

Chapter 12

REFERENCES

1. Ferguson IT, Murphy RP, Lascelles RG. Ventilatory failure in myasthenia gravis. *J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry*. 1982;45: 217-222.
2. Vincken W, Elleker MG, Cosio MG. Determinants of respiratory muscle weakness in stable chronic neuromuscular disorders. *Am J Med*. 1987;82:53-58.
3. Aboussouan LS. Respiratory disorders in neurologic diseases. *Cleve Clin J Med*. 2005;72:511-520.
4. Grinman S, Whitelaw WA. Pattern of breathing in a case of generalized respiratory muscle weakness. *Chest*. 1983;84: 770-772.
5. Schmidt-Nowara WW, Altman AR. Atelectasis and neuromuscular respiratory failure. *Chest*. 1984;85:792-795.
6. Johnson DC, Kazemi H. Central control of ventilation in neuromuscular disease. *Clin Chest Med*. 1994;15:607-617.
7. Gibson GJ, Pride NB, Davis JN, et al. Pulmonary mechanics in patients with respiratory muscle weakness. *Am Rev Respir Dis*. 1977;115:389-395.
8. DePalo VA, McCool FD. Respiratory muscle evaluation of the patient with neuromuscular disease. *Semin Respir Crit Care Med*. 2002;23:201-209.
9. Vincken W, Elleker G, Cosio MG. Detection of upper airway muscle involvement in neuromuscular disorders using the flow-volume loop. *Chest*. 1986;90:52-57.
10. Rochester DF, Esau SA. Assessment of ventilatory function in patients with neuromuscular disease. *Clin Chest Med*. 1994;15: 751-763.
11. Mirabella M, Servidei S, Manfredi G, et al. Cardiomyopathy may be the only clinical manifestation in female carriers of Duchenne muscular dystrophy. *Neurology*. 1993;43: 2342-2345.
12. Ishikawa Y, Bach JR, Sarma RJ, et al. Cardiovascular considerations in the management of neuromuscular disease. *Semin Neurol* 1995;15:93-108.
13. Persson A, Solders G. R-R variations in Guillain-Barré syndrome: a test of autonomic dysfunction. *Acta Neurol Scand*. 1983;67:294-300.
14. Kameda K. Clinical significance of the relationship between cardiac insufficiency and atrial natriuretic polypeptide and dystrophin in patients with Duchenne muscular dystrophy. *Sapporo Med J*. 1991;60:535.
15. Perloff JK. The heart in neuromuscular disease. *Curr Prob Cardiol*. 1986;11:512-557.
16. Lane RJ, Gardner-Medwin D, Roses AD. Electrocardiographic abnormalities in carriers of Duchenne muscular dystrophy. *Neurology*. 1980;30:497-501.
17. Goldberg SJ, Stern LZ, Feldman L, et al. Serial left ventricular wall measurements in Duchenne's muscular dystrophy. *J Am Coll Cardiol*. 1983;2:136-142.
18. Driessen JJ. Neuromuscular and mitochondrial disorders: what is relevant to the anaesthesiologist? *Curr Opin Anaesthesiol*. 2008; 21(3):350-355.
19. Briggs ED, Kirsch JR. Anesthetic implications of neuromuscular disease. *J Anesth*. 2003;17:177-185.
20. Klingler W, Lehmann-Horn F, Jurkat-Rott K. Complications of anaesthesia in neuromuscular disorders. *Neuromuscul Disord*. 2005;15:195-206.
21. Rosenberg H, Gronert GA. Intractable cardiac arrest in children given succinylcholine. *Anesthesiology*. 1992;77:1054.
22. Henderson WA. Succinylcholine-induced cardiac arrest in unsuspected Duchenne muscular dystrophy. *Can Anaesth Soc J*. 1984;31:444-446.
23. Borasio GD, Miller RG. Clinical characteristics and management of ALS. *Semin Neurol*. 2001;21:155-166.
24. Rowland LP, Shneider NA. Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. *N Engl J Med*. 2001;344:1688-1700.
25. Schiffman PL, Belsh JM. Pulmonary function at diagnosis of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. Rate of deterioration. *Chest*. 1993;103:508-513.
26. Dib M. Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis: progress and prospects for treatment. *Drugs*. 2003;63:289-310.
27. Beach TP, Stone WA, Hamelberg W. Circulatory collapse following succinylcholine: report of a patient with diffuse lower motor neuron disease. *Anesth Analg*. 1971;50:431-437.
