

# DRUG OF CHOICE

References and updates from Goodman Gilman's 13/e, Katzung & Trevor 13/e, Harrison's 19/e, CMTD 2018 & Standard journals

for

By Medinaz

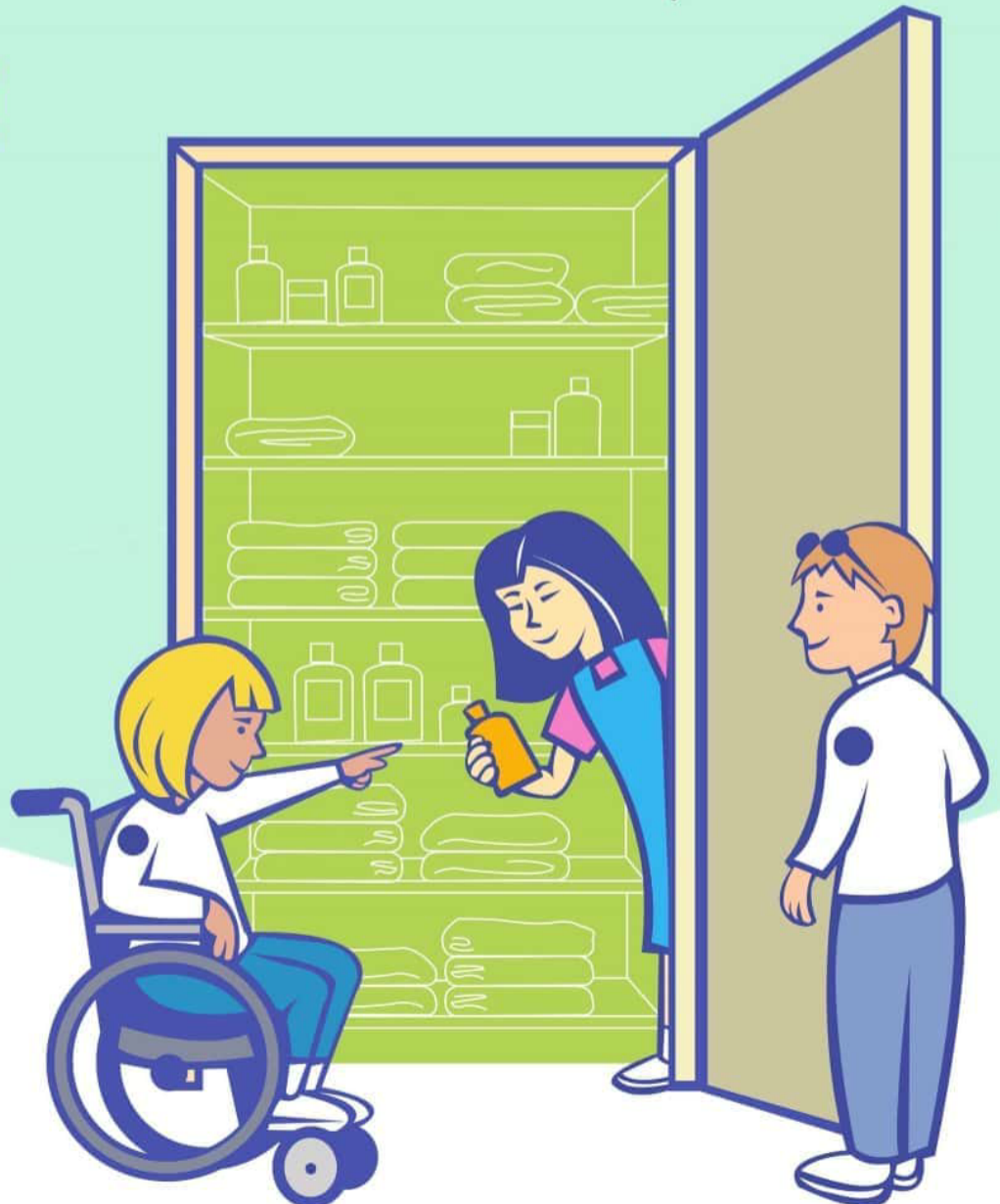
**USMLE**

**NEET**

**FMGE**

**NBDE**

**500+**





Visit [www.medinaz.com](http://www.medinaz.com)  
for other books

www.medinaz.com FIRST EDITION

# VISUAL MNEMONICS Pharmacology

100+ slides

Dr. Nazmul Alam

www.medinaz.com FIRST EDITION

# HIGH-YIELD ANTIBIOTICS

for USMLE, NBDE, FMGE, NEET

500+ High-yield points  
50+ Illustrations & Mnemonics

References and updates from Goodman Gilman's 13/e, Katzung & Trevor 13/e, Harrison's 19/e, CMTD 2018 & Standard Journals

DR. NAZMUL ALAM DR. HIMEL MONDAL

www.medinaz.com FIRST EDITION

# VISUAL MNEMONICS Microbiology

100+ slides

Dr. Nazmul Alam

www.medinaz.com FIRST EDITION

# VISUAL MNEMONICS ANATOMY

100+ Slides

Dr. Nazmul Alam



Copyright © 2019 by Nazmul Alam. All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced or distributed in any form or by any means, or stored in a database or retrieval system, without the prior written permission of the publisher.

## TERMS OF USE

This is a copyrighted work and Medinaz and its licensors reserve all rights in and to the work. Use of this work is subject to these terms. Except as permitted under the Copyright Act of 1976 and the right to store and retrieve one copy of the work, you may not decompile, disassemble, reverse engineer, reproduce, modify, create derivative works based upon, transmit, distribute, disseminate, sell, publish or sublicense the work or any part of it without Medinaz's prior consent. You may use the work for your own noncommercial and personal use; any other use of the work is strictly prohibited. Your right to use the work may be terminated if you fail to comply with these terms.





