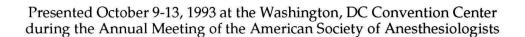


44th Annual Refresher Course Lectures and Clinical Update Program



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1993 Refresher Course Lecture and Clinical Update Program

Anesthetic Considerations for Major Pediatric Trauma

the last 50 years; 2) Understand specific costs in drugs, equipment and methods used for anesthesia; 3) Describe ways to decrease

these costs safely and effectively.

New Concepts in Management of Pulmonary Edema

choice of optimal cost-effective anesthetic agents and/or

techniques, and practical discharge criteria; 2) To present the possibilities for resolution of these controversies.

Steven J. Allen, M.D	J. Michael Badgwell, M.D
Lecture Objectives: 1) Review the physical signs and radiologic characteristics of pulmonary edema; 2) Understand how pulmonary edema develops in various disease states; 3) Become familiar with promising new therapies for prevention and treatment of pulmonary edema.	Lecture Objectives: 1) To review current anesthetic management of major pediatric trauma including head injury and shock; 2) To emphasize airway management in the child with suspected cervical injury and induction/maintenance techniques for the hypovolemic child; 3) To discuss equipment and monitoring requirements, blood component and fluid therapy; and postoperative pain relief.
Understanding Your Anesthesia Machine	
J. Jeff Andrews, M.D	The High Risk Patient for Noncardiac Surgery: Preoperative Evaluation
Department of Anesthesiology The University of Texas Medical Branch	Paul G. Barash, M.D231
Galveston, Texas	Professor and Chair Department of Anesthesiology
Lecture Objectives: 1) Review the operation, function and integration of major machine	Yale University School of Medicine
components; 2) Review appropriate preoperative machine checks; 3)	New Haven, Connecticut
Examine recent developments in modern anesthesia systems; 4) Review the operating principles of the new desflurane vaporizer.	Lecture Objectives: To use clinical information as well as laboratory data for appropriate preoperative evaluation of patients with significant cardiovascular disease who require noncardiac operations. To use cost benefit analysis to determine the necessity of ordering additional cardiovascular tests (e.g., stress test) for diagnosis and risk stratification of the patient with coronary artery disease
Current Controversies in Adult Outpatient Anesthesia: Administrative and Clinical	
Jeffrey L. Apfelbaum, M.D254	
Associate Professor and Vice-Chair	Cost Containment in Anesthesiology
Clinical Affairs Director, Outpatient Surgery	Karl E. Becker, Jr., M.D165
Department of Anesthesia and Critical Care	Professor and Chair
University of Chicago	Department of Anesthesiology
Chicago, Illinois	University of Kansas School of Medicine - Wichita
Lecture Objectives:	Wichita, Kansas
To provide an update on current controversial issues in adult outpatient anesthesia including preoperative evaluation and	Lecture Objectives:
preparation, laboratory screening, patient selection in the 1990s,	Review the factors leading to increases in medical care costs over

