

## 15. Drugs used in Anaesthesia

### 15.1 General anaesthesia

15.1.1 Intravenous anaesthetics	<p>etomidate-lipura (<i>Anaesthetics only</i>)</p> <p>ketamine (<i>Anaesthetics, A&amp;E, Palliative Care Team and Acute Pain Team only</i>)</p> <p>propofol (<i>Anaesthetics and ICU only</i>)</p> <p>propofol-lipura (<i>Anaesthetics and ICU only</i>)</p> <p>thiopental sodium (<i>Anaesthetics and ICU only</i>)</p> <p>desflurane (<i>Anaesthetics only</i>)</p>
15.1.2 Inhalational anaesthetics	<p>enflurane (<i>Anaesthetics only</i>)</p> <p>halothane (<i>Anaesthetics only</i>)</p> <p>isoflurane (<i>Anaesthetics only</i>)</p> <p>sevoflurane (<i>Anaesthetics only</i>)</p> <p>atropine</p>
15.1.3 Antimuscarinic drugs	<p>glycopyrronium bromide</p> <p>glycopyrronium-neostigmine (<i>Anaesthetics only</i>)</p> <p>hyoscine hydrobromide</p> <p>diazepam</p>
15.1.4 Sedative & analgesic peri-operative drugs	<p>lorazepam</p> <p>midazolam (<i>Anaesthetics and Neurosciences only and in accordance with the ICP for the Dying</i>)</p>
15.1.4.1 Anxiolytics and neuroleptics	<p>promethazine</p> <p>temazepam</p> <p>ketorolac (<i>Anaesthetics only and for use in accordance with the Palliative Care Pain and Symptom Control Guidelines</i>)</p> <p>parecoxib (<i>Consultant Anaesthetists and Mr Jari, Orthopaedic Surgeon, only</i>)</p>
15.1.4.2 Non-opioid analgesics	<p>alfentanil <b>CD</b> (<i>Anaesthetics and ICU only</i>)</p> <p>fentanyl <b>CD</b></p> <p>fentanyl <b>CD</b> lozenges (<i>lozenges restricted for procedural pain and pain associated with dressing changes only, consultant only for all other indications</i>)</p>
15.1.4.3 Opioid analgesics	<p>fentanyl <b>CD</b> patches (<i>see <a href="#">Trust guidance</a></i>)</p> <p>morphine <b>CD</b></p> <p>pethidine <b>CD</b></p> <p>remifentanyl (<i>Anaesthetics only</i>)</p> <p>atracurium (<i>Anaesthetics and ICU only</i>)</p> <p>cisatracurium (<i>Anaesthetics only</i>)</p> <p>mivacurium (<i>Anaesthetics only</i>)</p> <p>pancuronium (<i>Anaesthetics only</i>)</p>
15.1.5 Muscle relaxants	<p>rocuronium (<i>Anaesthetics only</i>)</p> <p>suxamethonium (<i>Anaesthetics, ICU and Neonatal directorate only</i>)</p> <p>vecuronium (<i>Anaesthetics, ICU and Neonatal directorate only</i>)</p> <p>edrophonium</p> <p>neostigmine</p> <p>doxapram</p> <p>flumazenil</p> <p>Sugammadex (Antagonist to neuromuscular blocking agents) (<i>Only as an emergency standby drug in the rare event of a failure to intubate / difficult to ventilate scenario or in patients for whom suxamethonium is contraindicated</i>)</p>
15.1.6 Anticholinesterases used in	<p>naloxone</p>

<p>anaesthesia</p> <p>15.1.7 Antagonists for central and respiratory depression</p> <p>15.1.8 Drugs for malignant hyperthermia</p>	<p>dantrolene sodium</p>
<b>15.2 Local anaesthesia</b>	
	<p>bupivacaine</p> <p>co-phenylcaine (<i>ENT surgery only</i>)</p> <p>ethyl chloride spray (<i>Obstetrics and Gynaecology only</i>)</p> <p>levobupivacaine</p> <p>levobupivacaine pre-filled infusors (<i>Consultant orthopaedic surgeons, consultant anaesthetists and consultants in pain management only</i>)</p> <p>lidocaine (including 1% and 2% creams, 5% ointment, injections, 4% topical solution, 10% spray)</p> <p>lidocaine medicated plasters (5%) (<b>Versatis®</b>) (for postherpetic neuralgia – pain team only)</p> <p>docaine and adrenaline injections</p> <p>lidocaine 2.5% and prilocaine 2.5% (<b>Emla®</b>) (<i>second line topical anaesthetic for patients allergic to tetracaine</i>)</p> <p>lidocaine 2% and chlorhexidine 0.25% (<b>Instillagel®</b>)</p> <p>lidocaine with phenylephrine topical solution</p> <p>methylthioninium chloride (methylene blue)</p> <p>prilocaine</p> <p>prilocaine and felypressin</p> <p>ropivacaine (<i>obs &amp; gynae only</i>)</p> <p>tetracaine (<b>Ametop®</b>) (<i>first line topical anaesthetic</i>)</p>
<b>15.3 Contrast media and adjuncts</b>	
	<p><b>Carbex®</b> solution and granules (<i>Radiology only</i>)</p> <p><b>Magnevist®</b> (<i>Radiology only</i>)</p> <p><b>Niopam®</b> (<i>Radiology only</i>)</p>