



Comparative Study of Fentanyl vs Dexmedetomidine as Adjuvants to Intrathecal Bupivacaine in Cesarean Section: A Randomized, Double-Blind Clinical Trial

This article was published in the following Dove Press journal:
Journal of Pain Research

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Purpose: Effective postoperative analgesia is essential in cesarean section. This study aimed to compare postoperative analgesia and hemodynamic changes after intrathecal use of fentanyl or dexmedetomidine combined with bupivacaine.

Patients and Methods: This study involved 110 pregnant women with ASA I and II and gestational age ≥ 37 weeks who were candidates for elective cesarean section. They were randomly divided into two groups of 55; Group B-D received 10 mg bupivacaine (0.5%) + 5 μ g dexmedetomidine and Group B-F received 10 mg bupivacaine (0.5%) + 25 μ g fentanyl, intrathecally. The onset of block, duration of analgesia, the score of pain intensity, hemodynamic changes, Apgar scores, and any adverse events were evaluated. P -value < 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Results: Patients in two groups were similar in terms of demographic characteristics and ASA classification. Duration of analgesia in the B-D group was significantly longer than B-F group (428.64 \pm 73.39 vs 273.18 \pm 61.91 min; $P < 0.001$). The score of pain intensity during recovery time in the B-D group was significantly lower than that of B-F group (0.33 \pm 0.84 vs 0.51 \pm 0.57 min; $P = 0.004$). The onset of block was also faster in the B-D group than B-F group (98.27 \pm 35.95 vs 110.45 \pm 37.69 seconds; $P = 0.036$). The two groups did not show significant differences in hemodynamic changes and other variables ($P > 0.05$).

Conclusion: Compared with fentanyl, it seems that adding 5 μ g dexmedetomidine to bupivacaine has a better effect on postoperative pain management in cesarean section under spinal anesthesia.

Keywords: spinal anesthesia, fentanyl, postoperative analgesia, dexmedetomidine

Introduction

Spinal anesthesia is still the first choice for cesarean section due to its deep sensory block as well as fewer side effects on mother and fetus.^{1,2} Despite many benefits of this method, it has a short duration and cannot provide sufficient postoperative analgesia. Adequate postoperative analgesia plays a crucial role in cesarean delivery because it allows better breastfeeding and caring for newborns. Nowadays, many drugs including opioids, magnesium sulfate, vasopressors, and α_2 -adrenergic agonists (dexmedetomidine and clonidine) have been tried extensively as an adjuvant to local anesthetic and provide some advantages not only to manage postoperative pain but also to optimize satisfaction of patients.²⁻⁴

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Fentanyl is the most common short-acting opioid that is used intrathecally in combination with local anesthetics. It has synergistic effects with local anesthetics and improves the status of intraoperative and postoperative analgesia.³ It has been reported that intrathecal administration of fentanyl at the dose of 10–25 microgram can prolong the duration of postoperative analgesia for approximately 180–240 min.⁵ However, intrathecal opioids can cause some side effects such as itching, urinary retention, nausea and vomiting as well as respiratory depression.^{6,7}

Dexmedetomidine (Dex), a new selective α_2 -agonist, is being introduced as an adjuvant to local anesthetics with significant analgesic, sympatholytic and sedative properties.^{2,6,8} Compared to clonidine, Dex is approximately eight times more selective towards α_2 -adrenergic receptors (α_2 -AR), which is associated with sedative and analgesic effects in supraspinal and spinal sites and also has an antinociceptive impact on both visceral and somatic pain. More importantly, this drug does not cross the placenta significantly (0.77 maternal/fetal index), which confirmed its safety in cesarean delivery.⁹ Many reports have indicated that intrathecal administration of Dex can prolong analgesia and reduce the side effects associated with the administration of opioids.^{2,6,8,10} However, some studies have reported that intrathecal injection of Dex is frequently associated with some side effects, such as a decrease in heart rate and blood pressure.^{10–13}

Since maternal and neonatal outcomes are a vital issue in cesarean section, choosing an appropriate drug to combine with local anesthetics has always been a great challenge for anesthesiologists. Hence, this study was done to compare the effect of adding dexmedetomidine vs fentanyl as an adjuvant to intrathecal bupivacaine in women who had undergone cesarean section. The primary outcome was to assess the postoperative analgesia. Our secondary outcomes were the onset of block, hemodynamic changes, and maternal complications as well as Apgar scores of neonates.

