Essentials of Pharmacology for Anesthesia, Pain Medicine, and Critical Care

Alan David Kaye Adam M. Kaye Richard D. Urman Editors



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Editors
Alan David Kaye, MD, PhD
Departments of Anesthesiology
and Pharmacology
LSU Health Sciences Center
New Orleans, LA
USA

LSU Interim Hospital and Ochsner Kenner Hospital New Orleans, LA USA

Adam M. Kaye, PharmD
Department of Pharmacy Practice
Thomas J. Long School of Pharmacy
and Health Sciences
University of the Pacific
Stockton, CA
USA

Richard D. Urman, MD, MBA Department of Anesthesiology Perioperative and Pain Medicine Brigham and Women's Hospital Harvard Medical School Boston, MA USA

Ambulatory Care Center Brigham and Women's Hospital Chestnut Hill, MA USA

Center for Perioperative Management and Medical Informatics Department of Anesthesiology Perioperative and Pain Medicine Brigham and Women's Hospital Boston, MA USA

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Alan D. Kaye, MD, PhD

I would like to dedicate this book to my wife Beth Kaye and daughter Jessica Kaye and thank them from the bottom of my heart for their patience and love. I would like to thank James W. Blankenship, PhD, Emeritus Professor, Department of Physiology and Pharmacology, for stimulating my interest while a student at the Thomas J. Long School of Pharmacy and Health Sciences, University of the Pacific. Most importantly, I would like to thank my older and wiser brother Alan Kaye for being my first teacher and best friend.

Adam M. Kaye, PharmD

This book covers extensive amount of material highly relevant to the practice of anesthesiology, pain, and critical care medicine. I would like to thank my colleagues, students, and mentors for encouraging me to undertake this massive project. I hope that current and future generations of practitioners and trainees will benefit from my efforts. I would like to thank my wife Zina Matlyuk, MD, for her editorial assistance and advice. I wish to dedicate this book to Zina, my daughters Abigail and Isabelle, and my parents Dennis and Tanya Urman.

Richard D. Urman, MD, MBA

Foreword

The word *pharmacology* is derived from the Greek φάρμακον, *pharmakon*, and -λογία, -*logia*, "study of." Strangely φάρμακον meant "poison" in classic Greek but came to mean "drug" in the modern language. But what is a drug? It can be described as anything manufactured, natural, or endogenous that exerts some physiological cellular. Pharmacology is the study of the interactions between a living organism and substances that have an impact on normal or abnormal function.

The division between food and herbs is somewhat blurred as the latter preparations are not governed by the Food and Drug Administration but rather held to the standards of the food industry where trials of effectiveness and universal testing of safety are not required. However, the word "drug" is believed to originate from an old French word "drogue" and later from the Dutch "droge-vate," which referred to the drying or preserving barrels used to store plants for medicinal use (in other words, drugs and herbs are the same thing). Indeed, today about 30 % of our medicines derive directly from herbs, the only difference being that drugs have specified amounts of active ingredients and herbs are not regulated as to content.

Some of our earliest medical texts have centered on medicinal therapies. The Yellow Emperor's Classic of Internal Medicine, collected around 2600 BC, describes plants and foods that are applicable to the maintenance of health and the treatment of specifically diseased organs. Writing in the first century AD, Pedanius Dioscorides (circa 40-90 AD), a Greek physician, pharmacologist, and botanist, authored a 5-volume encyclopedia about some 600 herbal medicines that was the standard reference for 1,500 years. During the Renaissance the book was read in Latin, Greek, and Arabic. Before that, in the seventh century AD, Paulus Aeginata, also Greek, in a monumental act of plagiarism (although he does give some acknowledgements), collected all the works of Hippocrates, Galen, Dioscorides, and Aretaeus, among others, and produced seven books, the last of which is over 600 pages long and is devoted entirely to herbal remedies. In all of these works, many of the drugs we use today such as opium, aspirin, cannabis, castor oil, mandragora (atropine, scopolamine), cocaine, physostigmine, and digitalis among many others are listed. It is to the efforts of William Withering to understand the effects of this last herb, digitalis, from the purple foxglove, that we see the foundations of pharmacology. In his text, viii Foreword

An Account of the Foxglove, Withering relates how he achieved the potion from an old lady in Shropshire and sent samples to his colleagues to gauge under which circumstances the extract would relieve lower extremity edema and other signs of heart failure.

