

# Index

- abdominal compartment syndrome, 7  
abdominal masses. *See also* neuroblastoma  
anesthetic strategies for, 110  
differential diagnosis for, 108  
Wilms tumor, 108
- abdominal pain, 254–5
- abdominal wall closure. *See primary abdominal wall closure; staged abdominal wall closure*
- abdominal walls. *See anterior abdominal wall; posterior abdominal wall; truncal blocks*
- ABO compatibility, 41
- accidental suffocation, 76
- acetaminophen, 206, 258
- acid base disturbance, with ESRD, 129
- acquired subglottic stenosis, 144
- ACS. *See American College of Surgeons*
- activated protein C, 43
- acute pain management. *See post-operative pain management*
- acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), 54  
ventilator strategy for, 54
- adductor canal block, 231–2  
femoral block compared to, 231  
with ultrasound, 231–2
- adenoidectomy, 138  
complications after, 139–40  
anxiety as, 140  
with breathing, 140  
postoperative tonsillar bleeding, 140  
indications for, 137–8  
postoperative plans, 139–40  
length of hospitalization, 139
- adverse muscular or metabolic reaction to anesthesia (AMRA), 66–7
- AEDs. *See anti-epilepsy drugs*
- AIR. *See Anesthesia-Induced Rhabdomyolysis*
- airway management  
with anterior mediastinal masses, 89–90  
rigid bronchoscopy and, 90  
with cleft lip and palate surgery, 170
- with muscular dystrophy, abnormalities with, 65  
cough clearance, 65  
obstructive sleep apnea, 65
- with pediatric burns, 72  
post-intubation complications, 72  
tracheal intubation, 72
- with pediatric trauma, assessment strategies, 78  
components of, 78  
in primary survey approach, 76–7  
before strabismus surgery, 181
- allergy triad, 153
- alveolar concentration of anesthetic agents, minimums of, 2–3
- amblyopia, clinical definition, 180
- American College of Surgeons (ACS), 76
- American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA) standards, 33
- aminocaproic acid, 44
- AMRA. *See adverse muscular or metabolic reaction to anesthesia*
- analgesics, 3  
patient-controlled, 5
- anemia, with ESRD, 128–9
- anesthesia. *See pediatric anesthesia; specific illnesses*
- Anesthesia-Induced Rhabdomyolysis (AIR), 67
- ankle block, 233–4  
dosing regimens, 234
- anterior abdominal wall, 236–8.  
*See also* truncal blocks
- anatomy of, 237  
boundaries of, 236  
innervation of, 236  
muscles of, 236  
rectus sheath, 236  
thoracolumbar fascia, 236–7
- anterior mediastinal masses  
airway assessment for intubation, 89–90  
rigid bronchoscopy and, 90  
anesthetic risks, 87  
differential diagnosis of, 86  
ECMO, 90  
lymph node biopsy for, 90
- neuromuscular blocking agents, 89  
intrathoracic pressure with, 89  
ventilation techniques, 89–90
- preoperative diagnostic studies, 87–9  
AP chest radiographs, 88  
CT scans, 88  
ECG findings, 88  
MMR calculations, 88  
tracheal cross-sectional area, 88
- sedation strategies, precautionary plans in, 90
- with SVC syndrome, 89
- symptoms of, 86–7  
airway and respiratory, 86  
cardiovascular, 87  
constitutional, 87
- TLS, 91
- antibiotics, 4
- anticholinergics, for asthma, 47
- anticonvulsive agents, 258
- antiemetics, 11
- anti-epilepsy drugs (AEDs), 161
- antifibrinolytics, 44
- anxiety. *See also preoperative anxiety*  
after adenoidectomy, 140  
separation, 19  
after tonsillectomy, 140
- Apert syndrome, 173–7
- apnea. *See also neonatal apnea; obstructive sleep apnea*  
inguinal hernia and, 82  
postoperative probability with, 82
- in premature infants, apnea of maturity, 28
- aPTT coagulation studies, 42
- ARDS. *See acute respiratory distress syndrome*
- Arnold-Chiari malformations, 153
- arterial line placement, 34–6  
for blood pressure, 34  
for central venous catheters, 35  
palpation, 34  
for pulmonary artery catheters, 36  
for umbilical catheters, 34
- arterial switch operation, 301
- arterial to end-tidal carbon dioxide gradient, 36

- ASA standards. *See American Society of Anesthesiologists standards*
- Ashner, Bernard, 181
- asphyxia, from pediatric burns, 72
- asthma
- bronchodilators and, 48
  - chronic consequences of, 47
  - clinical symptoms, 47
  - differential diagnoses for, 46
  - elective surgery for, delays of, 48
  - emergence management in, 49
  - extubation management, 49
  - inhalation induction in, 48
  - intraoperative bronchospasm management, 49
  - intravenous induction in, 48
  - pathophysiology of, 46–7
  - pharmacological treatments, 47
  - anticholinergics, 47
  - Beta<sub>2</sub>-adrenergic agonists, 47
  - corticosteroids, 47
  - cromolyn sodium, 47
  - leukotriene inhibitors, 47
  - methylxanthines, 47
  - NSAIDs, 49
  - pre-anesthetic assessment, 47–8
  - precipitating factors, 46–7
  - premedications for, 48
  - preoperative testing, 48
    - with chest radiographs, 48
    - lab testing, 48
    - for pulmonary functioning, 48  - prevalence rates for, 46
  - ventilator settings for, 48–9
- atrial septal defects (ASDs)
- age of presentation, 277
  - anesthetic considerations for, 280–1
  - catheter-based repair, 280–1
  - characteristic murmur with, 279–80
  - coronary sinus, 278–80
  - LSVC, 279
  - formation of, 277
  - incidence rates, 277
  - pathophysiology of, 279
  - primum, 278–9
  - secundum, 277–8, 280
  - sinus venosus, 278, 280
  - surgical approaches to, 280–1
  - types of, 277–8
  - unrepaired, 279
    - natural history of, 280
- atrial septum, 296
- atrioventricular canal (AVC) defect, 286
- cardiac catheterization and, 286
  - clinical presentation of, 286
  - natural history of, 286
  - pulmonary hypertension, 286
  - Rastelli classifications for, 286
  - types of, 286–7
- atrophy. *See also spinal muscular atrophy*
- juvenile spinal muscular, 68
  - from muscular dystrophy, 64
- AVC defect. *See atrioventricular canal defect*
- axillary nerve block, 223
- ultrasound imaging, 222–3
- balloon trial septostomy, 298
- Becker muscular dystrophy (BMD), 67
- Beckwith-Wiedemann syndrome, 9–10, 111
- anesthetic work-up, 9
- with D10 as maintenance fluid, 10
  - elevated hematocrits, 10
- associated malformations, 9
- cardiac anomalies, 9
  - embryonal tumors, 9
  - renal anomalies, 9
- Crigler-Najjar syndrome, 10
- hemihypertrophy and, 9
- hyperbilirubinemia, 10
- jaundice risks, 10
- macroglossia and, 9
- neonatal hypoglycemia risks, 9–10
- phenotypic appearance of, 9
- visible icterus and, evaluation of, 10
- benzodiazepines, 75, 183, 248
- Beta<sub>2</sub>-adrenergic agonists, 47
- biliary atresia, 118
- associated pathophysiological issues, 118
  - natural history, 118
- bladder exstrophy
- anomalies associated with, 189
  - clinical features of, 189–90
  - intraoperative management, 191
  - fluid management, 191
  - monitoring as part of, 191
  - pain management, 191
- metabolic derangements, 190–1
- pain management
- intraoperative, 191
  - postoperative, 191–2
- preoperative evaluation for, 190–1
- severity of, 189
- treatment options for, 189–90
- bleeding disorders
- hemophilia and, 39–40
  - thalassemia and, 38
  - vWD, 38–9
- bleomycin, 109
- blood donation. *See preoperative autologous blood donation*
- blood loss
- from burn debridement, 74
  - blood transfusion indications, 74
- with IS, 204
- with NMS, 204
- blood pressure
- monitoring of
- arterial line placement for, 34
  - of normal blood pressure levels, 34
- values, for children, 1
- blood products, 2–4
- blood recovery, 44
- blood reinfusion, 44
- blood transfusions. *See transfusions*
- blood volume
- estimates for transfusions, 40
  - values, for children, 1–2
- BMD. *See Becker muscular dystrophy*
- body surface area (BSA), for premature infants, 30
- BPD. *See bronchopulmonary dysplasia*
- bradycardia
- CSF shunts and, 156
  - after liver transplantation, 126–7
- bronchodilators, 48
- bronchopulmonary dysplasia (BPD), 28–9
- bronchopulmonary sequestration, 106
- bronchoscopy
- for EA/TEF, 94
  - rigid, 90
- BSA. *See body surface area*
- bupivacaine, 192, 215
- burns, pediatric
- airway management, 72
  - post-intubation complications, 72
  - tracheal intubation, 72
- anesthetic management, 71–2
- with neck and chest burns, 72
  - pharmacological implications in, 73
  - succinylcholine and, 73
- asphyxia from, 72
- blood loss and, from burn
- debridement, 74
  - blood transfusion indications, 74
- causes of, 70
- chemical, 70
- classifications of, 70–1
- through BSA, 71
  - fourth degree burns, 71
  - full thickness burns, 70–1
  - partial thickness burns, 70–1
  - superficial burns, 70
- from cold exposure, 70
- from electric currents, 70
- fluid management with, 73
- inhalation, 70
- carbon monoxide toxicity, 72
  - cyanide toxicity, 72–3
- monitoring considerations, 74
- morbidity risks with, 71

