http://bjas.journals.ekb.eg

# **Anesthetic Implications in Pediatric Obesity**

M.A.Hamouda, E.M.Abdel-Azim and E.M.Elsayed

Anesthesiology, Intensive care Dept., Faculty of Medicine, Benha Univ., Benha, Egypt E-Mail:elsayed23@gmail.com

#### Abstract

Prevention and/or treatment of childhood and adolescent obesity offer the best hope of preventing adult obesity and its related morbidities. A variety of adverse consequences are associated with being overweight in childhood or adolescence, including but not limited to type 2 diabetes mellitus, dyslipidemia, hypertension, and poor self-esteem. Kind 2 diabetes mellitus presently accounts for dependent upon 45% for every last bit recently diagnosed diabetes for pediatric patients Also may be more basic for ethnic Also racial gatherings for higher rates of stoutness. Morbidly large people Typically need main An humble deformity for gas return preoperatively for An decrease over PaO2 and increments for alveolar-to-arterial oxygen Contrast Furthermore shunt portion. These weaken markedly for incitement of anesthesia and helter skelter propelled portions for oxygen need aid obliged should support sufficient blood vessel oxygen tensions. As formerly stated, peep enhances those PaO2 in any case just In those overhead for heart yield Furthermore oxygen conveyance. A cautious Furthermore point by point evaluation of the morbidly stout patient's upper aviation route is obliged When they are anesthetized. Challenges with masjid ventilation and tracheal intubation might make considerable, in the quick postoperative period, oxygen help will make needed Also might necessity to make proceeded When the youngster will be on the ward. Large Youngsters ought to a chance to be extubated fully up and about after those exchange for aviation route reflexes on minimize the hazard about aviation route obstacle Furthermore positioned suitably should prevent aviation route block Previously, PACU. Consistent perception with oxygen immersion observing is key.

**Keywords:** Anesthesia, pediatric obesity, Anesthetic Implications.

## 1. Introduction

Those quickly expanding pervasiveness from claiming Weight Around Youngsters What's more youths is a standout amongst the mossycup oak testing dilemmas confronting pediatric consideration experts today. Adolescence What's more juvenile corpulence would significant danger figures for grown-up obesity, for its ensuing horribleness and mortal sin [1].

Aversion or medicine about youth Also juvenile stoutness offer the best would like about keeping grown-up corpulence Also its related morbidities. An assortment from claiming unfriendly outcomes need aid connected with continuously overweight in youth or adolescence, including However not restricted to kind 2 diabetes mellitus, dyslipidemia, hypertension, Furthermore poor respect toward oneself. Kind 2 diabetes mellitus at present accounts to up to 45% from claiming every last bit recently diagnosed diabetes Previously, pediatric patients What's more is that's only the tip of the iceberg as a relatable point in ethnic and racial Assemblies for higher rates from claiming Weight [2].

Give or take 5% of morbidly stout patients will have obstructive rest apnea (OSA), which may be portrayed Toward those accompanying features: incessant scenes of apnea or hypoapnea Throughout sleep, Snoring, morning migraines brought on Toward nighttime carbon dioxide retentionand cerebral vasodilatation [3].

Also whine about physiological progressions Similarly as repetitive apnea prompts hypoxemia, hypercapnia and pulmonary Furthermore systemic vasoconstriction. Repetitive hypoxemia prompts auxiliary polycythaemia Also may be connected with an expanded danger for ischemic coronary illness Also cerebrovascular disease, same time hypoxic pulmonary vasoconstriction prompts straight ventricular disappointment [4].

Morbidly hefty people as a rule need main a humble defectin gas trade preoperatively with a decrease clinched alongside PaO2 Furthermore builds On alveolar-to-arterial oxygen Contrast Also shunt portion. These weaken markedly looking into incitement for anesthesia Furthermore helter skelter propelled portions from claiming oxygen are required with administer sufficient blood vessel oxygen tensions. Concerning illustration formerly stated, peep enhances the PaO2 in any case main toward those liability about heart yield What's more oxygen conveyance [5].

print: ISSN 2356-9751

online: ISSN 2356-976x

The aversion Furthermore medication about pediatric Weight might make attained by lesquerella nourishment utilization Also expanded physical movement. About note, however, will be that long haul weight passing Also diet projects have turned out exceedingly troublesome with attain. Those national Institutes of Health, usa agreement articulation demonstrates that those mature people who stay done traditional weight passing projects could realistically hope An most extreme weight misfortune about just 10% (a little portion from claiming abundance adiposity) [6].

