

SUMMARY

Anaemi is one of the major problems which may face the anaesthetist. It may be acute (as in excessive bleeding) which needs immediate life saving operation, or it may be chornic which can be improved by treatment. The first type needs skillful management from the anaesthetist since he is faced with both hypovolaemia and anaemia. The second type may be due to many causes as iron deficiency, liver, renal and endocrine diseases, and cases of haemoglobin defects (sickle cell anaemia) and bone marrow defect.

An improtant point in this study is the study of influence of anaesthetic agents such as thiopentone, halothane and nitrous oxide on different types of anaemia.

Another point is the management of the anaemic patients during surgical operations by preoperative assessment of the type of anaemia, iron therapy and blood transfusion, proper oxygenation during operation and maintenance of adequate circulation. Special care should be applied to sickle cell patient by alkalization and adequate temperature.

The postoperative mangement includes continous oxygen administration, adequate hyration and prophylactic antibiotics therapy to minimze pulmonary infections.