- burns, pediatric (cont.)  
 mortality risks with, 71  
 organ system changes, 74–5  
   hypermetabolic responses, 74–5  
 pain management strategies, 75  
   analgesic options, 75  
   sedative options, 75  
 radiation, 70  
 respiratory failure from, 72  
 temperature management with, 73  
 thermal, 70
- caffeine, as stimulant, 82  
 caffeine-halothane contracture test (CHCT), 57  
 carbon monoxide toxicity, 72  
 cardiac anomalies, with Beckwith-Wiedemann syndrome, 9  
 cardiac catheterization. *See also* atrioventricular canal defect  
   after congenital heart surgery, 289  
   with Down syndrome, 289  
   hemodynamic data for, 287–8  
   oxygen saturation, 288  
   pulmonary obstruction and, 289  
   pulmonary vascular resistance, calculations for, 289  
   Qp:Qs ratio and, 288–9  
   for VSD, 284  
 cardiac disease, muscular dystrophy and, 64–5  
 cardiopulmonary bypass, 300  
 cardiovascular drugs, dosing of, 4–5  
 caudal blocks, for circumcision, 184–7  
   adjunct medications for, 186–7  
   confirmatory tests for, 186  
   contraindications to, 185  
   epinephrine test dose, 185  
   local anesthetic dosing in, 186  
   performance of, 185  
   peripheral nerve blocks compared to, 187–8  
   sacral dimples and, 185–6  
   safety record for, 187  
   ultrasound for, 186  
 caudal epidural, for inguinal hernia, 84  
 caudal epidural space, anatomy of, 184  
 CBF. *See* cerebral blood flow  
 CDH. *See* congenital diaphragmatic hernia  
 cell saver, 44  
 central venous catheters, 35  
 cerebral blood flow (CBF), 167  
 cerebral metabolic rate, 167  
 cerebral palsy, in premature infants, 29–30  
   classification of, 30  
   consequences of, 30  
   incidence rates of, 30
- cerebral salt wasting syndrome, 159–60  
 cerebral spinal fluid (CSF), 155–6  
   production to reabsorption pathway, 155–6  
 shunts and, 155–6  
   bradycardia and, 156  
   malfunction of, 156  
   placement of, 155  
 cerebral steal, 167–8  
 cervical spine injury, anesthetic implications with, 79  
 CFTR gene. *See* Cystic Fibrosis Transmembrane Regulator gene  
 CH. *See* congenital hypothyroidism  
 CHARGE syndrome, 144  
 CHCT. *See* caffeine-halothane contracture test  
 chemical burns, 70  
 chemoreceptor trigger zone (CTZ), 24  
 child life specialists, 260–1  
 chlorprocaine, 215  
 chondrodysplastic myotonia, 65  
 chronic kidney disease (CKD), 128  
 chronic opioid therapy (COT), 258  
 chronic pain. *See also* distraction techniques  
   from abdominal pain, 254–5  
   COT, 258  
   from headaches, 254–5  
   IASP guidelines, 254–5  
   intraoperative adjunct therapy for, 258  
   pain catastrophizing, 256–7  
   parental catastrophizing, 257  
   in perioperative period, 255–6  
   p-FA model, 257  
   in postoperative settings, 254  
   preoperative chronic opioid use, 254  
   prevalence of, 254  
   psychosocial model, 257  
   chronic postsurgical pain (CPSP), 256–7  
   prevention strategies for, 258  
   regional anesthesia for, 257–8  
   risk factors for, 256
- circulation. *See* fetal circulation; transitional circulation  
 CKD. *See* chronic kidney disease  
 CLE. *See* congenital lobar emphysema  
 cleft lip and palate  
   anesthetic considerations, 171  
   classification of, 169  
   common associated craniofacial syndromes, 170  
   development of, 169  
   incidence rates for, 169  
   intraoperative considerations, 171
- analgesia plans, 171  
 extubation plans, 171  
 nerve blocks, 171  
 physiological issues with, 169  
 postoperative preparations, 171  
 predisposing risk factors, 169  
 preoperative considerations, 170  
   airway examinations, 170  
   premedication assessment, 170  
 repair procedures for, 169–70  
   Eustachian tube function, 170  
   orthodontic interventions, 170  
 VPI, 170
- clonidine, 22, 186–7, 250  
 clotting factors, 41  
 coarctation of the aorta  
   anesthetic considerations, 275  
   clinical definition, 273–4  
   CT scan of, 275  
   diagnosis of, 274  
   differential cyanosis, 273–4  
   hemodynamic consequences of, 273  
   prostaglandin E1 administration, 274  
   re-coarctation, 275–6  
   surgical repair of, 274–5  
   common side effects of, 275  
   complications from, 275  
   Turner syndrome, 273  
   cardiac issues with, 273
- Cobb angle, 202–3  
 cold exposure, burns from, 70  
 complex craniosynostosis, 173  
 component therapy, 41  
 computed tomography (CT) scans  
   for anterior mediastinal masses, 88  
   coarctation of the aorta, 275  
   for hydrocephalus, 155–6
- congenital diaphragmatic hernia (CDH)  
   clinical definition, 100  
   diagnosis of, 100–1  
   differential, 100  
 ECMO, 102  
 fetal delivery strategies with, 101  
 long-term complications, 102  
 pathophysiology of, 100  
 prenatal interventions, 101  
   EXIT, 101  
 prognosis for, 100–1  
   with LHR, 100–1  
   morbidity rates, 101  
   mortality rates, 101  
   with PPLV, 101  
 pulmonary hypertension management, 102  
 surgical repair for, 102  
 ventilator management options, 101–2  
   gentle, 102

- congenital heart defects, 307  
 congenital heart disease, 252–3  
 congenital heart surgery, 289  
 congenital hyperinsulinism, 113–17.  
*See also* hypoglycemia  
 age of presentation, 114  
 anesthetic considerations, 116  
 clinical definition, 113  
 clinical presentation, 114  
 diagnosis of, 114–15  
 diffuse, 113–14  
 focal, 113–14  
 genetic components of, 113  
 incidence rates for, 114  
 management of, 114–16  
     failures in, 114–15  
     through first-line treatments, 114  
     surgical, 114–16  
 postoperative care, 116–17  
     glucose management in, 116  
     outcomes of, 117  
 congenital hypothyroidism (CH), in  
     neonates, 13–14  
     incidence rates for, 13  
     screening programs for, 13–14  
 congenital lobar emphysema (CLE), 106  
 congenital lung malformations, 11  
     bronchopulmonary sequestration, 106  
     CLE, 106  
     CPAM, 106  
 congenital pulmonary airway  
     malformation (CPAM), 106  
 congenital subglottic stenosis, 144  
 conotruncal VSD, 284  
 consent. *See* informed consent  
 continuous gastric insufflation, 95  
 controlled hypotension, 44, 204–5  
 coronary sinus ASDs, 278–80  
     LSVC, 279  
 corticosteroids, for asthma, 47  
 COT. *See* chronic opioid therapy  
 cough clearance, 65  
 coventricular VSD, 284  
 CPAM. *See* congenital pulmonary  
     airway malformation  
 CPSP. *See* chronic postsurgical pain  
 cranial suture closure, 173–4  
     natural progression of, 173–4  
 cranial vault reconstruction, 174–5  
 craniosynostosis  
     Apert syndrome, 173–7  
     associated syndromes, 173  
     blood transfusions, 176–7  
         platelet ratios, 176–7  
         reduction strategies, 177  
     clinical definition, 173  
     complex, 173  
     cranial suture closure, 173–4  
         natural progression of, 173–4  
     cranial vault reconstruction, 174–5  
     Crouzon syndrome, 174–7  
     endoscopic strip craniectomy, 175  
     incidence rates, 173  
     intraoperative management, 175–6  
         anesthetic issues, 176  
         bleeding risks, 176  
         blood transfusions, 176  
         surgical risks, 175  
         VAE risk factors, 176  
     postoperative management, 177  
         electrolyte abnormalities, 177  
         surgical complications, 177  
     preoperative testing, 175  
     Saethre-Chotzen syndrome, 174–7  
     simple, 173–7  
     spring-assisted cranioplasty, 175  
 Cravero scale, for ED, 27  
 cricoid cartilage, 145  
 Crigler-Najjar syndrome, 10  
 cromolyn sodium, 47  
 Crouzon syndrome, 174–7  
 cryoprecipitate indications, 41  
 CSF. *See* cerebral spinal fluid  
 CT scans. *See* computed tomography  
     scans  
 CTZ. *See* chemoreceptor trigger  
     zone  
 Cushing, Harvey, 156  
 Cushing's reflex, 156  
 cyanide toxicity, 72–3  
 cystic fibrosis  
     anesthetic maintenance strategies, 62  
     CFTR gene and, 60  
     extra-operative issues with, 62  
     extubation with, 62  
     non-pulmonary manifestations of, 60–1  
     paralysis and, 62  
     postoperative mechanical ventilation  
         with, risk factors for, 62  
     preoperative assessment with, 60–2  
         anesthesia induction in, 61–2  
         premedication indications, 61  
         studies in, 60–1  
     pulmonary manifestations of, 60–1  
     sugammadex therapy, 62  
     tobramycin therapy, 62  
 Cystic Fibrosis Transmembrane  
     Regulator (CFTR) gene, 60  
 D10, as maintenance fluid, 10  
 Dagnini, Giuseppe, 181  
 deceased donor kidney transplant  
     (DDKT), 130  
 dental procedures, anesthesia for  
     criteria for, 178  
 endocarditis prophylaxis, antibiotics  
     for, 179  
 nasal intubation, 179  
 tracheal intubation types, 178–9  
 dexamethasone, 182–3  
 dexmedetomidine, 20, 147, 205,  
     250  
 diabetes insipidus, 159–60  
 diazepam, 22, 206  
 diazoxide, 114  
 diffuse congenital hyperinsulinism,  
     113–14  
 disseminated intravascular coagulation,  
     54  
 distraction techniques, 260–2  
     application of, 260–1  
     categorizations for, 261–2  
     child life specialists and, 260–1  
     for children and adolescents, 261  
     distinctions between, 261–2  
     implementation of, 262  
         barriers to, 262  
         selection of, 262  
 distraction therapy, 75  
 DMD. *See* Duchenne muscular  
     dystrophy  
 dopamine, 133  
 Down syndrome, 144, 289  
 doxorubicin, 109  
 D-TGA, 296  
     arterial blood gas in, 297–8  
 Duchenne muscular dystrophy  
     (DMD), 66–7  
     preoperative cardiac considerations,  
         66–7  
     volatile anesthetic use, 67  
 ductus arteriosus, 269. *See also* patent  
     ductus arteriosus  
     with dependent lesions, 270  
     intravenous prostaglandins and,  
         risks of, 270  
     spontaneous closure of, 270  
     dysfunctional pain, 249–50  
 EA. *See* esophageal atresia  
 ear tube placement. *See* myringotomy  
 echocardiogram (ECG) findings  
     for anterior mediastinal masses, 88  
     in Glenn procedures, 330  
     intraoperative transesophageal  
         echocardiography, 300  
     for TGA, 298  
 ECMO. *See* extracorporeal membrane  
     oxygenation  
 ECOG. *See* electrocorticography  
 ED. *See* emergence delirium  
 electric burns, 70

