Effect of dexmedetomidine on hemodynamic indexes of patients with coronary heart disease under Narcotrend monitoring

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View from specialist: It is creative, and of certain scientific and educational value.

[ABSTRACT] Objective: To explore effect of dexmedetomidine on hemodynamic indexes of patients with coronary heart disease under Narcotrend monitoring. Methods: A total of 54 coronary heart disease cases with surgery under general anesthesia were selected and randomly divided into control group and observation group by half. Patients in control group were given with only saline before anesthesia, while patients in observation group with dexmedetomidine. Hemodynamic indexes were compared. Results: There were significant differences in dosage of propofol, anesthesia induction time and time of unconsciousness between two groups (P<0.05). These indexes after T₃ showed more significant changes (P<0.05), amplitude of variation in mean arterial pressure was more significant in control group (P<0.05). There were significant differences in target controlled infusion concentration and T₂ anesthesia tendency indexes between two groups (P<0.05). Conclusions: Application of dexmedetomidine before anesthesia induction can significantly reduce abnormal changes in hemodynamic indexes for coronary heart disease patients.

[KEY WORDS] Coronary heart disease; Narcotrend monitor; Anesthesia induction; Hemodynamics