One of the frightening experiences the new resident in anesthesia has is encountering the sometimes bewildering array of medications that can take patients to the door of death and then (hopefully) bring them back. With an aging population come more comorbidities and the risk of drug interactions increases. Ever-increasing complexity of machines, requirements for monitoring, and mandated data collection all add to the stress of the perioperative period. The ability to turn to a concise yet easy to read comprehensive text on the drugs we use daily is something to be treasured and an immense help for the practitioner. In this, the latest of a long line of pharmaceutical texts, Drs. Kaye and Urman are to be congratulated on gathering together such a wide range of authors from many different venues and perspectives. The coverage of topics within *Essentials of Pharmacology* is indeed encyclopedic. It is my hope that this book will allow practitioners of anesthesia to embrace the topic of pharmacology and thus gain confidence in the knowledge that their patients will be cared for appropriately and safely.

New York, NY, USA

Elizabeth A.M. Frost, MD

Preface

In many academic papers that we have read and written over the years, drugs are described in abstract and theoretical ways. These drugs might possess novel mechanisms or improved duration of activity. These agents might be less toxic or possess reduced side effects. Clearly, drugs dramatically affect our life spans, including our quality of life. As the years have gone by, we have a much greater appreciation for their wonders.

It was not long ago that our life spans were much shorter. Tens of thousands of people died due to plague, an organism easily treated with sulfonamides. It is an astonishing fact that dysentery was the single greatest cause of death of Confederate and Union soldiers during our epic Civil War. Some of our greatest figures in history had shortened lives related to what we would now consider very treatable states. George Washington probably died of acute bacterial epiglottis. The poet Lord Byron died prematurely from an epileptic seizure. Harry Houdini probably died from acute appendicitis. Arthur Ashe died, in part, from transmission of the human immune deficiency virus. Thousands of people die each year from NSAID-mediated silent gastrointestinal bleeding.

Principally during the last 50 years, we have dramatically increased our understanding of disease states, and the technology to detect these states has also grown significantly. Drug development has resulted in an increasing longevity, reduced pain, and enhanced quality of life. On a daily basis in every community, an anesthesiologist is called to a code with a patient appearing lifeless and without hope and delivers atropine, epinephrine, sodium bicarbonate, and calcium, and the patient is ultimately rescued and stabilized. These drug-mediated miracles are commonplace and routine in our practices.

In the last decade, we have seen complete cataloging of the entire human genome and an increase in drug targets from five hundred to well over one thousand. No longer is it a guaranteed death sentence to have human immune deficiency virus, many types of cancers, or sepsis. There is now new hope in drug targeting for vascular atherosclerosis, diabetes mellitus, cardiomyopathy, many cancers, and even Alzheimer's disease. We find ourselves constantly at a new beginning with drugs, including in our fields of anesthesia and pain medicine. Structural activity

x Preface

relationships and complex three-dimensional analyses of therapeutic targets have produced further advances. Freudenberg received a patent for a cyclodextrin structure in 1953; while, in 2014, we appreciate the role of a cyclodextrin-structured agent, sugammadex, in neuromuscular drug reversal. Forty years ago, we first identified an opiate receptor. In recent years, we have made substantial increases in understanding of endogenous opiates and subgroup opioid receptors throughout the body. With these understandings, our future will ultimately see better targeting agents for acute and chronic pain states. It is an exciting time filled with hope in modern medicine and in our field. Anesthesia has never been safer, thanks, in part, to drug development.

In this book, we have attempted to cover all pharmacological considerations in the field of anesthesiology in a slightly different way. The first section of the book covers basic drugs, including an introduction, mechanisms, drug class, structure, drug interactions, side effects, black box warnings, and clinical pearls. The second section looks at pharmacological considerations in each anesthesia-related subspecialty. The third section is timely and describes interesting and provocative current topics that directly influence how we practice anesthesiology. The final section is devoted to new vistas in many aspects of both anesthesiology and pain management.

History affords us lessons and clues to be better prepared for our present and futures. We must remain critical about expectations regarding quality and standardization of our drugs in order to maintain appropriate bioavailability and therapeutic outcomes. An appreciation of current black box warnings in the United States is given a special focus in this book. We must be leaders as many people within our hospitals suddenly are finding it their business to influence our practices and decision making. It is a golden age for drugs, and we should continue to improve the quality of life on this planet. Let us all be up to the challenge one patient at a time.

