

*Principles and Practice of*

# Pediatric Anesthesia



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**Snehalata H Dhayagude**  
**Nandini M Dave**

*Foreword*  
**VM Divekar**



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**Pediatric Anesthesia**



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*To our families  
For their support and patience  
&  
To all our little patients who inspire us to do better*



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# Foreword

Pediatric surgery has made tremendous progress in the last three decades, because of the great advances in pediatric anesthesia. Pediatric anesthesia is now considered a superspecialty needing special skills and knowledge. Pediatric anesthesia has made the impossible possible. I am happy to state that this book is the result of great efforts taken by senior and experienced pediatric anesthesiologists from across the Indian subcontinent. They have shared their knowledge and personal experiences in their respective chapters. This book provides a systematic, comprehensive and accurate compilation of wide ranging topics pertaining to pediatric anesthesia.

It is said that children are not miniature adults, but differ anatomically and physiologically with different pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics. This has been well dealt with in the Basic Principles Section. All the pediatric specialties, radiological imaging procedures, cardiopulmonary resuscitation, etc. have been well written by specialists; a special mention is made on monitoring, interpretation of chest radiographs, electrocardiographs, vascular access and ultrasound-guided regional blocks.

The chapters on airway problems, special situations and medical problems, and syndromes will be very useful in day-to-day practice. I recommend this book as a valuable update on pediatric anesthesia. I am certain it will be useful to postgraduate students and pediatric anesthesiologists as a reference book, on the shelf of every hospital operation theater and library.

I appreciate the sincere efforts and congratulate the editors for this informative and well-organized book on the subject.



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# Preface

Sir Robert Reynolds Macintosh has quoted almost 5 decades back; “Theme of clinical academic practice of anesthesia should be based on triad of Science, Safety and Simplicity”. The first two words, Science and Safety, will hold true at all times. However, Simplicity has to be considered in different context. The success with complexity of pediatric surgical procedures and demand for excellence in anesthesia can be achieved only by incorporating technically advanced complex anesthesia machines, monitoring systems, special skills and various complex invasive procedures.

It is time to pen down what has changed. Humongous developments have occurred in the scientific arena of pediatric anesthesia. Knowledge and understanding have expanded in all branches of pediatric anesthesia. The unique developmental aspects regarding anatomical, physiological, pharmacological, psychological and surgical conditions that require special attention and thought make pediatric anesthesia distinct. The landscape of modern pediatric anesthesia is vast in the true sense.

The purpose of this book is to provide a clear roadmap for understanding principles and practical approach to pediatric anesthesia. Our mission is translated into offering comprehensive text covering wide range of pediatric anesthesia and allied topics. We have divided the text into six sections: Basic Principles, Anesthetic Management, Subspecialty Anesthesia, Special Problems and Situations, Anesthetic Techniques, and Notes on Allied Topics. Appendices provide quick reference to pediatric drug dosages, syndromes, and handy formulae.

All the contributing authors are experienced pediatric anesthesiologists and teachers in the field, and they have offered current perspectives on the subject of their chapters. Along with compiling scientific information, each one has added their individual experience and clinical expertise for more practical and realistic application.

The book begins with a page on historical milestones in pediatric anesthesia.

In the first section of “Basic Principles”, along with anatomical growth and physiological characteristics at various stages of development and essentials of pharmacology, we have intentionally included chapters on pediatric chest X-ray and electrocardiogram. Senior pediatric cardiologists and radiologists have comprehensively described normal electrocardiogram and chest radiographs respectively, along with illustrations in different clinical scenarios.

In the second section of “Anesthetic Management” the entire process of anesthetizing a child, from the evaluation of physical status, along with anesthesia techniques and monitoring, fluid and transfusion therapy, various methods of pain management, including regional techniques, ventilation strategies are compiled in detail. Anesthesiologist’s role in the assessment and management of difficult airway is described with excellent illustrations.

In the third section of “Subspecialty Anesthesia”, the authors have detailed current perspectives of anesthetic management in different surgical branches along with chapters devoted to anesthesia in remote locations and also in the neonate for various surgical procedures. All the chapters bring us up-to-date on safe, effective and efficient perioperative practices.

The fourth section on “Special Problems and Situations” comprises of a chapter dealing with management of common medical conditions anesthesiologists face in day-to-day practice written by pediatricians, and a chapter on anesthetic management of some rare and some not so rare conditions needing special considerations. This section also includes an important chapter on cardiopulmonary resuscitation in keeping with the AHA 2015 guidelines. Pediatric anesthesiologists should also be aware of all types of complications during anesthesia, and so a separate chapter is devoted to complications during anesthesia.

The fifth section on “Anesthetic Techniques” includes a chapter on vascular access describing indications, safe techniques and complications and a chapter on ultrasound-guided regional blocks with good compilation of appropriate pictures.



The sixth section on “Notes on Allied Topics” offers pertinent information on safety and quality, ethical issues and utility of simulation in pediatric anesthesia.

