

Effects of intrathecal dexmedetomidine on shivering after spinal anesthesia for cesarean section: a double-blind randomized clinical trial

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Background: Shivering is among the common troublesome complications of spinal anesthesia (SA), and causes discomfort and discontentment in parturients undergoing cesarean sections (CSs). The aim of this study was to investigate the effects of intrathecal dexmedetomidine in the prevention of shivering in those who underwent CS under SA.

Subjects and methods: Fifty parturients planned for elective CSs under SA were enrolled in this prospective, double-blinded, controlled study and randomly divided into two equal groups. Spinal block was achieved with 12.5 mg 0.5% heavy bupivacaine plus 5 µg dexmedetomidine (BD group) or 0.5 mL 0.9% normal saline (BN group). The incidence and intensity of shivering, peripheral and core body temperature, hemodynamic parameters, and adverse events was recorded.

Results: The incidence of shivering was significantly higher in the BN group (52%) than the BD group (24%) ($P=0.04$). Likewise, the intensity of shivering was significantly higher in the BN group than the BD group ($P=0.04$). The incidence of adverse events, such as hypotension, nausea/vomiting, and bradycardia, was not significantly different between the two groups, although the grade of sedation was higher in the BD group than the BN group ($P=0.004$).

Conclusion: We conclude that intrathecal dexmedetomidine is effective in lowering the incidence and intensity of shivering in parturients undergoing CSs under SA without major adverse effects.

Keywords: dexmedetomidine, shivering, spinal anesthesia, cesarean sections, bupivacaine

Introduction

Shivering is one of the common troublesome complications involving regional anesthesia, and causes discomfort and dissatisfaction in parturients undergoing cesarean sections (CSs).¹ A review of 21 studies showed that the median incidence of shivering after neuraxial anesthesia was 55%.² Shivering can impair pulse oximetry and electrocardiogram monitoring. It can also increase demand for oxygen and production of CO₂ about fourfold,^{3,4} and may also have a role in the intensification of wound pain, reduced wound healing, and delayed discharge from the recovery unit.⁵ Therefore, the prevention of shivering is rational and could result in better perioperative outcomes.

In previous studies, different pharmacological and nonpharmacological techniques have been attempted to prevent shivering, but a gold-standard method has not yet been determined.⁶ Dexmedetomidine has highly specific α_2 -adrenergic receptor-agonist properties, with strong impacts on the central nervous system without respiratory depression.^{3,7} It is postulated that intravenous dexmedetomidine could reduce shivering thresholds via its centrally mediated actions without any major adverse effects.^{8,9}

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In contrast to intravenous dexmedetomidine, the effect of intrathecal dexmedetomidine on shivering is not well known. We hypothesized that intrathecal dexmedetomidine could decrease the incidence and intensity of shivering. As such, we sought to examine the effect of intrathecal dexmedetomidine in the prevention of shivering during spinal anesthesia (SA) in patients who underwent CSs.

Subjects and methods

Registration

This study was registered in the Iranian Registry of Clinical Trials (IRCT201511301766N7) on January 12, 2016. We obtained the approval of the Kurdistan University of Medical Sciences review board before registration.

Design

This single-center, prospective, randomized, double-blinded, parallel, controlled study was undertaken at Besat Hospital, Sanandaj, Kurdistan, Iran (a university-affiliated tertiary referral hospital) from September 22, 2015 to June 21, 2016. Written informed consent was fulfilled by all participant in the study.

Eligibility criteria

Fifty American Society of Anesthesiologists physical status I or II patients aged 18–45 years scheduled for elective CSs under SA were enrolled for the study by the second author. Patients with a primary core body temperature of more than 37.5°C or lower than 36.5°C, body mass index >25, with contraindications for SA, cardiac disease, history of psychiatric disease, taking α -receptor antagonist drugs, hypertensives, or any antihypertensive drug, renal failure, hepatic failure, a history of allergy to the study drugs, excessive hemorrhage needing transfusion, or failure or incomplete spinal block were excluded from the study. After the beginning of the trial, the eligibility criteria and trial methods remained fixed.

Preanesthetic interventions

Upon patient arrival at the anesthesia room, two 18 G venous cannulae were inserted and fixed in the dorsum of the hand and the elbow of the left upper limb. Patients were then preloaded with lactated Ringer's solution (10 mL/kg) and maintained with 8 mL/kg/h. Fluids were stored at room temperature. Before SA, basic monitoring, including noninvasive blood pressure, heart rate, electrocardiography, and pulse oximetry, was applied for all patients and basic values recorded. Patients were randomized using computer-generated numbers into two groups of 25 patients by the third author.