New Orleans, LA, USA Alan David Kaye, MD, PhD, DABA, DABPM, DABIPP Stockton, CA, USA Adam M. Kaye, PharmD, FASCP, FCPhA Boston, MA, USA Richard D. Urman, MD, MBA, CPE

Contents

Par	t I Basic Pharmacologic Principles	
1	Pharmacokinetics and Pharmacodynamics of Anesthetics Patrick Chan and James A. Uchizono	3
2	A Review of Mechanisms of Inhalational Anesthetic Agents Elizabeth A.M. Frost	49
3	Pharmacokinetics, Pharmacodynamics, and Physical Properties of Inhalational Agents	61
4	Principles of Total Intravenous Anesthesia	73
5	Perioperative Considerations in Pharmacology	87
Par	t II Drug Classes	
6	Anesthetic Induction Agents	103
7	Analgesics: Opiate Agonists, Mixed Agonists/Antagonists, and Antagonists for Acute Pain Management Orlando J. Salinas and Christopher K. Merritt	113
8	Analgesics: Opioids for Chronic Pain Management and Surgical Considerations	125
9	Nonopioid Analgesic and Adjunct Drugs	147

xii Contents

10	Benzodiazepines and Muscle Relaxants Joyce C. Lo and Alan David Kaye	167
11	Pharmacology of Local Anesthetics	179
12	Neuromuscular Blockers	195
13	Reversal Agents	205
14	Drugs Acting on the Autonomic Nervous System John Pawlowski	219
15	Antihypertensives, Diuretics, and Antidysrhythmics	235
16	Peripheral Vasodilators	257
17	Nitric Oxide and Pulmonary Vasodilators	275
18	Asthma and COPD Agents	295
19	Hormones, Part 1: Thyroid and Corticosteroid Hormones Joe C. Hong	313
20	Hormones Part 2: Insulin and Other Glucose-Controlling Medications	327
21	Antacids, Gastrointestinal Prokinetics, and Proton Pump Inhibitors	345
22	Histamine Modulators	365
23	Central Nervous System Stimulants	381
24	Anticoagulant Drugs	397
25	Hemostatic Agents	415
26	Blood, Blood Products, and Substitutes	421

Contents xiii

27	Antipyretics: Acetaminophen, Arachidonic Acid Agents, and COX1 and COX2 Inhibitors	433
28	Antiemetic Agents	445
29	Antiepileptic Agents	453
30	Neuropharmacologic Agents for Neurologic Conditions	485
31	Chemotherapeutic Agents	503
32	Antimicrobial Agents	525
33	Herbal Medications and Vitamin Supplements	549
34	Minerals and Electrolytes	563
35	Disinfection Agents and Antiseptics	573
36	Psychopharmacologic Agents and Psychiatric Drug Considerations	581
37	Cocaine, Methamphetamine, MDMA, and Heroin	595
Par	t III Clinical Subspecialties	
38	Cardiac Surgery	609
39	The Intensive Care Unit	645
40	Enteral and Parenteral Nutrition	661
41	Obstetrics	677

xiv Contents

42	Pediatrics	697
43	Neurologic Surgery	707
44	Liver Disease and Liver Transplantation	719
Par	t IV Special Topics	
45	Black Box FDA Warnings and Legal Implications	741
46	Drug-Induced QT Prolongation	753
47	Drugs and Cancer Propagation	767
48	Lipid-Lowering Agents	783
49	Serotonin Syndrome	797
Par	t V New Vistas in Pharmacology	
50	Novel Psychoactive Substances: Synthetic Cathinones and Cannabinoid Receptor Agonists	811
51	New Vistas in Anesthetics, IV Induction Agents John Pawlowski	819
52	New Vistas in Neuromuscular Blockers	827
53	Patient-Controlled Analgesia: The Importance of Effector Site Pharmacokinetics	837
54	Understanding Anesthesia-Induced Memory Loss	847
55	Novel Targets of Current Analgesic Drug Development Jeffrey A. Katz and Honorio T. Benzon	859
Ind	ex	875

Contributors

Jacqueline Volpi Abadie, MD Department of Anesthesiology, Alton Ochsner Clinic, New Orleans, LA, USA

Andrew Abe, PharmD Drug Information Center, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS, USA

Alexis Appelstein, DO Department of Anesthesiology, Montefiore Medical Center, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Bronx, NY, USA

Melinda Aquino, MD Department of Anesthesiology, Montefiore Medical Center, Albert Einstein College of Medicine – Yeshiva University, Bronx, NY, USA

Tod Aust, MD Department of Anesthesiology, David Geffen School of Medicine at UCLA, Los Angeles, CA, USA

