

Pre-Anaesthetic Medication

PRE-ANAESTHETIC MEDICATION

It is the term applied to the administration of certain drugs prior to general anaesthetic agent so as to make anaesthesia safer for the patient.

Objectives of Pre – Anaesthetic Medication

- a. Sedation/Relief of anxiety.
- b. Relief of Pre-operative & Post-operative pain.
- c. Inhibition of Parasympathetic NS:
 - (1) To decrease salivary & bronchial secretions and hence prevent reflex laryngospasm.
(a)
 - (2) To prevent cardiac arrest due to vagal sti.

d. Anti emetic

e. To decrease gastric acid secretion.

f. For Synergic effect with General Anaesthetics & hence to decrease their adverse effects .

g) drugs for patients having some specific illness e.g pheochromocytoma, thyrotoxicosis, arrhythmias etc

SEDATIVES/ANXIOLYTICS

- **Benzodiazepine**
 - **diazepam**
 - **lorazepam**
 - **midazolam**
- **Butyrophenones**
 - **droperidol**
- **Phenothiazines**
 - **promethazine**

BARBITURATES

OPIOID ANALGESIC

morphine

pethidine

ANTICHOLINERGIC DRUGS

Aropine

hyoscine

glycopyrrolate

ANTIEMETIC

Metoclopramide

promethazine

cyclizine

Anticholinergic Drugs

- They decrease secretions of air passages

SO prevent choking

Prevent laryngospasm

Prevent cardiac arrest due to excessive vagal stimu as seen with Halothane

- i) Atropine Sulphate
- 2) Scopolamine (also causes amnesia)
- 3) Glycopyrrolate(

Drugs for prophylaxis of gastric acid aspiration

- **TO DECREASE ACID PRODUCTION**
- **Antacid.**
- **H₂ Receptor Antagonist:
Ranitidine.**
- **Proton pump inhibitors
Omeprazole.**

■ **TO PREVENT REFLUX OF STOMACH CONTENTS**

(prokinetic agent).

Metoclopramide

Domepridone