# **INDEX**

- 1. Autonomic Nervous System**
- 2. Cardiovascular system**
- 3. Renal system**
- 4. Central nervous system**
- 5. Antimicrobial drugs**
- 6. Anticancer drugs**
- 7. Endocrinology**
- 8. Autacoids and Immunomodulators**
- 9. Respiratory system**
- 10. Gastrointestinal system**
- 11. Blood**
- 12. Anaesthesia**



# **Drug Of Choice**



## Autonomic nervous system

- ADHD – **Methylphenidate**
- ADHD with Tourette syndrome – **Atomoxetine**
- Alzheimer's disease – Mild to moderate – **Donepezil**  
Severe – **Memantine**
- Aortic dissection HOCM – **Beta blockers**
- Migraine prophylaxis - **Beta blockers**
- Atropine or Belladonna poisoning – **Physostigmine**
- BPH – **Tamsulosin**
- BPH with hypertension – **Terazosin**
- Brittle asthma – **Epinephrine**
- Bronchial challenge test – **Methacholine**
- Cheese reaction – **Phentolamine**
- Clonidine withdrawal hypertension – **Phentolamine**
- Intraoperative hypertension in pheochromocytoma - **Phentolamine**
- COPD – **Tiotropium**
- Cycloplegia – **Adult** – **Tropicamide**, **Children** – **atropine**
- CHF with oliguria – **Dopamine**
- Hypotension caused by hypothermia – **Dopamine**
- Glaucoma – Closed angle – **Acetazolamide**  
Open angle – **Latanoprost**  
Normal tension - **Latanoprost**
- Huntington's disease – **Tetrabenazine**
- Hypotension in pregnancy – **Ephedrine**
- Hypotension with anaesthetic agents – **Ephedrine**
- Motion sickness – **Scopolamine**
- Myasthenia gravis – Diagnosis – **Edrophonium**  
Treatment – **Pyridostigmine**
- Myasthenia crisis – **IVIg**