Study interventions

Using an aseptic technique, SA was performed with the patient in sitting position at the L3–L4 or L4–L5 interspaces with a 25 G spinal Quincke-tip needle. In the bupivacaine–dexmedetomidine (BD) group, 5 μ g dexmedetomidine (Precedex; Hospira, Lake Forest, IL, USA) was added to 12.5 mg 0.5% heavy bupivacaine (AstraZeneca, London, UK). In the bupivacaine–normal saline (BN) group, 0.5 mL 0.9% normal saline was added to the same amount of bupivacaine. After completion of the SA, which was performed by the first author (who was not involved in data gathering), all patients were turned to the supine position immediately with left uterine displacement, while supplemental oxygen was administered at the rate of 5 L/min via a face mask. The study drugs were prepared by an anesthesia nurse, who had no prior knowledge of the study design, in equal volumes (3 mL) for both groups.

The temperature of the operating room and postanesthesia-care unit was kept at 22°C–26°C throughout the study. During the operation, the whole body of the patient, except the head, neck, and operation site, were covered with one layer of surgical drapes. In the postanesthesia-care unit, the patient's body was covered with one cotton blanket.

Tools and measurements

The incidence and intensity of shivering, as well as core body temperature, which were the primary outcomes of the study, were evaluated by an anesthesiologist (second author), who had no prior knowledge of the administered drugs. The incidence of shivering was assessed by close observation of the patients during the operation and in the postanesthesia room. The intensity of shivering was classified by the method of Tsai and Chu: 0, no shivering; 1, piloerection or peripheral vasoconstriction, but no visible shivering; 2, muscular activity in only one muscle group; 3, muscular activity in more than one muscle group, but not generalized; and 4, shivering involving the whole body.⁹ The incidence, time interval from blocks to shivering occurrence, and intensity of shivering were recorded every 5 minutes during the surgery and in the recovery room.

Core body and peripheral temperatures were measured from the tympanic membrane and forehead-skin surface, once before SA and then at 15-minute intervals. Vital parameters, such as heart rate, systolic and diastolic blood pressure, and SPO₂, were monitored continuously and recorded at intervals of 5 minutes for the first 30 minutes and then 15 minutes for the rest of the observation period. Anesthesia complications, such as sedation score, hypotension, bradycardia, and nausea/vomiting, were recorded and treated as follows. Sedation was graded using the 5-point sedation scale: 1, fully awake and oriented; 2,

drowsy; 3, eyes closed, but open on command; 4, eyes closed, but open to mild physical stimulation; and 5, eyes closed and unresponsive to mild physical stimulation.¹⁰ Systolic blood pressure <30% from the primary value or <90 mmHg was determined as hypotension. Heart rate <50 beats/minute was specified as bradycardia. Nausea/vomiting was graded as none (no episode of nausea or vomiting), mild (one episode of nausea that was resolved without treatment), moderate (repeated episodes of nausea that were resolved with treatment), and severe (continues episodes of nausea or vomiting).

Rescue drugs for shivering (score ≥ 2), hypotension, bradycardia, and nausea/vomiting were intravenous meperidine (30 mg), ephedrine (5 mg) and then further infusion of crystalloid (250 mL) fluid as required, atropine (0.5 mg), and ondansetron (4 mg), respectively. The amount of rescue drugs in each group was recorded. After delivery, the neonates' Apgar scores at 1 and 5 minutes were recorded.

Sample-size calculation

The median incidence of shivering following neuraxial anesthesia is 55%. To obtain a 20% reduction in the incidence of

shivering in the study group with a power of 90% and $\alpha=0.9$, a sample size of 25 patients in each group was required, so 50 patients were included in the study.

Statistical analysis

Data were analyzed using Stata version 12. Patients' age, weight, duration of surgery, and gestational age were compared using the independent *t*-test. Shivering intensity in the two groups was compared using the Mann–Whitney *U* test. For comparing the incidence of shivering and adverse events between the groups, χ^2 tests were used. Trends in changes in tympanic and forehead temperatures, blood pressure, and heart rate between the two groups were assessed using a repeated-measurement test. A *P*-value less than 0.05 was defined as statistically significant.

