

lower limbs.

THE COMPARISON BETWEEN ISOPROTERENOL AND DOBUTAMINE ON CONTROL OF PULMONARY ARTERY PRESSURE IN ANOMALUS PULMONARY VEIN RETURN

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Background: The anomalous of pulmonary vein return (APVR) is an uncommon congenital heart disease that needs special anesthetic management. Main problem is pulmonary hypertension and hypoxia. Experimentally, the isoproterenol could be diminished PAP but in high dosage. Therefore, it would be decided to study of dobutamine effect on PAP.

Methods: The Pap of 10 patients of APVR was controlled with TNG (3-30 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}/\text{min}$) plus isopreterenol (0.02-0.05 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}/\text{min}$). as "case group" was managed with TNG (samely) plus dobutamine (30-10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}/\text{min}$). Three patterns of "case group" had total anomalous of pulmonary vien PAP, CVP, PaO₂ were monitored in all patients.

Findings: The decrease of PAP in "case Group" was 47 percent more than "control group" ($P < 0.05$). The PaO₂

in "case group" was 11 percent lower than "control group" ($P > 0.05$). Dysrhythmia occurred in 42 and 9 percent in isoproterenol and dobutamine group respectively ($P < 0.02$).

Conclusion: In order to diminish PAP during anesthesia, the dobutamine is preferred to 'isoprel because low dysrhythmia and more effect on pulmonary pressure. The decrease of PaO_2 had not statistical and vital significance.

Key words: Pulmonary Artery Pressure, Isoproterenol, Dobutamine.

EFFECT OF HIGH ANALGESIA EPIDURAL