28. Hara K, Sakura S, Saito Y, et al. Epidural anesthesia and pulmonary function in a patient with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. *Anesth Analg*. 1996;83:878-879.
29. Bedlack RS. Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis: current and future treatments. *Curr Opin Neurol*. 2010;23(5):524-529.
30. Dorotta IR, Schubert A. Multiple sclerosis and anesthetic implications. *Curr Opin Anaesthesiol*. 2002;15:365-370.
31. Bader AM, Hunt CO, Datta S, et al. Anesthesia for the obstetric patient with multiple sclerosis. *J Clin Anesth*. 1988;1:21-24.
32. Baum K, Nehrig C, Girke W, et al. Multiple sclerosis: relations between MRI and CT findings, cerebrospinal fluid parameters and clinical features. *Clin Neurol Neurosurg*. 1990;92:49-56.

33. Brück W, Stadelmann C. The spectrum of multiple sclerosis: new lessons from pathology. *Curr Opin Neurol.* 2005;18:221-224.
34. Thompson AJ, Toosy AT, Ciccarelli O. Pharmacological management of symptoms in multiple sclerosis: current approaches and future directions. *Lancet Neurol.* 2010;9:1182-1199.
35. Kieseier BC, Hemmer B, Hartung HP. Multiple sclerosis—novel insights and new therapeutic strategies. *Curr Opin Neurol.* 2005;18:211-220.
36. Perlas A, Chan VW. Neuraxial anesthesia and multiple sclerosis. *Can J Anaesth.* 2005;52:454-458.
37. Spacek A, Neiger FX, Krenn CG, et al. Rocuronium-induced neuromuscular block is affected by chronic carbamazepine therapy. *Anesthesiology.* 1999;90:109-112.
38. Whalley DG, Ebrahim Z. Influence of carbamazepine on the dose-response relationship of vecuronium. *Br J Anaesth.* 1994;72:125-126.
39. Kim CS, Arnold FJ, Itani MS, et al. Decreased sensitivity to metocurine during long-term phenytoin therapy may be attributable to protein binding and acetylcholine receptor changes. *Anesthesiology.* 1992;77:500-506.
40. van Doorn PA, Ruts L, Jacobs BC. Clinical features, pathogenesis, and treatment of Guillain-Barré syndrome. *Lancet Neurol.* 2008;7(10):939-950.
41. Sunderrajan EV, Davenport J. The Guillain-Barre syndrome: pulmonary-neurologic correlations. *Medicine (Baltimore).* 1985;64:333-341.
42. Bowyer HR, Glover M. Guillain-Barre syndrome: management and treatment options for patients with moderate to severe progression. *J Neurosci Nurs.* 2010;42(5):288-293.
43. Truax BT. Autonomic disturbances in Guillain-Barré syndrome. *Semin Neurol.* 1984;4:462.
44. Feldman JM. Cardiac arrest after succinylcholine administration in a pregnant patient recovered from Guillain-Barré syndrome. *Anesthesiology.* 1990;72:942-944.
45. Fiacchino F, Gemma M, Bricchi M, et al. Hypo- and hypersensitivity to vecuronium in a patient with Guillain-Barré syndrome. *Anesth Analg.* 1994;78:187-189.
46. Kieseier BC, Hartung HP. Therapeutic strategies in the Guillain-Barré syndrome. *Semin Neurol.* 2003;23:159-168.
47. Ngai J, Kreynin I, Kim JT, Axwlrød FB. Anesthesia management of familial dysautonomia. *Paediatr Anaesth.* 2006;16:611-620.
48. James MF, Hift RJ. Porphyrias. *Br J Anaesth.* 2000;85:143-153.
49. Jensen NF, Fiddler DS, Striepe V. Anesthetic considerations in porphyrias. *Anesth Analg.* 1995;80:591-599.
50. Harrison GG, Meissner PN, Hift RJ. Anesthesia for the porphyric patient. *Anesthesia.* 1993;48:417-421.
51. Puy H, Gouya L, Deybach JC. Porphyrias. *Lancet.* 2010;375(9718):924-937.
52. Mustajoki P, Nordmann Y. Early administration of heme arginate for acute porphyric attacks. *Arch Intern Med.* 1993;153:2004-2008.