The “Appendices” are intended to provide an information capsule on syndromes, drug dosing guide, and handy formulae and tables.

We are delighted to include a “Photo Gallery” which showcases various rare conditions encountered in clinical practice.

We offer our sincere thanks to all the authors for sharing their knowledge and expertise. We thank Shri Jitendar P Vij (Group Chairman), Mr Ankit Vij (Group President) and Mr Tarun Duneja (Director-Publishing) of M/s Jaypee Brothers Medical Publishers (P) Ltd, New Delhi, India, for their support and encouragement. We hope that this book will be well received and will offer comprehensive information to practising anesthesiologists, and to postgraduate students aspiring to become pediatric anesthesiologists.

**Snehalata H Dhayagude**  
**Nandini M Dave**

# Contents

## SECTION 1: BASIC PRINCIPLES

---

1. Anatomy, Growth and Development 3  
*Bharati Awalegaonkar Kulkarni, Sarita Fernandes*
- ◆ Anthropometry 4
  - ◆ Face 5
  - ◆ Teeth 5
  - ◆ Fontanelles 5
  - ◆ Neonatal Reflexes 5
  - ◆ Upper Airway 6
  - ◆ Lower Airway 8
  - ◆ Small Airways, Large Controversies 8
  - ◆ Chest Wall 9
  - ◆ Central Nervous System 9
  - ◆ The Spinal Cord 10
  - ◆ The Epidural Space 11
  - ◆ The Caudal Canal 11
  - ◆ Heart 11
  - ◆ Musculoskeletal System 12
  - ◆ Neuromuscular Junction 12
  - ◆ Abdomen 12
  - ◆ Gastrointestinal System 13
2. Physiological Characteristics and Anesthetic Implications 14  
*Chandrika YR, Anuradha G*
- Developmental Principles: From Fetal Life to Adolescence 14**
- ◆ Prematurity 14
  - ◆ General Growth and Development Patterns 15
  - ◆ Developmental Physiology 16
  - ◆ Respiratory Physiology 18
- Developmental Physiology and Anesthesia 18**
- ◆ Cardiovascular Physiology 21
  - ◆ Physiology of Central Nervous System 24
  - ◆ Renal Physiology 25
  - ◆ Hepatic Physiology 26
  - ◆ Gastrointestinal System 27
  - ◆ Hemopoietic System 27
3. Essentials of Pharmacology in Neonates, Infants and Children 30  
*Diganta Saikia*
- ◆ Pharmacokinetic Differences of Drugs in Children 30
  - ◆ Pharmacodynamics of Drugs in Children 31

- ◆ Commonly Used Pharmacologic Agents in Pediatric Anesthesia 32
- ◆ Reversal of Neuromuscular Blockade 41
- ◆ Antiemetics 42
- ◆ Anticholinergics 42
- ◆ Local Anesthetics 43
- ◆ Adjuvants 44

#### 4. Understanding the Pediatric Chest Radiograph 54

*Hemant Deshmukh, Sunita Kale, Amrita Narang*

- ◆ Imaging a Child 54
- ◆ Reading a Chest Radiograph 54
- ◆ Normal Chest Radiograph 55
- ◆ Signs in a Chest Radiograph 58
- ◆ Abnormal Chest Radiograph 59
- ◆ Other Congenital Lesions on a Pediatric Chest Radiograph 65
- ◆ Infective Lung Diseases 66
- ◆ Complications of Pneumonia 66
- ◆ Tension Pneumothorax 70
- ◆ Pneumomediastinum 70

#### 5. Interpretation of Pediatric Electrocardiogram 74

*Shakuntala Prabhu, Sumitra Venkatesh*

- ◆ Indications 74
- ◆ ECG Recording and Interpretation 74
- ◆ Some Disease Specific ECG Changes 79
- ◆ Arrhythmias in Children 80

## SECTION 2: ANESTHETIC MANAGEMENT

---

#### 6. Preoperative Evaluation and Premedication 85

*Rochana G Bakhshi*

- ◆ Role of Surgeon 85
- ◆ Role of Anesthesiologist 85
- ◆ Role of Pediatrician 86
- ◆ The Preanesthesia Consultation 86
- ◆ Preoperative Investigations 89
- ◆ Premedication 91
- ◆ Preoperative Fasting 91
- ◆ Psychological Preparation of the Child 91

#### 7. Induction, Maintenance and Emergence 96

*Sandhya Yaddanapudi*

- ◆ Preparation 96
- ◆ Induction of Anesthesia 96
- ◆ Airway Equipment and Techniques 98
- ◆ Monitoring and Documentation 102
- ◆ Maintenance of Anesthesia 102
- ◆ Emergence from Anesthesia 103
- ◆ Intraoperative Complications 104