Anesthetic Management of the Head Injured Patient Perioperative Fluid Management for Pediatric Patients Frederic A. Berry, M.D.175 Audrée A. Bendo, M.D......272 Associate Professor Professor of Anesthesia and Pediatrics Department of Anesthesiology University of Virginia Health Sciences Center State University of New York Charlottesville, Virginia Health Science Center at Brooklyn Lecture Objectives: Brooklyn, New York 1) Define maintenance and replacement fluids; 2) Discuss Lecture Objectives: intraoperative fluid management; 3) Define and discuss normal This lecture reviews the pathophysiology of head injury, the available versus acceptable hematocrits. treatment modalities and the influence of anesthetic techniques on cerebral hemodynamics. The Patient with Respiratory Disease: Evaluation, Preparation and Timing of Surgery Management of the Difficult Airway: The ASA Michael J. Bishop, M.D......122 Algorithm Professor of Anesthesiology and Medicine (Adjunct) Jonathan L. Benumof, M.D.531 (Pulmonary and Critical Care) Professor of Anesthesiology University of Washington University of California Chief, Anesthesiology and O.R. Service San Diego Medical Center Veterans' Administration Medical Center San Diego, California Seattle, Washington Lecture Objectives: Lecture Objectives: Ventilatory catastrophes are the leading causes of brain death and 1) Understand when pulmonary function tests are useful whole body death due to anesthesia. This lecture will explain an preoperatively; 2) Learn what is new in preoperative preparation; 3) ASA algorithm for managing the difficult airway and will include Know when to postpone surgery. consideration of such issues as recognition, the awake intubation and managing the patient with an impossible airway (i.e., the lost airway where one cannot ventilate by mask, cannot intubate). Finally, the concept and use of a jet stylet in extubating a patient with a known difficult airway will be discussed. Hemostasis: Evaluation, New Agents, New Problems David G. Bjoraker, M.D.276 Associate Professor Acute Postoperative Pain Management in Children Department of Anesthesiology University of Florida College of Medicine Gainesville, Florida Director, Pain Treatment Service Lecture Objectives: and Senior Associate in Anesthesia To review basic hemostasis by discussing current issues including: Children's Hospital, Boston 1) Point-of-care methods of evaluating hemostasis; 2) New Associate Professor of Anaesthesia (Pediatrics) hemostasis altering drugs such as DDAVP, aprotinin and low Harvard Medical School molecular weight heparin; and 3) Problems such as anesthesia after Boston, Massachusetts thrombolytic therapy, the hemostatic consequences of aggressive Lecture Objectives: red cell salvage, and additional drugs that inhibit platelet function. 1) To review pertinent developmental issues; 2) To outline systemic analgesics in children; 3) To outline regional analgesics in children; 4) To discuss coordination of pediatric acute pain services. Fiberoptic Instrumentation for Airway Management Philip G. Boysen, M.D.266 Infection Control in the Practice of Anesthesiology Professor of Anesthesiology and Medicine University of Florida College of Medicine Arnold J. Berry, M.D.156 Chief Associate Professor of Anesthesiology Anesthesiology Service Emory Department of Anesthesiology Veterans' Administration Medical Center Emory University School of Medicine Gainesville, Florida

Atlanta, Georgia

Lecture Objectives:

The objectives of the presentation are to: 1) Update anesthesiologists on the epidemiology of AIDS and hepatitis; 2) Describe current techniques to prevent occupational transmission of bloodborne pathogens, and 3) Outline appropriate infection control procedures for anesthesia equipment.

Lecture Objectives:

1) Appreciate indications for fiberoptic instrumentation of the airway (FFI); 2) Develop a strategy for organizing necessary equipment for FFI; 3) Understand different approaches to anesthetizing the awake patient for FFI; 4) Learn and understand simple "tricks of the trade;" 5) Consider expanding the use of these techniques in the clinical practice of anesthesiology.

Anesthetic Management of the Patient with Abnormal Liver Function

Burnell R. Brown, Jr., M.D.241

Professor and Head, Anesthesiology University of Arizona Health Sciences Center Tucson, Arizona

Lecture Objectives:

The objective is to discuss the pathophysiology of liver disease and its consequences in the surgical patient. Particular emphasis will be placed upon the perturbations imposed by various anesthetic regimens in the patient with compromised hepatic function. Perioperative management of this high risk category of patients and postoperative intensive care will be discussed.

Anesthetizing the Morbidly Obese Patient

Department of Anesthesiology University of Washington School of Medicine Seattle, Washington

Lecture Objectives:

Acquaint participants with the pathophysiologic, anatomic and pharmacologic deviations from normality that occur in the obese patient. Discuss the clinical relevance of these abnormalities to the clinical management of the obese patient and the practical safe conduct of pre-, intra- and postoperative management of these patients.

Noninvasive Cardiovascular Monitoring

Lecture Objectives:

This lecture provides a critical review of the advantages and disadvantages of some noninvasive methods of cardiovascular monitoring including: continuous blood pressure and cardiac output determination and transesophageal echocardiography.

Adverse Outcomes in Anesthetic Practice: What Are the Data? Can Outcome Be Improved?