53. Mustajoki P, Heinonen J. General anesthesia in “inducible” porphyrias. *Anesthesiology.* 1980;53:15-20.
54. McNeill MJ, Bennet A. Use of regional anaesthesia in a patient with acute porphyria. *Br J Anaesth.* 1990;64:371-373.
55. Greenberg RS, Parker SD. Anesthetic management for the child with Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease. *Anesth Analg.* 1992;74:305-307.
56. Scull T, Weeks S. Epidural analgesia for labour in a patient with Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease. *Can J Anaesth.* 1996;43:1150-1152.
57. Antognini JF. Anaesthesia for Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease: a review of 86 cases. *Can J Anaesth.* 1992;39:398-400.
58. Chan CK, Mohsenin V, Loke J, et al. Diaphragmatic dysfunction in siblings with hereditary motor and sensory neuropathy (Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease). *Chest.* 1987;91:567-570.
59. Tetzlaff JE, Schwendt I. Arrhythmia and Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease during anesthesia. *Can J Anaesth.* 2000;47:829.
60. Sulica L, Blitzer A, Lovelace RE, et al. Vocal fold paresis of Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease. *Ann Otol Rhinol Laryngol.* 2001;110:1072-1106.
61. Martyn JA, White DA, Gronert GA, et al. Up-and-down regulation of skeletal muscle acetylcholine receptors. Effects on neuromuscular blockers. *Anesthesiology.* 1992;76:822-843.
62. Lindstrom JM. Acetylcholine receptors and myasthenia. *Muscle Nerve.* 2000;23:453-477.
63. Palace J, Vincent A, Beeson D. Myasthenia gravis: diagnostic and management dilemmas. *Curr Opin Neurol.* 2001;14:583-589.
64. Vincent A, Palace J, Hilton-Jones D. Myasthenia gravis. *Lancet.* 2001;357:2122-2128.
65. Saperstein DS, Barohn RJ. Management of myasthenia gravis. *Semin Neurol.* 2004;24:41-48.
66. Leventhal SR, Orkin FK, Hirsh RA. Prediction of the need for postoperative mechanical ventilation in myasthenia gravis. *Anesthesiology.* 1980;53:26-30.
67. Eisenkraft JB, Papatestas AE, Kahn CH, et al. Predicting the need for postoperative mechanical ventilation in myasthenia gravis. *Anesthesiology.* 1986;65:79-82.
68. Abel M, Eisenkraft JB. Anesthetic implications of myasthenia gravis. *Mt Sinai J Med.* 2002;69:31-37.
69. Ruiz-Neto PP, Halpern H, Cremonesi E. Rapid inhalation induction with halothane-nitrous oxide for myasthenic patients. *Can J Anaesth.* 1994;41:102-106.
70. Krucylak PE, Naunheim KS. Preoperative preparation and anesthetic management of patients with myasthenia gravis. *Semin Thorac Cardiovasc Surg.* 1999;11(1):47-53.
71. Baraka A, Baroody M, Yazbeck V. Repeated doses of suxamethonium in the myasthenic patient. *Anaesthesia.* 1993;48:782-784.
72. Dillon FX. Anesthesia issues in the perioperative management of myasthenia gravis. *Semin Neurol.* 2004;24:83-94.
73. Hübler M, Litz RJ, Albrecht DM. Combination of balanced and regional anaesthesia for minimally invasive surgery in a patient with myasthenia gravis. *Eur J Anaesthesiol.* 2000;17:325-328.
74. Kirsch JR, Diringer MN, Borel CO, et al. Preoperative lumbar epidural morphine improves postoperative analgesia and ventilatory function after transsternal thymectomy in patients with myasthenia gravis. *Crit Care Med.* 1991;19:1474-1479.
75. Sanders DB. The Lambert-Eaton myasthenic syndrome. *Adv Neurol.* 2002;88:189-201.
76. Newsom-Davis J. Therapy in myasthenia gravis and Lambert-Eaton myasthenic syndrome. *Semin Neurol.* 2003;23:191-198.
77. Emery AE. The muscular dystrophies. *Lancet.* 2002;359:687-695.
78. Roland EH. Muscular dystrophy. *Pediatr Rev.* 2000;21:233-237.
79. Muntoni F. Cardiomyopathy in muscular dystrophies. *Curr Opin Neurol.* 2003;16:577-583.
80. Townsend D, Yasuda S, Metzger J. Cardiomyopathy of Duchenne muscular dystrophy: pathogenesis and prospect of membrane sealants as a new therapeutic approach. *Expert Rev Cardiovasc Ther.* 2007;5:99-109.

