

Indian Society of Anaesthesiologists (ISA)



SPONSORED CME AND WORKSHOP TOPICS-2013

CME Topics

1. Anaesthesia Machine & Monitoring Equipment
2. Airway: Management and devices
3. Obstetric Anaesthesia
4. Paediatric Anaesthesia
5. Pain management
6. Emergency Medicine & I C U management
7. Blood Transfusion and Fluid Management
8. Record Keeping, Data management, Event Reporting and Medico-legal aspects of anaesthesia practice
9. Pre-anaesthetic Evaluation and Preparation
10. Orthopaedics, Regional anaesthesia and thrombo-prophylaxis
11. The Operation theatre management

1. Anaesthesia Machine & Monitoring Equipment

- a. What to look for when recommending purchase of anaesthesia machine
- b. Low Flow Anaesthesia
- c. Minimum Mandatory Monitoring in India
- d. Pulse oximeter, ECG Monitor and Capnography: what the practitioner must know
- e. Use of Infusion Pumps / Target Controlled Infusion Pumps in anaesthesia practice
- f. Defibrillator: Indications, choice and usage

- g. Role of Peripheral nerve stimulator, locator/mapper
 - h. The Emergency Airway Cart: Practical approach
 - i. The drug cart: what and how
2. Airway: Management and devices
- a. Assessment of Difficult Airway
 - b. Failed intubation and the Algorithm based management
 - c. Video devices for Airway management (CMAC, McGrath, AirTrach, C Trach, etc)
 - d. The supra glottic devices: LMA(LMA Classic, Proseal and Intubating LMA) and others
 - e. Emergency non-surgical airway
 - f. Fibre optic devices in practice: pros and cons
3. Obstetric Anaesthesia
- a. Labour Analgesia Services: time to provide on demand in India?
 - b. Care of Pre Eclampsia and Anaesthetic management
 - c. The bleeding obstetric patient: the role of the anaesthesiologist, the obstetrician, and the Haematologists
 - d. Anaesthesia for Medical termination of pregnancy: the medical and legal implications for the anaesthesiologist
4. Paediatric Anaesthesia
- a. Premedication in children.
 - b. Regional Analgesia including caudal analgesia
 - c. Perioperative fluids in Paediatric practice
 - d. Hypoxia in paediatric patients: detection, prevention and management
 - e. Sevoflurane as a replacement for paediatric induction

- f. Running Nose: is it fair to post pone the surgery?
5. Pain management
- a. Multimodal Analgesia
 - b. Novel methods of Analgesia
 - c. Should we routinely use epidural analgesia for analgesia
 - d. Chronic Pain Management: WHO step-ladder, Sympathetic pains/ causalgia, Herpetic pain, cancer pain, plexus blocks
6. Emergency Medicine & I C U management
- a. BLS,ACLS
 - b. BTLS,ATLS, poly trauma: what difference does an anaesthesiologist make
 - c. Disaster management and Bio terrorism: Role of Anaesthesiologist
 - d. Snake bite
 - e. O P Poisoning
 - f. Principles of mechanical ventilation
 - g. Modes of Ventilation
 - h. Weaning from the mechanical ventilation
 - i. Choice and purchase of ventilator: what to look for
 - j. Non- invasive ventilation
 - k. Nosocomial infection in ICU
 - l. Brain Death, organ donation and anaesthesiologist
7. Blood Transfusion and Fluid Management
- a. Transfusion triggers in anaesthesia practice
 - b. Component therapy in practice
 - c. Risks of Blood transfusion
 - d. Prevention of transfusion reactions

8. Record Keeping, Data management, Event Reporting and Medico-legal aspects of anaesthesia practice
 - a. Risk Stratification and Evaluation
 - b. Informed and Written off ? : importance of information and the Consent
 - c. Importance of Event Reporting in the anaesthesia speciality

9. Pre-anaesthetic Evaluation and Preparation
 - a. When to refer a patient to the cardiologist
 - b. How to optimize a patient with IHD in the pre operative period
 - c. A wheezy patient: optimization and preparation
 - d. Anti-biotics in the premedication: why and who is responsible
 - e. What should we look for in the preoperative X ray and ECG

10. Orthopaedics, Regional anaesthesia and thrombo-prophylaxis
 - a. The common nerve blocks: Brachial Plexus, 3-in-1 block, femoral nerve, obturator, lateral cutaneous Nerve blocks, Wrist block, ankle block
 - b. Thrombo-prophylaxis: what is new
 - c. Anticoagulants and neuraxial Blocks

11. The Operation theatre management
 - a. Sterilization of operation theatre and protection of OT personnel; HIV/HEPATITIS – B/ C.
 - b. Designing an ideal operation theatre
 - c. Anaesthesia outside operating rooms: Radiology suites and primary health centres.
 - d. Post anaesthesia care unit: Planning and functioning

- e. Post Anaesthesia: Inadequate recovery: Who and what is responsible?
- f. Quality improvement and assessment of anaesthesia practice, operating rooms and performance appraisal of anaesthesiologists.
- g. Maintenance, Care and sterilisation of equipment

Workshop Topics

1. The workshops, when conducted, will have adequate number of "Manikins, Simulators, published materials and equipments"
2. The areas identified are:
 - Basic Life Support (BLS)
 - Advanced Cardiac Life Support (ACLS)
 - Basic Trauma Life Support (BTLS)
 - Advanced Trauma Life Support (ATLS)
 - Difficult Airway
 - Regional Anaesthesia (Use of nerve locators and ultra sound, Cadaver demonstration)
 - Disaster Management
 - Drugs
 - Pulmonary functions testing
 - Blood gas analysis
 - Modes of ventilation
 - Safety and maintenance of equipment
 - Medico-legal issues in anaesthesia Practice