The Effect of Anesthetic Technique on Cardiac Troponin-T and Systemic Inflammatory Response after Major Abdominal Cancer Surgery

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Abstract:

Objectives: this study aims at assessment of acute inflammatory response; measured by high sensitivity C-reactive protein (hs-CRP), and myocardial injury; measured by serum cardiac troponin-T (Tn-T) in patients undergoing elective major abdominal cancer surgery with general anaesthesia or combined general and lumbar epidural anesthesia. Methods: The study included 60 ischemic patients undergoing elective major abdominal cancer surgery with risk factor(s) like(history of myocardial infraction, diabetes, hypertension, obesity or heavy smoking)randomly assigned into 2 groups; 30 patients each to receive general anesthesia (G1) or combined general and epidural anesthesia (G2). Pain severity, time to first request of rescue analgesic, analgesic consumption, hemodynamics and side effects were recorded in first 72 hrs postoperative. Serum Tn-T and hs-CRP, ECG were assessed peroperatively and 1,2,3 days postoperatively also 12-lead ECGs were recorded before and 1,2,3 days after surgery. Results: The mean VAS scores were significantly reduced in G2 allover time in comparison to G1 (p

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