## 8. Monitoring in Pediatric Anesthesia

*Snehalata H Dhayagude*

- ◆ Physical Signs 107
- ◆ Precordial/esophageal Stethoscope 108
- ◆ Electrocardiography 108
- ◆ Pulse Oximetry (SpO<sub>2</sub>) 108
- ◆ Pleth Variability Index (PVI) 110
- ◆ Signal Extraction Technology (SET) 110
- ◆ Cutaneous Oxygen Tension PsO<sub>2</sub> 110
- ◆ Noninvasive Blood Pressure Monitoring (NIBP) 111
- ◆ Invasive or Direct Blood Pressure Measurement 111
- ◆ Central Venous Pressure Monitoring (CVP) 111
- ◆ Noninvasive Respiratory Gas Monitoring 112
- ◆ Cutaneous Carbon Dioxide Tension (PsCO<sub>2</sub>) 113
- ◆ Measurement of Other Respiratory Gases 113
- ◆ Bispectral Index Monitor (BIS) 114
- ◆ Near Infrared Spectroscopy (NIRS) 115
- ◆ Pulse Oximetry-Based Hemoglobin Determination 115
- ◆ Temperature Monitoring 116
- ◆ Neuromuscular Block (NMB) Monitoring 116
- ◆ Urine Output 118
- ◆ Blood Chemistry 118
- ◆ Other Monitoring Aids 118

## 9. Perioperative Fluid and Electrolyte Therapy

*Anila Malde*

- ◆ Neonatal Physiology 120
- ◆ Requirements of Neonates 121
- ◆ Intraoperative Fluid Management in Neonates 122
- ◆ Three Components of Intravenous Fluid Therapy 123
- ◆ Intraoperative Colloids 125
- ◆ Postoperative Hyponatremia 127
- ◆ Postoperative Fluid Management 128
- ◆ Correction of Water and Electrolyte Abnormalities in Perioperative Period 128
- ◆ Disturbances of Potassium Metabolism 130
- ◆ Disturbances of Calcium Metabolism 131

## 10. Assessment and Management of the Difficult Pediatric Airway

*US Raveendra*

- ◆ Assessment 136
- ◆ Illustrative Pictures of Difficult Airway in Children 138
- ◆ Planning and Preparation 139
- ◆ Techniques of Difficult Airway Management 140
- ◆ Choice of Anesthesia 140
- ◆ Equipment for Management of Difficult Airway 141
- ◆ Techniques of Endotracheal Intubation in Difficult Airway 145

11. Pediatric Pain Assessment and Management	154
<i>Swati Daftary, Rajen Daftary</i>	
♦ Pain Assessment	154
♦ Neurophysiology of Pain	155
♦ Pathophysiology of Pain	155
♦ Pain Management	156
♦ Pediatric Pain Management Strategies	157
♦ Chronic Pain in Children	160
♦ Future of Pediatric Pain Management	160
12. Ventilatory Strategies in the Operating Room	162
<i>Subrahmanyam M, Neha Hasija</i>	
♦ Respiratory Physiology	162
♦ Equipment	163
♦ Breathing Circuits	164
♦ Modes of Ventilation	166
♦ Controlled Modes	166
♦ Combined Modes of Ventilation	167
♦ Special Situations	168
13. Regional Anesthesia in Infants and Children	171
<i>Nandini M Dave, Snehalata H Dhayagude</i>	
♦ Regional Anesthesia—Benefits	171
♦ Regional Anesthesia in Children—Awake or Anesthetized?	171
<b>Pediatric Regional Anesthesia 171</b>	
♦ Factors Influencing the Choice of Technique	172
♦ Contraindications to Regional Anesthesia	172
♦ Complications of Regional Blocks	173
♦ Adjuvants to Local Anesthetics	173
♦ Individual Blocks	175
♦ Caudal Block	175
♦ Lumbar Epidural Block	177
♦ Spinal Block	179
♦ Abdominal Wall Blocks	180
♦ Iliioinguinal/Iliohypogastric Nerve Block	180
♦ Rectus Sheath Block	180
♦ Transversus Abdominis Plane (TAP) Block	181
♦ Paravertebral Block	181
♦ Infraorbital Nerve Block	183
♦ Greater Palatine Nerve Block	183
♦ Safety Rules for Performing Regional Anesthesia	183
♦ Role of Ultrasound	184
♦ Role of Neurostimulation	184
<b>Local Anesthetic Toxicity 188</b>	
♦ Factors Influencing Toxicity of Local Anesthesia	188
♦ Toxic Plasma Levels of Local Anesthetics	189
♦ Clinical Picture of Toxicity	190
♦ Learning Points to Reduce Risk of Toxicity	190
♦ Treatment for LAST	191

14. Transfusion Therapy and Bleeding Disorders	193
<i>Charusmita Modi</i>	
♦ Transfusion Therapy	194
♦ Blood and Blood Components	194
♦ Pharmaceutical Preparations	196
♦ Available Modifications of Blood Components	196
♦ Transfusion Procedure	197
♦ Investigations	198
♦ Bleeding Disorders and Transfusion Therapy	198
♦ Adverse Transfusion Reactions	200

