

Anesthesia in urinary tract disease

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Abstract

Surgical management of renal patients is a fascinating challenge requiring a detailed knowledge of anesthetic techniques and a careful selection of the technique most compatible with each patient's condition. A knowledge of many facets of physiology, biochemistry and medicine that are influenced by urinary tract obstruction and renal dysfunction is paramount (Deutsch 1973). The function of the basic systems involved in homeostasis is generally impaired by anesthesia. Therefore the degree of depression of renal haemodynamics is inevitably of concern, especially so in anesthesia of patients with urinary tract obstruction, or renal dysfunction (Bastron and Deutsch 1976; Deutsch 1973; Mazze and Cousins 1981). This paper deals with physiological, biochemical and medical factors that influence the action of anesthetics in urinary tract disease, and thus affect the patient negatively. An insight is given on how to overcome some of these factors.