An watchful What's more nitty gritty evaluation of the morbidly hefty patient's upper aviation route may be needed When they would anesthetized. Challenges with masjid ventilation Furthermore tracheal intubation might be considerable, for those frequency of troublesome intubation constantly cited toward around 13% [7].

In the quick postoperative period, oxygen help will be required Furthermore might necessity on be begun and Johnson had proceeded When the tyke may be on the ward. Large kids ought further bolstering a chance to be extubated completely up and about then afterward those exchange of aviation route reflexes with minimize those hazard from claiming aviation route hindrance What's more positioned suitably with keep aviation route hindrance done PACU. Consistent perception with oxygen immersion following will be crucial. [8]. Those point from claiming this exposition may be with study the analgesic suggestions from claiming stoutness once pediatrics Also its impacts once cardiovascular system, gas return around lungs, soporific doses and the aneasthetic administration about pediatric stoutness.

## 2. Subjects and methods

This may be An survey article, those hunt might have been performed over MEDLINE, Embase, Pubmed What's more CINAHL Also in the same date go for the taking after mediacl terms: "Anesthesia; pediatric obesity; analgesic Implications", including articles from 2000 with 2019, Excluded articles starting with Audit need aid the individuals of dialect other than english.

#### 3. Results

More or less 5% for morbidly large patients will bring obstructivesleepapnea (OSA), which is portrayed Toward the Emulating features:Frequent scenes about apnea alternately hypoapnea Throughout sleep, Snoring, morning migraines brought on by nighttime carbon dioxide maintenance Also cerebral vasodilatation. Likewise whine of physiological transforms Similarly as repetitive apnea prompts hypoxemia, hypercapnia Also pulmonary Also systemic vasoconstriction. Repetitive hypoxemia prompts auxiliary polycythaemia Furthermore will be connected with a expanded danger about ischemic coronary illness What's more cerebrovascular disease, same time hypoxic pulmonary vasoconstriction prompts good ventricular disappointment.

Morbidly hefty people normally need main a humble deformity On gas return preoperatively for An decrease to PaO2 What's more increments to alveolar-to-arterial oxygen distinction and shunt portion. These weaken markedly for incitement from claiming anesthesia Also helter skelter propelled portions from claiming oxygen are required will administer sufficient blood vessel oxygen tensions. Concerning illustration Awhile ago stated, peep enhances the PaO2 At just In the liability about heart yield Furthermore oxygen conveyance.

Those counteractive action Also medication from claiming pediatric Weight might be attained by lesquerella nourishment utilization What's more expanded physical movement. From claiming note, however, may be that long haul weight passing Furthermore diet projects have turned out exceedingly challenging on accomplish. The national Institutes from claiming Health, usa agreement articulation demonstrates that the Grown-ups who stay over accepted weight reduction projects camwood realistically hope a greatest weight reduction about just 10% (a little portion about abundance adiposity).

A watchful Also nitty gritty appraisal of the morbidly large patient's upper aviation route is required preceding they are anesthetized. Challenges for masjid ventilation Furthermore tracheal intubation might make considerable, with those occurrence of troublesome intubation being cited In around 13%.

In the quick postoperative period, oxygen help will a chance to be needed Furthermore might require should be begun and Johnson had proceeded once those youngster may be on the ward. Large kids ought further bolstering be extubated fully up and about following those profit of aviation route reflexes should minimize those hazard of aviation route hindrance Also positioned suitably will forestall aviation route hindrance On PACU. Consistent perception with oxygen immersion following will be fundamental.

Overweight youngsters get stout mature people. It gives the idea that bodyfat dissemination will be more vital over rate muscle to fatin deciding cardiovascular danger figures to after the fact an aggregation. Over An 57 yr catch up study, all-cause Furthermore cardiovascularmortality might have been more terrific to mature people who needed required An higher youth BMI.

Those tyke with Prader–Willi syndrome may be probable on presenta specific test of the anesthetist. Characteristics for thesyndrome incorporate hypotonia, mental retardation, obesity, diabetesmellitus, scoliosis Furthermore rest apnoea (which might compound postoperatively). Cardiovascular aggravation (hypertension, arrhythmias), prohibitive pulmonary defects What's more thermoregulatory abnormalities need likewise been portrayed. It might appear prudent that these know youngsters ought further bolstering be anesthetized to master centres that bring experienceof those condition. Weight Furthermore analgesic Drugs, Table (1).

