

Chemical Imprinting Key Words.
Assembled by Ray Castellino

Key Words:

Analgesia:	1. Absence of sensibility to pain; absence of pain on noxious stimulation. 2. The relief of pain without loss of consciousness.
Anesthesia:	1. Loss of sensation, usually by damage to a nerve or receptor; called also <i>numbness</i> . 2. Loss of the ability to feel pain, caused by administration of a drug or by other medical interventions.
Anxiolytic:	1. Reducing anxiety. 2. An anxiolytic or antianxiety agent.
narcotic antagonist:	Drug reversal agents
respiratory depression:	Depression of neonatal respiratory mechanism can be due to narcotic agents.
Teratogenic:	Tending to produce anomalies of formation or physical defects in embryos and fetuses.

Analgesia:

Narcotic agents: opioids - the concern in fetal depression especially respiratory depression. Given IM, IV

Meperidine

Morphine

Fentanyl

Sufentanil

Reversal agents: Naloxone IM or IV is a powerful narcotic antagonist. Mother and baby will come into sensation quickly and completely.

Sedatives and Tranquilizers are used to decrease anxiety (anxiolytic), potentiates narcotics, promotes sleep in initial stages of labor.

Bezodiazapines

Diazepam and Midazolam- sedatives reduces anxiety and narcotic amounts. Can cause increased respiratory depression, fetal hypotonia, lethargy, hypothermia and feeding problems.

Use in bolus form orally for convulsions associated with eclampsia

Phenothiazines and Hydroxyzine - decrease anxiety, increase relaxation, suppress emesis (vomiting) and increase the length of the narcotic effects.

Promethazine (Phenergan) and Prochlorperazine (Compazine) have antiemetic properties. Can cause confusion and delirium.

Butorphanol: a long acting tranquilizer usually reserved for surgical births.

Ketamine a dissociative anesthetic most often used in surgery