

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Malamed SF. Inhalation sedation: Techniques of administration. *Sedation: A guide to Patient Management*. Fourth ed. St. Louis: Mosby; 2003. p. 237-56.
2. Clark MS, Brunick AL. Titration of nitrous oxide gases. *Handbook of nitrous oxide and oxygen sedation*. Third ed. St. Louis: Mosby; 2008. p. 113-6.
3. Malamed SF, Clark MS. Nitrous oxide-oxygen: a new look at a very old technique. *J Calif Dent Assoc*. 2003 May; 31(5): 397-403.
4. Dunn-Russell T, Adair SM, Sams DR, Russell CM, Barenie JT. Oxygen saturation and diffusion hypoxia in children following nitrous oxide sedation. *Pediatr Dent*. 1993 Mar-Apr; 15(2): 88-92.
5. Fnaish M. Nitrous oxide oxygen inhalation sedation in pediatric dentistry. *JRMS*. 2010; 17(1): 38-42.
6. Becker DE, Rosenberg M. Nitrous oxide and the inhalation anesthetics. *Anesth Prog*. 2008 Winter; 55(4):124-30; quiz 31-2.
7. Clark MS, Campbell SA, Clark AM. Technique for the administration of nitrous oxide/oxygen sedation to ensure psychotropic analgesic nitrous oxide (PAN) effects. *Int J Neurosci*. 2006 Jul; 116(7): 871-7.
8. Clark MS, Brunick AL. Signs and Symptoms of Nitrous oxide/Oxygen sedation. *Handbook of nitrous oxide and oxygen sedation*. Third ed. St. Louis: Mosby; 2008. p. 117-22.
9. Guideline on appropriate use of nitrous oxide for pediatric dental patients. *Pediatr Dent*. 2008; 30(7 Suppl): 140-2.

10. Clark MS, Brunick AL. Recovery from Nitrous oxide/Oxygen sedation. *Handbook of nitrous oxide and oxygen sedation*. Third ed. St. Louis: Mosby; 2008. p. 148-53.
11. Quarnstrom FC, Milgrom P, Bishop MJ, DeRouen TA. Clinical study of diffusion hypoxia after nitrous oxide analgesia. *Anesth Prog*. 1991 Jan-Feb; 38(1): 21-3.
12. Jeske AH, Whitmire CW, Freels C, Fuentes M. Noninvasive assessment of diffusion hypoxia following administration of nitrous oxide-oxygen. *Anesth Prog*. 2004; 51(1): 10-3.
13. Sohn W, Ismail AI. Regular dental visits and dental anxiety in an adult dentate population. *J Am Dent Assoc*. 2005 Jan; 136(1): 58-66; quiz 90-1.
14. Kantaputra PN, Chiewcharnvalijkit K, Wairatpanich K, Malikaew P, Aramrattana A. Children's attitudes toward behavior management techniques used by dentists. *J Dent Child (Chic)*. 2007 Jan-Apr; 74(1): 4-9.
15. Houpt M. Project USAP 2000--use of sedative agents by pediatric dentists: a 15-year follow-up survey. *Pediatr Dent*. 2002 Jul-Aug; 24(4): 289-94.
16. Eaton JJ, McTigue DJ, Fields HW, Jr., Beck M. Attitudes of contemporary parents toward behavior management techniques used in pediatric dentistry. *Pediatr Dent*. 2005 Mar-Apr; 27(2): 107-13.
17. Adair SM, Waller JL, Schafer TE, Rockman RA. A survey of members of the American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry on their use of behavior management techniques. *Pediatr Dent*. 2004 Mar-Apr; 26(2): 159-66.