## 4. Discussion

Throughout as long as 30 years, those amount from claiming know youngsters diagnosed asbeing overweight need expanded by >100% [9]. Those 1999–2002, national wellbeing What's more sustenance examination overview information indicatethat 22. 6% for 2- should 5-year-olds and 31% for 6- will 19-year-oldsin the united states need aid "at danger to overweight" as definedby An muscle to impostor list (BMI) between those 85th Also 95th percentilesfor period. The predominance of "overweight," characterized Likewise a BMI of≥95th percentile for age, might have been 10. 3% for 2- will 5-year-olds and16% done 6- to 19-year-olds. Eventually Tom's perusing contrast, the middle of 1988 What's more 1994,an Normal for 11. 3% about 6- will 11-year-olds and 10. 5% about 12- to19-year-olds were overweight [10].

Know youngsters starting with racial minority gatherings middle of the road disproportionately. Those pervasiveness about overweight Around know youngsters 2 on 5 quite some time of age might have been 8. 6% Previously, non-Hispanic white children, 8. 8% over non-Hispanic dark children, and 13. 1% in mexican american know youngsters. Among12- to 19-year-olds, altogether more non-Hispanic dark Also mexican american youths were overweight (23. 6% Also 23. 4%,respectively) compared with non-Hispanic white youths (12. 7%). Unfortunately, overweight know youngsters Furthermore youths would likely will turned overweight mature

people. Overweight Also stoutness would connected with genuine medical, psychological, What's more social issues

through out the lifespan [11].

Table (1) Influence of obesity on the pharmacokinetics of anaesthetic drugs .

| Drug   | Altered pharmacokinetics  | Clinical implications  |
|--|---|--|
| Hypnotics  |   | •  |
| Thiopental   | Increased central volume of distribution; prolonged elimination half-life   | Increased absolute dose; reduced dose per unit body weight; prolonged duration of action                                   |
| Propofol   | Little known  | Increased absolute dose; reduced dose per unit body weight   |
| Midazolam,<br>diazepam                             | Central volume of distribution increases in line with body weight; prolonged elimination half-life  | Increased absolute dose, same dose per unit body weight; prolonged duration of action, particularly after infusion         |
| Neuromuscular block                                |   |  |
| Succinylcholine                                    | Plasma cholinesterase activity increases in proportion to body weight   | Increased absolute dose; reduced dose per unit body weight; doses of 120–140 mg appear satisfactory                        |
| Atracurium   | No change in absolute clearance, absolute volume of distribution and absolute elimination half-life   | Unchanged dose per unit body weight  |
| Vecuronium   | Impaired hepatic clearance and increased volume of distribution lead to delayed recovery time   | Give according to estimated lean body weight   |
| Pancuronium<br>Dimethyl<br>tubocurarine<br>Opioids | Low lipid solubility Elimination half-life increases in proportion with % obesity   | Unchanged dose per unit body weight Give according to estimated LBW  |
| <b>Fentanyl</b>                                    | No change in elimination following 10 μg kg <sup>-1</sup>   | Dose per unit body weight unchanged  |
| Alfentanil<br>Morphine<br>Local anaesthetics       | Elimination may be prolonged No information available   | Adjust dose to LBW   |
| Lidocaine  | Increased absolute $V_{\rm D}$ , unchanged $V_{\rm D}$ adjusted for body weight; increased epidural fat content and epidural venous engorgement | I.v. dose: unchanged dose per unit body weight;<br>extradural dose: 75% of dose calculated<br>according to TBW             |
| Bupivacaine  | No information available  | High segmental level following subarachnoid blockade   |
| Inhalational anaesth                               |   |  |
| Nitrous oxide                                      | Little information  | Increased FI <sub>O2</sub> limits practical usefulness; intestinal distension may contribute to perioperative difficulties |
| Halothane  | Considerable deposition in adipose tissue; increased risk of reductive hepatic metabolism   | Possible increased risk of halothane hepatitis   |
| Enflurane  | Blood:gas partition coefficient falls with increasing obesity; inorganic fluoride concentrations rise twice as fast in obese individuals        | Possibly lower MAC; increased risk of fluoride nephrotoxicity following prolonged administration                           |
| Sevoflurane  | No difference in fluoride concentrations between obese and non-obese patients   |  |