81. Gozal D. Pulmonary manifestations of neuromuscular disease with special reference to Duchenne muscular dystrophy and spinal muscular atrophy. *Pediatr Pulmonol.* 2000;29:141-150.
82. Toussaint M, Steens M, Soudon P. Lung function accurately predicts hypercapnia in patients with Duchenne muscular dystrophy. *Chest.* 2007;131:368-375.
83. Nigro V, Politano L, Nigro G, et al. Detection of a nonsense mutation in the dystrophin gene by multiple SSCP. *Hum Mol Genet.* 1992;1:517-520.
84. Boriani G, Gallina M, Merlini L, et al. Clinical relevance of atrial fibrillation/flutter, stroke, pacemaker implant, and heart failure in Emery-Dreifuss muscular dystrophy: a long-term longitudinal study. *Stroke.* 2003;34:901-908.
85. Wagner KR. Genetic diseases of muscle. *Neurol Clin.* 2002;20:645-678.
86. Lisi MT, Cohn RD. Congenital muscular dystrophies: new aspects of an expanding group of disorders. *Biochim Biophys Acta.* 2007;1772:159-172.
87. Kunst G, Graf BM, Schreiner R, et al. Differential effects of sevoflurane, isoflurane, and halothane on Ca²⁺ release from the sarcoplasmic reticulum of skeletal muscle. *Anesthesiology.* 1999;91:179-186.
88. Uslu M, Mellinghoff H, Diefenbach C. Mivacurium for muscle relaxation in a child with Duchenne's muscular dystrophy. *Anesth Analg.* 1999;89:340-341.
89. Weglinski MR, Wedel DJ, Engel AG. Malignant hyperthermia testing in patients with persistently increased serum creatine kinase levels. *Anesth Analg.* 1997;84:1038-1041.
90. Hudson AJ, Ebers GC, Bulman DE. The skeletal muscle sodium and chloride channel diseases. *Brain.* 1995;118:547-563.
91. Bhakta D, Lowe MR, Groh WJ. Prevalence of structural cardiac abnormalities in patients with myotonic dystrophy type I. *Am Heart J.* 2004;147:224-227.
92. Parness J, Bandschapp O, Girard T. The myotonias and susceptibility to malignant hyperthermia. *Anesth Analg.* 2009;109(4):1054-1064.
93. Mathieu J, Allard P, Gobeil G, et al. Anesthetic and surgical complications in 219 cases of myotonic dystrophy. *Neurology.* 1997;49:1646-1650.
94. Aquilina A, Groves J. A combined technique utilising regional anaesthesia and target-controlled sedation in a patient with myotonic dystrophy. *Anesthesia.* 2002;57:385-386.
95. Davies NP, Hanna MG. The skeletal muscle channelopathies: distinct entities and overlapping syndromes. *Curr Opin Neurol.* 2003;16:559-568.
96. Hanna MG. Genetic neurological channelopathies. *Nat Clin Pract Neurol.* 2006;2:252-263.
97. Jurkat-Rott K, Lehmann-Horn F. Paroxysmal muscle weakness: the familial periodic paralyses. *J Neurol.* 2006;253:1391-1398.
98. Hoffman EP. Voltage-gated ion channelopathies: inherited disorders caused by abnormal sodium, chloride, and calcium regulation in skeletal muscle. *Annu Rev Med.* 1995;46:431-441.
99. Walsh F, Kelly D. Anaesthetic management of a patient with familial normokalaemic periodic paralysis. *Can J Anaesth.* 1996;43:684-686.
100. Elbaz A, Vale-Santos J, Jurkat-Rott K, et al. Hypokalaemic periodic paralysis and the dihydropyridine receptor (CACNL1A3): genotype/phenotype correlations for two predominant mutations and evidence for the absence of a founder effect in 16 Caucasian families. *Am J Hum Genet.* 1995;56:374-380.
101. Ashwood EM, Russell WJ, Burrow DD. Hyperkalaemic periodic paralysis and anaesthesia. *Anaesthesia.* 1992;47:579-584.
102. Weller JF, Elliott RA, Pronovost PJ. Spinal anesthesia for a patient with familial hyperkalemic periodic paralysis. *Anesthesiology.* 2002;97:259-260.