### SECTION 3: SUBSPECIALTY ANESTHESIA

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15. Anesthesia for Surgery in the Neonate	205
<i>Nandini M Dave</i>	
♦ Neonatal Physiology and the Surgical Neonate	205
♦ Neonatal Pharmacology and Considerations for Anesthesia	207
♦ Specific Neonatal Surgical Lesions	208
16. Anesthesia for Ear, Nose and Throat Procedures in Children	225
<i>Hemalata R Iyer, Snehlata Tavri</i>	
♦ Anesthesia for Ear Surgery	225
♦ Anesthesia for Rhinologic Procedures	226
♦ Reduction of Nasal Bone Fracture	227
♦ Nasal Polypectomy	227
♦ Endoscopic Sinus Surgery	227
♦ Choanal Atresia	227
♦ Anesthesia for Throat Procedures	228
♦ Peritonsillar Abscess	230
♦ Supraglottitis	230
♦ Stridor	231
♦ Endoscopy of Airway	231
♦ Rigid Bronchoscopy	232
♦ Surgery for Laryngeal Stenosis	232
♦ Microlaryngeal Surgery	233
♦ Anesthesia for MicroLaryngoscopy	234
♦ Surgical Tracheostomy	234
♦ Bronchoscopy for Foreign Body Removal	235
♦ Esophageal Foreign Body (EFB) Extraction	236
17. Anesthesia for Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery	240
<i>Neerja Bhardwaj</i>	
♦ Cleft Lip and Palate	240
♦ Anesthesia Management	241
♦ Craniofacial Surgery	242
♦ Preoperative Assessment	244
♦ Anesthesia Management	244
♦ Temporomandibular Joint Ankylosis	245
♦ Other Plastic Surgical Procedures	246

<b>18. Anesthesia for Pediatric Dentistry</b>	<b>247</b>
<i>Sarita Fernandes, Deepa Suvarna</i>	
♦ Clinical Presentation	247
♦ Pediatric Dental Procedures	247
♦ The Dental Chair	247
♦ Local Anesthetics	248
♦ Local Anesthetic Allergy	248
♦ Procedural Sedation	248
♦ Sedative Drugs Commonly Used	249
♦ Reversal Drugs	251
♦ General Anesthesia	251
♦ Preoperative Evaluation and Optimization	251
♦ Anesthesia Management	252
♦ Complications	253
♦ Congenital Bleeding Disorders	255
<b>19. Anesthesia for Ophthalmic Procedures</b>	<b>258</b>
<i>Renu Sinha, Bikash Ranjan Ray</i>	
♦ Pathophysiology	258
♦ Anesthetic Implications of Drugs Used in Ophthalmology: Topical and Systemic	259
♦ Anesthesia Goals	260
♦ Anesthesia Technique	260
♦ Clinical Presentation, Surgical Procedure and Anesthesia Management	262
♦ Monitoring	267
♦ Postoperative Care	267
♦ Possible Complications	268
<b>20. Anesthesia for Major Burns and its Consequences</b>	<b>271</b>
<i>Sweta Salgaonkar, Priti Devalkar</i>	
♦ Understanding Burn Injury	271
♦ Burn Injury—Local Effects	271
♦ Classification of Burns	272
♦ Burn Severity Grading	272
♦ Pathophysiology of Burn Injury	273
♦ Management of Burns	274
♦ Resuscitation During Burn Shock Phase	274
♦ Analgesia and Anxiolysis	276
♦ Early Excision and Grafting Surgery	277
♦ Anesthesia Concerns in Early Excision	277
♦ Anesthesia Concerns for Delayed Excision	279
♦ Anesthesia Concerns for Contracture Release	279
<b>21. Anesthesia for Pediatric Neurosurgical Procedures</b>	<b>281</b>
<i>Hemangi S Karnik, Devangi Parikh</i>	
♦ Pathophysiology	281
♦ Clinical Presentation	282
♦ Anesthesia Goals	282
♦ Anesthetic Management	282
♦ Possible Issues and Complications	284
♦ Anesthesia Considerations for Specific Surgical Procedures	285