18. Levering NJ, Welie JV. Current status of nitrous oxide as a behavior management practice routine in pediatric dentistry. *J Dent Child (Chic)*. 2011 Jan-Apr; 78(1): 24-30.
19. Ajlouni O. AF, Habahbeh R., Nsour H., Tbeshat J. Behavior Management Techniques among Jordanian Pediatric Dentists. *JRMS*. 2010; 17(Supp 2): 62-6.
20. Lawrence SM, McTigue DJ, Wilson S, Odom JG, Waggoner WF, Fields HW, Jr. Parental attitudes toward behavior management techniques used in pediatric dentistry. *Pediatr Dent*. 1991 May-Jun; 13(3): 151-5.
21. Clark MS, Brunick AL. Physical Properties and Pharmacokinetics/Pharmacodynamics of nitrous oxide. *Handbook of nitrous oxide and oxygen sedation*. Third ed. St. Louis: Mosby; 2008.
22. Malamed SF. Pharmacology, Anatomy, and Physiology. *Sedation: A guide to Patient Management*. Fourth ed. St.Louis: Mosby; 2003. p. 196-209.
23. Malamed SF. Phamacosedation: Rationale. *Sedation: A Guide to Patient Management*. Fourth ed. St. Louis: Mosby; 2003. p. 185-95.
24. Clark MS, Brunick AL. Nitrous oxide and Its Interactions with the Body. *Handbook of nitrous oxide and oxygen sedation*. Third ed. St. Louis: Mosby; 2008.
25. Howard WR. Nitrous oxide in the dental environment: assessing the risk, reducing the exposure. *J Am Dent Assoc*. 1997 Mar; 128(3): 356-60.
26. Policy on minimizing occupational health hazards associated with nitrous oxide. *Pediatr Dent*. 2008; 30(7 Suppl): 64-5.
27. Malamed SF. Techniques of administration. *Sedation: A guide to Patient Management*. Fourth ed. St. Louis: Mosby; 2003. p. 237-56.

28. Rowland AS, Baird DD, Weinberg CR, Shore DL, Shy CM, Wilcox AJ. Reduced fertility among women employed as dental assistants exposed to high levels of nitrous oxide. *N Engl J Med*. 1992 Oct 1; 327(14): 993-7.
29. Cohen EN, Gift HC, Brown BW, Greenfield W, Wu ML, Jones TW, et al. Occupational disease in dentistry and chronic exposure to trace anesthetic gases. *J Am Dent Assoc*. 1980 Jul; 101(1): 21-31.
30. Sweeney B, Bingham RM, Amos RJ, Petty AC, Cole PV. Toxicity of bone marrow in dentists exposed to nitrous oxide. *British Medical Journal*. 1985; 291: 567-9.
31. Faulks D, Hennequin M, Albecker-Grappe S, Maniere MC, Tardieu C, Berthet A, et al. Sedation with 50% nitrous oxide/oxygen for outpatient dental treatment in individuals with intellectual disability. *Dev Med Child Neurol*. 2007 Aug; 49(8): 621-5.
32. Clark MS, Brunick AL. Multidisciplinary Application of Nitrous oxide/Oxygen Sedation. *Handbook of nitrous oxide and oxygen sedation*. Third ed. St. Louis: Mosby; 2008. p. 155-65.
33. Holroyd I. Conscious sedation in pediatric dentistry. A short review of the current UK guidelines and the technique of inhalational sedation with nitrous oxide. *Paediatr Anaesth*. 2008 Jan; 18(1): 13-7.
34. Ekbohm K, Jakobsson J, Marcus C. Nitrous oxide inhalation is a safe and effective way to facilitate procedures in paediatric outpatient departments. *Arch Dis Child*. 2005 Oct; 90(10): 1073-6.

35. Wilson KE, Girdler NM, Welbury RR. A comparison of oral midazolam and nitrous oxide sedation for dental extractions in children. *Anaesthesia*. 2006 Dec; 61(12): 1138-44.
36. Burnweit C, Diana-Zerpa JA, Nahmad MH, Lankau CA, Weinberger M, Malvezzi L, et al. Nitrous oxide analgesia for minor pediatric surgical procedures: an effective alternative to conscious sedation? *J Pediatr Surg*. 2004 Mar; 39(3): 495-9; discussion -9.
37. Ayer WA, Getter L. Psychomotor responses to nitrous oxide-oxygen sedation during dental treatment. *Anesth Prog*. 1974 May-Jun; 21(3): 71-3.
38. Jastak JT, Orendurff D. Recovery from nitrous sedation. *Anesth Prog*. 1975 Jul; 22(4): 113-6.
39. Conry JP, Feigal RJ, Beniak TE. Assessment of recovery from nitrous oxide-oxygen sedation using neuropsychometry. *Anesth Prog*. 1989 Jan-Feb; 36(1): 15-20.
40. Norton JC, Roth GI, Matheny JL, Falace DA, O'Reilly JE. The effect of nitrous oxide and age on psychological and psychomotor performance. *Anesth Prog*. 1984 Mar-Apr; 31(2): 64-9.
41. Quarnstrom FC, Mar RS. A premix of 50% nitrous oxide - 50% oxygen for sedation during dental procedures. *Anesth Prog*. 1983 Nov-Dec; 30(6): 197-8.
42. Onody P, Gil P, Hennequin M. Safety of inhalation of a 50% nitrous oxide/oxygen premix: a prospective survey of 35 828 administrations. *Drug Saf*. 2006; 29(7): 633-40.

