

ANESTHESIA AND ITS GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

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Annotation

This article will discuss in detail about hypertension disease and its primary symptoms. Also, this article describes the types, stages and consequences of hypertension.

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Anesthesiology is the branch of medicine that deals with pain relief in the postoperative period (that is, before, during, or after a surgical procedure). The drugs used are called anesthesia, and a doctor trained in this specialty is called an anesthesiologist. However, terminology may vary by country or continent. For example, some people may refer to anesthesiologists as anesthetists and the drugs they administer as anesthetics. Anesthesiologists are doctors who specialize in giving patients anesthesia, pain control, and sedation drugs during surgery and monitoring people who are under the influence of these drugs after surgery. They can also help manage long-term (chronic) pain conditions.

Anesthetists and anesthesiologists Anesthesiologists are different from nurse assistants. Nurse anesthetists are advanced practice nurses with a master's degree in nursing and a focus on anesthesiology. Anesthesiologist assistants are certified medical professionals with a master's degree and certification in anesthesiology. Before surgery, anesthesiologists will meet with you or your doctor to plan the type of anesthesia you will need. They will consider your general health to find the safest medication for you. Types of anesthesiology:

General anesthesia. This puts you to sleep for major operations. IV sedation. This will keep you calm during the process. Your level of consciousness may range from being able to speak to being almost unconscious. It is used for less invasive procedures.

This is when the anesthesiologist numbs a large part of your body, such as everything from the waist down, while you are awake. Often used for childbirth. M. Asadullakho'jayev. Pathological anatomy. "Tashkent. "Tafakkur ziyasi", 2008. 143

Local anesthesia. This is usually an injection that feels small. Local anesthesia is often used for minor procedures, such as removal of burns and scars on the body.

Anesthesiologists will monitor your condition during the operation. They constantly monitor your:

Heart rate

Breathing

Blood pressure

Body temperature

Body fluids They also maintain anesthesia during surgery and manage your consciousness and pain level.

Managing comfort after surgery. After surgery, anesthesiologists manage pain and monitor for any side effects as the anesthesia wears off.

Conditions that help with chronic, painful conditions. Anesthesiologists may have additional training specializing in the treatment of long-term (chronic) and short-term (acute) pain. This specialty is called pain management.

These anesthesiologists prescribe medications, including opioids and non-opioids. They also recommend and supervise treatments such as physical therapy, acupuncture, and nerve blocks.

Options You should consult an anesthesiologist if you are planning to undergo a medical procedure or surgery that requires any type of anesthesia. If you have a condition that causes pain, you may also be referred to an anesthesiologist who specializes in pain management.

Epidural anesthesia, like epidural anesthesia, is one of the methods of general and local anesthesia, in which drugs are introduced into the epidural space of the spine through a catheter. As a result of the injection, the feeling of pain disappears (analgesia), general sensitivity (anesthesia) or muscle relaxation (myorelaxation).

The mechanism of action of epidural anesthesia is mainly due to the penetration of drugs into the subarachnoid space through the dural junctions and, as a result, blocking the passage of nerve impulses (including pain) through the radicular nerves.

For epidural anesthesia, solutions specially designed for epidural and subdural administration (particularly purified and preservative-free) are used. The most commonly used local anesthetics are lidocaine, bupivacaine, and ropivacaine.

To enhance the effect of local anesthetics, opioids are often added to the solution for epidural anesthesia, for example, morphine, fentanyl, promedol, buprenorphine. At the same time, the doses of opioids are many times lower than when administered intravenously or intramuscularly, and the quality and duration of analgesia provided is better. With the epidural administration of opioids, the side effects typical of opioids are less common - nausea, vomiting, respiratory depression, dizziness, etc., because with this method of administration, spinal analgesia occurs than with a central opioid. ladi Thus, intravenous administration of 5 mg of morphine can provide adequate pain relief for 4-6 hours postoperatively, and administration of only 1 mg of morphine in the epidural space provides stable pain relief for 18-24 hours.

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