<b>22. Anesthesia and Pediatric Liver Diseases</b>	<b>289</b>
<i>Lakshmi Kumar</i>	
♦ General Principles of Pediatric Anesthesia in Liver Diseases	289
♦ Anesthetics and Liver Functions	289
♦ Physiological Jaundice in the Neonate	290
♦ Biliary Atresia	291
♦ Disorders of Bilirubin Metabolism	291
♦ Viral Hepatitis	292
♦ Wilson's Disease	292
♦ Non-alcoholic Steatohepatitis (NASH) and Obesity Syndromes in Children	292
♦ Familial Hypercholesterolemia	293
♦ Choledochal Cyst and Cholelithiasis	293
♦ Neoplasms	294
♦ Liver Diseases Presenting for Transplant	294
<b>23. Anesthesia for Pediatric Urologic Procedures</b>	<b>297</b>
<i>R Jayanthi</i>	
♦ Renal Physiology and Anesthesia	297
♦ Renal Function in the Newborn	298
♦ Preoperative Assessment	299
♦ Positioning for Urological Procedures	300
♦ Anesthetic Management for Individual Procedures	301
♦ Renal Transplantation in Children	306
<b>24. Anesthesia for Pediatric Laparoscopic Surgeries</b>	<b>310</b>
<i>Chandrashekara CR, Nandini M Dave</i>	
♦ Indications for Laparoscopic Procedures	310
♦ Contraindications	311
♦ Anesthetic Challenges	311
♦ Patient Positioning	312
♦ Anesthetic Management	312
♦ Complications of Laparoscopy	314
♦ Advances in Laparoscopy	315
<b>25. Anesthesia for Pediatric Thoracic Surgery</b>	<b>317</b>
<i>Shailesh Mulgaonkar</i>	
♦ Physiology of Single Lung Ventilation (SLV) in Children	317
♦ Preoperative Evaluation	318
♦ Preoperative Preparation	318
♦ Essential Monitoring During SLV	319
♦ Perioperative Management	319
♦ Video-Assisted Thoracoscopic Surgery (VATS)	319
♦ Measures to Manage Desaturation During SLV	320
♦ Methods of Single-Lung Ventilation in Pediatric Patients	320
♦ Postoperative Management	323
♦ Postoperative Complications	324
♦ Postoperative Pain Control	324
♦ Salient Features in Managing Pediatric Thoracic Lesions	324



- 26. Anesthesia at Remote Locations** 327  
*Pramila Kurkal, Shwetal Goraksha, Bhoomika Thakore, Roopali Telang*
- ◆ Goals 327
  - ◆ Problems 327
  - ◆ Pre-procedure Planning 327
  - ◆ Medications 328
  - ◆ Documentation 328
  - ◆ Anesthesia Technique 329
  - ◆ Monitoring 329
  - ◆ Recovery and Discharge Planning 330
  - ◆ Individual Scenarios 330
- 27. Ambulatory Anesthesia in Children** 336  
*MSRC Murthy*
- ◆ Advantages 336
  - ◆ Limitations 336
  - ◆ Guidelines 336
  - ◆ Guidelines for a Good Ambulatory Surgical Facility 341
- 28. Anesthesia for Pediatric Orthopedic Surgery** 343  
*Pradnya Sawant, Varun Dua*
- ◆ Anesthesia Issues 343
  - ◆ Preoperative Evaluation and Premedication 344
  - ◆ Tourniquets 344
  - ◆ Congenital Deformities—Lower limb 344
  - ◆ Congenital Deformities—Upper Limb 346
  - ◆ Neurological Conditions 346
  - ◆ Muscular Dystrophies 347
  - ◆ Growth Disorder 348
  - ◆ Infections 348
  - ◆ Metabolic Disorders 348
  - ◆ Scoliosis 351
  - ◆ Bone Cysts and Tumors 354
  - ◆ Trauma 354
  - ◆ Commonly Used Regional Blocks for Orthopedic Procedures 354
  - ◆ Lower Extremity Blocks 355
  - ◆ Upper Extremity Blocks: Brachial Plexus Block 357
- 29. Anesthesia for Pediatric Trauma** 360  
*Rakesh Garg, Uma Hariharan*
- ◆ Role of Anesthesiologist in Trauma Care 360
  - ◆ Types and Patterns of Pediatric Trauma 360
  - ◆ Initial Assessment: Pediatric Advanced Trauma Life Support principles 361
  - ◆ Primary Survey and Resuscitation 361
  - ◆ Secondary Survey 363
  - ◆ Monitoring 363
  - ◆ Anesthetic Considerations for Specific Trauma 363
  - ◆ Anesthesia for Chest/Airway Injury 364
  - ◆ Anesthesia for Abdominal Injury 365
  - ◆ Anesthesia for Urological/Pelvic Injury 365

- ◆ Anesthesia for Orthopedic Injury; Damage Control Resuscitation 366
- ◆ Anesthesia for Reimplantation 366
- ◆ Anesthesia for Spinal injuries 366
- ◆ Anesthesia for Ophthalmic Injuries 367
- ◆ Anesthesia for Faciomaxillary Injuries 367
- ◆ Fluid Management 368
- ◆ Pain Management 368
- ◆ Child Abuse 368
- ◆ Transfer and Transport of Pediatric Trauma Patient 368
- ◆ Pediatric Intensive Care after Trauma Surgery 369
- ◆ Brain Death and Organ Donation 369

### 30. Anesthesia for Pediatric Cardiac Surgery 372

*Sachin Patil, Shivaji Mali*

- ◆ Understanding the Cardio-pulmonary Physiology in Children 372
- ◆ Pathophysiology 373
- ◆ Classification 373
- ◆ Preoperative Evaluation 374
- ◆ Preoperative Preparation 375
- ◆ Monitoring 378
- ◆ Choice of Anesthetic Drugs and General Precautions 378
- ◆ Induction Agents 379
- ◆ Central Lines and Arterial Lines 380
- ◆ Anesthetic Considerations During Cardiopulmonary Bypass 381
- ◆ Difficulty In Weaning CPB 382
- ◆ Anesthetic Considerations for Common Lesions 382
- ◆ Postoperative Care in Pediatric Cardiac Patient 385
- ◆ Anesthesia for Closed Heart Procedures 387
- ◆ Anesthesia for Cardiac Catheterization 388
- ◆ Anesthesia for Cardiac Radiology Procedures 389
- ◆ Fast-tracking and Regional Anesthesia 390