Results

From 73 participants who enrolled in the study, 54 met the inclusion criteria and were randomized by the third author, who had no role in outcome evaluation (Figure 1). There was no significant difference between the two groups with

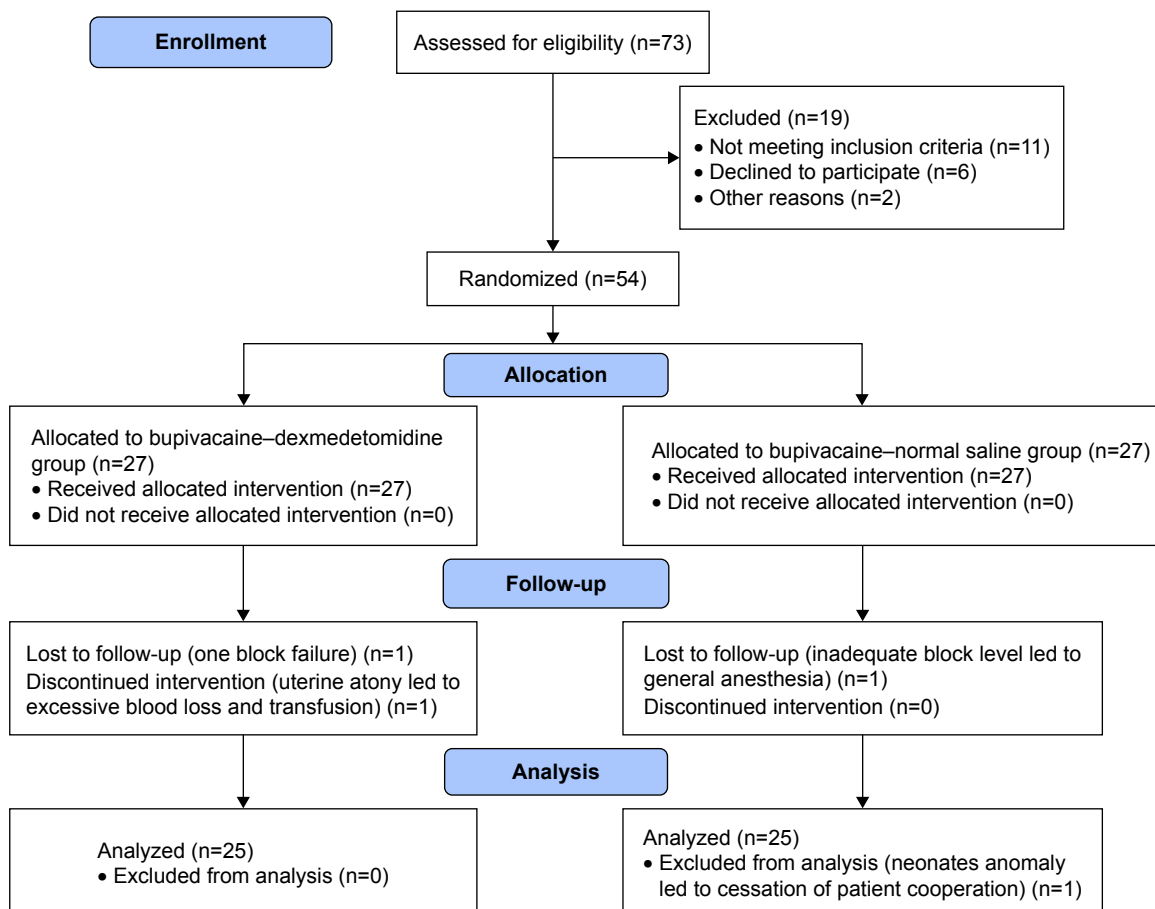


Figure 1 Flow diagram of randomized patients.

Table 1 Demographic data and duration of surgery in the two study groups

Demographic data	Bupivacaine + saline (n=25)	Bupivacaine + dex (n=25)	P-value
Age (years), mean ± SD	32.16±5.24	32.64±5.24	0.75
Duration of surgery, mean ± SD	51.04±19.39	54±19.36	0.59
Gestational age (weeks), mean ± SD	38.41±0.71	38.28±0.79	0.53
Weight (kg), mean ± SD	78.75±8.83	78.96±7.19	0.92

Note: Independent t-tests were used to compare variables between groups.

Abbreviations: Dex, dexmedetomidine; SD, standard deviation.

respect to patient age, weight, gestational age, or duration of surgery (Table 1).

Shivering and core temperature

Time interval from blocks to shivering occurrence was not statistically significant different in the two groups ($P=0.12$). The difference in shivering incidence between the BD group (six patients [0.24%]) and the BN group (13 patients [52%]) was statistically significant ($P=0.04$). Also, shivering intensity was significantly greater in the BN group than the BD group ($P=0.03$) (Table 2). Trends in core and forehead temperatures showed no significant differences between the groups (Figure 2).

