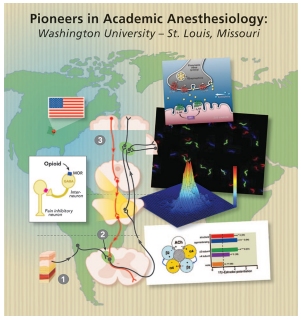
ANESTHESIOLOGY



ON THE COVER:

This issue is the 2nd annual special issue featuring research from a pioneering institution in our field. The cover is a compilation of images presented in Washington University research published in this issue.

◇ Refers to This Month in Anesthesiology
◆ Refers to Editorial Views
WUA This article is from or about Washington University
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EDUCATION

CASE SCENARIO

Serotonin syndrome is an uncommon but potentially life-threatening drug-induced toxicity, from interaction of opioids to other serotonergic agents. This toxic reaction can either be avoided, through knowing a patient's detailed medicinal history, or be diagnosed early to prevent severe morbidity and mortality. It is even more critical for a practicing anesthesiologist to understand this entity, as the syndrome will be even more difficult to diagnose if secondary to overlapping symptoms from anesthetic. This case scenario focused on serotonin syndrome pathophysiology and management, and its association to routinely used opioids.

IMAGES IN ANESTHESIOLOGY

ANESTHESIA LITERATURE REVIEW

ORIGINAL INVESTIGATIONS IN EDUCATION

A multiple scenario simulation-based assessment of pediatric perioperative care demonstrated that anesthesia residents with more training achieved higher scores, with a wide range of ability among subjects.

REVIEW ARTICLES

Perioperative myocardial infarction (MI) is a common and potentially fatal complication after noncardiac surgery. The use of β-adrenergic receptor blocking drugs for prevention and treatment of perioperative MI has become controversial. Interindividual genetic variation may determine the clinical response to β-blocker therapy. This article reviews the molecular, cellular, and physiologic consequences of polymorphisms in the adrenergic signaling pathway and CYP2D6 gene, and shows that these are likely relevant factors influencing efficacy, safety, and toxicity of β-blocker therapy in prevention and treatment of perioperative MI.

Neurosteroids potentiate responses to neurotransmitter at multiple sites on receptors. The authors review the use of covalently linked channel subunits to characterize the sites individually and provide insights into the mechanisms of neurosteroid potentiation.

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR AUTHORS

The most recently updated version of the Instructions for Authors is available at www.anesthesiology.org. Please refer to the Instructions for the preparation of any material for submission to ANESTHESIOLOGY.

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