

Letter from the Editors

Dear colleagues,

The second issue of the *Greek e-journal of Perioperative Medicine* for 2022 presents various articles including Reviews Articles and Case Reports concerning perioperative medicine.

The review article of Varvarousi G et al. reviews the perioperative management of haemotherapy in obstetric patients with haemorrhage and coagulopathy abnormalities. Authors concluded that hypofibrinogenemia is the most common coagulation disorder in these patients. They also noted that point-of-care viscoelastic testing contributes to early identification and targeted treatment in obstetric bleeding and that timely administration of tranexamic acid is considered important in order to reduce blood loss for the treatment of postpartum haemorrhage.

The next review article of Zafeiriadis et al. describes the ethical and philosophical aspects of intraoperative pain management. The authors emphasize that these aspects are of great importance because the presence of complications, due to inadequate pain control during general anesthesia, comes mainly from the anesthetists' unawareness about the patient's exact nociceptive depth. They also noted that the need for efficient intraoperative monitoring of the patient's nociception level is of extreme value, when considered through the bioethical and philosophical approach, in order the anesthetists to fulfil their preliminary duty, this of pain control.

The following article of Fyntanidou B et al. describes a series of case reports involving the intraoperative administration of 4ml/kg NaCl 7.5%, in four patients who suffered from hemodynamic collapse, due to acute major blood loss. Authors concluded that NaCl 7.5% administration successfully restored hemodynamics in all of the patient's case reports.

The next article of Çağla Yazar et al. presented the anaesthetic management of two high-risk patients, who underwent laparoscopic cholecystectomy surgery, under thoracic epidural anaesthesia combined with dexmedetomidine sedation. Authors concluded that thoracic epidural anaesthesia is a safe technique when compared to general anesthesia in abdominal surgeries in high-risk patients. Authors also noted that preoperative multidisciplinary approach of the patient, preparation for resuscitation, cooperation with the surgery team, and close postoperative follow-up are very important factors in preventing perioperative complications.

The final article of Aslanidis Th et al. presents a case of peritoneal dialysis (PD) in a patient with intracerebral hemorrhage. The authors noted that current data and ISPD (The International Society of Peritoneal Dialysis) guidelines suggest that this type of renal replacement therapy option (PD) is a feasible staff-, time- and cost-sparing alternative when compared to haemodialysis for ICU patients.

We want to thank you again for your support and we would like to invite you on behalf of the organizing and scientific committee to the **16th Congress of Anesthesiology and Intensive Care**, organized by the **Society of Anesthesiology and Intensive Care of Northern Greece (EAEIBE)** in **Thessaloniki, September 29th – October 2nd 2022**, Macedonia Palace Hotel. We hope to see you there.

With regards

Editors in chief

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