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Factors related to the time of intraoperative awareness in Scoliosis surgery

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Objectives: To identify factors related to the time of intraoperative awareness in scoliosis surgery.

Materials and Methods: A descriptive, prospective, observational study from January 2012 to December 2014, made up of all patients undergoing scoliosis was used the statistical technique of frequency distribution analysis.

Results: 43 selected patients, mean age 18.8 years, female (28 patients; 65.1%) sex, as many had a bodyweight between 53 and 60 kg (60.5%), EI (88.4%) classified as class I (ASA) and with respect to operating time, the average was 399.0 minutes, with a standard deviation 105.8 minutes (mean 6.6 hours, 1.8 hours standard deviation). Intraoperative time was between 25 and 49 minutes, average 37.4 minutes (standard deviation of 6.1 minutes) and a median of 38.0. With intraoperative hypothermia wake time (mean 42.0 minutes median 41.5 minutes), it was found to be greater than those presented hypothermia (mean 32.5 minutes median 33.0 minutes). With acidemia (mean 41.4 minutes median 43.0 min) without Academy (mean 34.0 minutes median also). Statistically significant differences ($p = 0.00$) were found in this variable.

Conclusion: It was found that young female patients, class II (ASA), had longer surgical times. Hypothermia, acidemia, related to prolonged intraoperative time.

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