

Nebulized Dexmedetomidine versus ketamine in cirrhotic children undergoing upper endoscopy; a randomized controlled trial

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ABSTRACT:

Background: Chronic hepatic children are especial category with difficult cannulation causing distress to children from repeated trials for preparation before follow up procedures as they have fragile veins or vein fibrosis in addition the bad clinical condition for day case procedures and the psychic trauma they had. Aim In this study we aim to assess the effect of nebulized Dexmedetomidine on sedation, face mask acceptance, emotional separation scores before upper endoscopy.

Methods: sixty children aged 4-16 years were randomly allocated into two equal groups to be premedicated with either nebulized Dexmedetomidine 3µg /kg - , and Ketamine 3mg/kg in same volume. The primary outcome

was a five-point sedation score; parental separation anxiety scale; and mask acceptance scales on arrival in the endoscopy room 30 min after end of nebulization drug administration. Secondary outcomes include heart rate; time to discharge ; and Propofol dose.

conclusion: there were significant difference regarding sedation, face mask acceptance emotional separation scores in favors of nebulized group with Dexmedetomidine and also there were significant decrease in Propofol in Dexmedetomidine group as well as heart rate .

Key words: perioperative anesthetic sedation- chronic hepatic pediatric patients -upper endoscopy.

Introduction

Being a child with a chronic disease means frequent visits to the hospital with frequent laboratory tests withdrawal. Cannulation and upper endoscopy are daily procedures with increasing difficulty in pediatric /critically ill / hepatic patients because of this repeated cannulation, weak veins, varices and bleeding tendency, this category should have special care for managing psychic trauma and facilitating the process of endoscopy .Pre anesthetic medications are usually used to decrease the anesthetic dose, in this search we aim to decrease the added sufferings for chronic patients. Facing a child with fear, pain, anger with non-pharmacological method (distraction technique) in a trial to convince the child to co-operate seems to be impossible some times. Choosing sedation in a painless way is applicable especially if it can be applied in the presence of parents with unnoticed medical supervision.

Biography:

I Nahla K Gaballa Lecturer of Anesthesia and intensive care department, national liver institute, Menoufia University, Egypt. care of people who needs to be cared and I like to interact with different people. So that is the Endoscopist and collection of demographic data Dr.Tahany Abd Elhamid – Idea and Scientific revision; nahla.gaballa.laboratory data by Heba abdalla.

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