

Al Mustaqbal University

College of Health and Medical Techniques

Department of Anesthesia



Practical Anesthesia

Stage Two

Lecture 5

Emergency Drugs in Operation Room



By Lectures

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Atropine

Atropine has particularly potent effects on the heart and bronchial smooth muscle and is the most efficacious anticholinergic for treating Brady arrhythmias.

Classification: Anticholinergic drugs.

Uses:

- ✓ Treat bradycardia.
- ✓ Premedication.
- ✓ Traditionally dry secretions.
- ✓ During cardiopulmonary resuscitation.



Epinephrine

Adrenaline (Epinephrine) is a directly acting sympathomimetic amine that is an agonist of alpha- and beta-adrenoreceptors.

Classification: Adrenergic agonist drugs.

Uses:

- ✓ Cardiac arrest.
- ✓ Septic & anaphylactic shock.

- ✓ Sever hypotension.
- ✓ Low cardiac output.



Norepinephrine

Norepinephrine is a, directly and indirectly, acting sympathomimetic amine that exerts its action predominantly at alpha-adrenergic receptors, with a minor action at beta receptors.

Classification: Adrenergic agonist drugs.

Uses: Noradrenaline is used in the treatment of refractory hypotension.



Phenylephrine

Phenylephrine is a direct-acting sympathomimetic agent that has agonist effects at alpha-1 adrenoceptors. The drug does not affect beta-adrenoceptors.

Classification: Adrenergic agonist drugs.

Uses:

- ✓ Hypotension occurring during general or spinal anesthesia.
- ✓ Sever hypotension / shock.



Ephedrine

Ephedrine acts both indirectly (by causing the release of noradrenaline from sympathetic nerve terminals) and directly by stimulation of alpha- and beta-adrenoceptors.

Classification: Adrenergic agonist drugs.

Uses: Hypotension occurring during general or spinal anesthesia.