## Autonomic nervous system

- Narcoanalysis – Thiopental sodium
- Narcolepsy – Modafinil
- Shift worker disease – Modafinil
- Sleepiness in OSA – Modafinil
- NDMR reversal – Neostigmine
- Nicotine toxicity – Atropine
- Orthostatic hypotension – Fludrocortisone
- Organophosphate poisoning – Atropine
- Scorpion bite – Prazosin
- Anaphylactic shock – Epinephrine
- Septic shock – Norepinephrine
- Cardiogenic – Dopamine
- Stress ECHO – Dobutamine
- Stress incontinence – Duloxetine
- Urge incontinence – Darifenacin
- Xerostomia – Cevimeline



# Cardiovascular system

- Angina acute attack – Sublingual nitroglycerine
- Long term prophylaxis in stable angina – Beta blockers
- Aortic dissection – Labetalol
- Arterial fibrillation and flutter – Acute attack – IV Ibutilide  
Rhythm control – Amiodarone  
Rate control – Beta blockers
- Anticoagulation in Atrial fibrillation – Dabigartan, Apixaban
- Acute CHF first drug of choice – Furosemide
- Acute CHF Inotrope of choice – Dobutamine
- Chronic CHF – ACE inhibitors / ARBs
- Hypertriglyceridemia – Fibrates
- Chylomicronemia syndrome – Fibrates
- Type III hyperlipoproteinemia – Fibrates
- Hypercholesterolemia – Statins
- Hypertension first line drugs – ACE inhibitors, ARB, CCB
- Resistant hypertension – Aldosterone antagonists
- Hypertension in elderly – CCB
- Hypertension in young patients - ACE inhibitors / ARBs
- PSVT – IV Adenosine
- PSVT prophylaxis – Verapamil or beta blockers
- Anaphylactic shock – Epinephrine
- Cardiogenic shock – Norepinephrine or Dopamine
- Septic shock – Norepinephrine
- Vasodialatory shock – Norepinephrine
- SVT treatment & prophylaxis – Verapamil
- SVT associated CHF – Digoxin
- Torsades de pontes – Magnesium sulphate
- Ventricular extrasystole (symptomatic) – beta blockers
- Ventricular fibrillation – Amiodarone
- Ventricular tachycardia in MI and digitalis toxicity – Lidocaine
- WPW syndrome – IV procainamide





## Renal system

Cystinuria – Cysteine binding agent (Tiopronin) + Urine alkalanizer  
(Potassium citrate as sodium salt)

Pulmonary edema with CHF – Furosemide

Edema caused by liver cirrhosis – Spironolactone

Cerebral edema – Mannitol

Lupus nephritis – Cyclophosphamide + Glucocorticoids

Rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis - Cyclophosphamide +  
Glucocorticoids

Nephrotic syndrome – Steroids

Steroid resistant Nephrotic syndrome – Cyclosporine

Steroid dependent Nephrotic syndrome – Cyclophosphamide

Nephrotic syndrome with frequent relapse – Cyclophosphamide

### Urine incontinence

Overflow incontinence – Cholinergics (Bethanechol)

Urge incontinence – Anticholinergics (Darifenacin)

Stress incontinence – SNRI (Duloxetine)

Urinary tract infection cystitis – Cotrimoxazole

Pyelonephritis – Ciprofloxacin



## Central Nervous System

ADHD – Methyl phenidate

Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis – Riluzole

Alzheimer's disease – Donepezil

Bell's palsy – Prednisolone

Bipolar disorder – Lithium

Depression – SSRI

### Epilepsy

Generalized tonic clonic – Valproate

Absence seizure – Valproate

Myoclonic seizure – Valproate

Partial seizure – Carbamazepine

Lennox Gastaut Syndrome – Valproate

Infantile spasm – ACTH

Infantile spasm with TS – Vigabatrin

Rolandic epilepsy (benign epilepsy in childhood)