- electrocardiogram, 330  
 electrocorticography (ECOG), 162–3  
 electrolyte abnormalities, 128–9  
     with craniosynostosis, 177  
 elevated hematocrits, 10  
 embryonal tumors, 9  
 emergence delirium (ED)  
     clinical definition of, 26  
     incidence rates, 26  
     long-term sequelae of, 26  
     measurement of, 26  
         Cravero scale, 27  
         PAED scale, 27  
         Watcha scale, 27  
     risk factors for, 26  
     after strabismus surgery, 183  
         treatment strategies, 26  
 endocarditis prophylaxis, 179,  
     271–2  
 endoscopic strip craniectomy, 175  
 endotracheal tube (ETT) positioning,  
     with EA/TEF, 94  
 end-stage liver disease, 119–20, 122  
     circulatory systems with, 119–20  
     coagulation issues, 120  
     gastrointestinal systems with, 120  
     pathophysiologic derangements of,  
         122–3  
     PELD score, 122  
     PPHN and, 120  
 end-stage renal disease (ESRD), 128–9  
     acid base disturbance, 129  
     anemia with, 128–9  
     clinical manifestations of, 129  
     diagnoses for transplantation, 129  
     electrolyte abnormalities with, 128–9  
     incidence rates, 129  
     organ systems with, 128  
     treatment options, 129  
 epidural catheters, pediatric  
     in awake patients, 214  
     common local anesthetic solutions,  
         215  
     contraindications to, 215  
     depth of epidural space, 214  
     in neonates compared to adults,  
         214–15  
     placement of, 214  
     in sleeping patients, 214  
     solution additives in, 215  
     test dosing of, 214  
 epilepsy  
     HH and, 161  
     ketogenic diet, 161  
     laser ablation, 161–2  
         ECOG techniques, 162–3  
         intra-operative monitoring, 162  
         postoperative considerations, 162–3  
         pre-surgery transport, 162  
 MRI for, 162  
     seizures and, incidence rates for, 161  
     treatment options for, 161  
         with AEDs, 161  
         vagal nerve stimulator, 161  
 epinephrine test doses, 185  
 epinephrine treatment, 52  
 equipment sizes, for children, 2  
 erector spinae block, 243  
 erythromycin, 21  
 erythropoietin, 44  
 esophageal atresia (EA), 92. *See also*  
     VACTERL/VATER syndrome  
 age of presentation, 92  
 bronchoscopy for, 94  
 cardiac defects with, 93  
 continuous gastric insufflation, 95  
 ETT positioning, 94  
 fistula variants, 92–3  
 head and neck maneuvers after, 95  
 incidence rates, 92  
 induction methods for, 94  
 intraoperative approach to, 95  
 mortality expectations with, 94  
 postoperative approach to, 95  
 preoperative evaluations with, 94  
 regional anesthetics for, 95  
 esotropia, 180  
 ESRD. *See end-stage renal disease*  
 Eustachian tube function, 170  
 evoked potentials, 154  
     anesthetics with, 154  
 EXIT. *See Ex-Utero Intrapartum Treatment*  
 exotropia, 180  
 extracorporeal membrane oxygenation  
     (ECMO), 90, 102  
     VAD compared to, 320–1  
 Ex-Utero Intrapartum Treatment  
     (EXIT), 101  
     case study, 195–6  
     clinical definition, 193  
     common indications for, 193–4  
     patient selection for, 193  
     postoperative outcomes, 195  
     preoperative evaluation for,  
         193–5  
         anesthetic concerns, 194–5  
         fetal concerns, 194–5  
         logistical concerns, 194  
         maternal concerns, 193–5  
     resuscitation issues, 195  
 Factor concentrates, 2–4  
 fascia iliaca block, 228–30  
     imaging of, 231  
 FDA. *See Food and Drug Administration*  
 FDT. *See forced duction test*  
 femoral block, 226–8  
     adductor canal block compared to,  
         231  
     imaging of, 230–1  
     local dosing options, 228  
 fenestrated Fontan procedures, 316  
 fentanyl, 147, 186–7, 205  
     metabolism of, 13  
 fetal circulation, 264–5  
     adult circulation compared to, 264–5  
     oxygen carrying capacity in,  
         265–6  
     persistent, 266–7  
     SVC, 264  
 fetal delivery, with CDH, 101  
 FiBTEM, 42–3  
 first degree burns. *See superficial burns*  
 focal congenital hyperinsulinism,  
     113–14  
 Fontan procedures  
     completion surgery, timeframe for,  
         315–16  
     desaturation of Fontan, 316  
     extubation with, 319  
     failure of, 317  
     preserved systolic function after,  
         318  
     fenestrated, 316  
     hypotension management with,  
         318–19  
     ideal circulation for, 316–17  
     intraoperative monitoring of, 318  
     laparoscopic surgery and, 319  
     preoperative evaluation of, 318  
     protein losing enteropathy, 317  
     saturation of Fontan, 316  
     types of, 315–16  
     by ventricle, 317–18  
 Food and Drug Administration (FDA),  
     anesthetic neurotoxicity  
         warnings by, 16–17  
     drug listings in, 16–17  
     neuroapoptosis, 16–17  
     studies for, 16  
 forced duction test (FDT), 181  
 foreign body aspirations  
     clinical presentation of, 141  
     diagnostic radiographs of, 141–2  
     physical examinations for, 141  
     surgical removal of, 142–3  
         anesthetic management  
             techniques, 142  
         complications after, 143  
         complications during, 142  
             as emergency, 142  
         types of, 141  
 fourth degree burns, 71  
 full thickness burns, 70–1

