Inhalational anaesthetics and oxygen

halothane	inhalation
isoflurane	inhalation
nitrous oxide (NO)	inhalation
oxygen	inhalation (med gas)

Oxygen is also used in the management of hypoxaemia.
No more than 30% oxygen should be used to initiate resuscitation of neonates less than or equal to 32 weeks of gestation.

Preoperative drugs & short-term sedation

atropine	injection	1 mg (sulfate) in 1-mL ampoule.
midazolam	inj. / oral liquid / tablet	**inj**: 1mg/mL **oral**: 2 mg/mL **tablet**: 7.5 mg; 15 mg
morphine	injection	10 mg (sulfateor hydrochloride) in 1-mL ampoule.

Injectable anaesthetics

ketamine	injection	50 mg (as hydrochloride) /mL in 10 mL vial
propofol	injection	10 mg/mL; 20 mg/mL
thiopental	injection	can be used as alternative for propofol

Local anaesthetics

bupivacaine	injection	0.25%; 0.5% (hydrochloride) in vial. Injection for spinal anaesthesia:0.5% (hydrochloride) in4-mLampoule to be mixed with 7.5% glucose solution.
lidocaine	injection	1%; 2% (hydrochloride) in vial. Injection for spinal anaesthesia:5% (hydrochloride) in 2-mLampoule to be mixed with 7.5% glucose solution.Topical forms:2% to 4% (hydrochloride).
lidocaine + epinephrine	injection	Dental cartridge:2% (hydrochloride) + epinephrine 1:80 000.Injection:1%; 2% (hydrochloride orsulfate) + epinephrine 1:200000 in vial.

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