– Carbamazepine

Seizure in pregnancy – MgSO<sub>4</sub>

Seizure in neonates – Phenobarbital

Dravet syndrome (severe myoclonic epilepsy of childhood) – Valproate

West syndrome (Infantile spasm + MR) – ACTH

Status epilepticus – Lorazepam



## Central Nervous System

- Essential tremor – Propranolol
- Guillain barre syndrome – IVIG
- Cluster headache – Triptans
- Raised CSF pressure – Acetazolamide
- Paroxysmal hemicranias – Indomethacin
- Primary cough headache – Indomethacin
- Hypnic headache – Lithium
- Huntington's chorea – Tetrabenazine
- Insomnia (sleep induction – Zaleplon,  
Sleep maintenance – Eszopiclone)
- Jet lag – Short acting Z compounds (Zaleplon)
- Mania acute attack – Atypical antipsychotics
- Prophylaxis of mania – Lithium
- Migraine acute attack – Triptans
- Migraine prophylaxis – Propranolol
- Multiple sclerosis acute attack – IV methyl  
prednisolone
- RRMS – INF beta
- SPMS – INF beta
- PRMS – Mitoxantrone
- Narcolepsy – Modafinil



## Central Nervous System

- Glossopharyngeal neuralgia – Carbamazepine
- Trigeminal neuralgia – Carbamazepine
- Parkinson's disease – Levodopa
- Young onset Parkinson's disease – Selegeline
- Motor fluctuation of levodopa – pramipexole
- On-off phenomenon associated with levodopa – Entecapone
- Neuroprotection in Parkinson's disease – MAO inhibitors (Rasageline & Selegeline)
- Peripheral neuropathy – TCA/ SNRI/ GABA releasing drugs
- Rapid cyclers – valproate
- Restless leg syndrome – Dopamine agonists (pramipexole & Ropinirole)
- Schizophrenia – Atypical antipsychotics (Aripiprazole)
- Resistant Schizophrenia – Clozapine
- Suicidal tendency – Clozapine
- Tourette syndrome – Clonidine or Guanfacine





# Antimicrobials

Actinomycosis – Penicillin G

Anthrax - Penicillin G

Gas gangrene - Penicillin G

Leptospirosis - Penicillin G

Rat bite fever - Penicillin G

Streptococcal infection - Penicillin G

Syphilis - Penicillin G

Yaws - Penicillin G

Meningococcal meningitis - Penicillin G

Extraintestinal / Intestinal symptomatic amoeba  
– Metronidazole

Intestinal symptomatic amebiasis – Paromomycin

Aspergillosis – Voriconazole

Scedosporium – Voriconazole

Trichosporon – Voriconazole

Bacterial vaginosis – Metronidazole

Bacteroides – Metronidazole

Tetanus – Metronidazole

Trichomoniasis – Metronidazole

Pseudomembranous enterocolitis – Vancomycin > Metronidazole

Borellia – Doxycycline

Brucella – Doxycycline + Rifampin

Bartonella – Doxycycline



# Antimicrobials

Chlamydia – Doxycycline

Cholera – Doxycycline

Granuloma inguinale – Doxycycline

Lymphogranuloma venerum – Doxycycline

Mycoplasma hominis – Doxycycline

Inflammatory acne – Doxycycline

Rickettsia – Doxycycline

Pleurodesis – Doxycycline

Pericardiodesis – Doxycycline

Babesiosis – Atovaquone + Azithromycin

Chancroid - Azithromycin

Legionella - Azithromycin

Mycoplasma pneumoniae - Azithromycin

Chlamydia and Cholera in pregnancy - Azithromycin

Campylobacter - Azithromycin

Burn infection – Silver sulfadiazine

Diphtheria – Erythromycin

Pertusis – Erythromycin



# Antimicrobials

- Candida infection – Fluconazole
- Coccidioidal meningitis – Fluconazole
- Chaga's disease (American trypanosomiasis) – Benznidazole
- Cryptococcus – Amphotericin B
- Kala Azar - Amphotericin B
- Mucormycosis - Amphotericin B
- Primary amebic meningoencephalitis - Amphotericin B
- Systemic fungal infection - Amphotericin B
- Cryptosporidium – Nitazoxanide
- Dermatophytes – Terbinafine (except T.capitis – Griseofulvin)
- Diarrhea empirical therapy – Fluoroquinolones
  