### 31. Anesthetic Management of Children with Congenital Heart Disease for Noncardiac Surgery 393

*Indrani Hemantkumar Chincholi*

- ◆ The Neonate 393
- ◆ Classification 394
- ◆ Preoperative Considerations 394
- ◆ Risk Stratification 395

## SECTION 4: SPECIAL PROBLEMS AND SITUATIONS

### 32. Common Pediatric Medical Conditions: Anesthetic Considerations 403

*Chhaya A Divecha, Chandrika Bhat, Milind S Tullu*

#### **Upper Respiratory Tract Infection 403**

- ◆ Pathogenesis 403
- ◆ Preoperative Optimization 403
- ◆ Intraoperative Management 404

**Reactive Airway Disease/Asthma 404**

- ◆ Preoperative Evaluation 405
- ◆ Perioperative Management 405
- ◆ Management of Intraoperative Wheezing/Bronchospasm 406
- ◆ Extubation 406
- ◆ Postoperative Management 407
- ◆ Management in Special Circumstances 407

**Nutritional Anemia 407**

- ◆ Etiology 407
- ◆ Clinical Features 408
- ◆ Presurgical and Intraoperative Optimization 408
- ◆ Indications of Blood Transfusions 408

**Eosinophilia 409**

- ◆ Evaluation of Eosinophilia 409
- ◆ Preoperative Optimization 409
- ◆ Intraoperative Management 409
- ◆ Postoperative Management 409

**Diabetes Mellitus 410**

- ◆ Management Options for Diabetes Mellitus in Children 410
- ◆ Risks Associated with Diabetes Mellitus 410
- ◆ Preoperative Assessment 411
- ◆ Preoperative Management of a Child Posted for a Major Surgery 411
- ◆ Preoperative Management of a Child Posted for Minor Surgery 411
- ◆ Emergency Procedure 411
- ◆ Type 2 Diabetes 413
- ◆ Postoperative Management 413

**Hypothyroidism 413**

- ◆ Anesthetic Implications of Hypothyroidism 413
- ◆ Preoperative Evaluation 413
- ◆ Intraoperative Anesthetic Management 414
- ◆ Postoperative Care 414

**Epilepsy 414**

- ◆ Physiological and Pharmacokinetic Considerations 415
- ◆ Preanesthetic Evaluation 415

**Preparing for Splenectomy 417**

- ◆ Anesthetic Considerations 417
- ◆ Preoperative Management 417
- ◆ Intraoperative Management 417
- ◆ Post-Operative Management 418

**Syndromic Child 418**

- ◆ Etiology 418
- ◆ Preanesthetic Evaluation 418
- ◆ Anesthetic Concerns 419

### 33. Anesthesia Management in Special Conditions

421

*Sanjay Choubey***Cerebral Palsy 421**

- ◆ Pathophysiology 421
- ◆ Classification 422
- ◆ Clinical Presentation 422
- ◆ Surgical Procedure 423
- ◆ Anesthesia Technique 423
- ◆ Specific Problems (Preoperative) 424

**Neuromuscular Disorders 425**

- ◆ Pathophysiology 425
- ◆ Muscular Dystrophy 425
- ◆ Myotonias 426
- ◆ Congenital Myopathies 427
- ◆ Mitochondrial and Metabolic Myopathies 427
- ◆ Channelopathies 428

**Childhood Obesity 431**

- ◆ Description: Childhood Obesity 431
- ◆ Prevalence 431
- ◆ Pathophysiology, Clinical Presentation, Anaesthetic Issues and Pharmacokinetics of Anesthetic Agents 431
- ◆ Anesthesia Technique 432
- ◆ Possible Risks and Complications (Perioperative) 432

**Obstructive Sleep Apnea 435**

- ◆ Etiology of Sleep Disordered Breathing in Children 435
- ◆ Pathophysiology 435
- ◆ Clinical Presentation 435
- ◆ Diagnosis 436
- ◆ OSA severity scoring 436
- ◆ Surgical Procedure 436
- ◆ Anesthetic Considerations 436
- ◆ Postoperative Complications 437
- ◆ Postoperative Pain Relief 437

**Pheochromocytoma 440**

- ◆ Pathophysiology 440
- ◆ Clinical Presentation 440
- ◆ Preoperative Workup 441
- ◆ Surgical Resection of the Tumor 442
- ◆ Anesthesia Goals 442
- ◆ Anesthesia Technique 442
- ◆ Possible Complications 443

**Vascular and Lymphatic Malformations 444**

- ◆ Pathophysiology 444
- ◆ Classification 444
- ◆ Clinical Presentation 444
- ◆ Treatment 446
- ◆ Anesthetic Concerns and Complications 446