43. Annequin D, Carbajal R, Chauvin P, Gall O, Tourniaire B, Murat I. Fixed 50% nitrous oxide oxygen mixture for painful procedures: A French survey. *Pediatrics*. 2000 Apr; 105(4): E47.
44. Ross JA, Tunstall ME, Campbell DM, Lemon JS. The use of 0.25% isoflurane premixed in 50% nitrous oxide and oxygen for pain relief in labour. *Anaesthesia*. 1999 Dec; 54(12): 1166-72.
45. Collado V, Hennequin M, Faulks D, Mazille MN, Nicolas E, Koscielny S, et al. Modification of behavior with 50% nitrous oxide/oxygen conscious sedation over repeated visits for dental treatment a 3-year prospective study. *J Clin Psychopharmacol*. 2006 Oct; 26(5): 474-81.
46. Houpt MI, Limb R, Livingston RL. Clinical effects of nitrous oxide conscious sedation in children. *Pediatr Dent*. 2004 Jan-Feb; 26(1): 29-36.
47. Malamed SF. Inhalation sedation: Complication. *Sedation: A guide to patient Management*. Fourth ed. St. Louis: Mosby; 2003. p. 257-61.
48. Takarada T, Kawahara M, Irifune M, Endo C, Shimizu Y, Maeoka K, et al. Clinical recovery time from conscious sedation for dental outpatients. *Anesth Prog*. 2002 Winter; 49(4): 124-7.
49. Fink BR. Diffusion anoxia. *Anesthesiology*. 1955 Jul; 16(4): 511-9.
50. Clark MS, Brunick AL. Anatomy and physiology of respiration and airway management. *Handbook of nitrous oxide and oxygen sedation*. Third ed. St. Louis: Mosby; 2008. p. 75-85.
51. Brodsky JB, McKlveen RE, Zelcer J, Margary JJ. Diffusion hypoxia: a reappraisal using pulse oximetry. *J Clin Monit*. 1988 Oct; 4(4): 244-6.

