With all milestones and procurement in medicine, subjugating pain was the most difficult task that has probably exaggerated by every individual in the world. Before the invention of Anesthesia the most terrific fear a human had was pain during surgery, they used the techniques called as Mesmerism [1] and alcoholic beverages in those days to control pain, which was eliminated in 1846 by the discovery of anesthesia.

Anesthesia is a means to manage pain during a surgery or procedure by using drugs called anesthetics [2]. It can help to control your inhalation, flow of blood, and heart rate. Anesthesia may be used to calm down you, obstruct pain, make you drowsy or forgetful and make you unconscious for your surgical treatment. Anesthesia is an exclusive medical intrusion which does not itself offer any specific medical benefits and as an alternative it facilitates the performance of other medical interventions. The best painkiller is consequently the one with lowest danger to the patient that still achieves the end points required to complete the other mediation. There are different types of anesthesia administered depending upon the condition and need of the patient which may vary from general anesthesia to local anesthesia.

Anesthesia is administered by the experts in the field of anesthesia known as Anesthesiologist. Anesthesiologists are the specialist qualified to direct and manage anesthesia given throughout a surgical process. As we know that with the drug comes the side effect, the adverse reaction of anesthesia depends upon its dosage and usage. The severity of side effect [3] can vary from nausea, sore throat to severe heart problems. Every anesthesia should conclude with a pain-free activation and a management plan for postoperative pain relief. Minor surgical events are open to oral pain relief drugs such as paracetamol and NSAIDs. Moderate levels of pain require the extension of mild opiates. Major surgical trial may necessitate a mixture of modalities to confer ample pain relief.

The anesthesia and pain management include a series of steps to be followed for developing a non-painful successful surgical procedure which starts with the Evaluation of Pre-anesthetic and treatment, medical management and anesthetic procedures of patients. Post-anesthetic evaluation and finally post surgical pain management, as well as pain related with other therapeutic situations. Anesthesia is majorly used to control the pain which is an unpleasant and a perception that elicits protective motor actions, which is capable of modifying species-specific actions, including social behavior. Pain management is a step to diminish the pain and distress related with post operative patients or patients in other medical situations.

Symbiosis Open Journal of Anesthesiology & Pain Management (SOJAPM) is an Open Access publication whose motto is to publish Scholarly Articles on administration of anesthesia during surgery and pain management associated with surgical procedures [4].

The extent of SOJAPM comprehensively covers a plethora of topics like anesthesiology, preoperative care, critical & intensive care, trauma management & emergency care and perioperative complications etc. The aim of this journal is to support and enhance the development of patient care methodologies and boost the technology development in this field.

References

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