

## Emergency Drugs and Essential Equipment in ICU

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### DESCRIPTION

In order to successfully manage patients in the Intensive Care Units (ICUs), emergency medications and necessary equipment are crucial. In environments with low resources, mortality and morbidity may increase in the absence of these life-saving medications and crucial tools. This study intends to evaluate the accessibility of life-saving medications and necessary supplies in ICUs in hospitals.

Emergency drugs and essential equipment in ICUs are important to successfully manage patients. An emergency's result could be negatively impacted by a slow or ineffective reaction. Early access to these life-saving medications and other supplies is crucial for improving the survival rate of our victims. Devices to open and protect the airway, devices to confirm tracheal intubation, devices to manage difficult intubation, devices to deliver oxygenation and ventilation, devices to diagnose and treat cardiac arrhythmias, devices to gain vascular access, devices to monitor breathing and circulation, emergency drugs, and intrusive monitoring devices are all recommended by the Emergency Medicine Society of South Africa (EMSSA) guideline. It has been demonstrated that uniformity in equipment, medications, and emergency trolley components enhances and facilitates familiarity.

There are two groups of emergency medications. The first category consists of medicines that are absolutely necessary and belong in every emergency medicine pack. Depending on the practitioner's background in emergency medical operations and whether sedation and general anesthesia are used for behavior and anxiety control, the second category of medications comprises of helpful but optional medications. As a result, different offices will have different emergency drug kits. A dentist with more experience doing venipuncture and training to deliver general and intravenous anesthesia would have a more complete medication package. Optional medications that can be given orally, intramuscularly/sublingually, and intranasal will be described for dentists who are not skilled in venipuncture.

Everyone agrees that emergency medications must be easily accessible for dentists. Different people have different ideas on which medications belong in an emergency kit. One viewpoint has been offered. A dental office should have easy access to oxygen, epinephrine, nitroglycerin, injectable diphenhydramine or chlorpheniramine, albuterol, and aspirin. It's also important to take into account other medications including flumazenil, glucagon, atropine, ephedrine, hydrocortisone, morphine or nitrous oxide, naloxone, midazolam or lorazepam, and atropine.

The level of training that dentists have in handling medical emergencies varies. The individual dentist who is in the best position to judge whether these agents are appropriate for the specific practice should therefore make the final decision. Even with the finest prevention measures in place, emergencies can still happen. It was discovered that there was frequently insufficient access to vital emergency supplies and medications. Particularly in the area of pediatrics, there were significant shortages of vital emergency supplies such tracheal intubation confirmation devices and equipment for handling challenging intubations. The resuscitative attempts within the ICU may suffer as a result, at all levels. Hospital administrators must respond to inquiries and meet demands for necessary tools and life-saving medications.

Any molecule that, when consumed, alters the physiology or psychology of an organism qualifies as a drug. Usually, foods and other substances that help nutrition are segregated from drugs. Drugs can be ingested, inhaled, injected, smoked, absorbed *via* the skin using a patch, suppository, or dissolved under the tongue. A drug is a chemical compound that, when given to a living thing and usually has a recognized structure, produces a biological effect. A pharmaceutical drug is a chemical compound that is used to treat, cure, prevent, or diagnose an illness, as well as to improve wellbeing. It is also known as a medication or medicine. In the past, medications were extracted from medicinal plants; more recently, they were created organically. Pharmaceutical medications for chronic illnesses may be taken occasionally or for a brief period of time.

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