- G6PD deficiency. *See* glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency
- gabapentin, 250
- gastroschisis, in neonates, 6–9
- abdominal compartment syndrome and, 7
  - anesthetic considerations for, 8
  - risks as part of, 8
  - RSI in, 8
- characteristics of, 6
- diagnostic evaluations for, 8–9
- laboratory evaluations for, 8–9
- management of, 6
- omphalocele compared to characteristic differences in, 6
- pathophysiological differences, 6
- preoperative evaluations for, 8–9
- prevalence rates for, 6
- primary abdominal wall closure, 7–8
- prognosis for, 9
- staged abdominal wall closure, 7–8
- GCS. *See* Glasgow Coma Scale
- general anesthesia, for premature infants, 31
- postoperative apnea from, 31
- Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS), 77
- Glenn, William, 328
- Glenn procedures. *See also* superior cavopulmonary anastomosis; total cavopulmonary anastomosis
- bidirectional, 328–9
  - blood flow to heart in, 328
  - echocardiogram as part of, 330
  - electrocardiogram as part of, 330
  - preoperative assessment, 331
  - with SBE prophylaxis, 331
  - SCPA and, 328
  - URIs and, 331
- glucagon, 114
- glucose management, with congenital hyperinsulinism, 116
- glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase Graves' disease, 149
- Haller index, 208–9
- HAT. *See* hepatic artery thrombosis
- headaches, chronic pain from, 254–5
- heart rate values, for children, 1
- hematemesis, 119
- hematopoietic stem cell transplantation, 42
- hemihypertrophy, 9
- hemoglobin-oxygen saturation, 328–9
- hemophilia, 39–40
- heparin resistance, 41
- hepatic artery thrombosis (HAT), 127
- hepatic encephalopathy, 120
- West Haven criteria for, 120
- hepatic portoenterostomy. *See* Kasai procedure
- hepatopulmonary syndrome, 119
- hepatorenal syndrome, 119
- hernia. *See* congenital diaphragmatic hernia; incarcerated inguinal hernia; inguinal hernia
- HH. *See* hypothalamic hamartoma
- HPS. *See* hepatopulmonary syndrome
- hydrocephalus, 155–6
- causes of, 155
  - CT scans of, 155–6
  - ex-vacuo, 155
- hydroxyethyl starch, in platelet function, 41
- hyperbilirubinemia, 10
- kernicterus from, 10–11
  - pulse oximetry and, 36
- hypertension
- after neuroblastoma surgery, 109–10
  - PPHN, 120
  - pulmonary, 286
  - with CDH, 102
  - in premature infants, 28
  - renal transplantation and, 130
- hyperthermia, malignant (MH)
- anesthetic management of, 58–9
  - charcoal filters in, 58
  - clinical definition of, 57
  - diagnosis of, 57
  - CHCT in, 57
  - diseases associated with, 57–8
  - genetic mutations with, 58
  - incidence rates, 57
  - strabismus and, 181
  - treatment for, 58
- hypertropia, 180
- hypnosis, 75
- hypocalcemia, 150
- hypoglycemia, in neonates and infants, 113
- clinical characteristics, 113
  - differential diagnosis, 113
  - neonatal risks for, 9–10
  - in premature infants, 30
- hypotension
- controlled, 44, 204–5
  - with Fontan procedures, 318–19
  - after liver transplantation, 126–7
  - renal transplantation and, 132
- hypothalamic hamartoma (HH), 161
- hypothermia
- MoyaMoya disease and, 167
  - pediatric trauma and, 79
  - for premature infants, 30
- hypothyroidism
- CH, in neonates, 13–14
- incidence rates for, 13
- screening programs for, 13–14
- maternal, 14
- hypotropia, 180
- hypoxemia, 105
- hepatopulmonary syndrome and, 119
  - Kasai procedure and, 119
  - with myringotomy and ear tube placement, 134
  - with URIs, 134
- IASP. *See* International Association for the Study of Pain
- ICP. *See* raised intracranial pressure
- idiopathic scoliosis (IS), 202
- blood loss with, 204
- ilioinguinal-iliohypogastric block, 238–41
- incarcerated inguinal hernia, 81
- infants. *See* neonates
- inflammatory pain, 249–50
- informed consent, 20
- infraclavicular block
- contraindications for, 220
  - indications for, 219–20
  - postoperative considerations with, 223
  - ultrasound imaging, 220–1
- inguinal hernia, 81–4
- anesthetic methods for, 81–2
  - age factors for, 81–2
  - with general anesthesia, 81–2
  - with regional anesthesia, 81
- apnea and, 82
- postoperative probability for, 82
- caffeine as stimulant with, 82
- caudal epidural, in infants, 84
- clinical definition of, 81
- incarcerated, 81
- spinal anesthesia, in infants, 82–4
- cardiorespiratory effects, 83–4
  - patient management in, 83
  - preoperative application of, 83
- inhalation burns, 70
- carbon monoxide toxicity, 72
  - cyanide toxicity, 72–3
- inlet VSD, 284
- International Association for the Study of Pain (IASP), 254–5
- interscalene brachial plexus nerve block, 216–18
- anatomy imaging, 218–19
  - complications from, 216–17
  - contraindications for, 216
  - indications for, 216
  - patient positioning, 218
  - performance of, 218
  - phrenic nerve blocks and, 218

- interscalene brachial plexus nerve block (cont.)  
 as postoperative option, 216–17  
 side effects of, 216–17
- intraoperative transesophageal echocardiography, 300
- intraosseous lines, 78–9
- intraventricular hemorrhage (IVH), in premature infants, 28–9  
 grading of, 29–30  
 pathophysiology of, 29
- IS. *See* idiopathic scoliosis
- IVH. *See* intraventricular hemorrhage
- jaundice, with Beckwith-Wiedemann syndrome, 10
- junctional ectopic tachycardia (JET), 294
- juvenile spinal muscular atrophy, 68
- Kasai procedure (hepatic portoenterostomy), 119  
 anesthetic implications of, 120–1  
 intra-operative considerations, 121  
 postoperative considerations, 121  
 preoperative considerations, 120–1  
 hematemesis, 119  
 hypoxemia and, 119  
 prognosis for, 119  
 timing of, 119
- kernicterus, prevention strategies for, 10–11
- ketamine, 22–3, 147, 187, 205, 250–1  
 for chronic pain, 258  
 intramuscular, 23
- ketogenic diet, 161
- ketorolac, 206, 258
- kidney reperfusion, 132
- kidneys. *See* renal function
- laparoscopic surgery, 319, 332
- laryngeal mask airway, 332
- laryngeal nerve injuries, 150
- laryngotracheal reconstruction surgery (LRS). *See also* subglottic stenosis  
 anesthetic considerations for, 147  
 contraindications to, 147  
 postoperative considerations, 147–8  
 steps in, 147
- laser ablation, 161–2  
 ECOG techniques, 162–3  
 intra-operative monitoring, 162  
 postoperative considerations, 162–3  
 pre-surgery transport considerations, 162
- LAST. *See* local anesthetic system toxicity
- lazy eye. *See* amblyopia
- left superior vena cava (LSVC), 279
- leukotriene inhibitors, 47
- LHR. *See* lung-to-head ratio
- lidocaine, 192, 251
- liver failure  
 electrolyte abnormalities, 124  
 hematologic abnormalities, 124  
 medication choice and, 125  
 preoperative workup, 123–4
- liver function. *See also* specific disorders  
 fetal  
 drug metabolism, 111  
 protein synthesis in, 111
- liver transplantation  
 anesthetic induction with, 125  
 anhepatic phase, 125–6  
 bradycardia after, 126–7  
 diagnoses for, 122  
 for end-stage liver disease, 122  
 pathophysiologic derangements of, 122–3  
 PELD score, 122  
 graft failure, etiology of, 127
- HAT, 127
- hypotension after, 126–7  
 after liver failure  
 electrolyte abnormalities, 124  
 hematologic abnormalities, 124  
 medication choice and, 125  
 preoperative workup, 123–4  
 monitors needed for, 124–5  
 postoperative considerations, 127  
 pre-anhepatic phase, 125  
 preoperative workup for, 122–4  
 evaluation tests in, 123–4  
 for liver failure, 123–4  
 MARS therapy, 124  
 primary indications for, 122–3  
 reperfusion phase, 126  
 well-functioning grafts after, 127
- local anesthetic system toxicity (LAST)  
 clinical definition, 246  
 differential diagnosis, 246  
 incidence rates for, 246  
 prevention strategies, 247–8  
 symptoms, 246–7  
 ECG changes, 247  
 treatment strategies, 248
- long-term VAD, 321
- lower extremity nerve blocks  
 adductor canal block, 231–2  
 femoral block compared to, 231  
 with ultrasound, 231–2  
 ankle block, 233–4  
 dosing regimens, 234
- fascia iliaca block, 228–30  
 imaging of, 231
- femoral block, 226–8  
 adductor canal block compared to, 231  
 imaging of, 230–1  
 local dosing options, 228
- innervation in, 225  
 cutaneous, 227
- regional anesthetic options, 225–6, 230–1
- sacral plexus nerve blocks, 225–8  
 sciatic nerve block, 232–3  
 imaging of, 232–3
- LSVC. *See* left superior vena cava
- L-TGA, 296
- lumbar plexus nerve blocks, 225–8  
 imaging of, 229
- local dosing options, 226
- lung volume and function. *See also*  
 pulmonary artery catheters;  
 pulmonary hypertension;  
 thoracic surgery; specific disorders  
 with asthma, preoperative testing, 48  
 cystic fibrosis and, 60–1  
 with ECMO, 90, 102  
 in neonates, 11  
 pulmonary function, differences  
 with adults, 12  
 PPLV, 101
- lung-to-head ratio (LHR), 100–1
- lymph node biopsy, 90
- MAC. *See* minimum alveolar concentration
- macroglossia, 9
- magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)  
 for epilepsy, 162  
 of myelomeningocele, 153  
 for pediatric neurological tumors, 158–60
- malignant hyperthermia. *See* hyperthermia
- Malignant Hyperthermia Association of the United States (MHAUS), 65
- Management of Myelomeningocele Study (MOMS), 198–9
- MARS therapy. *See* molecular adsorbent recirculating system therapy
- masseter muscle spasm, 181
- massive blood transfusion (MBT), 41–2
- maternal hypothyroidism, 14
- MBT. *See* massive blood transfusion
- McGill Oximetry Scoring System, 137–8

