

P4

Changes of central hemodynamics while realizing the regional anesthesia in patients with diabetic foot.

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Aims: Investigation of the central hemodynamics while realizing the regional anesthesia in patients with diabetic foot and low reserves of the cardiovascular system for anesthesia methods developing.

Materials and methods: Central hemodynamics figures while realizing the regional anesthesia (sciatic and femoral nerves, 1,3 % Lidocaine) determined with the help of Swan-Ganz catheter with calculation standard data.

Patients have been divided into two groups. In the first group of patients the left ventricular ejection fraction was higher than 60 %. In the second group of patients it was lower than 60%. In this connection, perioperatively, in the second group of patients was carried out the nitroglycerine infusion.

Results: In the first group of patients was revealed increasing of the common pulmonary resistance - on 30,5% ($p<0,05$), increasing of the common peripheric vascular resistance - on 25% ($p<0,05$) and decreasing of the left ventricular ejection fraction – on 19,6 % ($p<0,05$). There were no figure changes in the second group of patients except the left ventricular ejection fraction which have been decreased on 12 %.

Conclusions: Realization of the regional anesthesia (sciatic и femoral nerves, 1,3% Lidocaine) promoted the increasing of the left and right ventriculars afterload in patients with diabetic foot. Perioperative infusion of the nitroglycerine prevented the afterload increasing and kept the central hemodynamics stability in patients with diabetic foot.