

2nd World Congress on
SURGEONS
&
12th International Conference on
ANESTHESIOLOGY AND CRITICAL CARE
November 11-12, 2019 | Istanbul, Turkey



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Anesthesia and cancer: Making decision for the patient with during anesthesia

Cancer is a leading health problem worldwide. Anesthesiology and the oncology are two disciplines caring for the patients. Performing anesthesia for the oncologic patient evolves as our knowledge about the cancer cells is growing rapidly. The effect of the anesthetic drug on development of the cancer cell and its sequences on the patient are new controversies. Anesthesia can affect cancer recurrence in cancer patients, due to immunosuppression, stimulation of angiogenesis and dissemination of residual cancer cells. Anesthetic decision affects long-term cancer outcomes. It has been advised that some techniques help reducing cancer recurrence risk. These are regional anesthesia, adjuvants for reducing anesthetic dose, and TIVA against inhalational anesthetics. Anesthetic drugs also interact with chemotherapy drugs. The patient may experience pulmonary edema, cardiac arrhythmias, coagulopathy, and peripheral neuropathy perioperatively. Immunomodulation is an important mechanism during cancer development. Opioids, blood transfusions effects immunomodulation. Anesthesia for the patient with cancer undergoing an oncologic surgery or a non-oncologic surgery will require critical decisions perioperatively. Clinical trials will help us to know about the influence of anesthesia on the cancer patients.

Biography

Baris Canaya is an Anesthesiologist at Marmara University Pendik Training Hospital in Istanbul, Turkey. He has deep interest for resuscitation, acute critical illness, trauma anesthesia, pediatric congenital cardiovascular anesthesia and perioperative patient safety.