- mediastinal mass ratio (MMR)  
calculations, 88
- mediastinum, 86. *See also* anterior mediastinal masses  
compartments of, 86–7
- meizothrombin, 43–4
- Melody valve, 295
- methadone, 205
- methylxanthines, 47
- metoclopramide, 182
- MH. *See* hyperthermia
- MHAUS. *See* Malignant Hyperthermia Association of the United States
- midazolam, 147, 205  
catheter administration of, 22  
erythromycin and, 21  
nasal administration of, 22  
plasma, 21  
for preoperative anxiety, 20–2
- mid-gestational fetal procedures. *See* open neural tube defects
- milrinone, 52
- minimum alveolar concentration (MAC), 13
- MMR calculations. *See* mediastinal mass ratio calculations
- MODS. *See* multi-organ dysfunction syndrome
- molecular adsorbent recirculating system (MARS) therapy, 124
- MOMS. *See* Management of Myelomeningocele Study
- monitoring, of pediatric patients  
arterial line placement, 34–6  
for blood pressure, 34  
for central venous catheters, 35  
palpation, 34  
for pulmonary artery catheters, 36  
for umbilical catheters, 34
- arterial to end-tidal carbon dioxide gradient, 36
- ASA standard monitors, 33
- with bladder extrophy, 191
- blood pressure  
arterial line placement, 34  
normal levels and, 34
- with burns, 74
- cuff size choice as part of, 33
- with Fontan procedures, 318
- during liver transplantation, 124–5
- for neuromuscular blockades, 36
- with NIRS, 33  
pulse oximetry compared to, 33
- pulse oximetry  
NIRS compared to, 33  
sources of error in, 36
- with renal transplantation, 130–1
- through TEE, 36
- for temperature, 36
- morphine, 186–7  
metabolism of, 13
- MoyaMoya disease  
age of presentation, 165  
anesthetic considerations for, 166–8  
for CBF, 167  
for cerebral metabolic rate, 167  
for hypothermia, 167
- angiographic stages, 165–6
- diagnosis of, 165
- disease stages, 165
- disorders associated with, 164
- epidemiology of, 164
- imaging of, 165
- pathophysiology of, 164
- postoperative considerations, 168
- prognosis factors, 165
- symptoms, 165
- treatment therapies  
cerebral steal risks, 167–8  
through medical management, 165–6  
through surgery, 166–8
- MRI. *See* magnetic resonance imaging
- multi-organ dysfunction syndrome (MODS), 50, 53–4  
sequential organ failure assessment, 53–4
- muscle relaxants, non-polarizing, 66
- muscular dystrophy  
AIR, 67  
airway abnormalities with, 65  
cough clearance, 65  
obstructive sleep apnea, 65
- atrophy as result of, 64
- BMD, 67
- cardiac disease and, 64–5
- diagnosis of, 64  
muscle biopsy in, 64  
testing as part of, 64–5
- DMD, 66–7  
preoperative cardiac considerations, 66–7
- volatile anesthetic use, 67
- intraoperative management of, 12  
anesthetic options in, 65  
non-MH triggering anesthetics in, 65–6
- non-polarizing muscle relaxants, 66
- succinylcholine in, safety of, 66
- temperature management as part of, 65–6
- postoperative considerations with, 66
- AMRA, 66–7
- hospital discharge considerations, 66
- preoperative evaluation of, 64–5  
exam findings in, 64  
testing as part of, 64–5
- muscular VSD, 284–5
- myelomeningocele, 152–5  
allergy triad with, 153  
anesthetic issues with, 154  
with evoked potentials, 154
- Arnold-Chiari malformations, 153
- defects with, 152
- etiology of, 152
- evoked potentials and, 154  
anesthetics with, 154
- mid-gestation fetal repair of, 153
- MRI of, 153
- neurologic disabilities with, 153
- neurologic morbidity with, 153
- surgical procedures with, 154–5
- Myer-Cotton grading scale, 144–6
- myringotomy, ear tube placement and anesthetic management plans, 134  
with healthy children, 135  
with URIs, 134–5
- indications for, 134
- URIs and, 134  
anesthetic management with, 134  
hypoxemia and, 134  
timing of elective procedures, 135–6
- near-infrared spectroscopy (NIRS), 33
- necrotizing enterocolitis (NEC), 31
- neonatal acidosis, 31
- neonatal apnea, 12–13, 84–5  
discharge criteria, by gestational age, 84  
etiologies of, 12–13, 84  
prevalence of, 84  
risk factors, 13, 84  
treatments for, 13
- neonates. *See also* Beckwith-Wiedemann syndrome; gastoschisis; hypoglycemia; neonatal apnea; omphalocele
- CH and, 13–14  
incidence rates for, 13  
screening programs for, 13–14
- epidural catheters for, 214–15
- fentanyl metabolism in, 13
- fetal liver  
drug metabolism, 11  
protein synthesis in, 11
- hematological system, differences in, 11–13
- kernicterus prevention strategies, 10–11
- lung volume in, 12

neonates (cont.)  
 pulmonary function, differences with adults, 12  
 MAC and, 13  
 maternal hypothyroidism, 14  
 morphine metabolism in, 13  
 neuromuscular blockade  
   monitoring, 36  
 oxygen delivery in, 12  
 PDA in, 36  
 protein synthesis in, by neonatal liver, 11  
 renal function, adult function compared to, 11–12  
 respiratory mechanics in, 12  
 screening programs, 14  
   for CH, 13–14  
 spinal anesthetics in, 13  
 with TAPVR, 304–5  
   long-term outcome of, 305  
   short-term outcome of, 304  
 TGA in, 297–8  
   anesthetic considerations, 299  
   palliative procedures for, 299  
   surgical options for, 298–9  
 nerve blocks, 171. *See also upper extremity nerve blocks*  
 phrenic, 218  
 supraclavicular brachial plexus block, 218–20  
 neural integrity monitoring (NIM) tube, 149–50  
 neural tube defects. *See open neural tube defects*  
 neuroapoptosis  
   in FDA warnings, 16–17  
   parental notifications about, 17–18  
 neuroblastoma, 108–10  
   anesthetic concerns with surgical resection, 109–10  
   bleeding issues, 110  
   hypertension as, 109–10  
   third space fluid loss, 110  
   ventilation issues, 110  
 chemotherapy drugs, 109  
 clinical characteristics, 108  
 diagnosis of, 108–9  
 epidemiology of, 108–9  
 incidence rates, 108–9  
 staging systems for, 109  
 neurological tumors, pediatric  
   common pathologies for, 157–8  
   MRI of, 158–60  
   optimal PaCO<sub>2</sub>, 157–8  
   posterior fossa tumor, 158–60  
     surgical positioning for, 159  
     syndromes associated with, 159–60

VAE in, 159–60  
 types of, 157–8  
 neuromuscular blocking  
   with anterior mediastinal masses, 89  
   intrathoracic pressure, 89  
   ventilation techniques, 89–90  
   in neonates, 36  
 neuromuscular scoliosis (NMS), 202  
   blood loss with, 204  
 neuropathic pain, 249–50  
 neurotoxicity, anesthetic  
   as dose-dependent, 16  
 FDA warnings, 16–17  
   drug listings in, 16–17  
   neuroapoptosis, 16–17  
   studies for, 16  
 human studies on, 16–17  
   future studies, 17  
 neuroapoptosis  
   in FDA warnings, 16–17  
   parental notifications about, 17–18  
   prevention strategies for, 18  
 NIM tube. *See neural integrity monitoring tube*  
 NIRS. *See near-infrared spectroscopy*  
 nitrous oxide, 75, 183  
 NMS. *See neuromuscular scoliosis*  
 nociceptive pain, 249  
 non-MH triggering anesthetics, 65–6  
 non-polarizing muscle relaxants, 66  
 nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), 250  
 arachidonic acid pathways, 250  
 for asthma, 49  
 for chronic pain, 258  
 with OSA, 138–9  
 PONV and, 24  
 normovolemic hemodilution, 44  
 NSAIDs. *See nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs*  
 NTD. *See open neural tube defects*  
 nusinersen, 68  
 Nuss procedures, 208–10  
   anesthetic concerns, 209  
   common analgesic agents, 209–10  
   complications from, 209–10  
   indications for, 208  
   removal of, 210  
 obstructive sleep apnea (OSA), 65, 137.  
   *See also adenoidectomy; tonsillectomy*  
   diagnosis of, 137  
   inhalation induction and, 138  
   pain management plans with, 138–9  
     NSAIDs in, 138–9  
   prevalence rates, 137  
   severity of, 137  
 McGill Oximetry Scoring System, 137–8  
 scales for, 138  
 sleep disordered breathing compared to, 137  
 induction plans and, 138  
 tonsillectomy indications and, 137–8  
 OCR. *See oculocardiac reflex*  
 oculocardiac reflex (OCR), 181–2  
 omphalocele, in neonates, 6–9  
 abdominal compartment syndrome and, 7  
 anesthetic considerations for, 8  
   risks as part of, 8  
   RSI in, 8  
 characteristics of, 6  
 diagnostic evaluations for, 8–9  
 gastoschisis compared to  
   characteristic differences in, 7  
   pathophysiological differences, 6  
 laboratory evaluations for, 8–9  
 management of, 6  
 preoperative evaluations for, 8–9  
 prevalence rates for, 6  
 primary abdominal wall closure, 7–8  
 prognosis for, 9  
 silo treatment for, 7  
 staged abdominal wall closure, 7–8  
   before surgery, 6–7  
 ondansetron, 182–3  
 open neural tube defects (NTD), 197–200  
   anomalies associated with, 197  
   causes of, 197  
   clinical definition of, 197  
   incidence rates, 197  
   physiologic effects, 197  
   pre-anesthetic evaluation of, 198  
   prenatal repair of, 198–200  
     anesthetic considerations for, 199  
     fetoscopic approach, 199  
     MOMS, 198–9  
     perioperative considerations, 199–200  
     in second trimester, 199–200  
   public health interventions, 198  
   surgical options for, 198  
 open thoracotomy, 104  
 opioids, 186–7  
 OSA. *See obstructive sleep apnea*  
 PAED scale. *See Pediatric Anesthesia*  
   Emergence Delirium scale  
 pain catastrophizing, 256–7  
 pain management. *See also distraction techniques; postoperative pain management*  
   with bladder exstrophy, 191–2