Amir Baluch, MD Metropolitan Anesthesia Consultants, Dallas, TX, USA

Ratan K. Banik, MD, PhD Department of Anesthesiology, Montefiore Medical Center, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Bronx, NY, USA

Mary Bekhit, MD Department of Anesthesiology, Ronald Reagan UCLA Medical Center, Los Angeles, CA, USA

Honorio T. Benzon, MD Department of Anesthesiology, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine, Chicago, IL, USA

Jay S. Berger, MD, PhD Department of Anesthesiology, Montefiore Medical Center, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Bronx, NY, USA

Jeff Bernstein Department of Anesthesiology, Montefiore Medical Center, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Bronx, NY, USA

xvi Contributors

Subarna Biswas, MD Department of Surgery, UCLA Medical Center, Los Angeles, CA, USA

M. Dustin Boone, MD Department of Anesthesia, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, USA

Department of Anesthesia, Critical Care and Pain Medicine, Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, Boston, MA, USA

Mark V. Boswell, MD, PhD, MBA Department of Anesthesiology and Perioperative Medicine, University of Louisville School of Medicine, Louisville, KY, USA

Michelle Braunfeld UCLA Department of Anesthesiology, David Geffen School of Medicine at UCLA, Los Angeles, CA, USA

Ethan O. Bryson, MD Departments of Anesthesiology and Psychiatry, The Mount Sinai School of Medicine, New York, NY, USA

Maria Bustillo, MD Department of Anesthesiology, Montefiore Medical Center, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Bronx, NY, USA

Patrick Chan, PharmD, PhD Department of Pharmacy Practice and Administration, Western University of Health Sciences, Pomona, CA, USA

Ming Chen, MD Department of Anesthesiology, Hubei Women and Children's Hospital, Wuhan, China

Mingbing Chen, MD Department of Anesthesiology, Tulane University Medical Center, New Orleans, LA, USA

Mabel Chung, MD Department of Anesthesiology, Montefiore Medical Center, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Bronx, NY, USA

Molly Chung, MD Department of Anesthesiology, David Geffen School of Medicine at UCLA, Ronald Reagan UCLA Medical Center, Los Angeles, CA, USA

Roy Esaki, MD, MS Department of Anesthesiology, Perioperative and Pain Medicine, Stanford University School of Medicine, Stanford, CA, USA

Ryan Field, MD Department of Anesthesiology and Perioperative Care, School of Medicine, University of California–Irvine, Irvine, CA, USA

Aaron M. Fields, MD Department of Anesthesiology, Tripler Army Medical Center, Honolulu, HI, USA

Charles Fox, MD Department of Anesthesiology, LSU Health Science Center Shreveport, Shreveport, LA, USA

Scott D. Friedman, MD Department of Anesthesiology, Tulane University School of Medicine, New Orleans, LA, USA

Contributors xvii

Elizabeth A.M. Frost, MD Department of Anesthesiology, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York, NY, USA

Julie A. Gayle, MD Department of Anesthesiology, Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center, New Orleans, LA, USA

Andrew Ghobrial, MD Department of Anesthesiology, David Geffen School of Medicine at UCLA, Los Angeles, CA, USA

Rudolph R. Gonzales Jr., RN, MSN, CNOR, CRCST, CHL Sterile Processing Services, North Texas Veterans Administration Health Care System, Dallas, TX, USA

Justo Gonzalez, MD Department of Anesthesiology, Montefiore Medical Center, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Bronx, NY, USA

Gabriel Goodwin Department of Anesthesiology, Montefiore Medical Center, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Bronx, NY, USA

Basavana Gouda Goudra, MD, FRCA, FCARCSI Department of Clinical Anesthesiology and Critical Care, Perelman School of Medicine, Philadelphia, PA, USA

Department of Anesthesiology and Critical Care Medicine, Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, USA

Philip Gregory, PharmD Center for Drug Information and Evidence-Based Practice, Creighton University, Omaha, NE, USA

Karina Gritsenko, MD Department of Anesthesiology, Montefiore Medical Center, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Yeshiva University, Bronx, NY, USA

Department of Family and Social Medicine, Montefiore Medical Center, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Yeshiva University, Bronx, NY, USA

Darren Hein, PharmD Center for Drug Information and Evidence-Based Practice, Creighton University, Omaha, NE, USA

David Hirsch, MD Department of Anesthesiology, Tulane Medical Center, New Orleans, LA, USA

Joe C. Hong, MD UCLA Department of Anesthesiology, Ronald Reagan UCLA Medical Center, Los Angeles, CA, USA

