MANAGEMENT BLOOD SUGAR LEVEL DURING THE OPERATION IN DIABETIC PATIENTS

H. Araghizadeh, M. Latidipour, A. Heidarpour, M. Sadeghi
Tehran - Iran

Abstract: The principal goal in the managemant of anesthesia for the diabetic patients undergoing elective surgery is to mimic normal metabolism as possible by control of the blood sugar during the operation. In order to compare the efficacy of blood sugar levels control in NIDDM (Non Insulin Dependent Diabetes mellitus) Patients during the operation under general anesthesia, we designed a randomised clinical trial for two common protocols that have used by internists (Protocol A) and Anesthesiologists (Protocol). Our study were done over 140 diabetic patients had our considerated conditions that were operated during 1377 in

Baghiyatallah - Azam Hospital. They randomizely devided to two groups. One group take protocol A (infusion of regular insular insulin in normal saline with infusion of dextrose 5%). We determined blood sugar levels of them, at the beginning and 1th, 2th and 3th hours after anesthesia. Proportion of controled patients to all of residual patients in each phases, in first and second groups were, at beginning 97.1% and 87.1% (P – Value - 0.25), at 1th hour after anesthesia: 97% and 91.8% (P - Value - 0,25) , at 2nd hour after anesthesia: 100% and 87.5% (P - Value = 1.02). According to these finding were not observed significant deference in blood sugar levels control between two groups except of at the beginning of anesthesia. And to have in mind of other effective factors on blood sugar levels during operation can get a result that, althogh in this study protocol A was better than protocol B in control of blood sugar but each of two protocol B have advantages and disadvantages that, can not obviously select the best of them and protocol B, maybe can use by control of other effective factors like nursing care and availability of infusion pump.