Patients and Methods

This prospective, randomized, double-blind clinical trial was conducted after approval by the Ethics Committee of Hormozgan University of Medical Sciences (Code: HUMS.REC.1394.185) and registered at with the code of IRCT20110313006044N2. Implementation of the research plan and probable side effects were explained to the patients and they were included in the study after

obtaining written informed consent from all patients in accordance with the last version of the Declaration of Helsinki.

The participants included 110 parturients with gestational age ≥ 37 weeks and ASA I and II candidates for elective cesarean section under spinal anesthesia. The patients with emergency conditions, contraindication of spinal anesthesia, history of valvular heart disease, history of allergy or sensitivity to applied drugs and patients with placenta previa as well as failed blockade or need for induction of general anesthesia were excluded.

The method of randomization of individuals into two groups was block balanced randomization using random allocation software (version 1.0.0). One hundred and twenty-six pregnant women were enrolled in our study, but 16 patients were excluded from the study (Figure 1). All 110 parturients completed the study. To conduct the double-blind clinical trial, our study drugs were prepared by the senior anesthesiologist who was not involved in further observations of the parturients and neither patients nor outcome assessor (anesthesia resident) were aware of which type of intervention they had received.

Procedures and Intervention

When patients entered the operating room, basic standard monitoring, including noninvasive blood pressure, electrocardiography and pulse oximetry were done, and initial hemodynamic parameters were measured. Before the initiation of spinal block, all patients received 10 mL/kg Ringer solution. All 110 patients were randomly and equally divided into the following two groups:

- Group B-D received 10 mg hyperbaric bupivacaine 0.5%+5 μ g dexmedetomidine (PrecedexTM 200 μ g/2 mL Hospira, Inc, Lake Forest, IL, USA)
- Group B-F received 10 mg hyperbaric bupivacaine 0.5%+25 μ g fentanyl (ROTEXMEDICA 0.5 mg/10 mL Trittau, Germany)

The total volume of intrathecal injection in both groups was equal (2.5 mL).

Aseptic technique with 25 G Quincke spinal needle was used for spinal anesthesia in all study subjects by an anesthesiologist in the sitting position at the level of L4-L5 intervertebral space. After observing free flow of transparent cerebrospinal fluid, the intrathecal drugs were injected. Then, patients were positioned to supine (slightly tilted to the left side) and 6 L/min oxygen was delivered with a

