

# 15 Anaesthesia

15.1 General anaesthesia		Primary Care	Acute/ Specialist Services
<b>15.1.1 Intravenous anaesthetics</b>			
	Etomidate		✓
	Ketamine		✓
	Propofol		✓
	Thiopental Sodium		✓
<b>15.1.2 Inhalational anaesthetics</b>			
	Desflurane		✓
	Enflurane		✓
	Entonox®/Equanox®		✓
	Halothane		✓
	Methoxyflurane ( Pentrox®)		✓
<b>Comment:</b> Methoxyflurane - to be prescribed in the Emergency Department only for specific procedures as per local guideline			
	Nitrous oxide		✓
	Isoflurane		✓
	Sevoflurane		✓
<b>15.1.3 Antimuscarinic drugs</b>			
	Atropine sulphate		✓
	Glycopyronium bromide		✓

15.1.4 Sedative and analgesic peri-operative drugs		Primary Care	Acute/ Specialist Services
<b>15.1.4.1 Anxiolytics and neuroleptics</b>			
	Alimemazine		✓
	Diazepam		✓
	Midazolam		✓
	Temazepam		✓
<b>15.1.4.2 Non-opioid analgesics</b>			
	Diclofenac 75mg/2ml injection (Post operative pain only)		✓
	Ibuprofen		✓
	Tenoxicam Injection		✓
<b>15.1.4.3 Opioid analgesic</b>			

Key ✓ Initiate and continue ⊕ Continue where appropriate.

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	Alfentanil		✓
	Fentanyl Injection		✓
	Remifentanil		✓
<b>15.1.4.4 Other drugs for sedation</b>			
	Dexmedetomidine (Dexdor®)		✓
<b>15.1.5 Muscle relaxants</b>			
	Atracurium besilate		✓
	Cisatracurium		✓
	Mivacurium		✓
	Rocuronium bromide		✓
	Vecuronium bromide		✓
	Suxamethonium chloride		✓
<b>15.1.6 Anticholinesterases used in anaesthesia</b>			
	Edrophonium Chloride		✓
	Neostigmine metilsulfate		✓
	Neostigmine with Glycopyrronium bromide		✓
	Sugammadex		✓
<b>15.1.7 Antagonists for central and respiratory depression</b>			
	Doxapram hydrochloride		✓
	Flumazenil		✓
	Naloxone hydrochloride		✓
<b>15.1.8 Drugs for malignant hyperthermia</b>			
	Dantrolene sodium		✓

15.2 Local anaesthesia		Primary Care	Acute/ Specialist Services
	Bupivacaine HCl		✓
	Bupivacaine with Glucose		✓
	Bupivacaine with Epinephrine [Adrenaline]		✓
	Bupivacaine with Fentanyl		✓
	Levobupivacaine		✓
	Lidocaine hydrochloride		✓

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	Lidocaine 700mg plasters (Ralvo <sup>®</sup> )	⊕	✓
<p><b>Comment:</b> Accepted for use by the SMC, ONLY for the treatment of neuropathic pain associated with previous herpes zoster infection (post-herpetic neuralgia).</p> <p>NHS Forth Valley have approved a consensus statement on the use of lidocaine medicated plasters which have confirmed the following criteria for use-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Only to be used for localised, superficial neuropathic pain ( hyperalgesia on gentle palpitation or allodynia) especially in frail or elderly patients</li> <li>• Alternative 1<sup>st</sup>/2<sup>nd</sup> line oral treatment options for neuropathic pain are ineffective, inappropriate or not tolerated</li> <li>• Initial prescribing should be for a 4 week trial and only continued if there is substantial improvement in pain/mobility/mental health and there is a reduction in use of additional analgesics.</li> <li>• Patients should be reviewed on a regular basis (every 3-6 months) and treatment stopped if improvement is not sustained.</li> </ul>			
	Lidocaine with Epinephrine [Adrenaline]	✓	✓
	Lidocaine with Prilocaine (Emla <sup>®</sup> )	✓	✓
	Prilocaine HCl		✓
	Ropivacaine HCl		✓
	Tetracaine		✓

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Forth Valley Formulary Last amended September 2021