of Left Ventricular Systolic Dysfunction

There is a renewed interest in heart failure treatments. With this, there is an increasing interest in heart failure with preserved ejection fraction. Trans-mitral Doppler is commonly used in the assessment of ‘diastolic’ function. It is fashionable to discuss diastolic dysfunction and diastology with the result that the more important systolic dysfunction has become passé. The current literature equates trans-mitral Doppler patterns to diastolic function when actually it is more relevant in systolic dysfunction. This article is an attempt to correct this flawed perception of trans-mitral Doppler.

Case Report **Published Date:-2023-02-10 14:56:39**

Anesthesia mumps: a case report

A 25 years old pregnant woman had a painful labor in her 38th week of pregnancy. Because of a previous delivery by a cesarean section, she underwent a second cesarean section. Her past medical and family history was unimportant. We performed the surgery under spinal anesthesia. The surgery was uneventful and the baby was in a good health. After 9 hours of surgery, she complained of painless swelling in the parotid glands. Physical examination and laboratories were normal. We started rehydration with normal saline and one dose of hydrocortisone
(100 mg IV route). Close monitoring showed no problems in swallowing or any purulent discharge. Two days later, we had a complete resolution of the swelling. We discharged the woman with her child with no complaints. Our case is one of the rare cases of anesthesia mumps after spinal anesthesia. Physicians should be careful in considering such rare cases. Early diagnosis and management is the key.

Mini Review **Published Date:-2023-01-16 10:04:44**

Anesthesia for epilepsy surgery

Anesthesia for neurosurgery, “neuro-anesthesia”, involves techniques, drugs, monitoring and objectives as diverse as the area of surgical activity is vast (surgery for vascular alterations, tumors, craniostenosis, spine, epilepsy, etc.).
