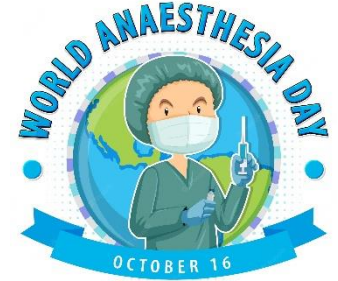




GENERAL ANAESTHETICS

General Anaesthetics are CNS depressants which induce non-awareness of all sensations and loss of pain.

They cause non-selective and reversible CNS depression.



CLASSIFICATION:

Inhalational Anaesthetics:

(i) Volatile Anaesthetics:

- Diethyl ether
- Cyclopropane
- Trichloro ethylene
- Halothane

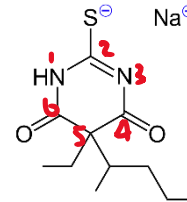
(ii) Gaseous Anaesthetics:

- Nitrous oxide
- Cyclopropane
- Ethylene

Non-volatile or Intravenous Anaesthetics:

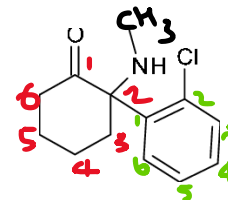
- Thiopentone sodium
- Methohexital sodium
- Ketamine hydrochloride
- Propofol

Thiopentone sodium



5-ethyl-5-(1-methylbutyl)-2-thiobarbiturate

Ketamine HCl



2-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-(methylamino)cyclohexanone





GENERAL ANAESTHETICS



DRUG	MECHANISM OF ACTION	USES	STORAGE CONDITIONS	TYPES OF FORMULATIONS	BRAND NAMES
Thiopental Sodium - IV Anaesthetic - Thiobarbiturate derivative	Binds with GABA-A receptors and prolong the opening duration of Cl ⁻ ion channel	- Sole anaesthetic agent for short procedures - Preanesthetic agent - For supplementing regional anaesthesia	- Stable for 6 days at 22°C - Beyond 7 days at 3°C - Store in tightly closed containers.	○ Injection ○ Powder ○ Solution	○ Thiosol ○ Thiojex ○ Pentothal ○ Pentone ○ IntraVal
Ketamine Hydrochloride - IV Anaesthetic - Cyclohexane ring	NMDA receptor antagonist	- Anaesthetic agent for diagnostic and surgical procedures - Preanaesthetic agent	- 2-8°C - Protected from light.	○ Liquid solution	○ Ketalar ○ Ketmin ○ Ketamax
Propofol - IV Anaesthetic - Alkyl phenol derivative	Enhances the inhibitory function of GABA via GABA-A receptors	- Sedative	- 4-22°C - Store under inert gas.	○ Emulsion ○ Suspension ○ Injection	○ Propoven ○ Diprivan ○ Celofol ○ Critifol