Staff Anesthesiologist Virginia Mason Medical Center Clinical Associate Professor of Anesthesiology University of Washington Seattle, Washington

Lecture Objectives:

This lecture will utilize the experience of the ASA Closed Claims Project to: 1) Explore the major sources of claims and lawsuits in anesthetic practice; 2) Define the relationships between standard of care, severity of injury and costs of settlement or jury award; 3) Identify promising strategies for minimizing the impact of adverse outcomes.

Shock: Pathophysiology and Pharmacotherapy

Professor of Medicine, Anesthesia and Critical Care The Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine Physician-in-Chief

Department of Medicine
Sinai Hospital of Baltimore
Baltimore, Maryland

Lecture Objectives:

Following the lecture, attendees will be able to: 1) Describe the mediator response to circulatory shock; 2) Understand the biochemistry and pharmacology of catecholamines; 3) Describe molecular approaches to the treatment of sepsis; 4) Detail the anesthetic implications of circulatory shock.

Anesthesia for the High Risk Obstetrical Patient

David H. Chestnut, M.D.....412

Professor of Anesthesia, Obstetrics and Gynecology Vice-Chair for Administration Department of Anesthesia University of Iowa College of Medicine Iowa City, Iowa

Lecture Objectives:

To review the pathophysiology and anesthetic management of: 1) Preeclampsia; 2) Fetal stress/distress; 3) The difficult airway; and 4) Placenta previa/accreta. Emphasis will be given to practical management of these common clinical problems.

Monitoring the Respiratory System in the ICU: What Works and What Doesn't

Director, Critical Care Medicine University of California San Francisco Department of Anesthesia San Francisco, California

Lecture Objectives:

 Familiarize the anesthesiologist and critical care practitioner with the currently available techniques for monitoring the respiratory system of critically ill patients;
 Define which monitors of respiration are most cost-effective for routine respiratory monitoring;
 Recommend monitoring techniques to use to facilitate ventilatory management of the ICU patient and weaning of the ventilatordependent patient.

Safe Anesthetic Induction and Emergence of the Pediatric Patient

D. Ryan Cook, M.D......421

Professor of Anesthesiology University Medical Center of Pittsburgh Director of Anesthesiology Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Lecture Objectives:

The purposes of this lecture are to outline safe premedication and anesthetic techniques for the pediatric patient.

Changing Concepts in Preoperative Medication and "NPO" Status of the Pediatric Patient

Charles J. Coté, M.D......236

Associate Anesthetist Massachusetts General Hospital Associate Professor of Anaesthesia

Harvard Medical School Boston, Massachusetts

Lecture Objectives:

To present current concepts and methods of administering premedication to children and to present new approaches to preoperative fasting in the pediatric patient, with particular emphasis on a review of the available literature. In particular, the advantages and disadvantages of each technique of premedication as well as the advantages and disadvantages of the changing modalities of preoperative fasting will be discussed.

Brain Protection

James E. Cottrell, M.D......172

Professor and Chair Department of Anesthesiology State University of New York Health Science Center at Brooklyn Brooklyn, New York

Lecture Objectives:

Outline the ionic and metabolic alterations that occur during cerebral ischemia and review the effect of anesthetics and adjuvant drugs which ameliorate or exacerbate the cascade of events that lead to irreversible damage.

Anesthesia and the Multiple Organ Dysfunction Syndrome (MODS)

Douglas B. Coursin, M.D.221

Associate Professor of Anesthesiology and Internal Medicine Associate Director of the Trauma and Life Support Center University of Wisconsin School of Medicine Madison, Wisconsin

Lecture Objectives:

 To review the definition, epidemiology, pathophysiology, prevention and treatment of patients with the multiple organ dysfunction syndrome (MODS);
 To briefly discuss anesthetic considerations in critically ill patients with MODS.

CNS Dysfunction in the Perioperative Period: Diagnosis and Management

Gregory Crosby, M.D.....245

Associate Professor of Anaesthesia Harvard Medical School Director of Neuroanesthesia Massachusetts General Hospital Boston, Massachusetts

Lecture Objectives:

Review factors that contribute to an abnormal wake-up or neurologic recovery after general anesthesia. We will consider "normal" CNS sequelae of general anesthesia, causes of abnormal psychologic and neurologic recovery following both routine and high CNS-risk procedures (e.g., carotid endarterectomy, cardiopulmonary bypass, thoracic aneurysm resection), and the role of the anesthesiologist in preventing, recognizing and evaluating such problems.