- IASP guidelines, 254–5  
with OSA, 138–9  
  NSAIDs in, 138–9  
with pediatric burns, 75  
  analgesic options, 75  
  sedative options, 75  
with pediatric trauma, 80  
regional anesthesia for, 250  
  after thoracic surgery, 105–6  
palpation, 34  
PAPVR. *See* partial anomalous pulmonary venous return  
paralysis, cystic fibrosis and, 62  
paravertebral nerve block, 239–42  
paravertebral space, 239  
parental catastrophizing, 257  
parents  
  neuroapoptosis and, notifications about, 17–18  
  preoperative anxiety and  
    benefits and risks of parental presence, 20–1  
    informed consent by, 20  
    preparation for, 20  
partial anomalous pulmonary venous return (PAPVR), 305  
  anesthetic concerns with, 305  
partial thickness burns, 70–1  
patent ductus arteriosus (PDA), 36  
  age of presentation, 269–70  
  anatomic location, 269–70  
  closure of, 270–1  
    indications for, 270–1  
    invasive approaches, 270–1  
  postoperative considerations for, 271–2  
common medical therapies, 270  
diagnosis of, 269  
endocarditis prophylaxis and, 271–2  
hemodynamic consequences, 270  
incidence rates, 269  
ligation procedures, 271  
open surgical technique, 271  
pathophysiology, 269–70  
in post-natal life, 271–2  
symptoms of, 269  
TGA and, 296  
VATS and, 271  
patient-controlled analgesics (PCAs), 5, 252  
PDA. *See* patent ductus arteriosus  
PDNV. *See* postoperative discharge nausea and vomiting  
pectoralis truncal block, 243–4  
pectus excavatum  
  clinical definition, 208  
Haller index, 208–9  
Nuss procedures, 208–10  
  anesthetic concerns, 209  
common analgesic agents, 209–10  
complications from, 209–10  
indications for, 208  
removal of, 210  
pediatric anesthesia  
  analgesics used in, 3  
  patient-controlled, 5  
annual procedure rates, 16  
antibiotics used in, 4  
blood products used in, 2–4  
cardiovascular drug dosing in, 4–5  
commonly used drugs in, 3–4  
Factor concentrates used in, 2–4  
minimum alveolar concentration of anesthetic agents, 2–3  
neurological surgery dosages in, 4  
normal blood pressure values, for children, 1  
normal blood volume values, for children, 1–2  
normal equipment sizes, for children, 2  
normal heart rate values, for children, 1  
normal respiratory rates, for children, 1  
perioperative guidelines, 2  
Pediatric Anesthesia Emergence Delirium (PAED) scale, 27  
Pediatric End-Stage Liver Disease (PELD) score, 122  
pediatric fear-avoidance (p-FA) model, 257  
pediatric trauma. *See* trauma  
PELD score. *See* Pediatric End-Stage Liver Disease score  
penile procedures, anesthesia for  
  alternative types of, 188  
  caudal epidural space, anatomy of, 184  
  for circumcision, 184. *See also* caudal blocks  
peripheral nerve blocks, 187  
  caudal blocks compared to, 187–8  
sacral hiatus, anatomy of, 184  
  for sensory innervation of the penis, 184  
percent predicted lung volume (PPLV), 101  
perioperative patient management, 38–40. *See also* transfusions  
  for bleeding disorders, 38–40. *See also specific disorders*  
blood loss minimization measures, 44  
  cell saver, 44  
  with erythropoietin, 44  
preoperative autologous blood donation, 44  
blood recovery in, 44  
blood reinfusion in, 44  
controlled hypotension and, 44  
cryoprecipitate indications, 41  
hemophilia and, 39–40  
heparin resistance in, 41  
SCD and, 38  
oxyhemoglobin dissociation curve, 39  
thalassemia and, 38  
vWD and, 38–9  
peripheral nerve blocks, 187  
  caudal blocks compared to, 187–8  
Perlman syndrome, 111  
persistent fetal circulation, 266–7  
persistent transitional circulation, 267  
p-FA model. *See* pediatric fear-avoidance model  
phenylephrine, 200  
phrenic nerve blocks, 218  
PIS. *See* propofol infusion syndrome  
plasma midazolam, 21  
platelet function, hydroxyethyl starch in, 41  
PONV. *See* postoperative nausea and vomiting  
portopulmonary hypertension (PPHN), 120  
posterior abdominal wall, 236, 238.  
  *See also* truncal blocks  
  thoracolumbar fascia, 236–7  
posterior fossa tumor, 158–60  
  surgical positioning for, 159  
  syndromes associated with, 159–60  
  VAE in, 159–60  
postoperative apnea, 31  
postoperative discharge nausea and vomiting (PDNV), 24  
  antiemetic administration, 11  
  incidence rates for, 25  
  prediction of, 25  
  risk factors for, 25  
postoperative nausea and vomiting (PONV)  
  anesthetic factors for, 24  
  antiemetic administration, 11  
  clinical presentation of, 24  
  CTZ and, 24  
  incidence rates of, 24  
    over three years of age, 24  
  multimodal model, 24  
  NSAIDs and, 24  
  risk factors for, 24  
    after strabismus surgery, 182–3

postoperative nausea and vomiting (PONV) (cont.)  
 anesthetic techniques for prevention of, 182–3  
 intraoperative prevention strategies, 182–3  
 tiered model, 24  
 treatment of, 25

postoperative pain management, acute.  
*See also* distraction techniques  
 assessment strategies, for children, 251  
 classification of, 249  
 with cognitive impairment, 251–2  
 checklists and scales for, 252  
 common side effects, 252  
 with congenital heart disease, 252–3  
 of dysfunctional pain, 249–50  
 of inflammatory pain, 249–50  
 of neuropathic pain, 249–50  
 of nociceptive pain, 249  
 non-opioid strategies, 250–1  
 with opiate-based analgesics, dosing guidelines for, 251  
 pain mechanisms, 249–50  
 with PCAs, 252  
 suboptimal treatment in, 251  
 after surgery, 253

postoperative pain management, IASP guidelines, 254–5

postoperative tonsillar bleeding, 140

PPHN. *See* portopulmonary hypertension

PPLV. *See* percent predicted lung volume

premature infants  
 BSA for, 30  
 cardiovascular issues in, 28  
 apnea of maturity, 28  
 BPD, 28–9  
 pulmonary hypertension, 28  
 cerebral palsy, 29–30  
 classification of, 30  
 consequences of, 30  
 incidence rates of, 30  
 common medical issues for, 28–9  
 general anesthesia for, 31  
 postoperative apnea from, 31  
 gestational age and weight classifications for, 29  
 hypoglycemia in, 30  
 hypothermia for, 30  
 IVH, 28–9  
 grading of, 29–30  
 pathophysiology of, 29  
 NEC, 31  
 neonatal acidosis, 31  
 preoperative evaluation for, 31

anesthesia preferences in, 31  
 neonatal spinal anesthetic in, 31  
 regional anesthesia for, 31  
 postoperative apnea from, 31  
 ROP, 29  
 transfusions for, 40

preoperative anxiety  
 behavioral interventions for, 20  
 efficacy of, 20  
 incidence rates for, 19  
 parental presence and  
 anxiety for parents, preparation for, 20  
 benefits and risks of, 20–1  
 informed consent, 20

pharmacological interventions for, 20

premedications for  
 clonidine, 22  
 dexmedetomidine, 20  
 diazepam, 22  
 ketamine, 22–3  
 midazolam, 20–2  
 reduction strategies, benefits of, 19–20  
 risk factors for, 19  
 separation anxiety, 19

preoperative autologous blood donation, 44

pressor refractory septic shock, 52

primary abdominal wall closure, 7–8

primum ASDs, 278–9

promethazine, 182

propofol, 182–3, 205, 248, 314

propofol infusion syndrome (PIS), 55

prostaglandin E1, 274

protein losing enteropathy, 317

PS. *See* pyloric stenosis

psychosocial model of pain, 257

PT coagulation studies, 42

pulmonary artery catheters, 36

pulmonary hypertension, 286  
 anesthetic considerations for, 314  
 causes of, 310  
 with CDH, 102  
 clinical investigation of, 311  
 clinical presentation of, 310  
 diagnosis of, 312  
 imaging of, 311–12  
 incidence rates of, 310  
 pathophysiology of, 310–11  
 in premature infants, 28  
 treatment of, 312–13  
 target pathways in, 313–14

pulmonary hypertensive crisis, 311  
 treatment of, 314

pulmonary stenosis, 297

pulmonary venous obstruction (PVO), 304

pulse oximetry  
 fetal hemoglobin and, 36  
 hyperbilirubinemia and, 36  
 NIRS compared to, 33  
 sources of error in, 36

PVO. *See* pulmonary venous obstruction

pyloric stenosis (PS)  
 age of presentation, 96–7  
 clinical presentation, 96  
 diagnosis of, 96–7  
 genetic components of, 96–7  
 historical overview of, 96  
 incidence rates for, 96–7  
 postoperative considerations, 98  
 preoperative evaluation, 97–8  
 bicarbonate correction in, 98  
 dehydration assessment, 98  
 fluid resuscitation goals, 98  
 intubation preferences, 98  
 metabolic profile, 98  
 patient workup, 97–8  
 after pyloromyotomy, 97  
 risk factors for, 97  
 pyloromyotomy, 97

QL block. *See* quadratus lumborum block

Qp:Qs ratio, 283–4, 288–9

quadratus lumborum (QL) block, 241–3  
 TAP block compared to, 242

radiation burns, 70

raised intracranial pressure (ICP), 155

rapid sequence intubation (RSI), 8

re-coarctation, 275–6

rectus sheath, 236

rectus sheath block, 238–40

regional anesthesia  
 for CPS, 257–8  
 for EA/TEF, 95  
 for inguinal hernia, 81  
 lower extremity nerve blocks, 225–6, 230–1  
 for pain management, 250  
 with pediatric trauma, 80  
 for premature infants, 31  
 postoperative apnea from, 31

remifentanil, 205

renal function. *See also* specific disorders  
 with Beckwith-Wiedemann syndrome, 9  
 in neonates, adult functions compared to, 11–12  
 with severe sepsis, 54

renal transplantation. *See also* end-stage renal disease  
 age distribution for, 129

