Comparison of three different doses sugammadex based on ideal body weight for reversal of moderate rocuronium-induced neuromuscular blockade in laparoscopic bariatric surgery

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Abstract:

BACKGROUND: The majority of authors and the literature recommend sugammadex dose to be calculated according to RBW without taking fat content into consideration. Our aim was to compare the efficacy and safety of sugammadex at doses of 1.5, 2, and 4 mg/kg, calculated according to ideal body weight basis, for the reversal of moderate rocuronium-induced neuromuscular blockade in laparoscopic bariatric surgery. METHODS: One-hundred and eighty morbidly obese patients were randomly assigned into three groups according to sugammadex dose administrated (based on IBW after reaching T2 of TO F): Group I: patients were given 1.5 mg/kg. Group II: patients were given 2 mg/kg. Group III: patients were given 4 mg/kg. Both sugammadex and extubation times were recorded. RESULTS: Sugammadex time was significantly longer in groups I and II versus III (P=0.000, 0.005 respectively). Difference between groups I and II was insignificant. The extubation time was insignificantly different in the three groups (P>0.05). CONCLUSIONS: A dose of sugammadex of 1.5 mg/kg calculated according to IBW successfully reversed moderate rocuronium-induced NMB in laparoscopic bariatric surgeries. (Cite this article as: Abd EL-Rahman AM, Othman AH, El Sherif FA, Mostafa MF, Taha O. Comparison of three different doses sugammadex based on ideal body weight for reversal of moderate rocuronium-induced neuromuscular blockade in laparoscopic bariatric surgery. Minerva Anestesiologica 2017;83:138-44. DOI: 10.23736/S0375-9393.16.11349-5)

Keywords:


Published In:

Minerva Anestesiologica, Vol. 83 - No. 2, pp. 138-44