Overweight alternately Weight will be those practically significant danger element to those advancement for sort 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) On young. Indeed, those expanding predominance of overweight nearly parallels those climb in the amount of cases about T2DM. T2DM currently accounts to An

significant extent for recently diagnosed cases for diabetes (as large portions Similarly as half about situations over a few clinics) in the pediatric populace [12]. An review diabetes clinic—based contemplate starting with those more amazing Cincinnati, Ohio, zone uncovered that those occurrence about T2DM Around

Youngsters Also youths ( $\leq$ 19 quite some time about age) expanded 10-fold between1982 and 1994 (0. 7 vs 7. 2 for every 100000 for every year) [13]. Every one of the recently diagnosed know youngsters with T2DM in this ponder were overweight(mean BMI: 37. 7  $\pm$  9. 6 kg/m2) What's more needed huge crew histories about T2DM. Comparative comes about bring been accounted for elsewhere [12].

Expanding rates about T2DM Around kids Also youths will have significant long haul meanings to those influenced individuals, society, and the open wellbeing framework in general. Prior onset of T2DM prompts sooner onset for difficulties including progressive neuropathy, retinopathy prompting blindness, nephropathy prompting unending renal failure, What's more atherosclerotic cardiovascular malady prompting stroke, myocardial infarction, and (in some cases) sudden baby passing syndrome. What's more will their impacton physical well-being, those economic, social, and psychologicalimpact for these states is gigantic [14].

Overwhelming premedication need customarily been contraindicated over patients for corpulence due to the about respiratory gloom. Intramuscular medications are likewise contraindicated due to the challenge to dependably gaining entrance to those bulky webpage. At fat tissue receives medication, it need variable energy. Venous right will be regularly troublesome in this population, requiring endeavors toward vital entry. The utilization from claiming transillumination of the veins, as over infants, Furthermore medications for example, topical anesthesia amethocaine that cause venodilation What's more with numbing of the skin bring been advocated On pediatric Furthermore over hefty patients [8].

Preoperative concern something like gastroesophageal reflux need long been connected with stoutness. Promptly investigations bring indicated that Weight might have been connected with expanded gastric liquid Also an easier gastric ph level this perspective might have been accepted will be connected with a more excellent probability for spewing Furthermore desire Throughout those incitement of anesthesia and a higher danger about yearning pneumonia postoperatively [15].

Late fill in need tested this perspective. Review examination for huge amounts of patients need indicated no incidences about corrosive desire Previously, stout Youngsters. Further investigations bring Indeed indicated that hefty patients need an easier frequency of consolidated secondary volume/low ph gastric liquid over incline patients would. Finally, Maltby and partners have indicated that large patients, At provided for 300 ml about reasonable liquids, needed typical gastric discharging. This result, for course, might have been Previously, patients who didn't bring pre-existing reflux infection. Those crux of the later written works might recommended that stout patients without reflux illness might take after those same fasting rules Concerning illustration nonobese patients [16].

Schedule intraoperative observing camwood frequently make challenging clinched alongside patients

with dismal corpulence. Artifactually low voltages brought on Eventually Tom's perusing over the top tissue impedance camwood convolute electrocardiographic following. Similarly, overabundance delicate tissue thickness camwood settle on pulse oximetry questionable. Elective locales for example, those nose, lip, or littlest finger need been advocated should enhance the dependability about this screen [17].

Exact pulse oximetric information need aid not insignificant in this number in light of it need been indicated that large patients have diminished tissue oxygen tensions compared with nonobese patients. Subcutaneous oxygen strain need been measured for these two Assemblies toward a blood vessel oxygen strain from claiming 150 and 300 mmhg. While the nonobese number indicated a soak climb On subcutaneous oxygen tension, those hefty one assembly began In 20 mmhg easier What's more required An compliment light of expanded oxygen. In spite of the fact that blood vessel oxygen strain might make adequate, the lowertissue oxygenation might predispose hefty patients on wound spoiling Throughout those postoperative period [18].

Noninvasive pulse checking need been loaded for inaccuracies, often due to the unapproved unlucky deficiency of a suitably measured sleeve. Undersized sleeves need aid known will dishonestly lift readings, in spite of the fact that those setup of the arm might additionally influence readings. Large patients have a tendency to need conically formed upper arms in examination with the barrel shaped state of nonobese patients' arms, and a suitable sleeve at times doesn't fit legitimately. Utilization of the lower arm need been demonstrated will move forward reproducibility, In spite of it need Additionally been indicated will overestimate blood vessel weight. Recently, other noninvasive gadgets that screen those pulse dependent upon nonstop outspread course layering need been tried. These units (Vasotrach, Medware, Maitland, FL) need been demonstrated will associate great for obtrusive recordings. Certainly, there are a few specialists who advocate obtrusive following but for the most brief from claiming instances [19].

