# Prospective audit: anterograde amnesic effects of IV sedation with midazolam in patients having oral surgery procedures

## Précis

An audit measuring the anterograde amnesic effects of intravenous sedation with midazolam in a cohort of patients.

## **Abstract**

Statement of the problem: Concerns were expressed over the level of sedation patients were receiving for oral surgery procedures, with many patients claiming to have had a recollection of the procedure despite receiving IV sedation.

Purpose of study: To determine if patients who are undergoing IV sedation with midazolam in the Oral Surgery Department in the Dublin Dental University Hospital (DDUH) and at the National Centre for Coagulation Disorders are being adequately sedated.

Material and methods: IV midazolam was administered by the sedationists incrementally. Data was collected through specific questionnaires at two different stages. These assessed patients' objective and subjective recollection of events following their procedure under IV sedation. The patients were asked specific questions immediately postoperatively and subsequently at their review appointment. This assessed the patients' objective and subjective recall of the procedure under IV sedation.

Result: Immediately postoperatively, 23% of patients had no recollection of the procedure, 55% had only partial recollection of the procedure, while 22% of patients recalled the procedure. One week postoperatively, total amnesia increased to 32%, partial amnesia reduced to 46%, while those recalling the procedure remained the same at 22%. While 78% of patients had some degree of amnesia of the procedure there were 22% who did not have amnesic effects from the sedative.

Conclusions: There is large inter-individual variation in response to IV sedation with midazolam regarding the anterograde amnesic effects. The reason why a certain proportion of patients have full recollection of the procedure needs to be fully investigated, and any confounding factors identified. Improving anterograde amnesia will provide us with the ability to ensure patient comfort, which is crucial to improving patient care.

Journal of the Irish Dental Association 2020; 66 (3): 140-144.

Dr Caroline O'Dwyer BA BDentSci MFDS (RCSI) Postgraduate student in orthodontics Cork University Dental School and Hospital Wilton, Cork Dr Mary O'Regan BA BDentSci MFD (RCSI) NCHD, Dublin Dental University Hospital Mr Kumara Ekanayake MBBCh MS FRCS FRCS (OMFS) BDS FDSRCS FFDRCSI MSc Consultant Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeon South Eastern Health and Social Care Trust The Ulster Hospital Dundonald, Antrim

Prof. Leo F.A. Stassen
MBBCH BAO BDentSc FRCSId
FDS RCS MA FTCD FFSEM FFD
RCSI FICD
Professor/Chair of Oral and
Maxillofacial Surgery
Trinity College Dublin and
DDUH, Lincoln Place
Dublin 2



## Alveolar lymphangioma diagnosed in a white Irish neonate: a previously unreported finding

## Précis

A case of alveolar lymphangioma in a white Irish neonate is presented. The relevant background, clinical presentation, diagnosis and management are discussed.

## **Abstract**

Historically, alveolar lymphangiomas have been reported exclusively in the oral cavities of black infants. To the author's knowledge this is the first report of alveolar lymphangioma in a white Irish neonate. The paper presents multiple alveolar lymphangiomas found in the oral cavity of a white Irish neonate in a Dublin children's hospital. The child's medical background, differential diagnosis, management options and outcome are discussed.

Journal of the Irish Dental Association 2020; 66 (3): 145-147.



Dr Charlotte McCarra BA BDentSc MFD (RCSEd)
Postgraduate student in paediatric dentistry

**Dr Kirsten FitzGerald** BDentSc MS (Texas) FFD (RCSI)
Consultant in Paediatric Dentistry, Children's Health Ireland
Crumlin, Dublin 12
and
Dublin Dental University Hespital

Corresponding author: Dr Charlotte McCarra, postgraduate student in paediatric dentistry
Dublin Dental University Hospital, Lincoln Place, Dublin 2, Ireland

T: 01-612 7200 E: Charlotte.McCarra@dental.tcd.ie