دانشگاه علوم پزشکی و خدمات بهداشتی درمانی استان اصفهان

دانشکده پزشکی

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عنوان

مقایسه اثر دو دوز تزریقی سولفات منیزیم بر تغییرات همودینامیک ناشی از لارنگوسکوپی و لوله گذاری داخل تراشه در بیماران تحت سزارین با بیهوشی عمومی

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مقایسه اثر دو دوز تزریقی سولفات منیزیم بر تغییرات همودینامیک ناشی از لارنگوسکوپی و لوله گذاری داخل تراشه در بیماران تحت سزارین با بیهوشی عمومی

چکیده:

مقدمه:

هدف بررسی اثر دو دوز سولفات منیزیم جهت کنترل و کاهش تغییرات همودینامیک ناشی از لارنگوسکوپی و لوله‌گذاری داخل تراشه در خانم های باردار کاندید سزارین به روش بیهوشی عمومی بود.

روش اجرا:

در این کارآزمایی بالینی دو سویه کور تصادفی شده‌ی شاهد دار، تعداد ۱۶۵ خانم باردار کاندید سزارین به ۳ گروه دریافت کننده ۴۰mg/kg سولفات منیزیم (گروه M1)، گروه دریافت کننده ۶۰ mg/kg سولفات منیزیم (گروهM2) و گروه دریافت کننده پلاسبو (گروه P) ۱۰ دقیقه قبل از القا بیهوشی تقسیم شدند. فشار خون سیستولیک (SBP)، دیاستولیک (DBP)، متوسط(MAP) و ضربان قلب (HR) در زمان‌های پایه و زمان‌های بلافاصله قبل از لوله-گذاری و دقایق ۳،۵ و ۱۰ بعد از لارنگوسکوپی و لوله گذاری اندازه‌گیری و ثبت شد.

نتایج:

کاهش فشار خون سیستولیک و متوسط، ۳ تا۱۰ دقیقه بعد از لارنگوسکوپی در سه گروه کاهش پیدا کرد. فشار خون دیاستولیک بلافاصله بعد از لوله گذاری نسبت به زمان پایه کاهش یافت، که بیشترین کاهش در گروه M2 مشاهده شد. تغییرات میانگین ضربان قلب مشخصا در دقایق ۳ و ۵ بعد از لوله‌گذاری در گروه‌هایM1 و M2 نسبت به گروه کنترل معنی دار بود($p<0.05$).

نتیجه‌گیری:

سولفات منیزیم با دوز ۶۰ mg/kg باعث کاهش تغییرات همودینامیک بعد از لارنگوسکوپی و لوله گذاری داخل تراشه در خانم‌های باردار کاندید سزارین با روش بیهوشی عمومی می‌شود.

کلمات کلیدی: سزارین- بیهوشی عمومی- لارنگوسکوپی – سولفات منیزیم

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A comparative study of two doses of magnesium sulfate in alternating haemodynamic response to laryngoscopy and intubation in parturient undergoing caesarean section under general anesthesia.

Introduction: the goal of our study is evaluating the effects of two doses of Mg sulfate on attenuating of hemodynamic response to laryngoscopy in parturient undergoing caesarean section under general anesthesia.
Methods: in this double blind randomized control trial,165 parturient undergoing caesarean section were assigned in to 3 groups; received 40 mg/kg Mg sulfate (M1), 60 mg/kg Mg sulfate (M2) and placebo (P). Systolic blood pressure(SBP),diastolic blood pressure(DBP),mean arterial pressure (MAP) and heart rate(HR) were measured and recorded before induction of general anesthesia(base time), immediately before intubation and 3,5 and 10 minutes after laryngoscopy and intubation.
Results: Systolic blood pressure and mean arterial pressure reduced in 3 groups, 3 to 10 minutes after laryngoscopy, that this reduction was significant in M2 group. Diastolic blood pressure reduced immediately after intubation in comparison to base time, which the most reduction observed in M2 group. Changes mean of heart rate was significant specially in 3 and 5 minutes after intubation in M1 and M2 groups in comparison to control group ($p<0.05$).
Conclusion:
60 mg/kg Mg sulfate attenuates hemodynamic response after laryngoscopy and endotracheal intubation in parturient undergoing caesarean section under general anesthesia without side effect on APGAR score of newborns.
Key words:
Cesarean Section- Anesthesia, General- Laryngoscopy- Magnesium Sulfate

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