## 34. Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation in Neonates and Children 448

*Aparna A Nerurkar, Naina P Dalvi*

- ◆ Primary Causes of Pediatric Cardiac Arrest 448
- ◆ Strategies and Guidelines to Improve Survival 448
- ◆ Guidelines Regarding Use of AED in Children 451
- ◆ Special Situations 453
- ◆ Recent AHA Update 2015 456

## 35. Acute Complications During Anesthesia 459

*Elsa Varghese*

- ◆ Causes of Acute Problems during Anesthesia in Children 459
- ◆ Acute Cardiovascular Problems 460
- ◆ Acute Respiratory Problems 462
- ◆ Local Anesthetic Toxicity 465
- ◆ Generalized Seizures 466
- ◆ Anaphylaxis 466
- ◆ Malignant Hyperthermia 467
- ◆ Transfusion Reactions 467
- ◆ Medication Related Problems 468

**SECTION 5: ANESTHETIC TECHNIQUES**

## 36. Vascular Access in Infants and Children 473

*Vibhavari Naik, Basanth Rayani*

- ◆ Peripheral Vein Cannulation 473
- ◆ Ultrasound-Guided Vascular Access 473
- ◆ Peripherally Inserted Central Catheter Insertion 475
- ◆ External Jugular Vein Cannulation 475
- ◆ Central Venous Catheterization 476
- ◆ Tunneled Central Venous Catheterization 478
- ◆ Port Implantation 479
- ◆ Intraosseous Needle Placement 480
- ◆ Arterial Cannulation 481
- ◆ Umbilical Vein Catheterization 482
- ◆ Umbilical Artery Catheterization 482
- ◆ Recent Developments 482

## 37. Ultrasound-guided Regional Blocks 485

*Sandeep Diwan***Ultrasound-Guided Plexus, Nerve and Truncal Blocks 485**

- ◆ Advantages of Ultrasound Imaging in Regional Blocks 485
- ◆ Steps in Performing Ultrasound-Guided Nerve Blocks 485
- ◆ Upper Limb Blocks 486
- ◆ Lower Limb Blocks 490

**Ultrasound-Guided Neuraxial Blocks 498**

- ◆ Sonoanatomy of the Spine 498
- ◆ Single-Shot Caudal Block 498
- ◆ Ultrasound-Guided Catheters 499
- ◆ Equipment 499

## SECTION 6: NOTES ON ALLIED TOPICS

---

<b>38. Safety and Quality in Pediatric Anesthesia</b>	<b>503</b>
<i>Snehalata H Dhayagude</i>	
♦ High Quality Anesthesia Care has Six Attributes	503
♦ Assessment of Quality of Anesthesia Care	504
♦ Implementation of Quality Improvement	504
♦ Common Causes of Undesirable Events During Anesthesia	505
♦ Anesthetic Training Should Incorporate	505
♦ Specialty Professional Training has Evolved into Multidisciplinary Education (MDE) Involving Many Steps	506
<b>39. Ethical Issues in Pediatric Anesthesia</b>	<b>507</b>
<i>Rachana D Chhabria</i>	
♦ Informed Consent	507
♦ Assent	508
♦ Mature Minor	508
♦ Special Situations	509
♦ Research in Pediatric Patients	509
♦ Obligations of Pediatric Anesthesiologists	510
<b>40. Simulation in Pediatric Anesthesia</b>	<b>512</b>
<i>Nandini M Dave, Amit Nagpal</i>	
♦ Types of Simulation	512
♦ Conceptual Issues About Patient Simulation	513
♦ Setting of the Simulation Exercise	513
♦ Pediatric Simulators	515
♦ Applications of Simulation in Pediatric Anesthesia	516

## APPENDICES

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<i>Appendix I. Index of Syndromes and Anesthetic Implications</i>	<b>519</b>
<i>Appendix II. Pediatric Drug Index</i>	<b>526</b>
<i>Appendix III. Quick Reference Tables and Formulae</i>	<b>534</b>
<i>Photo Gallery</i>	<b>539</b>
<i>Index</i>	<b>547</b>



# Historical Milestones in Pediatric Anesthesia

*Snehalata H Dhayagude*

Old anesthetic practice centuries ago comprised of “Hypnosis and trance”, “Application of cold”, “Pressure over peripheral nerves and blood vessels”, “Alcohol intoxication”, and “Ingestion of herbal concoctions”. “Whisky nipple” had been used as sedative supplement to local anesthesia in infants for major surgical procedures and “wine” was used for pain relief for circumcision surgery for millennia.