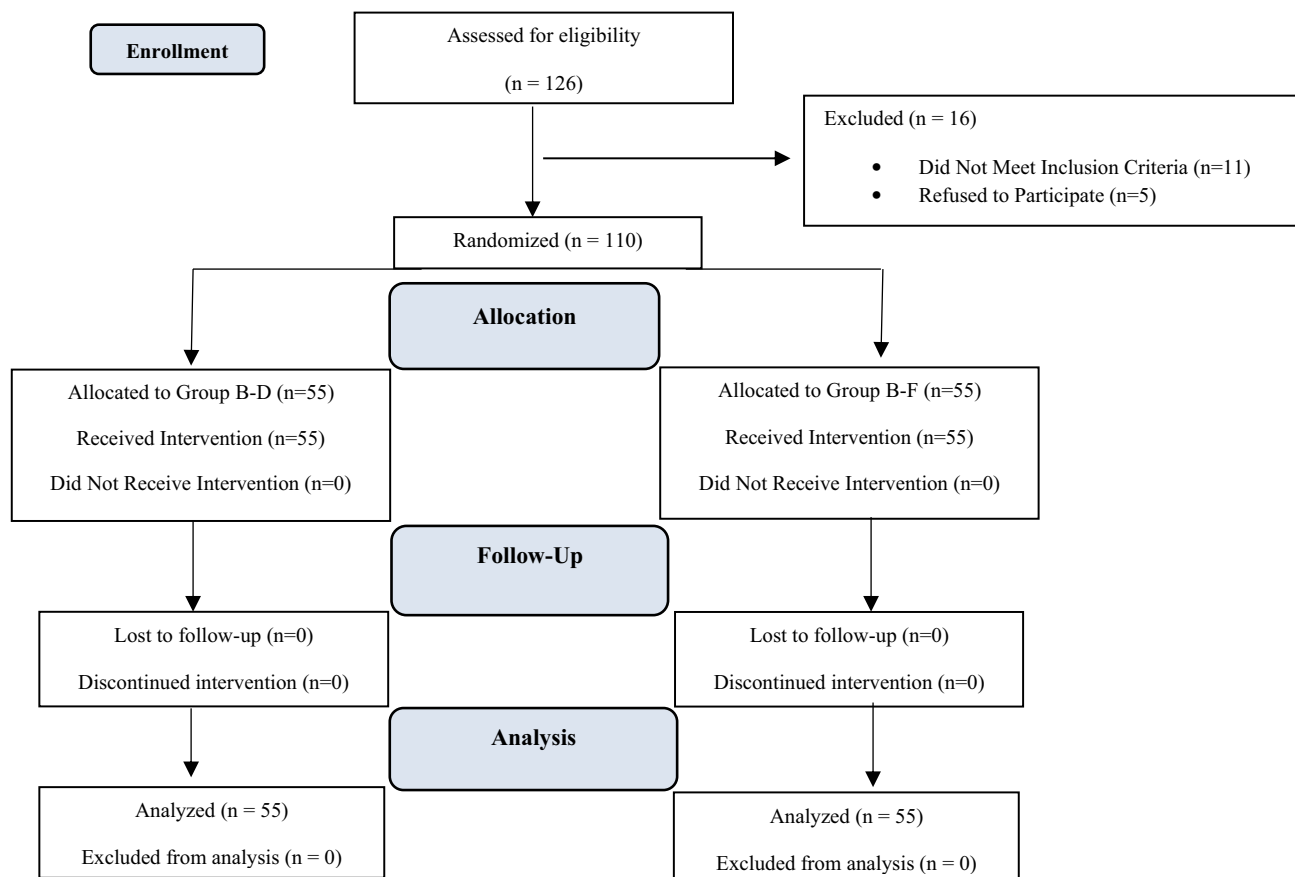


Figure 1 CONSORT Flow diagram.

Abbreviations: Group B-D, bupivacaine+dexmedetomidine; Group B-F, bupivacaine+fentanyl.

simple face mask. The sensory block was checked by the pinprick test, and motor block was assessed using the Bromage scale.¹⁴ When the adequate level of sensory block (T4-T6) was reached and confirmed, the surgery was allowed to begin.

Measurements

Hemodynamic monitoring including SBP and DBP, mean arterial pressure (MAP), heart rate (HR) and peripheral oxygen saturation level (SpO₂) were recorded intra and postoperation as follows: at the baseline values (before block); immediately after block, during the operation at 5, 10, 15, 30, and 60 min after spinal block, at the end of the procedure and every 10 min in the recovery room.

Hypotension was defined as SBP <90 mmHg or reduction in MAP more than 20% from baseline values and treated with 5 mg ephedrine intravenously. Likewise, bradycardia (HR <50 beats/minute) was treated with 0.6 mg of intravenous atropine. All of these

episodes of hypotension and bradycardia were noted in both groups.

The onset of sensory block (time to reach T4-T6) was assessed with a pinprick test (using a blunt 25-gauge needle along the mid-clavicular line bilaterally) every two minutes and modified Bromage scale (0=no motor block, 1=inability to flex the hip, 2=inability to flex the knee, and 3=complete motor block of limb) was used to evaluate motor block.

Patient's pain score was assessed using visual analogue scale (VAS); scored from 0–10 (where 0=no pain and 10=the worst pain imaginable) during the recovery room (T0) and at one, three, and six hours (T1, T3, and T6) in the postoperative period. If the VAS score was more than 3, a rescue dose of pethidine (25 mg) was administered intravenously.

Duration of analgesia was defined and noted as the time interval between block onset and the first analgesic request. The duration of surgery was recorded. The respiratory depression (respiratory rate <10 per minute) and the incidence of nausea, vomiting, and shivering

were assessed and recorded during six hours after the surgery. Moreover, Apgar scores of neonates were also evaluated at one and five minutes after delivery.