Neuromuscular barricade monitoring, similar to ECG, experiences a comparable over the top delicate tissue impedance destined. Percutaneous needle electrodes might offer a few change in the unwavering quality for this following modality, Despite the display creator will be not mindful of across the board utilization about this procedure [20].

Limit tidal co2 observing will be not continuously exact clinched alongside morbidly stout patients. Declines over practical lingering ability (FRC), ventilation-perfusion mismatch, and the dead space will tidal volume progressions for stoutness would cited Similarly as Components. A late investigation need indicated that transcutaneous (TC)-CO2 observing may be that's only the tip of the iceberg accu- rate over end-tidal (ET)-CO2 to morbidly hefty patients undergoing gastric by-pasquinade surgery. Those outright distinction between the TC-CO2 and the PaCO2 might have been 0. 2 kPa versus An Contrast about 0. 7 kPa the middle of those ET-

CO2 and the PaCO2 (P. 0001). The drawbacks for TC-CO2 are a observing warm-up time, hazard from claiming inappropriate placement, Furthermore alignment issues. Over diseased patients, tissue perfusion, edema, and the utilization of vasoconstrictors might limit the worth from claiming this engineering [21].

Under anesthesia, positioning influences the cardiorespiratory Progress from claiming stout patients more than different perioperative states. Thoughtfulness regarding this point of interest will be key for directing methods securely. The later Audit by Brodsky analyzes this issue On stout patients. With sum up broadly, those recumbent position and any head-down position are tolerated moderately poorly, while whatever head-up, prone, alternately parallel decubitus position may be preferred tolerated [22].

Despite The greater part operations would performed for the tolerant in the prostrate position, this position may be basically contraindicated in the hefty tolerant. Those recumbent position brings about increments in the venous return, pulmonary blood flow, cardiovascular output, Furthermore blood vessel blood weight due to typical vascular redistribution. Starting with An pulmonary standpoint, the abdominal substance make diminished diaphragmatic journey What's more alterations over lung volumes. These progressions need aid overstated with anesthetics Also muscle relaxants. Done large patients, the fat panniculus exerts additional over the top weight ahead vascular and pulmonary structures. In spite of the fact that the cardiovascular indices need aid sort of enhanced in the recumbent position Previously, typical patients, those abundance weight makes hefty patients on decompensate. These transforms build for expanding BMI. On the recumbent position is consolidated with those Trendelenburg position, those physical Progress need aid further compromised.

On An system may be with make performed with the tolerant in the prostrate position, it is recommended that those tolerant be permitted with a chance to be head-up toward 308 on 458. This head- dependent upon adjustment considers beneficial pulmonary flow What's more preserves cardiovascular function, Also often, this will be the position those tolerant sleeps for at home. Those inclined position is great tolerated Similarly as in length Concerning illustration the abdomen is spare. In this position, the stomach may be unloaded, which enhances the FRC, Furthermore pulmonary agreeability Furthermore cardiovascular capacity are safeguarded.

## 5. Conclusion

A watchful and nitty gritty evaluation of the morbidly stout patient's upper aviation route may be obliged preceding they need aid anesthetized. Challenges for masjid ventilation What's more tracheal intubation might make considerable, in the prompt postoperative period, oxygen help will be obliged Furthermore might require will a chance to be proceeded once the youngster is on the ward. Large Youngsters if a chance to be extubated fully up and about following the give back of aviation route reflexes will minimize the hazard from claiming aviation

route block Furthermore positioned suitably on forestall aviation route block On PACU. Consistent perception with oxygen immersion observing is indispensable.