- 1540—Paracelsus, Swiss Physician discovered Ether
- 1774—Joseph Priestley liberated Oxygen and obtained Nitrous oxide
- 1842—Dr Crawford Long used Ether inhalation for amputation of toe for 8year old child
- 1846 October 16th—WTG Morton demonstrated use of ether for tooth extraction. Every year 16th October is celebrated as “World anesthesia day”.
- 1847—First recorded anesthetic deaths in children aged 11 years and 15 years
- 1857—Dr John Snow reported 100 cases of inhalational anesthesia with chloroform in children less than 1 year old
- 1858—Dr John Snow published text on chloroform and other inhalational anesthetics
- 1884—Freud and Karl Koller invented local anesthetic drugs
- 1898—August Bier of Germany introduced spinal anesthesia and used it in children also
- 1902—Cushing coined the word “Regional Anesthesia”
- 1907—James Gwathmey voiced his concern for children’s preoperative anxiety and later tribromoethanol as rectal sedative agent became popular around 1928
- 1910—Dr Tyrell Gray published detailed paper of spinal anesthesia in more than 100 children
- 1919 onwards—Ralph waters investigated toxicology of chloroform and pharmacology of cyclopropane. He invented cuffed endotracheal tubes, laryngoscopic blades, oropharyngeal airways, Carbon dioxide absorption canisters and precision controlled anesthetic vaporizers
- 1923—Sir Ivan Magill demonstrated the use of double lumen insufflations catheter for a cleft palate case
- 1930—Dr Charles Robson practiced both open drop ether and cyclopropane with tracheal intubation in kids. He advocated preinduction fasting for 4 hours in kids. He established pediatric anesthesiology in USA and Robert Cope established it in UK
- 1930—Dr Philip Ayre developed a pediatric anesthesia breathing system to be used with tracheal tube—Tpiece, valveless, non-rebreathing unit with low dead space and low resistance
- 1930—Lamont and Harmel developed miniaturization of to and fro canisters for closed system anesthesia apparatus for the use of cyclopropane
- 1933—Cambell wrote an article on caudal anesthesia in children
- 1935—Leech and Leigh (1946) experimented with morphine, scopolamine, and pentobarbital for sedation and analgesia to improve perioperative experience in children
- 1937—Guedel described clinical signs of anesthetic depth and introduced airways
- 1939—Leven and Ladd performed multiple procedures for repair of tracheoesophageal fistula
- 1940—Ladd mentioned importance of supportive warming, significance of correction of electrolyte balance and intraoperative charting of clinical signs of anesthetic depth
- 1942—Griffith and Johnson from Montreal used “curare”, a relaxant in anesthesia
- 1948—M Digby Leigh from Canada authored book on “Pediatric Anesthesia”
- 1950—Dr Jackson Rees modified Ayre’s T-piece open circuit by attaching a valve-less open-ended



bag at the other end of tubing, which helped monitor spontaneous respiration or assist breaths intermittently. He advocated controlled respiration in infants with reduced tidal volumes and breathing rate of 60–80/min

- 1950—Halothane was invented in UK, introduced in practice in 1956. WT Salter stated “Without vision and research the professions die”
- 1951—Pediatricians’ Holliday and Segar derived a formula for administration of intravenous fluids in children based on daily caloric requirement. The 4-2-1 rule used by anesthesiologists to calculate hourly fluid administration is based on this
- 1950’s—Virginia Apgar standardized method of neonatal assessment at birth, coined as APGAR score
- 1963–65—Dr George Gregory and his mentor WK Hamilton (San Francisco) applied continuous positive airway pressure to infants with respiratory distress syndrome and demonstrated dramatic improvement
- 1970—Dr Alvin Hackel developed highly coordinated regional emergency transport system for sick infants and children
- 1981—Dr George Gregory reported, a series of PDA ligations in premature infants using high dose fentanyl technique
- 1980’s and 1990’s—Pediatric anesthesia grew beyond operation theaters in to outpatient clinics, procedural rooms, pain clinics. Technologically advanced monitoring equipment became available—pulse oximetry, capnography, automated blood pressure and electrocardiography—all into one multi-parameters’ monitor. Safer inhalational anesthetics—Isoflurane and Enflurane were introduced
- 1987—‘Society of Pediatric Anesthesia’ was formed
- 1991—Dr Elliot Crane and Dr Don Tyler hosted first ‘World Conference of Pediatric Pain’
- 1995 onwards—Sevoflurane, Desflurane were introduced with better safety profile
- 1980-2000 - Developments in pediatric anesthesia
  - Addressing pain response in neonates
  - Understanding narcotics in infants
  - Pediatric pain management
  - Awareness and management of apnea in premature infants
  - Evidence to help formulate preoperative fasting guidelines
  - Growth of day-care surgery
  - Safe procedural sedation
  - Evolution of pediatric cardiac anesthesia as subspecialty
  - Anesthesia education and formation of societies
  - 2006—Formation of “Indian Association of Pediatric Anesthesiologists” (IAPA).

# SECTION 1

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## Basic Principles

**Chapter 1:** Anatomy, Growth and Development

**Chapter 2:** Physiological Characteristics and Anesthetic Implications

**Chapter 3:** Essentials of Pharmacology in Neonates, Infants and Children

**Chapter 4:** Understanding the Pediatric Chest Radiograph

**Chapter 5:** Interpretation of Pediatric Electrocardiogram