Sample Size

Since the primary outcome of this study was postoperative analgesia, the sample size was calculated regarding the previous study,¹⁵ and considering $\alpha=0.05$ and power of 90%, the standard deviation of postoperative analgesia based on previous study in Dex and control groups (0.79 and 0.59 respectively) and the mean difference of 0.44 between the two groups ($\mu_1-\mu_2=0.82-0.38$), the sample size was calculated as 55 parturients in each group (110 in total).

Statistical Analysis

All data were analyzed by SPSS software using mean \pm SD, Mann–Whitney *U*-test, Friedman test, Fisher's exact test, chi-squared test, ANOVA and independent sample *t*-test. The normality of quantitative data distribution was assessed by using the Kolmogorov–Smirnov test. For variables which have normal distribution, we have used independent *t*-test and for those variables which do not have normal distribution we have used nonparametric test such as Mann–Whitney *U*-test. The $P<0.05$ was considered to be statistically significant.

Results

Demographic Characteristics

Spinal anesthesia was successful in all study subjects. Demographic characteristics such as age, weight, height, ASA class were matched in two groups (Table 1).

Hemodynamic Parameters

Hemodynamic parameters (SBP, DBP, MAP, HR, and SpO₂) in two groups were comparable at different time periods, and

the findings revealed that there was no significant statistical difference between them ($P>0.05$). Moreover, following hypotension, the mean dose of ephedrine in the B-D and B-F groups were 5.36 ± 7.07 and 6.82 ± 5.25 mg, respectively. In this regard, the Mann–Whitney test showed that there was no significant difference between the two groups ($P=0.955$). With respect to the bradycardia, the mean dose of atropine in the B-D and B-F groups were 0.10 ± 0.26 and 0.05 ± 0.17 mg, respectively. According to the Mann–Whitney test, in this regard, no significant difference was seen between the two groups ($P=0.350$).

Sensory Block Evaluation

The results of the Mann–Whitney *U*-test indicated that the onset of block in the B-D group (98.27 ± 35.98 seconds) was significantly faster than in the B-F group (110.45 ± 37.69 seconds) ($P=0.036$).

Considering the level of sensory block, T4 level was shown in 68 (61.8%) patients, from whom 38 (55.9%) and 30 (44.1%) patients were in the B-D and B-F groups, respectively. Moreover, T6 level was observed in 42 (38.2%) patients, from whom 17 (40.5%) and 25 (59.5%) patients were in the B-D and B-F groups, respectively. Chi-squared test revealed that there was no statistically significant difference between the two groups ($P=0.116$).

Postoperative Pain Score Evaluation

The pain score was measured at the first hour of arrival in the recovery (T0) as well as at one, three, and six hours (T1, T3, and T6) in the postoperative period. According to the results of the Mann–Whitney *U*-test, the mean VAS scores indicated a significant reduction during recovery time in the B-D group ($P=0.004$). However, no significant

Table 1 Demographic Characteristics and ASA Class

Parameters	Group B-D (n=55)	Group B-F (n=55)	P-value
Age (years)	27.45 \pm 5.41	29.24 \pm 4.81	0.071 [†]
Weight (kg)	71.11 \pm 12.59	72.98 \pm 15.18	0.483 [†]
Height (cm)	160.53 \pm 5.62	162.33 \pm 7.86	0.103 [†]
ASA I/II	43/12	37/18	0.254 [#]

Notes: Values are presented as mean \pm SD or numbers. [†]Used of independent sample *t*-test, [#]Used of Fisher exact test. $P<0.05$ was considered statistically significant.

Abbreviations: Group B-D, bupivacaine+dexmedetomidine; Group B-F, bupivacaine+fentanyl; ASA, American Society of Anesthesiologists.

Table 2 Evaluation of Postoperative Pain Scores (VAS) in Two Groups

Time	Group B-D (n=55)	Group B-F (n=55)	P-value
T0	0.33 \pm 0.84	0.51 \pm 0.57	0.004*
T1	1.91 \pm 1.41	2.02 \pm 0.89	0.811
T3	4.38 \pm 1.63	4.53 \pm 1.30	0.371
T6	8.67 \pm 1.67	8.80 \pm 1.31	0.997

Notes: Values are presented as mean \pm SD. Use of Mann–Whitney *U*-test. $P<0.05$ was considered statistically significant. *Significant difference between two groups according to Mann–Whitney *U*-test at T0.