### References

- [1] D.S.Freedman, L.K.Khan, M.K. Serdula, W.H.Dietz, S.R.Srinivasan, and G.S.Berenson, "The relation of childhood BMI to adult adiposity: the Bogalusa Heart Study," Pediatrics, Vol.115(1), PP. 22–27, 2005.
- [2] G.Wang and W.H.Dietz, "Economic burden of obesity in youths aged 6 to 17 years: 1979–1999," Pediatrics, Vol.109(5), PP. e81–e81, 2002.
- [3] A.Gullo, Anesthesia, Pain, Intensive Care and Emergency Medicine—APICE: Proceeding of the 14th Postgraduate Course in Critical Care Medicine Trieste, Italy—November 16–19, 1999. Springer Science & Business Media, Vol.2(3), PP. 201-109, 2013.
- [4] R. Kessler, "Pulmonary hypertension in the obstructive sleep apnoea syndrome: prevalence, causes and therapeutic consequences," Eur. Respir. J, Vol.9(4), PP. 787–794, 1996.
- [5] P. Juvin , "Difficult tracheal intubation is more common in obese than in lean patients," Anesth. Analg., Vol.97(2), PP. 595–600, 2003.
- [6] S. Xu and Y. Xue, "Pediatric obesity: Causes, symptoms, prevention and treatment," Exp. Ther. Med., Vol.11(1), PP. 15–20, 2016.
- [7] D. D. Hood and D. M. Dewan, "Anesthetic and obstetric outcome in morbidly obese parturients.," Anesthesiology, Vol.79(6), PP. 1210–1218, 1993.
- [8] H. Smith and L. Brennan, "Peri-operative Anaesthetic Implications in the Obese Child.", Vol.4(6), PP. 210– 218, 2010.
- [9] A. P. Rocchini, "Childhood obesity and a diabetes epidemic." Mass Medical Soc, Vol.7(6), PP. 510–512, 2002.
- [10] A. A. Hedley, C. L. Ogden, C. L. Johnson, M. D. Carroll, L. R. Curtin, and K. M. Flegal, "Prevalence of overweight and obesity among US children, adolescents, and adults, 1999-2002," Jama; ol. 291(23), PP. 2847–2850, 2004.
- [11] J. Steinberger, A. Moran, C.-P. Hong, D. R. Jacobs Jr, and A. R. Sinaiko, "Adiposity in childhood predicts obesity and insulin resistance in young adulthood," J. Pediatr., Vol.138(4), PP. 469–473, 2001.
- [12] A. Fagot-Campagna, "Type 2 diabetes among North adolescents: An epidemiologic health perspective," J. Pediatr, Vol.136(5), PP. 664–672, 2000.
- [13] O. Pinhas-Hamiel, L. M. Dolan, S. R. Daniels, D. Standiford, P. R. Khoury, and P. Zeitler, "Increased incidence of non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus among adolescents," J. Pediatr, Vol.128(5), PP. 608–615, 1996.
- [14] A. L. Rosenbloom, J. R. Joe, R. S. Young, and W. E. Winter, "Emerging epidemic of type 2 diabetes in youth.," Diabetes Care; ol. 22(2), PP. 345–354, 1999.
- [15] L. de Andrade Reis, G. F. F. dos Reis, and M. R. M. de Oliveira, "The airways and gastric contents in

- obese patients," Brazilian J. Anesthesiol, Vol.60(1), PP. 98–103, 2010.
- [16] J. R. Maltby, S. Pytka, N. C. Watson, R. A. M. Cowan, and G. H. Fick, "Drinking 300 mL of clear fluid two hours before surgery has no effect on gastric fluid volume and pH in fasting and non-fasting obese patients," Can. J. Anesth., Vol.51(2), PP. 111–115, 2004.
- [17] P. Grant and M. Newcombe, "Emergency management of the morbidly obese," Emerg. Med., Vol.16(4), PP. 309–317, 2004.
- [18] B. Kabon , "Obesity decreases perioperative tissue oxygenation," Anesthesiology, Vol.100(2), p. 274, 2004.
- [19] A. M. G. Pierin, D. C. Alavarce, J. L. Gusmao, A. Halpern, and D. Mion Jr, "Blood pressure measurement in obese patients: comparison between upper arm and forearm measurements," Blood Press. Monit., Vol.9(3), PP. 101–105, 2004.
- [20] F. P. Buckley, "Anesthesia and obesity and gastrointestinal disorders," Clin. Anesth., Vol.9(5), PP. 210–215, 2001.
- [21] J. Griffin ,"Comparison of end-tidal and transcutaneous measures of carbon dioxide during general anaesthesia in severely obese adults," Br. J. Anaesth., Vol.91(4), PP. 498–501, 2003.
- [22] J. B. Brodsky, "Positioning the morbidly obese patient for anesthesia," Obes. Surg., Vol.12(6), p. 751, 2002.