Richard Hong Department of Anesthesiology, Ronald Reagan UCLA Medical Center, Los Angeles, CA, USA

Eric Hsu, MD Anesthesiology Pain Medicine Center, UCLA–School of Medicine, University of California, Los Angeles, USA

Jonathan S. Jahr, MD Department of Anesthesiology, David Geffen School of Medicine at UCLA, Ronald Reagan UCLA Medical Center, Los Angeles, CA, USA xviii Contributors

Judy Johnson, MD Department of Anesthesiology, Louisiana State University, New Orleans, LA, USA

Rebecca Johnson, MD Department of Anesthesiology, Tulane Medical Center, New Orleans, LA, USA

Vilma Joseph Department of Anesthesiology, Montefiore Medical Center, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Bronx, NY, USA

Sunitha Kanchi Kandadai, MD Department of Anesthesiology and Perioperative Medicine, University of Louisville School of Medicine, Louisville, KY, USA

Heesung Kang, MD Department of Anesthesiology, Montefiore Medical Center, Albert Einstein College of Medicine of Yeshiva University, Bronx, NY, USA

Jeffrey A. Katz, MD Department of Anesthesiology, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine, Chicago, IL, USA

Adam M. Kaye, PharmD Thomas J. Long School of Pharmacy and Health Sciences, University of the Pacific, Stockton, CA, USA

Alan David Kaye, MD, PhD Department of Anesthesiology, Tulane Medical Center, New Orleans, LA, USA

Department of Anesthesiology, Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center, New Orleans, LA, USA

Hanjo Ko, MD Department of Anesthesiology and Perioperative Medicine, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Boston, MA, USA

Boleslav Kosharskyy, MD Department of Anesthesiology, Albert Einstein School of Medicine – Yeshiva University, Montefiore Medical Center, Bronx, NY, USA

Angelika Kosse, MD Department of Anesthesiology, Montefiore Medical Center, Albert Einstein College of Medicine of Yeshiva University, Bronx, NY, USA

Valeriy Kozmenko, MD Department of Anesthesiology, Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center, New Orleans, LA, USA

Timothy Ku, MD Department of Anesthesiology, Tulane Medical Center, New Orleans, LA, USA

Richard Lancaster, MD Department of Anesthesiology, Tulane Medical Center, New Orleans, LA, USA

Robyn Landy, MD Department of Anesthesiology, Montefiore Medical Center, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Bronx, NY, USA

Meghan Brooks Lane-Fall, MD, MSHP Department of Anesthesiology and Critical Care, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, USA

Contributors xix

Rebecca Lintner, MD Department of Anesthesiology, Montefiore Medical Center, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Bronx, NY, USA

Henry Liu, MD Department of Anesthesiology, Tulane Medical Center, New Orleans, LA, USA

Joyce C. Lo, MD Department of Anesthesiology, Pain, and Perioperative Care, Stanford University School of Medicine, Palo Alto, CA, USA

Alex Macario, MD, MBA Department of Anesthesiology, Perioperative and Pain Medicine, Stanford University School of Medicine, Stanford, CA, USA

Laura Mayer, MD Department of Anesthesiology,

David Geffen School of Medicine at UCLA, Ronald Reagan UCLA Medical Center, Los Angeles, CA, USA

Brian McClure Department of Anesthesiology, Tulane University School of Medicine, New Orleans, LA, USA

John S. McNeil, MD Department of Anesthesia, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, USA

Department of Anesthesia, Critical Care and Pain Medicine, Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, Boston, MA, USA

Christopher K. Merritt, MD Department of Anesthesiology, Louisiana State University, New Orleans, LA, USA

Matthew T. Murrell, MD, PhD Department of Anesthesiology, Weill Cornell Medical College, New York, NY, USA

Kaveh Navab, MD Department of Anesthesiology, David Geffen School of Medicine at UCLA, Los Angeles, CA, USA

Gundappa Neelakanta, MD Department of Anesthesiology,

Ronald Reagan UCLA Medical Center, David Geffen School of Medicine at UCLA, Los Angeles, CA, USA

Vanessa Ng, MD Department of Anesthesiology, Montefiore Medical Center, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Bronx, NY, USA

Hamid Nourmand, MD Department of Anesthesiology,

David Geffen School of Medicine at UCLA, Ronald Reagan UCLA Medical Center, Los Angeles, CA, USA

Brian O'Gara, MD Department of Anesthesia, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, USA

Department of Anesthesia, Critical Care and Pain Medicine, Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, Boston, MA, USA