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Malignant Hyperthermia

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Cardiac arrest

I go into malignant
effects of anesthesia and
experience the negative
more comfortable if one of
will make me feel even
detail and presenting it
Researching this topic in
Nurse Anesthetist.

drugs on a daily basis as a
I will be dealing with these
most importantly because

succinylcholine.”

and/or the drug

Hyperthermia Association of the
United States (2015), Signs and
symptoms for MH include:

- Increased heart rate
- Greatly increased body
metabolism
- Muscle rigidity
- Vomiting that may occur 110
degrees F above with muscle
breakdown, derangements of
body chemicals and
increased acid content in the

More severe complications:
- Cardiac arrest
- Brain damage
- Internal bleeding or failure of
other body systems

Malignant hyperthermia crisis can
remind other complications and
it should be addressed quickly or
dead could occur.

Understanding the pathophysiology about MH can be beneficial for many
reasons. As stated by Herlich (2013), it is crucial for medical personnel to make a
more accurate diagnosis of perioperative fever or hyperthermia and subsequently
decide the proper course of treatment. This would increase patient outcomes,
delaying much of these, etc. MH can have many poor outcomes of not treated
promptly and accurately. Release of potassium causes hyperkalemia which can
result in cardiac arrhythmias. Treating the high K will decrease the risk of cardiac
arrhythmias and or death. The release of myoglobin can be toxic to the kidneys, so
making sure to persevere kidney function with fluids would be beneficial.
The patient’s body temperature must be controlled so the brain does not become injured.
Where comprehending what the body is going through during a MH crisis, those
caring for the patient are able to treat the underlying causes more effectively.