Abbreviations: Group B-D, bupivacaine+dexmedetomidine; Group B-F, bupivacaine+fentanyl; T0, at the first hour of arrival in the recovery room; T1, first hour postoperatively; T3, third hour postoperatively; T6, sixth hour postoperatively.

difference was observed in the mean of pain intensity between the two groups at other times ($P>0.05$) (Table 2).

The mean dose of pethidine for pain relief in the post-operative period in the B-D and B-F groups was 2.73 ± 7.87 and 4.37 ± 11.28 mg, respectively. In this regard, there was no significant difference between the two groups in accordance with the Mann–Whitney U -test ($P=0.374$).

Duration of Analgesia, Motor Block and Surgery

In the B-D group, there was a significantly longer duration of analgesia than in the B-F group ($P<0.001$). The mean duration of motor block in the B-D and B-F groups was 264.86 ± 63.93 and 283.67 ± 46.78 min, respectively. According to independent sample t -test, no significant difference was seen between the two groups ($P=0.077$). Moreover, the duration of surgery was almost similar between the two groups ($P=0.165$). (Table 3)

Postoperative Adverse Effects

The incidence of complications such as hypotension, bradycardia, respiratory depression, shivering, as well

Table 3 Duration of Analgesia, Motor Block and Surgery in Two Groups

Parameters	Group B-D (n=55)	Group B-F (n=55)	P-value
Duration of analgesia (min)	428.64±73.39	273.18±61.91	<0.001*
Duration of motor block (min)	264.86±63.93	283.67±46.78	0.077
Duration of surgery (min)	51.18±15.39	51.36±8.58	0.165

Notes: Values are presented as mean \pm SD. Use of independent sample t -test. $P<0.05$ was considered statistically significant. *Significant difference between two groups according to independent sample t -test.

Abbreviations: Group B-D, bupivacaine+dexmedetomidine; Group B-F, bupivacaine+fentanyl.

as nausea and vomiting was recorded in two groups (Table 4).

Apgar Score Evaluation

The first minute Apgar score in the B-D and B-F groups was 8.85 ± 0.62 and 8.78 ± 0.96 , respectively ($P=0.782$). Moreover, the fifth minute Apgar score of the B-D and B-F groups was 9.89 ± 0.50 and 9.85 ± 0.68 , respectively ($P=0.982$). The results of Apgar scores showed no significant difference at the time points of one and five minutes.

Discussion

In the present study intrathecal administration of dexmedetomidine and fentanyl combined with bupivacaine compared in women undergoing cesarean section. The results showed that adding $5\ \mu\text{g}$ of dexmedetomidine to bupivacaine has a better effect on postoperative pain management compared to $25\ \mu\text{g}$ fentanyl.

Today, intrathecal administration of Dex has attracted considerable attention during spinal anesthesia with the aim of increasing the duration of analgesia and decreasing postoperative pain. Many studies have addressed the administration of different doses of intrathecal Dex ($3\ \mu\text{g}$, $5\ \mu\text{g}$, $10\ \mu\text{g}$, $15\ \mu\text{g}$) as an adjuvant to local anesthetics.^{16–19} It seems that Dex induces the activation of α_2 -agonist receptors in the spinal cord, which leads to a decrease in the transmission of nociceptive signals such as substance P. It has also been revealed that its analgesic effects after the surgery are due to the inhibition of the intracellular potassium transport activities.²⁰

As Dex binds to α_2 receptors in the locus coeruleus, reduces norepinephrine release, and inhibits sympathetic activity, it can cause hypotension and bradycardia. Hence, evaluation of hemodynamic changes in patients was of great importance in this study. There was no significant difference between the B-D and B-F groups in terms of SBP, DBP, HR, MAP, and SpO₂ at most of the studied

Table 4 Comparison of Complications in Two Groups

Characteristics	Group B-D (n=55)		Group B-F (n=55)		P-value
	Number	%	Number	%	
Hypotension	30	54.5	37	67.3	0.171
Bradycardia	8	14.5	5	9.1	0.376
Respiratory depression	1	1.8	1	1.8	1.000
Shivering	4	7.3	9	16.4	0.140
Nausea/vomiting	3	5.5	5	9.1	0.716

Notes: Values are presented as number and percentage. Use of chi-squared test. $P<0.05$ was considered statistically significant.