Hemodynamic indices

There were no differences in respect of trends of systolic and diastolic blood pressure or heart rate during operation and recovery time between the BD and BN groups (Figures 3 and 4).

Complications of the intervention

The sedation grade was higher in group BD than group BN ($P=0.004$). The incidence of nausea/vomiting ($P=1$), hypotension ($P=0.51$), and bradycardia ($P=0.48$) was not significantly different between the two groups ($P=0.57$, 0.55 , and 0.26 , respectively). There was no significant difference in

escape doses of ephedrine, atropine, or ondansetron between the two groups. However, the escape dose of meperidine for treatment of high-grade shivering (≥ 2) was significantly higher in the BN group ($P=0.04$) (Table 3). Apgar scores of neonates within 1 and 5 minutes after delivery were not significantly different between the two groups.

Discussion

The results of the current study showed that core body and forehead temperature trends intra- and postoperatively were not different between the two groups. However, the incidence and intensity of shivering was lower in the BD group. The incidence of shivering in the BN group was 52%, while 24% of patients in the BD group experienced shivering.

Intra- and postoperative shivering, with pain and postoperative nausea and vomiting, are distressing events for the patients. Various pharmacological methods have been examined for treatment or prevention of postoperative shivering; however, there is no gold-standard drug or method to prevent its occurrence.¹¹

Numerous investigations regarding dexmedetomidine have shown it to have sedative, analgesic, perioperative sympatholytic, anesthetic-sparing, and hemodynamic-stabilizing properties.^{9,12,13} However, the antishivering effect of dexmedetomidine has not been adequately investigated.

Table 2 Shivering incidence, intensity, and time of occurrence in the two groups

Shivering	Bupivacaine + saline (n=25)	Bupivacaine + dex (n=25)	Total (n=50)	P-value
Intensity of shivering, n (%)				
0	12 (48)	19 (76)	31 (62)	
1	9 (36)	5 (20)	14 (28)	
2	3 (12)	1 (4)	4 (8)	
3	1 (4)	0	1 (2)	
4	0	0	0	
Intensity of shivering				
Median (IQR ₂₅₋₇₅)	1 (0–1)	0 (0–0)	0 (0–1)	0.03
Mean (±SD)	0.72 (0.84)	0.28 (0.54)	0.5 (0.73)	
Time interval from blocks to shivering occurrence, minutes	60 (24.49)	82.5 (36.43)	67.1 (29.73)	0.12
Shivering incidence, n (%)	13 (0.52)	6 (0.24)	19 (0.38)	0.04

Notes: Mann–Whitney *U* test used to compare rank of shivering intensity; independent *t*-test used to compare quantitative variables among two groups.

Abbreviations: Dex, dexmedetomidine; IQR, interquartile range; SD, standard deviation.

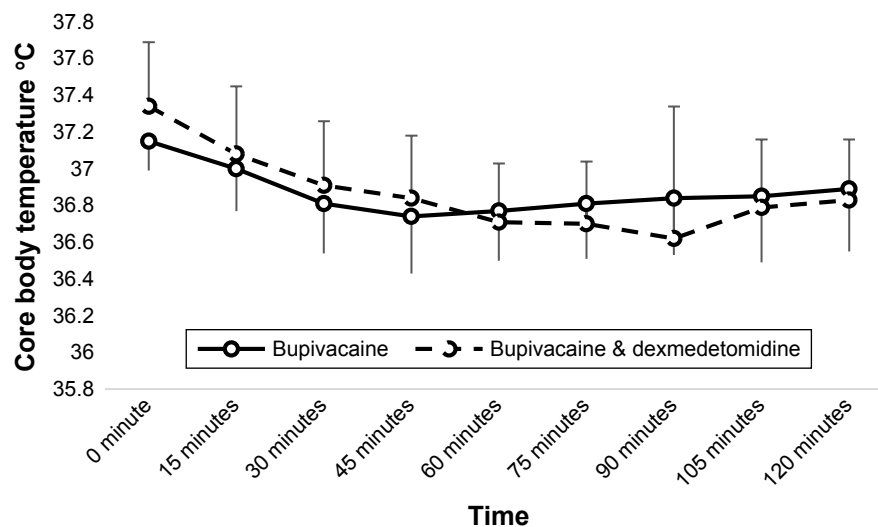


Figure 2 Core body temperatures were similar in the two groups.