103. Lehmann-Horn F, Iaizzo PA. Are myotonias and periodic paralyses associated with susceptibility to malignant hyperthermia? *Br J Anaesth.* 1990;65:692-697.
104. McCarthy TV, Quane KA, Lynch PJ. Ryanodine receptor mutations in malignant hyperthermia and central core disease. *Hum Mutat.* 2000;15:410-417.
105. Klingler W, Rueffert H, Lehmann-Horn F, Girard T, Hopkins PM. Core myopathies and risk of malignant hyperthermia. *Anesth Analg.* 2009;109(4):1167-1173.
106. Finsterer J. Current concepts in malignant hyperthermia. *J Clin Neuromusc Dis.* 2002;4(2):64-74.
107. Cox JM. Anesthesia and glycogen-storage disease. *Anesthesiology.* 1968;29:1221-1225.
108. Ing RJ, Cook DR, Bengur RA, et al. Anaesthetic management of infants with glycogen storage disease type II: a physiological approach. *Paediatr Anaesth.* 2004;14(6):514-519.
109. Kim WS, Cho AR, Hong JM, et al. Combined general and epidural anesthesia for major abdominal surgery in a patient with Pompe disease. *J Anesth.* 2010;24(5):768-773.
110. Lobato EB, Janelle GM, Urdaneta F, et al. Noncardiogenic pulmonary edema and rhabdomyolysis after protamine administration in a patient with unrecognized McArdle's disease. *Anesthesiology.* 1999;91:303-305.
111. Rosaeg OP, Morrison S, MacLeod JP. Anaesthetic management of labour and delivery in the parturient with mitochondrial myopathy. *Can J Anaesth.* 1996;43:403-407.
112. Driessen J, Willems S, Dercksen S, et al. Anesthesia-related morbidity and mortality after surgery for muscle biopsy in children with mitochondrial defects. *Paediatr Anaesth.* 2007;17:16-21.
113. Flick RP, Gleich SJ, Herr MM, et al. The risk of malignant hyperthermia in children undergoing muscle biopsy for suspected neuromuscular disorder. *Paediatr Anaesth.* 2007;17:22-27.
114. Ross AK. Muscular dystrophy versus mitochondrial myopathy: the dilemma of the undiagnosed hypotonic child. *Paediatr Anaesth.* 2007;17:1-6.
115. Kitoh T, Mizuno K, Otagiri T, et al. Anesthetic management for a patient with Kearns-Sayre syndrome. *Anesth Analg.* 1995; 80:1240-1242.
116. Sasano N, Fujita Y, So MH, Sobue K, Sasano H, Katsuya H. Anesthetic management of a patient with mitochondrial myopathy, encephalopathy, lactic acidosis, and stroke-like episodes (MELAS) during laparotomy. *J Anesth.* 2007;21:72-75.
117. Goldring SR, Goldring MB. Clinical aspects, pathology and pathophysiology of osteoarthritis. *J Musculoskelet Neuronal Interact.* 2006;6:376-378.
118. Lisowska B, Rutkowska-Sak L, Maldyk P, Cwiek R. Anaesthesiological problems in patients with rheumatoid arthritis undergoing orthopaedic surgeries. *Clin Rheumatol.* 2008;27(5):553-556.
119. Howe CR, Gardner GC, Kadel NJ. Perioperative medication management for the patient with rheumatoid arthritis. *J Am Acad Orthop Surg.* 2006;14:544-551.
120. Clegg DO. Treatment of ankylosing spondylitis. *J Rheumatol Suppl.* 2006;78:24-31.
121. Rauch F, Glorieux FH. Osteogenesis imperfecta. *Lancet.* 2004;363:1377-1385.

122. Sakkas LI, Chikanz IC, Platsoucas CD. Mechanisms of disease: the role of immune cells in the pathogenesis of systemic sclerosis. *Nat Clin Pract Rheumatol.* 2006;2:679-685.
123. Ain MC, Browne JA. Spinal arthrodesis with instrumentation for thoracolumbar kyphosis in pediatric achondroplasia. *Spine.* 2004;29:2075-2080.
124. Briani C, Doria A, Sarzi-Puttini P, et al. Update on idiopathic inflammatory myopathies. *Autoimmunity.* 2006;39:161-170.
125. Löfberg M, Jänkälä H, Paetav A, Häkkinen M, Somer H. Metabolic causes of recurrent rhabdomyolysis. *Acta Neurol Scand.* 1998;98:268-275.
