Anesthesiology: An Opinion

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Opinion

Anesthesiology is a medical specialty that deals with all aspects of patient care before, during, and after operation. Anesthesia, intensive care medicine, critical emergency medicine, and pain medication are all included. An anesthesiologist is a doctor who specialises in anaesthesia. The study and use of anaesthesia and anaesthetics to properly support a patient’s essential functions during the perioperative phase is at the heart of the specialty. Anesthesiology has progressed from an experimental discipline in which non-specialist practitioners used novel, unproven medications and techniques in the nineteenth century to a highly refined, safe, and effective specialty of medicine today. Anesthesiologists are the largest single group of doctors in hospitals in some countries, and their responsibilities can extend far beyond providing anaesthesia care in the operating room, including pre-hospital emergency medicine, running intensive care units, transporting critically ill patients between facilities, and prehabilitation programmes to help patients recover faster. The practise of anaesthesia lies at the heart of anesthesiology as a discipline. This entails administering a variety of injectable and inhaled drugs to patients to cause a loss of sensation, allowing them to undergo procedures that would otherwise be too painful or technically impossible. Advanced airway management, invasive and non-invasive hemodynamic monitors, and diagnostic techniques like ultrasonography and echocardiography are just a few of the invasive and non-invasive organ support techniques that are used to control patients’ vital functions while under the effects of anesthetic drugs. Anesthesiologists are expected to have professional understanding of human physiology, medical physics, and pharmacology, as well as a comprehensive general knowledge of all fields of medicine and surgery in patients of all ages, with a special emphasis on those factors that may affect a surgical procedure. Anesthesiologists’ roles have expanded in recent decades to include not only administering anaesthetics during the surgical procedure, but also identifying high-risk patients and optimising their fitness before the procedure, maintaining situational awareness of the surgery during the procedure to improve safety, and afterwards to promote and enhance recovery. Intensive care medicine emerged in the 1950s and 1960s, when anesthesiologists applied organ support techniques that had previously been used only for a short time during surgical procedures to patients with organ failure who might require vital function support for extended periods of time until the illness’ effects could be reversed. Bjørn Aage Ibsen founded the first critical care facility in Copenhagen in 1953, in response to a polio epidemic in which many could be reversed. Bjørn Aage Ibsen founded the first critical care facility in Copenhagen in 1953, in response to a polio epidemic in which many

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