Usta et al compared the effect of intravenous dexmedetomidine (1 µg/kg bolus followed by an infusion of 0.4 µg/kg/h) with normal saline on shivering in 60 patients during SA. Subarachnoid blockage was performed with 18 mg hyperbaric bupivacaine in all cases. They found that infusion of dexmedetomidine in the perioperative period significantly decreased the incidence and severity of shivering in patients during SA.⁹

Bajwa et al¹² studied dexmedetomidine effectiveness in suppressing postanesthesia shivering in patients who had undergone laparoscopic surgery during general anesthesia. They administered intravenous dexmedetomidine 1 µg/kg during the perioperative period. They noted that the incidence of shivering was significantly lower in the dexmedetomidine

group, and concluded that intravenous dexmedetomidine possesses antishivering properties and can reduce the occurrence of shivering.¹²

In the aforementioned studies, the antishivering effects of dexmedetomidine were via the systemic absorption of the drug, and it appears that intravenous dexmedetomidine decreases vasoconstriction and shivering thresholds, such that a higher degree of hypothermia is necessary to lead to shivering. Unlike systemic dexmedetomidine, information about the effects of intrathecal dexmedetomidine on shivering is limited. In a randomized, controlled trial, Moawad and Elawdy¹³ investigated the effect of subarachnoid dexmedetomidine in the reduction and prevention of shivering in 80 patients who received SA for transurethral resection of the prostate.

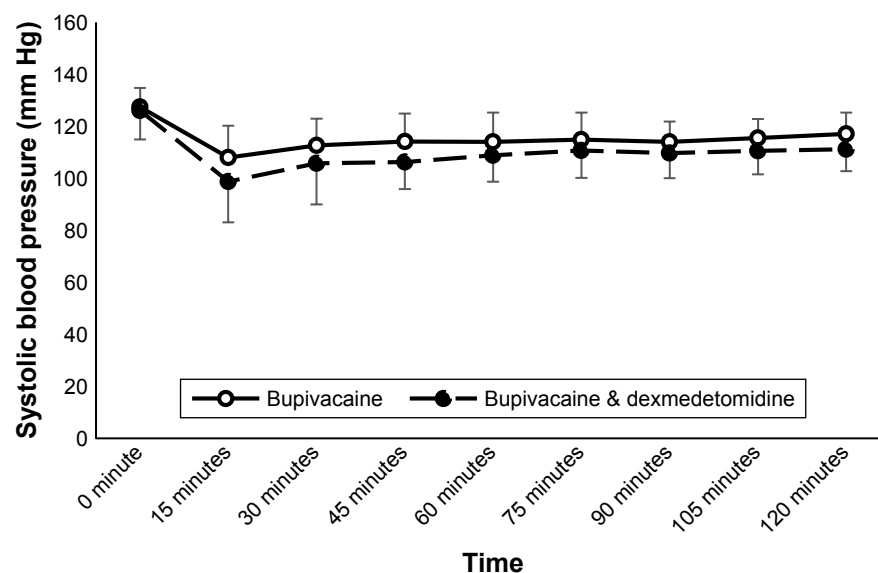


Figure 3 Systolic blood pressure during the study showed no significant differences between two groups.

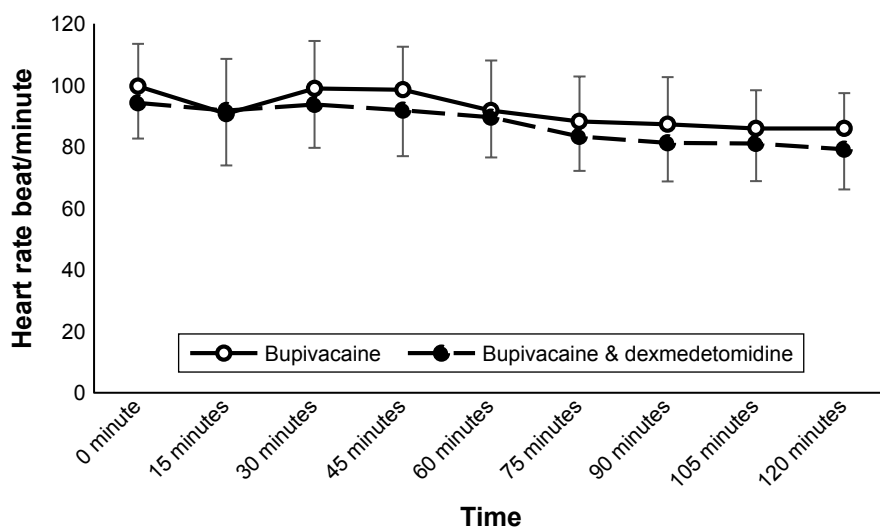


Figure 4 Heart rate showed no significant differences between the two groups.