Opioid Use in Pediatric Patients

Associate Professor of Anesthesiology/CCM and Pediatrics University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine Attending Anesthesiologist

Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Lecture Objectives:

1) To discuss the issue of opioid sensitivity in infants and children; 2) To discuss the rational use of opioids in pediatric anesthesia.

Physiology and Pharmacology of Local Anesthetics

Rudolph H. de Jong, M.D.261

Professor

Department of Anesthesiology

Director

Jefferson Pain Center Jefferson Medical College

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Lecture Objectives:

1) Basic neurophysiology pertinent to understanding mechanism of conduction block by local anesthetics; 2) Clinical pharmacology of local anesthetics: quinoester and aminoamide linkage, dissociation and pH, minimum blocking concentration and minimum blocking length; 3) Toxicity of local anesthetics: allergy, prorhythmic and arrhythmic actions, convulsions (mechanism, prevention, treatment).

Fluid Management for Neurosurgical Patients

John C. Drummond, M.D.511

Professor of Anesthesiology University of California San Diego Anesthetist-in-Chief Veterans' Administration Medical Center San Diego. California

Lecture Objectives:

1) Review the mechanisms by which fluid therapy contributes to the evolution and prevention of cerebral injury processes; 2) Review the physiologic principles that serve to guide fluid selection for neurosurgical patients; 3) Review the management of specific abnormalities of water and electrolyte homeostasis that occur in neurosurgical patients.

New Inhalational Anesthetic Agents

Department of Anesthesia
University of California San Francisco
San Francisco, California

Lecture Objectives:

To appreciate the advantages and limitations of two new inhaled anesthetics, desflurane and sevoflurane.

Professor of Anesthesiology Yale University School of Medicine New Haven, Connecticut

Lecture Objectives:

1) To review the basic principles of electricity and grounding; 2) To compare and contrast the electrical power system in the home with the isolated power system in the operating room; 3) To understand the differences between macroshock, microshock, and electrosurgical burns, and how to protect the patient from injury by each of these

Risk Management in Anesthesia

Department of Anesthesiology University of Mississippi Medical Center Jackson, Mississippi

Lecture Objectives:

1) Explain classic risk management; 2) Show that anesthesia risk management is a very active system of behaviors, plans and protocols designed to: a) Reduce the likelihood of all types of adverse patient outcomes, maximizing quality and, thus, reducing the likelihood of malpractice suits and, b) Help deal with the immediate and long-term aftermath of adverse events when they do occur, thus, minimizing the impact on the patient and the practitioner(s).

Epidural and Spinal Narcotics

Wake Forest University Medical Center Winston-Salem, North Carolina

Lecture Objectives:

 To describe pain syndromes responsive to intraspinal opioids; 2)
 To describe rational selection of opioid and adjuncts for intraspinal treatment; 3)
 To describe appropriate monitoring and approaches to minimize side effects from intraspinal opioids.

Use of Blood and Blood Products During Anesthesia and Surgery

Lecture Objectives:

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

 Review the reasons why conservation in blood transfusion is essential today;
 Present the recommendations of several national bodies concerning blood conservation;
 Outline the several methods of reducing blood transfusion in the perioperative period.

Anesthesia for the Transplanted Patient for Nontransplant Procedures

University of Pittsburgh and Presbyterian University Hospital Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Lecture Objectives:

This lecture will focus on principles and practices of anesthesia care for patients who have previously undergone organ transplantation. Topics include the pharmacology and toxicology of immunosuppressants and their interactions with anesthetics/adjuvants; organ function following transplantation including effects on drug metabolism; specific risks in immunosuppressed patients (nosocomial and transfusion-borne infection and sensitization); and, how organ rejection may mimic surgical emergencies.

