

**Referenzen**  
**Références**

**Opioid-induzierte Atemdepression im Aufwachraum**  
**Dépression respiratoire induite par les opioïdes en salle de réveil**  
**Elena Camenzind**

1. Castelo Branco Freire Cuba, T. M., Fassarella, C. S., Camerini, F. G., & de Mendonça Henrique, D. Incidence of Respiratory Depression in a Postanesthesia Care Unit in Patients Undergoing Anesthesia Using Opioids. *Journal of perianesthesia nursing*, (2021); 36(1), 36–40.
2. Jungquist, C. R., Correll, D. J., Fleisher, L. A., Gross, J., Gupta, R., Pasero, C., Stoelting, R., & Polomano, R. Avoiding Adverse Events Secondary to Opioid-Induced Respiratory Depression: Implications for Nurse Executives and Patient Safety. *The Journal of nursing administration*, (2016); 46(2), 87–94.
3. Lee, L. A., Caplan, R. A., Stephens, L. S., Posner, K. L., Terman, G. W., Voepel-Lewis, T., & Domino, K. B. Postoperative opioid-induced respiratory depression: a closed claims analysis. *Anesthesiology*, (2015); 122(3), 659–665.
4. Gupta, K., Prasad, A., Nagappa, M., Wong, J., Abrahamyan, L., & Chung, F. F. Risk factors for opioid-induced respiratory depression and failure to rescue: a review. *Current opinion in anaesthesiology*, (2018); 31(1), 110–119.
5. Rosenfeld, D. M., Betcher, J. A., Shah, R. A., Chang, Y. H., Cheng, M. R., Cubillo, E. I., Griffin, J. M., & Trentman, T. L. Findings of a Naloxone Database and its Utilization to Improve Safety and Education in a Tertiary Care Medical Center. *Pain practice : the official journal of World Institute of Pain*, (2016); 16(3), 327–333.
6. Weingarten, T. N., Chong, E. Y., Schroeder, D. R., & Sprung, J. Predictors and outcomes following naloxone administration during Phase I anesthesia recovery. *Journal of anesthesia*, (2016); 30(1), 116–122.
7. Weingarten, T. N., Herasevich, V., McGlinch, M. C., Beatty, N. C., Christensen, E. D., Hannifan, S. K., Koenig, A. E., Klanke, J., Zhu, X., Gali, B., Schroeder, D. R., & Sprung, J. Predictors of Delayed Postoperative Respiratory Depression Assessed from Naloxone Administration. *Anesthesia and analgesia*, (2015); 121(2), 422–429.
8. Weingarten, T. N., Jacob, A. K., Njathi, C. W., Wilson, G. A., & Sprung, J. Multimodal Analgesic Protocol and Postanesthesia Respiratory Depression During Phase I Recovery After Total Joint Arthroplasty. *Regional anesthesia and pain medicine*, (2015); 40(4), 330–336.
9. Khelemsky, Y., Kothari, R., Campbell, N., & Farnad, S. Incidence and Demographics of Post-Operative Naloxone Administration: A 13-Year Experience at a Major Tertiary Teaching Institution. *Pain physician*, (2015); 18(5), E827–E829.
10. Menendez, M. E., Ring, D., & Bateman, B. T. Preoperative Opioid Misuse is Associated With Increased Morbidity and Mortality After Elective Orthopaedic Surgery. *Clinical orthopaedics and related research*, (2015); 473(7), 2402–2412.

11. Jungquist, C. R., Smith, K., Nicely, K. L., & Polomano, R. C. Monitoring Hospitalized Adult Patients for Opioid-Induced Sedation and Respiratory Depression. *The American journal of nursing*, (2017); 117(3 Suppl 1), S27–S35.
12. Pasero C. The perianesthesia nurse's role in the prevention of opioid-related sentinel events. *Journal of perianesthesia nursing*, (2013); 28(1), 31–37.