- E.coli – Ceftriaxone
- Gonococcus - Ceftriaxone
- HACEK organisms - Ceftriaxone
- H. influenza meningitis - Ceftriaxone
- Klebsiella - Ceftriaxone
- Providencia - Ceftriaxone
- Typhoid - Ceftriaxone
- Salmonella - Ceftriaxone
- Acute bacterial meningitis empirical therapy - Ceftriaxone
- Meningitis with basilar skull fracture - Ceftriaxone
- Brain abscess - Ceftriaxone
- Subdural empyema - Ceftriaxone



# Antimicrobials

Endemic mycosis – Itraconazole

Sporotrichosis – Itraconazole

Enterococcus faecalis – Ampicillin + Aminoglycosides

Giardia – Metronidazole

Gonococcus – Ceftriaxone

(Spectinomycin in resistance cases)

Hepatitis B – Entecavir

Hepatitis C – New oral drugs

HSV & VZV infection – Acyclovir

(foscarnet in resistance cases)

CMV – Ganciclovir

H. influenza prophylaxis – Rifampicin

H. pylori – Amoxicillin + Clarithromycin + PPI

Influenza A – Oseltamivir

Cutaneous leishmania – Sodium Stibogluconate





# Antimicrobials

## Malaria

Treatment & prophylaxis – **Chloroquine** (except **P. falciparum**)

**P. falciparum** – **Artesunate combination therapy (ACT)**

Chloroquine resistant malaria treatment - **Artesunate combination therapy (ACT)**

Chloroquine resistant malaria prophylaxis – **Mefloquine**

Severe falciparum malaria – **Artesunate**

Melioidosis – **Ceftazidime**

Moraxella – **Fluoroquinolone**

Mycobacterium avium complex – **Clarithromycin + Ethambutol**

Mycobacterium tuberculosis – First line drugs – **Isoniazid + Rifampicin + Pyrazinamide + Ethambutol**

Nocardia – **Cotrimoxazole**

Pneumocystis jirovecii - **Cotrimoxazole**

Plague – **Gentamycin**

Pneumococcal meningitis – **Vancomycin**

Rhodococcus – **Vancomycin**

Tularemia – **Gentamycin**

Pseudomonas – **Ceftazidime**

Pseudomonas resistant strains – **Ceftazidime + Aminoglycosides**

Multidrug resistant Pseudomonas – **Colistin**



# Antimicrobials

RSV treatment – Ribavirin

RSV prophylaxis – Palivizumab

Sleeping sickness – (Early) East African – Suramin,  
(late) East African – Melarsoprol

(Early) West African – Pentamidine,

(late) West African – Eflornithine

Scabies – Permethrin cream (5%)

Non penicillinase producing staphylococcus – Penicillin G

MRSA – Vancomycin

VRSA – Daptomycin

Syphilis all stages (except CNS involvement) – Benzathine  
penicillin G

Syphilis CNS involvement – Aqueous penicillin G

Toxoplasma – Sulfadiazine + Pyrimethamine

Toxoplasma in pregnancy – Spiramycin

Whipple disease – Ceftriaxone or Carbapenem

Antifungal prophylaxis in induction chemotherapy of  
acute Leukemia – Posaconazole

