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WAKE-UP TEST DURING SCOLIOSIS REPAIR SURGERY UNDER DEXMEDETOMIDINE AND FENTANYL BALANCED ANAESTHESIA

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ABSTRACT

Damage to spinal cord and subsequent neurological deficit is a recognised complication of scoliosis repair surgery.[1] Wake up test is simple, safe and reliable method of recognition of such complication. Dexmedetomidine and propofol infusion were main anesthetic for a 12 year old girl, who underwent scoliosis repair surgery with intra operative wake-up test, hemodynamic stability. To achieve maintainance of anesthesia, dexmedetomidine and propofol were administered. The dexmedetomidine dose ranged from 0.9 to 1.2 µg/kg (microgram per kilogram) per hour throughout case and propofol dose ranged from 0.1 to 0.15 mg/kg (milligram per kilogram) per hour. The analgesic property of dexmedetomidine was complimented by the continuous fentanyl infusion at 1 to 2 µg/kg per hour. This anesthetic regimen, as well as 60% nitrous oxide and 40% oxygen, produced satisfactory conditions for intra operative hemodynamic stability and wake-up test.

KEYWORDS: Dexmedetomidine, Propofol, Fentanyl, Scoliosis Repair Surgery, Wake up Test