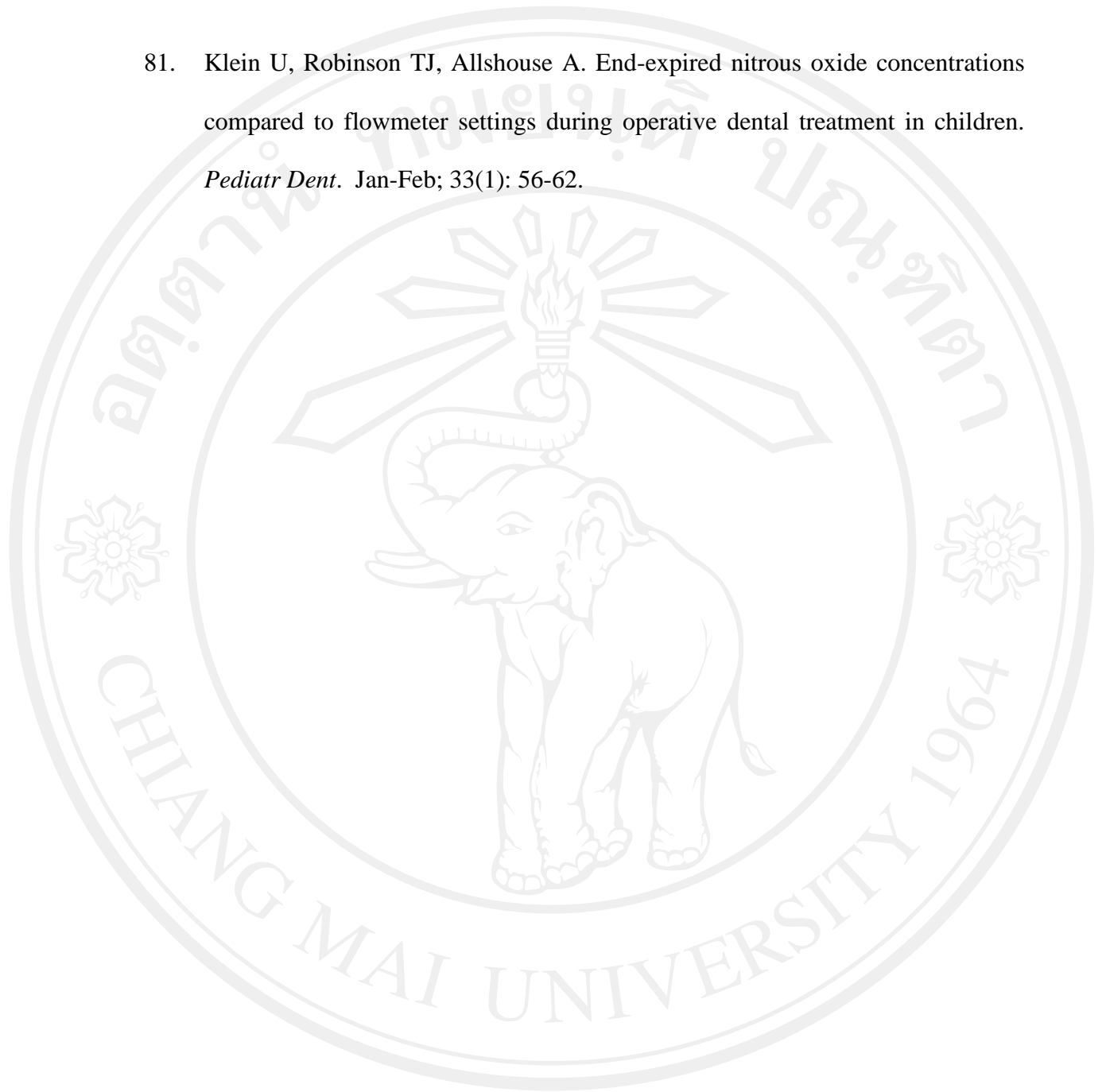
52. Sheffer L, Steffenson JL, Birch AA. Nitrous-oxide-induced diffusion hypoxia in patients breathing spontaneously. *Anesthesiology*. 1972 Oct; 37(4): 436-9.
53. Cheney FW. An early example of evidence-based medicine: hypoxemia due to nitrous oxide. *Anesthesiology*. 2007 Jan; 106(1): 186-8.
54. Fanning GL, Colgan FJ. Diffusion hypoxia following nitrous oxide anesthesia. *Anesth Analg*. 1971 Jan-Feb; 50(1): 86-91.
55. Frumin MJ, Edelist G. Diffusion anoxia: a critical reappraisal. *Anesthesiology*. 1969 Sep;31(3):243-9.
56. Selim D, Markello R, Baker JM. The relationship of ventilation to diffusion hypoxia. *Anesth Analg*. 1970 May-Jun; 49(3): 437-40.
57. Hallonsten AL, Koch G, Schroder U. Nitrous oxide-oxygen sedation in dental care. *Community Dent Oral Epidemiol*. 1983 Dec; 11(6): 347-55.
58. Kupietzky A, Tal E, Shapira J, Ram D. Fasting state and episodes of vomiting in children receiving nitrous oxide for dental treatment. *Pediatr Dent*. 2008 Sep-Oct; 30(5): 414-9.
59. Fisher DM. Does nitrous oxide cause vomiting? *Anesth Analg*. 1996 Jul; 83(1): 4-5.
60. Guideline on use of nitrous oxide for pediatric dental patients. *Pediatr Dent*. 2009; 32(6): 163-6.
61. Gall O, Annequin D, Benoit G, Glabeke E, Vrancea F, Murat I. Adverse events of premixed nitrous oxide and oxygen for procedural sedation in children. *Lancet*. 2001 Nov 3; 358(9292): 1514-5.
62. Trieger N, Newman MG, Miller JC. An objective measure of recovery. *Anesth Prog*. 1969 Jan; 16(1): 4-7.