Asymptomatic bacteriuria – Nitrofurantoin or Amoxicillin

Brain abscess – Ceftriaxone/cefotaxime + Metronidazole

Subdural empyema - Ceftriaxone/cefotaxime + Metronidazole

Cervicitis – Ceftriaxone + Azithromycin

Urethritis - Ceftriaxone + Azithromycin

Malignant otitis externa – Piperacillin + Tazobactam



# Antimicrobials

- Acute otitis media – Amoxicillin + Clavulanate
- Acute mastoiditis – Ceftriaxone/cefotaxime
- Chronic mastoiditis - Piperacillin + Tazobactam
- Epiglottitis - Ceftriaxone/cefotaxime
- Neonatal meningitis – Ampicillin + Gentamycin
- Neonatal sepsis - Ampicillin + Gentamycin
- Bacterial keratitis – Moxifloxacin solution
- Fungal keratitis – Natamycin
- Acute osteomyelitis – Ceftriaxone
- Prostatitis – Doxycycline or Cotrimoxazole
- Prosthetic joint infection – Ceftriaxone + Vancomycin
- Infective endocarditis (Staphylococcal) – Vancomycin

M E D I N A Z





# Anticancer drugs

ALL regimen of choice – Vincristine, Prednisolone,  
Asperginase, Daunorubicin

AML – Daunorubicin/Idarubicin + Cytarabine

Anal Ca – 5FU + Mitomycin

Bladder Ca – Cisplatin + Gemcitabine

Brain tumor – Temozolomide

Carcinoid tumors – Octreotide

Carcinomatous meningitis – Methotrexate (Intrathecal)

Cervical cancer – Methotrexate

CML – Imatinib

GIST - Imatinib

Hypereosinophilic syndrome - Imatinib

Dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans – Imatinib

Hairy cell leukemia – Cladribine

Hepatocellular carcinoma – Sorafenib

Kaposi sarcoma – Daunorubicin or Doxorubicin

BRAF negative malignant melanoma – PD-1 inhibitors  
(Pembrolizumab/Nivolumab)

BRAF positive malignant melanoma – BRAF inhibitors  
(Vemurafenib/Dabrafenib)

Mesothelioma – Pemetrexed

Paget's disease – Zoledronic acid

Pancreatic cancer – Gemcitabine

Waldenstrom macroglobulinemia – Rituximab





# Endocrinology

Acromegaly – Octreotide

Addison disease – Hydrocortisone

Congenital adrenal hyperplasia in patient – Hydrocortisone

Anovulation – Clomiphene citrate

PCOS - Clomiphene citrate

BPH – alpha 1a antagonists (Tamsulosin, Silodosin)

