

## Introduction –

Originated Greek word – an and aesthesis

Local or general loss of sensation to pain with or without the loss of consciousness, induced by an anesthetic.



# Terminology

**Anesthesiology:**

**Anesthesiologist:**



## Anesthetic:



## Analgesia:





- **Tranquilization:**

Is a state of behavioral change in which the patient is awake, relaxed and indifferent to surrounding.

- **Sedation:**

Is mild degree of CNS depression in which the patient is awake but calm and unaware of its surrounding.



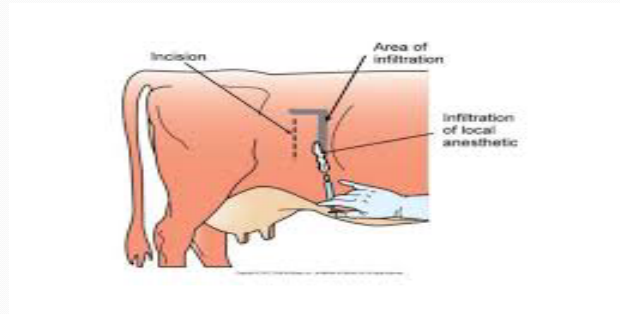
- **Hypnosis:**

Is an artificially induced sleep resulting from moderate depression of CNS.

- **Narcosis:**

A condition of deep sleep or unconsciousness produced by a drug or other chemical substance. eg – Morphine, Meperidine.

## Local anesthesia:



## Regional anesthesia:



**General anesthesia:**  
**Surgical anesthesia:**  
**Balanced anesthesia:**





- **Basal anesthesia:**

Is a state of light level of anesthesia produce of primary by pre anesthetic agent and serves as a basis for general anesthesia.

- **Neurolept analgesia:**

Refer to a surgical pain relief using combination of neuroleptic agent and analgesic agents.



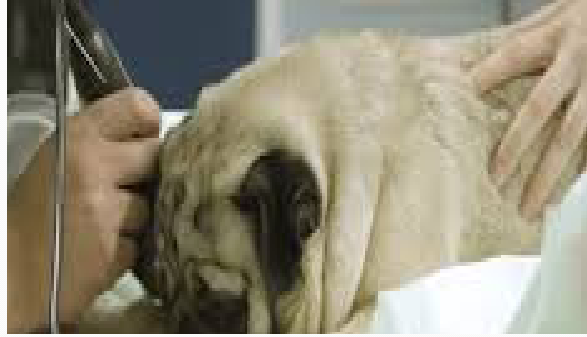
- **Induction of anesthesia:**

The administration of drug or combination of drugs at the beginning of an anesthetic to produce state of anesthesia.

- **Dissociative anesthesia:**

Loss of sensation of whole body, characterized by cataleptoid state in which eye remain open and swallowing reflex present.

## **Electro narcosis:**



## **Acupuncture:**