- anesthesia induction in, 131  
 CKD, 128  
   classification stages of, 128–9  
   clinical definition, 128  
   eligibility assessment for  
    transplantation, 128  
 contraindications to, 130  
 DDKT, 130  
 hypotension during ureteral re-  
   implantation, 132  
 intra-operative management,  
   131–2  
   analgesic options, 131  
   fluid management, 131–2  
 kidney reperfusion with, 132  
 monitors in, 130–1  
 perioperative immunosuppression  
   with, 132–3  
 preoperative workup, 130  
   for hypertension, 130  
   imaging studies, 130  
   laboratory workup, 130  
   volume maintenance in, 130  
 transfusion goals, 130  
 respiratory failure, for pediatric burns,  
   72  
 respiratory rates, for children, 1  
 retinopathy of prematurity (ROP), 29  
 rigid bronchoscopy, 90  
 rocuronium, 147  
 ROP. *See* retinopathy of prematurity  
 ropivacaine, 192, 215  
 rotational thromboelastogram  
   (ROTEM), 42  
 RSI. *See* rapid sequence intubation
- sacral dimples, 185–6  
 sacral hiatus, anatomy of, 184  
 sacral plexus nerve blocks, 225–8  
 Saethre-Chotzen syndrome, 174–7  
 SBE prophylaxis. *See* subacute bacterial  
   endocarditis prophylaxis  
 SCD. *See* sickle cell disease  
 sciatic nerve block, 232–3  
   imaging of, 232–3  
 scoliosis surgery  
   anesthetic management, 205  
   common anesthetics, 205  
   neurological signal loss and, 205  
   cardiopulmonary status and, 203  
   prone positioning as influence on,  
    205–6  
 Cobb angle and, 202–3  
 comorbidities with, 202  
 controlled hypotension during,  
   204–5  
 intraoperative considerations, 203–6  
   anesthetic implications, 203–4  
   monitoring as part of, 204  
 pharmacologic adjuncts, 206  
 vascular access, 204  
 IS, 202  
   blood loss with, 204  
 NMS, 202  
   blood loss with, 204  
 postoperative considerations, 206–7  
 preoperative considerations, 203–6  
 prone positioning during, 205–6  
   cardiopulmonary status, 205–6  
   risk factors from, 206  
 second degree burns. *See* partial  
   thickness burns  
 secundum ASDs, 277–8, 280  
 seizures, from epilepsy, 161  
 selective serotonin norepinephrine  
   reuptake inhibitor (SNRI), 251  
 sensory innervation of the penis, 184  
 separation anxiety, 19  
 sepsis  
   age of presentation for, 51–2  
   anesthetic considerations for, 54–5  
   ARDS and, 54  
   ventilator strategy for, 54  
   arterial lines for, 52  
   central venous lines for, 52–3  
   clinical definition, 50  
   common infection sites, 51  
   diagnostic criteria, 51  
   incidence rates, 51–2  
   monitoring devices for, 53  
   PIS and, 55  
   severe, 50, 54  
   common pathogens in, 51  
   disseminated intravascular  
    coagulation from, 54  
   renal dysfunction from, 54  
   thrombocytopenia and, 54  
   SIRS, 50  
   vital signs for, by age, 50–1  
 septal defects. *See* atrial septal defects;  
   ventricular septal defects  
 septic shock, 50, 52  
   epinephrine treatment, 52  
   hemodynamic consequences of, 52  
   milrinone treatment for, 52  
 MODS, 50, 53–4  
   sequential organ failure  
    assessment, 53–4  
   pathophysiology of, 52  
   pressor refractory, 52  
   surgical procedures with, 53  
   postoperative considerations for,  
    55  
 severe sepsis, 50, 54  
   common pathogens in, 51  
   disseminated intravascular  
    coagulation from, 54  
   renal dysfunction from, 54  
 thrombocytopenia and, 54  
 shunts. *See* cerebral spinal fluid  
 sickle cell disease (SCD), perioperative  
   patient management and, 38  
 simple craniosynostosis, 173–7  
 single ventricle palliation, 329  
 sinus venosus ASDs, 278, 280  
 SIRS. *See* systemic inflammatory  
   response syndrome  
 sleep disordered breathing  
   induction plans and, 138  
   OSA compared to, 137  
 tonsillectomy indications and, 137–8  
 SMA. *See* spinal muscular atrophy  
 SMN gene. *See* survival motor neuron  
   gene  
 SNRI. *See* selective serotonin  
   norepinephrine reuptake  
   inhibitor  
 Sotos syndrome, 111  
 spina bifida, 152. *See also*  
   myelomeningocele  
   maternal folate deficiency, 152  
   predisposing risk factors, 152  
   prenatal studies, 152  
   types of, 152  
 spinal anesthesia, for inguinal hernia,  
   in infants, 82–4  
   cardiorespiratory effects, 83–4  
   patient management in, 83  
   preoperative application of, 83  
 spinal muscular atrophy (SMA)  
   anesthetic considerations, 68–9  
   induction and maintenance of, 69  
   clinical definition of, 68  
   juvenile, 68  
   nusinersen and, 68  
   SMN gene and, 68  
   types of, 68  
   Werdnig-Hoffmann, 68  
   Wohlfart-Kugelberg-Welander  
    syndrome, 68  
 spring-assisted cranioplasty, 175  
 staged abdominal wall closure, 7–8  
 strabismus, surgical repair for  
   amblyopia, 180  
   associated syndromes, 180  
   clinical definition of, 180  
   emergence delirium after, 183  
   extubation after, 182  
   malignant hyperthermia risk, 181  
   masseter muscle spasm, 181  
   OCR risks, 181–2  
   PONV after, 182–3  
   anesthetic techniques for  
    prevention of, 182–3  
   intraoperative prevention  
    strategies, 182–3  
   preoperative assessment, 180–2

- strabismus, surgical repair for (cont.)  
 airway assessment, 181  
 anesthetic maintenance,  
 181  
 FDT, 181
- subacute bacterial endocarditis (SBE)  
 prophylaxis, 331
- subglottic stenosis  
 acquired, 144  
 airway size determination, 145  
 clinical definition, 144–7  
 congenital, 144  
 cricoid cartilage and, 145  
 examination and workup for,  
 145–6
- Myer-Cotton grading scale, 144–6
- presurgical planning, 145
- symptoms of, 144
- treatment strategies for, 145–7  
 mild stenosis, 145  
 severe stenosis, 145–7
- vocal chords and, 145
- succinylcholine, 66, 73
- sufentanil, 205
- suffocation. *See* accidental suffocation
- sugammadex therapy, 62
- superficial burns, 70
- superior cavopulmonary anastomosis (SCPA), 328–30
- age for performance of, 329
- anesthetic risks, 330
- discharging a patient with, 332–3
- hematocrit with, 328–9
- hemoglobin-oxygen saturation with,  
 328–9
- induction methods for, 331
- invasive line considerations, 332
- laparoscopic surgery, 332
- maintenance of anesthesia, 332
- patient selection for, surgical  
 assessment with, 330
- physiologic advantage of, 329
- preoperative evaluation of, 330
- respiratory considerations for, 331–2  
 laryngeal mask airway, 332
- TCPA compared to, 329–30
- superior vena cava, 264  
 L SVC, 279  
 SVC syndrome, 89
- suprACLAVICULAR brachial plexus block,  
 218–20
- survival motor neuron (SMN) gene,  
 68
- SVC syndrome. *See* superior vena cava
- syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic  
 hormone, 159–60
- systemic inflammatory response  
 syndrome (SIRS), 50
- vital signs for, by age, 50–1
- TACO. *See* transfusion-associated  
 circulatory overload
- TAP block. *See* transversus abdominis  
 plane block
- TAPVR. *See* total anomalous  
 pulmonary venous return
- TCA. *See* tricyclic antidepressants
- TCPA. *See* total cavopulmonary  
 anastomosis
- TEE. *See* transesophageal  
 echocardiogram
- TEF. *See* tracheoesophageal fistula
- TEG. *See* thromboelastography
- temperature monitoring, 36  
 with muscular dystrophy, 65–6  
 with pediatric burns, 73  
 with pediatric trauma, 79  
 hypothermia issues, 79
- temporary VAD, 321
- tetralogy of Fallot (ToF)  
 anatomy of, 290–1  
 spectrum of, 291–2
- artificial conduits, 294–5
- clinical definition, 290
- exam findings, 292
- JET and, 294
- management of, 292–3  
 medications in, 293
- Melody valve and, 295
- surgical repair of, 293–4  
 complications from, 293–4
- transcatheter pulmonary valve and,  
 294–5
- TGA. *See* transposition of the great  
 arteries
- thalassemia, 38
- thermal burns, 70
- third degree burns. *See* full thickness  
 burns
- third space fluid loss, 110
- thoracic insufficiency syndrome,  
 211–12
- associated conditions with,  
 211–12
- clinical definition, 211
- imaging studies, 211–12
- thoracic surgery
- congenital lung malformations,  
 11
- bronchopulmonary sequestration,  
 106
- CLE, 106
- CPAM, 106
- for lung masses, 104
- management strategies, for  
 neonates, 106–7
- open thoracotomy, 104
- postoperative pain management,  
 105–6
- preoperative considerations, prior to  
 lung tumor resection,  
 104
- single lung isolation in, 104–5  
 hypoxemia risks, 105
- VATS, 104
- thoracolumbar fascia, 236–7
- thrombocytopenia, 54
- thromboelastography (TEG), 42–3
- thyroid storm, 151  
 causes of, 151  
 treatment for, 151
- thyroid surgery  
 airway evaluation, 149  
 postoperative obstructions, 150  
 cardiac evaluation, 149  
 Graves' disease and, 149  
 laryngeal nerve injuries, 150  
 NIM tube, 149–50  
 preoperative lab studies, 149–50
- tirofiban, 43–4
- TLS. *See* tumor lysis syndrome
- tobramycin therapy, 62
- ToF. *See* tetralogy of Fallot
- tonsillectomy  
 complications after, 139–40  
 anxiety as, 140  
 with breathing, 140
- postoperative tonsillar bleeding,  
 140
- indications for, 137–8
- OSA and, 137–8
- postoperative plans, 139–40  
 length of hospitalization, 139
- total anomalous pulmonary venous  
 return (TAPVR)  
 anatomic variants of, 302–3  
 anesthetic concerns with, 305  
 anomalies associated with, 303  
 clinical presentations of, 303–4  
 diagnosis of, 302, 304  
 natural history of, 304  
 neonates with, 304–5  
 long-term outcome of, 305  
 short-term outcome of, 304
- PAPVR compared to, 305
- pulse oximetry screening, 302
- PVO, 304
- signs and symptoms, 302
- total cavopulmonary anastomosis  
 (TCPA), 329–30
- SCPA compared to, 329–30
- single ventricle palliation, 329
- tracheal cross-sectional area studies, 88
- tracheoesophageal fistula (TEF), 92.  
*See also* VACTERL/VATER  
 syndrome
- age of presentation, 92
- bronchoscopy for, 94