Carcinoid syndrome – Somatostatin analogues

GRFoma - Somatostatin analogues

Glucagonoma - Somatostatin analogues

Somatostatinoma - Somatostatin analogues

VIPoma - Somatostatin analogues

Diabetes Insipidus – Desmopressin

Diabetes mellitus type I – Insulin

Gestational diabetes – Insulin

Diabetic ketoacidosis – Insulin

Diabetes mellitus type II treatment – Metformin

Hypercalcemia of malignancy – Bisphosphonates

Hyperprolactinemia – Cabergoline

Hyperthyroidism – Methimazole

Hyperthyroidism in pregnancy –

Ist trimester – Propylthiouracil,

2 nd & 3 rd trimester – Methimazole



# Endocrinology

Hypothyroidism – **Levothyroxine sodium**

Insulinoma – **Diazoxide**

Oral contraception – **Monophasic pills**

Oligospermia – **Clomiphene citrate**

Osteoporosis – **Zolendroic acid**

Paget's disease - **Zolendroic acid**

Premature labor – **Dexamethasone**

Fetal CAH – **Dexamethasone**

Prolactinoma – **Dopamine agonists**

Riedel struma – **Tamoxifen**

Subacute thyroiditis – **Aspirin**

SIADH – **Vaptans (Tolvaptan)**

Thyroid storm initial DOC – **Propranolol**

Thyroid storm overall DOC – **Propylthiouracil**

Toxic multinodular goitre – **Radioiodine**

Hyper functioning solitary nodule – **Radioiodine**



## Autacoids & Immunomodulators

- Acute mountain sickness – **Acetazolamide**
- Acetaminophen toxicity – **N-acetyl cysteine**
- Allergic rhinitis – **Steroids**
- Ankylosing spondylitis – **NSAIDs**
- Cold agglutinin diseases – **Rituximab**
- Familial Mediterranean Fever – **Colchicine**
- Genital warts male – **Podophyllin**
- Genital warts female – **Imiquimod**
- Acute gout – **Indomethacin**
- Chronic gout – **Allopurinol**
- Head lice – **Permethrin 1% cream**
- Hypersensitivity reaction – **Epinephrine**
- Pseudomotor cerebri – **Acetazolamide**
- Migraine prophylaxis – **Propranolol**
- Migraine treatment – **Sumatriptan**
- Morning sickness – **Doxylamine**
- Patent ductus arteriosus (PDA) closure – **Indomethacin**
- Maintain patency of Patent ductus arteriosus (PDA) – **Misoprostol**
- Niacin induced flushing – **Aspirin**
- Mild psoriasis – **Oral retinoids**
- Psoriatic arthritis – **Methotrexate**
- Erythrodermic psoriasis – **Methotrexate**
- Pustular psoriasis – **Acitretin**
- Pyrexia in children – **Acetaminophen**
- Rheumatoid arthritis – **Methotrexate**
- Raynaud phenomenon – **CCB (DHPs)**
- Tumor lysis syndrome – **Allopurinol**
- Urticaria – **2<sup>nd</sup> generation anti-histaminics**





# Respiratory system

Allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis – Prednisolone

Proliferative bronchiolitis – Prednisolone

Cryptogenic organizing pneumonia – Prednisolone

Eosinophilic pneumonia – Prednisolone

Pulmonary vasculitis – Prednisolone

Sarcoidosis – Prednisolone

Bronchial asthma acute attack – Short acting  
beta 2 agonists

Bronchial asthma prophylaxis - Long acting  
beta 2 agonists

Exercise induced bronchial asthma – Inhalational  
corticosteroids

Chylothorax – Octreotide via chest tube

COPD – Anticholinergics (Tiotropium)

Cough Non-specific – Codeine

Cough due to bronchial cancer – Morphine

Pleurodesis – Doxycycline

Pericardiodesis – Doxycycline

Pulmonary hypertension class II & III (Low risk) – Bosentan

Pulmonary hypertension class IV (High risk) – Epoprostenol

Diuretic of choice in Pulmonary edema – Loop diuretics





## Gastrointestinal tract

- Acute bleeding gastric ulcer – I/V proton pump inhibitors (PPIs)
- Acute colonic pseudo-obstruction (Ogilvie syndrome)
  - Neostigmine
- Aspiration pneumonia prophylaxis in surgical patients
  - H<sub>2</sub> blockers
- Chemotherapy induced nausea and vomiting (early onset)
  - Ondansetron
- Chemotherapy induced nausea and vomiting (Late onset)
  - Aprepitant
- Dyspepsia - PPIs
- Gastrinoma – PPIs
- Gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) - PPIs
- NSAIDs induced ulcers – PPIs
- Peptic ulcer disease – PPIs
- Zolinger-Ellison syndrome – PPIs
- Stress ulcer – PPIs
- GERD in pregnancy – Antacids or Sucralfate
- Hemochromatosis – Deferoxamine
- Hiccups – Chlorpromazine
- HIV associated secretory diarrhea – Octreotide