Subarachnoid block was achieved by either 12.5 mg of hyperbaric bupivacaine plus 0.5 mL of isotonic saline or 12.5 mg of hyperbaric bupivacaine plus 10 µg dexmedetomidine in 0.5 mL of isotonic saline. The incidence of shivering was significantly lower (15%) in the dexmedetomidine group than the saline group (57%). They concluded that adding 10 µg dexmedetomidine to hyperbaric bupivacaine in the transurethral resection of the prostate procedure could reduce the incidence of shivering.

With regard to shivering, the results of Moawad and Elawdy's¹³ study are in agreement with the current study. The lower incidence of shivering compared with our study may relate to the higher dose of dexmedetomidine (10 µg versus 5 µg). Qi et al¹⁴ compared the effects of 5 µg intrathecal dexmedetomidine with 100 µg morphine as supplements to 10 mg bupivacaine in 120 parturients undergoing elective CSs under SA. Only 7.7% of patients in the dexmedetomidine group had shivering, while 30% and 35.9% of patients in

the morphine and bupivacaine groups experienced shivering, respectively. Although these results regarding lowering shivering are in agreement with our study, the incidence of shivering in that study was significantly lower than present study.

Abdelhamid and El-Lakany¹⁵ also reported a low incidence of shivering (2 in 31) following SA by heavy bupivacaine 0.5% plus 5 µg intrathecal dexmedetomidine for lower abdominal surgeries compared with 12 of 31 in the control group. The key factors that may contribute to these differences are those that could increase shivering during SA. These factors are aging, sensory-block levels, temperatures of the intrathecal local anesthetics, intravenous fluids, and operation room.^{9,16} In the current study, the age of patients in the two groups, ambient temperature of the operating and recovery rooms (22°C–26°C), temperatures of the intrathecal drugs, and intravenous solutions (room temperature) were comparable. It seems that none of these factors differed from

Table 3 Adverse effects and drugs used as rescue treatment in the two study groups

Adverse events/treatments	Bupivacaine + saline (n=25)	Bupivacaine + dex (n=25)	Total, n=50	P-value
Sedation, n (%)				0.004
1	1 (4)	0	1 (2)	
2	24 (96)	17 (68)	41 (82)	
3	0	2 (8)	2 (4)	
4	0	6 (24)	6 (12)	
5	0	0	0	
Hypotension, n (%)	23 (95.83)	23 (92)	46 (93.88)	0.51
Bradycardia, n (%)	2 (8.33)	1 (4)	3 (6.12)	0.48
Nausea/vomiting, n (%)	12 (48)	12 (48)	24 (48)	1
Prescribed ephedrine, mg	140	130	270	0.57
Prescribed atropine, mg	1.5	0.7	2.2	0.55
Prescribed ondansetron, mg	6	3	9	0.26
Prescribed pethidine, n (%)	120	30	150	0.04

Abbreviation: Dex, dexmedetomidine.

the other studies; therefore, these variations in the results could be explained by the peculiar patient characteristics in the different studies. The antishivering effects of dexmedetomidine are mediated by binding to α_2 -receptors in the brain and spinal cord,¹² which reduce central thermosensitivity via attenuating the conductance of neurons.¹⁷

The results of our study showed that the incidence of nausea/vomiting, hypotension, bradycardia, Apgar scores of neonates, and escape doses of rescue drugs for treatment of adverse events (except meperidine) were not significantly different between the two groups. However, the grade of mild sedation (grade 2 and 3) was higher in the BD group than the BN group. It seems that sedation in the absence of nausea and vomiting could provide more comfortable conditions in the potentially stressful environment of the operating room for patients, and thus could prove beneficial for the patient, surgeon, and anesthesia team.

Limitation

When we treat hypotension with further infusion of fluids, we must use stroke-volume variation as an appropriate hemodynamic monitoring, because it is a sensitive monitor of prediction of fluid responsiveness. This was a major limitation of the current study.

Conclusion

We concluded that adding 5 μ g dexmedetomidine to heavy bupivacaine in SA can decrease the incidence and intensity of shivering, without any significant adverse effects.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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