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An Observational Study to Compare Dexmedetomidine and Esmolol for Induced Hypotension in Nasal Surgeries

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Abstract

Aims &Objectives: To Compare the effectof IV infusion of Dexmedetomidine and Esmolol for induced hypotension during nasal surgeries under general anaesthesia.

To Compare

Hemodynamic changes

Intraoperative surgical field

Sedation and analgesia in post-operative period between the groups.

Materials and Methods: 60 patients for nasal surgeries under ASA I/II were allocated in 2 groups. All the patients were premedicated, induced and maintained inusual manner. Group D: received Inj. Dexmedetomidine1 µg/kg as a loading dose over 20 minutes followed by an infusion of 0.2-0.6 µg/kg/hr IV. Group E: received Inj. Esmolol 1mg/kg as a loading dose over 1 minute followed by an infusion of 0.4-0.8 mg/kg/hr IV. Intra operative Heart rate, Mean arterial pressure,

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surgical field ,post-operative sedation and analgesia were evaluated. Results and Summary: There was no significant difference of MAP and Heart rate in both groups intraoperatively , but there was significant difference at the end of surgery. There was no significant difference in the amount of blood loss in both groups. Mean postoperative sedation score was significantly higherin D than in E group. The duration of first analgesic request was significantly longer in D than E group. No side effects were observed. Conclusion: Dexmedetomidine or Esmolol is effective in providing ideal surgical field during nasal Surgeries, but compared with Esmolol, Dexmedetomidine offers the advantage of sedation and analgesia.

Keywords: Nasal Surgeries; Dexmedetomidine; Esmolol.

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