- cardiac defects with, 93  
 continuous gastric insufflation, 95  
 ETT positioning, 94  
 fistula variants, 92–3  
 incidence rates, 92  
 induction methods for, 94  
 intraoperative approach to, 95  
 mortality expectations with, 94  
 postoperative approach to, 95  
 preoperative evaluations with, 94  
 regional anesthetics for, 95  
 tracheostomy. *See* emergency tracheostomy  
 TRALI. *See* transfusion-related acute lung injury  
 tranexamic acid, 44  
 transcatheter pulmonary valve, 294–5  
 transesophageal echocardiogram (TEE), 36  
 transfusion-associated circulatory overload (TACO), 40–1  
 transfusion-related acute lung injury (TRALI), 40–1  
   diagnosis of, 43–4  
   meizothrombin, 43–4  
   tirofiban, 43–4  
 transfusion-related  
   immunomodulation (TRIM), 40–1  
 transfusions, blood, 40  
   ABO compatibility, 41  
   antifibrinolytics with, 44  
   blood volume estimates, 40  
   for burn debridement blood loss, 74  
   clotting factors, 41  
   component therapy in, 41  
   craniosynostosis and, 176–7  
    platelet ratios, 176–7  
    reduction strategies, 177  
   of FPP, 40–1  
   guidance tests for, 42–3  
    with activated protein C, 43  
   aPTT coagulation studies, 42  
   FiBTEM, 42–3  
   PT coagulation studies, 42  
   ROTEM, 42  
   TEG, 42–3  
 hematopoietic stem cell transplantation, 42  
 hydroxyethyl starch, in platelet function, 41  
 major trauma implications for, 40  
 MBT, 41–2  
 normovolemic hemodilution, 44  
 for premature infants, 40  
 renal transplantation and, 130  
 TACO, 40–1  
 TRALI, 40–1  
   diagnosis of, 43–4  
   meizothrombin, 43–4  
   tirofiban, 43–4  
   whole blood, 41  
   transitional circulation, 265–6. *See also* fetal circulation  
   persistent, 267  
   transposition of the great arteries (TGA)  
    after arterial switch operation, 301  
    atrial septum and, 296  
    balloon trial septostomy for, 298  
    cardiopulmonary bypass for, 300  
    circulation physiology with, 297  
    clinical definition of, 296  
    coexisting anomalies with, 296–7  
    diagnosis of, 297  
    D-TGA, 296  
      arterial blood gas in, 297–8  
      echocardiogram data, 298  
      illustration of, 297  
      intraoperative considerations, 299–300  
    intraoperative transesophageal echocardiography, 300  
    L-TGA, 296  
    medical ventilation for, 298  
    monitoring of, 299  
    in neonates, 297–8  
      anesthetic considerations, 299  
      palliative procedures for, 299  
      surgical options for, 298–9  
    oxygen saturation in, 296  
    PDA and, 296  
    perioperative mortality, 299  
    postoperative concerns, 300  
    prostaglandin administration, 298  
    pulmonary stenosis with, 297  
    transversus abdominis plane (TAP) block, 238–9  
    QL block compared to, 242  
 trauma, pediatric  
   through accidental suffocation, 76  
   ACS verification process, 76  
   airway assessment with, 78  
    components of, 78  
    in primary survey approach, 76–7  
   anesthetic implications with, 79–80  
    cervical spine injury, 79  
    in intraoperative management, 79  
    in postoperative management, 79–80  
    with regional anesthesia, 80  
   classification of, 76  
   demographics of, 76  
   evaluation of, 76  
   GCS for, 77  
   injury mechanisms, 78  
   organization of care, 76  
   pain management, 80  
   primary survey approach, 76–7  
    of airway, 76–7  
    of breathing, 77  
    of circulation, 77  
    of disability, 77  
    through exposure, 77  
   secondary survey approach, 77–8  
   temperature management, 79  
    hypothermia issues, 79  
   vascular assessment  
    access issues in, 78–9  
    intraosseous lines, 78–9  
    in primary survey approach, 77  
 tricyclic antidepressants (TCAs), 251  
 TRIM. *See* transfusion-related immunomodulation  
 truncal blocks, 237–44  
   complications with, 243  
   erector spinae block, 243  
   ilioinguinal-iliohypogastric block, 238–41  
   paravertebral nerve block, 239–42  
   pectoralis, 243–4  
   QL block, 241–3  
    TAP block compared to, 242  
    recommended dosage for, 243  
    rectus sheath block, 238–40  
    TAP block, 238–9  
      QL block compared to, 242  
 truncus arteriosus  
   anesthetic management with, 308–9  
   classification of, 306–7  
   clinical definition, 306  
   congenital heart defects and, 307  
   embryological basis of, 307  
   genetic abnormalities for, 307  
   natural history of, 308  
   pathophysiology of, 307–8  
   postoperative concerns with, 309  
   sequelae of, 309  
   signs and symptoms, 307  
   surgical approach to, 308–9  
    infection precautions, 308  
    pre-anesthetic concerns for, 308  
 tumor lysis syndrome (TLS), 91  
 tumors. *See* embryonal tumors;  
   neurological tumors; Wilms tumor  
 Turner syndrome, 273  
   cardiac issues with, 273  
 22q11 deletion syndrome, 144  
 ultrasound, 186. *See also* truncal blocks  
   axillary nerve block, 222–3  
   with infraclavicular block, 220–1  
   of lower extremity nerve blocks,  
    adductor canal block, 231–2  
 umbilical catheters, 34

uncontrolled pain, 260  
 unrepaired ASDs, 279  
   natural history of, 280  
 upper extremity nerve blocks. *See also*  
   infraclavicular block;  
   interscalene brachial plexus  
   nerve block  
   axillary nerve block, 223  
     ultrasound imaging, 222–3  
   supracaclavicular brachial plexus  
   block, 218–20  
 upper respiratory infections (URIs)  
   Glenn procedures and, 331  
   with myringotomy and ear tube  
     placement, 134  
   anesthetic management with, 134  
   hypoxemia and, 134  
   timing of elective procedures,  
     135–6  
 ureteral re-implantation, 132  
 URIs. *See* upper respiratory infections

VACTERL/VATER syndrome, 92–4  
   anal defects in, 93  
   classic limb defects in, 93–4  
   neurocognitive function in, 93–4  
   renal defects in, 93–4  
   vertebral defects in, 93

VAD. *See* ventricular assist devices

VAE. *See* venous air embolism

vagal nerve stimulator, 161

VATS. *See* video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery

velopharyngeal insufficiency (VPI), 170

venous air embolism (VAE), 159–60  
   craniosynostosis and, 176

ventricular assist devices (VAD)  
   blood pressure targets with, 325  
   chest compressions with, 325  
   defibrillation with, 325  
   device placement for, timing of, 321  
   ECMO compared to, 320–1  
   indications for, 320  
   induction regimens, 325  
   long-term, 321  
   maintenance regimens, 325  
   monitors in, 324–5  
   non-cardiac procedures with,  
     321–2  
   parameters of, assessment of, 323–4  
   perioperative management of, 326–7  
   physiologic principles for, 324  
   preoperative assessment, 322–3  
   selection criteria for, 321–2  
   temporary, 321

ventricular septal defects (VSD)  
   age of presentation, 282  
   cardiac catheterization for, 284  
   characteristic murmur with, 285  
   clinical presentation of, 283  
   closure of, 284  
   conotruncal, 284  
   coventricular, 284  
   incidence of, 282  
   inlet, 284  
   muscular, 284–5  
   natural history of, 282  
   pathophysiology of, 285  
   Qp:Qs ratio with, 283–4  
   surgical approaches to, 285  
   types of, 282–3  
   unrepaired, 284

hemodynamic consequences of,  
   285

ventricular septum, 282

vertical expandable prosthetic titanium  
   rib (VEPTR) procedure,  
   212–13

indications for, 212  
 medical assessment for, 213  
 postoperative concerns, 213  
 surgical complications from, 212

video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery  
   (VATS), 104, 271

vincristine, 109

visible icterus, evaluation of, 10

vocal chords, 145

von Willebrand disease (vWD), 38–9

VPI. *See* velopharyngeal insufficiency

VSD. *See* ventricular septal defects

vWD. *See* von Willebrand disease

Watcha scale, for ED, 27

Werdnig-Hoffmann SMA, 68

whole blood transfusions, 41

Wilms tumor  
   anesthetic management, 111  
   inducing anesthesia, 112  
   intra-cardiac extension of tumor,  
     111–12  
   congenital syndromes with, 111  
   diagnosis of, 108, 111  
     differential, 111  
   epidemiology of, 111  
   incidence rates of, 111  
   postoperative analgesia, 112

Wohlfart-Kugelberg-Welander  
   syndrome, 68