126. Sieb JP, Gillessen T. Iatrogenic and toxic myopathies. *Muscle Nerve.* 2003;27:142-156.
127. Graham DJ, Staffa JA, Shatin D, et al. Incidence of hospitalized rhabdomyolysis in patients treated with lipid-lowering drugs. *JAMA.* 2004;292:2585-2590.
128. Warren JD, Blumbergs PC, Thompson PD. Rhabdomyolysis: a review. *Muscle Nerve.* 2002;25:332-347.
129. Jurkat-Rott K, McCarthy T, Lehmann-Horn F. Genetics and pathogenesis of malignant hyperthermia. *Muscle Nerve.* 2000;23:4-17.
130. Ali SZ, Taguchi A, Rosenberg H. Malignant hyperthermia. *Best Pract Res Clin Anesthesiol.* 2003;17:519-533.
131. Davis M, Brown R, Dickson A, et al. Malignant hyperthermia associated with exercise-induced rhabdomyolysis or congenital abnormalities and a novel RYR1 mutation in New Zealand and Australian pedigrees. *Br J Anaesth.* 2002;88:508-515.
132. Nicholson G, Pereira AC, Hall GM. Parkinson's disease and anaesthesia. *Br J Anaesth.* 2002;89:904-916.
133. Vincken WG, Gauthier SG, Dollfuss RE, et al. Involvement of upper airway muscles in extrapyramidal disorders: a cause of airflow limitation. *N Engl J Med.* 1984;311:438-442.
134. Neu HC, Connolly JJ, Schwertley FW, Ladwig HA, Brody AW. Obstructive respiratory dysfunction in parkinsonian patients. *Am Rev Respir Dis.* 1967;95:33-47.
135. Obenour WH, Stevens PM, Cohen AA, et al. The causes of abnormal pulmonary function in Parkinson's disease. *Am Rev Respir Dis.* 1972;105:382-387.
136. Hoehn MM, Yahr MD. Parkinsonism: onset, progression and mortality. *Neurology.* 1967;17:427-442.
137. Easdown LJ, Tessler MJ, Minuk J. Upper airway involvement in Parkinson's disease resulting in postoperative respiratory failure. *Can J Anaesth.* 1995;42:344-347.
138. Gross M, Bannister R, Godwin-Austin R. Orthostatic hypotension in Parkinson's disease. *Lancet.* 1972;1:174-176.
139. Golden WE, Lavender RC, Metzer WS. Acute postoperative confusion and hallucinations in Parkinson disease. *Ann Intern Med.* 1989;111:218-222.
140. Reed AP, Han DG. Intraoperative exacerbation of Parkinson's disease. *Anesth Analg.* 1992;75:850-853.
141. Frost EA, Osborn I. Deep brain stimulation—surgery for movement disorders and Parkinson's disease. *Int Anesthesiol Clin.* 2009;47(2):57-68.
142. Muravchick S, Smith DS. Parkinsonian symptoms during emergence from general anesthesia. *Anesthesiology.* 1995;82:305-307.
143. Krauss JK, Akeyson EW, Giam P, et al. Propofol-induced dyskinesias in Parkinson's disease. *Anesth Analg.* 1996;83:420-422.
144. Muzzi DA, Black S, Cucchiara RF. The lack of effect of succinylcholine on serum potassium in patients with Parkinson's disease [letter]. *Anesthesiology.* 1989;71:322.
145. Mets B. Acute dystonia after alfentanil in untreated Parkinson's disease. *Anesth Analg.* 1991;72:557-558.
146. Berg D, Becker G, Reiners K. Reduction of dyskinesia and induction of akinesia induced by morphine in two Parkinsonian patients with severe sciatica. *J Neural Transm.* 1999;106:725-728.
147. Zornberg GL, Bodkin JA, Cohen BM. Severe adverse interaction between pethidine and selegiline [letter]. *Lancet.* 1991;337:246.
148. Fischer SP, Martin R, Brock-Utne JG. Ketorolac and propofol anesthesia in a patient taking chronic monoamine oxidase inhibitors. *J Clin Anesth.* 1996;8:245-247.
149. Furuya R, Hirai A, Andoh T, et al. Successful perioperative management of a patient with Parkinson's disease by enteral levodopa administration under propofol anesthesia. *Anesthesiology.* 1998;89:261-263.