## Gastrointestinal tract

### Ulcerative colitis

For maintenance and induction – **Mesalamine**

Mesalamine nonrespondants in induction – **Steroids**

Steroid dependence in induction – **Azathioprine**

Steroid resistance in induction – **Cyclosporine**

Crhon's disease maintenance and induction –

**Anti-TNF drugs (Infliximab)**

Sclerosing Cholangitis – **Glucocorticoids**

Whipple's disease – **Cotrimoxazole**

M E D I N A Z



# Haematology

Anemia associated with CKD or Inflammation –

**Erythropoetin analogue** (Darbopoetin alfa)

Atrial fibrillation associated thrombosis prophylaxis –

**Dabigatran or Apixaban**

Autoimmune haemolytic anemia – **Prednisolone + Rituximab**

Deep vein thrombosis treatment – **LMWH**

Deep vein thrombosis prophylaxis – **Warfarin**

Essential thrombocythemia – **Hydroxyurea + Aspirin**

Fibrinolysis – **Epsilon aminocaproic acid**

Heparin toxicity – **protamine sulphate**

Heparin induced thrombocytopenia – **Lepirudin**

Immune thrombocytopenic purpura – **Prednisolone**

Asymptomatic iron deficiency anemia – **Oral iron**

Myelodysplasia – **Azacitidine**

Neutropenia – **Filgrastim**

Paroxysmal Nocturnal Haemoglobinuria – **Eculizumab**

Polycythemia vera – **Anagrelide > Hydroxyurea**

Pure red cell aplasia – **Glucocorticoids**

Sickle cell anemia – **Hydroxyurea**

Myelofibrosis - **Hydroxyurea**

Thrombocytopenia – **Oprelvekin**

Transfusional hemosiderosis – **Desferrioxamine**

Von Willebrand disease – **Desmopressin**

Asymptomatic warfarin toxicity – **Vitamin K**

Symptomatic warfarin toxicity – **FFP**



# Anesthesia

## Anesthetic agent of choice

Cerebral protection – Thiopental sodium

Raised ICT - Thiopental sodium

Status epilepticus - Thiopental sodium

Epilepsy - Thiopental sodium

Hyperthyroidism - Thiopental sodium

LSCS induction - Thiopental sodium

Electroconvulsive therapy – Methohexital

Day care surgery - Propofol

Total intravenous anesthesia – Propofol

Sedation in ICU – Propofol

Patients susceptible to malignant hyperthermia  
– Propofol

Bronchial asthma induction agent - Ketamine

Status asthmaticus – Ketamine

Shock (hypovolemic, haemorrhagic, septic) – Ketamine

DIC – Ketamine

Cyanotic congenital heart diseases with right to left  
shunt – Ketamine

Hypothyroidism – Ketamine

Old patients – Etomidate

Cardiovascular disorders (aneurysm, cardiomyopathy,  
CHF, CAD, aortic stenosis) – Etomidate

Altered hemodynamic states – Etomidate





# Anesthesia

## Inhalational agent of choice

Bronchial asthma maintenance agent – **Halothane**

Tocolysis – **Halothane**

Cardiac surgery – **Isoflurane**

Controlled hypotension – **Isoflurane**

LSCS maintenance – **Isoflurane**

Induction in infants, children, day care surgery –  
**Sevoflurane**

Myocardial ischemia – **Sevoflurane**

Neurosurgery – **Sevoflurane**

Day care surgery maintenance – **Desflurane**

Renal failure - **Desflurane**

Obese - **Desflurane**



# Anesthesia

## Muscle relaxant of choice

Intubation – Succinylcholine

Day care surgery - Succinylcholine

NDMR choice for intubation – Rocuronium

NDMR choice for day care surgery – Mivecurium

Hepatic failure – Atracurium

Renal failure – Atracurium

Myasthenia gravis – Atracurium

Old age – Atracurium

New born – Atracurium

Obese – Atracurium

Precurarization – Rocuronium

Cardiac surgery – Vecuronium

Cyanotic congenital heart diseases with right  
to left shunt – Pancuronium

Bronchial asthma – Vecuronium