63. Brannigan GG, Decker, S.L., Madsen, D.H. *Innovative features of the Bender-Gestalt II and expanded guidelines for the use of the Global Scoring System*. Second ed. USA: Riverside Publishing; 2004.
64. Trieger N, Loskota WJ, Jacobs AW, Newman MG. Nitrous oxide--a study of physiological and psychomotor effects. *J Am Dent Assoc*. 1971 Jan; 82(1): 142-50.
65. Lepere AJ, Slack-Smith LM. Average recovery time from a standardized intravenous sedation protocol and standardized discharge criteria in the general dental practice setting. *Anesth Prog*. 2002 Summer; 49(3): 77-81.
66. Macnab AJ, Levine M, Glick N, Susak L, Baker-Brown G. A research tool for measurement of recovery from sedation: the Vancouver Sedative Recovery Scale. *J Pediatr Surg*. 1991 Nov; 26(11): 1263-7.
67. Caumo W, Broenstrub JC, Fialho L, Petry SM, Brathwait O, Bandeira D, et al. Risk factors for postoperative anxiety in children. *Acta Anaesthesiol Scand*. 2000 Aug; 44(7): 782-9.
68. Okawa K, Ichinohe T, Kaneko Y. Anxiety may enhance pain during dental treatment. *Bull Tokyo Dent Coll*. 2005 Aug; 46(3): 51-8.
69. Akarlan ZZ, Erten H, Uzun O, Iseri E, Topuz O. Relationship between trait anxiety, dental anxiety and DMFT indexes of Turkish patients attending a dental school clinic. *East Mediterr Health J*. May; 16(5): 558-62.
70. Corah NL. Development of a dental anxiety scale. *J Dent Res*. 1969 Jul-Aug; 48(4): 596.
71. Williams VS, Morlock RJ, Feltner D. Psychometric evaluation of a visual analog scale for the assessment of anxiety. *Health Qual Life Outcomes*. 8: 57.

72. Ahearn EP. The use of visual analog scales in mood disorders: a critical review. *J Psychiatr Res.* 1997 Sep-Oct; 31(5): 569-79.
73. Kindler CH, Harms C, Amsler F, Ihde-Scholl T, Scheidegger D. The visual analog scale allows effective measurement of preoperative anxiety and detection of patients' anesthetic concerns. *Anesth Analg.* 2000 Mar; 90(3): 706-12.
74. Maxwell C. Sensitivity and accuracy of the visual analogue scale: a psychophysical classroom experiment. *Br J Clin Pharmacol.* 1978 Jul; 6(1): 15-24.
75. Primosch RE, Buzzi IM, Jerrell G. Effect of nitrous oxide-oxygen inhalation with scavenging on behavioral and physiological parameters during routine pediatric dental treatment. *Pediatr Dent.* 1999 Nov-Dec; 21(7): 417-20.
76. Leelataweewud P, Vann WF, Jr., Dilley DC, Lucas WJ. The physiological effects of supplemental oxygen versus nitrous oxide/oxygen during conscious sedation of pediatric dental patients. *Pediatr Dent.* 2000 Mar-Apr; 22(2): 125-33.
77. Malamed SF. Monitoring During Sedation. *Sedation: A Guide to Patient Management.* Fifth ed. St. Louis: Mosby; 2009. p. 63-86.
78. Rohlfsing GK, Dilley DC, Lucas WJ, Vann WF, Jr. The effect of supplemental oxygen on apnea and oxygen saturation during pediatric conscious sedation. *Pediatr Dent.* 1998 Jan-Feb; 20(1): 8-16.
79. Collado V, Nicolas E, Faulks D, Hennequin M. A review of the safety of 50% nitrous oxide/oxygen in conscious sedation. *Expert Opin Drug Saf.* 2007 Sep; 6(5): 559-71.
80. Babl FE, Oakley E, Seaman C, Barnett P, Sharwood LN. High-concentration nitrous oxide for procedural sedation in children: adverse events and depth of sedation. *Pediatrics.* 2008 Mar; 121(3): e528-32.

81. Klein U, Robinson TJ, Allshouse A. End-expired nitrous oxide concentrations compared to flowmeter settings during operative dental treatment in children.

Pediatr Dent. Jan-Feb; 33(1): 56-62.



ลิขสิทธิ์มหาวิทยาลัยเชียงใหม่

Copyright© by Chiang Mai University
All rights reserved