New Developments in Adult Respiratory Distress Syndrome

T. James Gallagher, M.D.....123

Professor of Anesthesiology and Surgery Departments of Anesthesiology and Surgery University of Florida College of Medicine Chief, Division of Critical Care Medicine Shands Hospital at the University of Florida Gainesville, Florida

Lecture Objectives:

1) To understand new modalities for ventilatory support in ARDS; 2) To understand new insights into the pathophysiology of ARDS; 3) To describe new therapies for prevention and treatment of ARDS.

Anesthesia for the Pregnant Patient Requiring Nonobstetrical Surgery

Charles P. Gibbs, M.D.265

Professor and Chair Department of Anesthesiology University of Colorado Health Sciences Center Denver, Colorado

Lecture Objectives:

Pertinent aspects of the science of teratology will be presented as well as proposed mechanisms of abortion and premature labor at the time of surgery during pregnancy. Specific techniques will be outlined.

Principles and Practice of Capnography

Michael L. Good, M.D.222

Associate Professor of Anesthesiology University of Florida College of Medicine Gainesville, Florida

Lecture Objectives:

This Refresher Course will: 1) Compare advantages and disadvantages of sidestream and mainstream capnographs; 2) Outline a systematic method for interpreting capnograms; 3) Provide examples of both common and uncommon abnormal capnograms that may be encountered in clinical practice; 4) Review the relationship between arterial carbon dioxide (P_aCO_2) and maximum expired carbon dioxide (P_ECO_{2max}), and factors which increase the P_aCO_2 - P_ECO_{2max} difference; 5) Summarize patient and equipment problems ("critical incidents") that can be detected with capnography.

Management of the Compromised or Traumatized Airway

Lecture Objectives:

Understand the mechanisms of traumatic airway disruption;
 Recognize the compromised airway;
 Create and implement an anesthetic plan suitable for management of surgical correction of the traumatized airway.

The Anesthesiologist and Management of Cardiopulmonary Bypass

Lecture Objectives:

Review basic principles of extracorporeal circulation, pharmacology of CPB, hemodilution, hypothermia, anticoagulation and monitoring during CPB.

Mechanical Ventilation of Infants and Children Perioperatively

Lecture Objectives:

San Francisco, California

To understand the relationship between ventilation and lung function in infants and how ventilation affects their perioperative course.

How to Make an Epidural Work

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Lecture Objectives:

 Basic principles in the performance of an epidural; 2) How to tailor an epidural to the patient, i.e., a labor epidural, a surgical epidural; 3) Means to modify local anesthetics to improve onset, duration and effectiveness.

Anesthesia Outside the OR: The Pediatric Patient

Chicago, Illinois Lecture Objectives:

This lecture will identify some of the unique challenges involved in providing anesthesia services outside the traditional operating room environment and potential solutions for pediatric services in these areas.

Anesthesia for the Pediatric Ambulatory Patient

Vice-Chair of Anesthesia Children's National Medical Center Washington, District of Columbia

Lecture Objectives:

1) Discuss criteria for selection, preoperative screening and preparation of pediatric ambulatory patients; 2) Review and update the anesthetic and analgesic management of these children with a special emphasis on the use of recovery and discharge criteria.

AIDS and the Health Care Worker

Associate Director for Quality Assurance and Hospital Epidemiology Clinical Center National Institutes of Health Bethesda Maryland

Lecture Objectives:

1) To describe the epidemiology of HIV-1 infection among health care workers in the United States; 2) To discuss routes of transmission and the magnitude of risk for patient-to-provider transmission of HIV-1 in the health care workplace, and to compare these risks already present in the workplace; 3) To discuss the potential routes and risks ror provider-to-patient transmission of HIV-1 and to compare these risks with other societal risks; 4) To discuss management issues and strategies related to health care providers who are infected with bloodborne pathogens.

Neurologic Complications of Cardiac Anesthesia and Surgery

University of Iowa, College of Medicine Iowa City, Iowa

Lecture Objectives:

 Establish current estimates of incidence and outcome; 2) Discuss potential etiologies of these injuries; 3) Discuss controversies in bypass management and brain protection as they relate to neurologic injury.