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List of Appreciation

λ	Wave length
AAG	α 1-acid glycoprotein
C	Speed of sound waves
C	Cervical vertebrae
C max	Peaks plasma concentration drug
CNS	Central nervous system
Co	Cardiac output
COPD	Compromised pulmonary disease
CYP	Cytochrome type P
EDTA	Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid
EOM	External oblique muscle
F	Frequency of Waves of ultrasound
Fe ²	Ferrus (Ferrous iron compound)
Fe ³	Ferric (Trivalent iron compound)
G	Gauge (site of needle)
GABA	Gamma-Aminobutyric
Gauge	Size of needle
HAS	Human serum albumin
HR	Heart rate
Hz	Hertz
IgE	Immunoglobulin E
IOM	Internal oblique muscle
IV	Intravenous route of administration
K Ω	Kiloohms
Lat	Lateral side
mA	Milliampere

MAP	Mean arterial blood pressure
Med	Medial side
MEGX	Monoethylglycinexylidide metabolite
MH2	Megater T2
nc	Nanocoulomb
NMDA	N-methyl-D-aspartate
PEG	Percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy
PL	Pleura
PL	Pulse length
PMNL	Polymorphonuclear lymphocytes
PPX	Pipecoloxylipide
PR	Peripheral resistance
PRF	Pulse repetition frequency
R	Rectuscenter
S	Stereocenter
SA	Subclavian artery
SAM	Scalenus anterior muscle
SBP	Diastolic blood pressure
SCM	Sternocleidomastoid muscle
SV	Subclavian vein
SV	Strike volume
T	Theraeic vertebrae
tmax	The time to peak concentration of drug
TNS	Transient neurological symptoms
UGRA	Ultrasound-Guided Regional Anesthesia
VSS	Volume of distribution of local anesthetics at steady state

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Introduction





Anatomy of the Brachial Plexus





Pharmacokinetics of Local Anaesthetics in Pediatrics





Supraclavicular Block Technique in Pediatrics





Ultrasound Guided Brachial Plexus Blocks





Roles of Regional Anesthesia in Pediatrics





Summary