Abbreviations: Group B-D, bupivacaine+dexmedetomidine; Group B-F, bupivacaine+fentanyl.

times, which is in accordance with the results of the previous studies.^{3,16,18,21} Moreover, the findings of this study revealed the usage of ephedrine and atropine had no significant difference between the two groups, which were similar to the other studies.^{3,22,23} However, Contractor et al showed that the probability of MAP and HR decrease was higher in the Dex group compared to the control group.⁸ It is worth mentioning that in the mentioned study, the patients received intravenous Dex infusion under spinal anesthesia. The study by Shukla et al also showed that although MAP was similar between groups, bradycardia was more likely in the Dex group.²¹ However, the mentioned study also examined Dex and MgSO₄ as an adjunct to spinal anesthesia.

The results of this study indicated that the onset of block in the B-D group was faster than in the B-F group. There was no significant difference between the two groups in sensory block level, which was consistent with the findings of other studies.^{2,23}

Considering the pain intensity based on VAS score, the results showed that pain intensity was less in the B-D group during recovery room period (T0). However, at T1, T3 and T6 in the postoperative period, no significant difference was observed between the groups. The mentioned observation may be attributed to the effects of Dex on the inhibition of pain receptors at the spinal cord that decreased c-fiber translocation and hyperpolarization of dorsal horn neurons.²² This finding was in agreement with the results of studies conducted by Gupta et al and Mahendru et al^{18,24} and was consistent with the study by Sun et al, just in the first hour while at two and four hours after the surgery, patients in the fentanyl group experienced less pain.²

Moreover, compared with the B-F group, the duration of analgesia in the B-D group was significantly longer. The mentioned findings were entirely consistent with the results of studies by Jain et al and Gupta et al.^{3,18} In another fascinating study, Shukla et al compared the effect of adding Dex and MgSO₄ to intrathecal bupivacaine and found that the onset of block was faster in the Dex group and duration of analgesia also was significantly longer in Dex group.²¹ The results of the present study were in contrast with those of the Khalifa et al study; however, it is worth noting that the mentioned study used sufentanyl 0.1 µg instead of fentanyl and did not find any significant difference between the sufentanyl and Dex groups regarding the duration of postoperative analgesia. Moreover, both groups in the mentioned study had a similar analgesic course.²⁵

The results of this study indicated that the duration of motor block and the length of surgery were almost identical between the two groups. The findings of this study were in line and in contrast with the findings of Sun et al study in terms of the length of surgery and the duration of motor block, respectively² which Dex group in the mentioned study had a longer duration of block, that may be ascribed to the higher dose of Dex (10 µg) in the mentioned study, whereas the present study used 5 µg Dex.

Regarding other complications such as shivering, nausea and vomiting, and respiratory depression, there were no differences between these two groups in the present study, which was in agreement with the results of other studies.^{12,24} However, Sun et al indicated that shivering, as well as nausea and vomiting, was most commonly observed in the fentanyl group.²

In the evaluation of the neonatal outcome, Apgar scores were compared between the two groups at one and five minutes after the birth that were almost identical between the two groups. The mentioned finding was in line with the results of other studies^{2,3} although Jain et al³ evaluated neonatal outcome with fetal heart rate.

Conclusions

Based on the results of this study, it can be stated that intrathecal administration of Dex is superior to intrathecal fentanyl in cesarean section; it not only caused faster block but also led to more extended postoperative analgesia and less intense pain. Moreover, Dex provided stable hemodynamic conditions. Hence, addition of 5 µg of Dex to bupivacaine can be considered as an adjunct to local anesthetic during cesarean section under spinal anesthesia.

Data Sharing Statement

The data that support the findings of this study are accessible from the corresponding author upon reasonable request.

Acknowledgments

We would like to thank Hormozgan anesthesiology, critical care, and pain management research center staff, Farnoosh Tofighi, Nina Heydari and Masoumeh Mahmoodi for writing assistance, Esmaeel Alimolaei who contributed to the editing of the manuscript.

Author Contributions

All authors made substantial contributions to conception and design, acquisition of data, or analysis and interpretation of data; except MS who was involved in data acquisition. All

authors, including MS, took part in drafting the article or revising it critically; agreed to submit to the current journal; gave final approval of the version to be published; and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

Funding

No funding was received.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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