

POSTER PRESENTATION

Open Access

Conscious sedation in non comatose patients submitted to intra - arterial thrombolysis: our experience

Y Valzani^{1*}, A Marudi², S Baroni², A Zini², S Vallone², E Bertellini²

From ESICM LIVES 2015

Berlin, Germany. 3-7 October 2015

Introduction

Recent studies have demonstrated that general anesthesia worsen outcome of patients affected by acute ischemic stroke (AIS) who underwent intra arterial thrombolysis [1]. General anesthesia (GA) guarantees adequate oxygenation and prevents pneumonia aspiration. On the other hand general anesthesia induces hypotension worsening brain injury. Furthermore it does not allow to verify early recovery of neurological deficits during the procedure.

Conscious sedation (CS) can represent a valid and reliable option in non comatose patients suffering from AIS and candidated to endovascular reperfusion procedure [2].

Objectives

To show our experience in CS during intra arterial reperfusion.

Methods

We collected data from patients affected by AIS who underwent intra arterial thrombolysis (pharmacological thrombolysis and mechanical thrombectomy) admitted in our hospital from January 2014 to December 2014 and the anesthesia type. We recorded demographics data, Glasgow Coma Scale score at admission and length hospital stay. Data were expressed as mean \pm standard deviation.

Results

59 affected by AIS were admitted to Our hospital and submitted to endovascular recanalization procedure. Male to female ratio was 1:1, mean age 59 ± 4 , mean Glasgow Coma Scale score (GCS) at the admission was 11 ± 2 , mean duration of procedure was 58 ± 16 minutes.

General anesthesia was performed in 12 patients and conscious sedation in 47 patients.

Patients were submitted to GA because of patients' anxiety or rapid worsening of neurological condition.

6 patients submitted to GA died in intensive care unit because of neurological complications.

Mean hospital length of stay was 8 ± 4 days for patients underwent CS.

Mean hospital length of stay was 18 ± 7 days for patients underwent GA.

Conclusions

CS can reduce length of stay in hospital and mortality of non comatose patients who undergo intra arterial reperfusion in comparison to general anesthesia [3]. Further investigations are necessary to confirm our results.

Authors' details

¹Università degli Studi di Modena e Reggio Emilia, Modena, Italy. ²Nuovo Ospedale Civile Sant'Agostino Estense, Modena, Italy.

Published: 1 October 2015

References

1. John S, Thebo U, Gomes J, Saqqur M, Farag E, Xu J, Wisco D, Uchino K, Hussain MS: Intra-arterial therapy for acute ischemic stroke under general anesthesia versus monitored anesthesia care. *Cerebrovasc Dis* 2014, **38**(4):262-7.
2. Brinjikji W, Murad MH, Rabinstein AA, Cloft HJ, Lanzino G, Kallmes DF: Conscious Sedation versus General Anesthesia during Endovascular Acute Ischemic Stroke Treatment: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol* 2015, **36**(3):525-9, Mar.
3. McDonald JS, Brinjikji W, Rabinstein AA, Cloft HJ, Lanzino G, Kallmes DF: Conscious sedation versus general anaesthesia during mechanical thrombectomy for stroke: a propensity score analysis. *J Neurointerv Surg* 2014, 26-011373, Sep; pii: neurintsurg-2014.

doi:10.1186/2197-425X-3-S1-A990

Cite this article as: Valzani et al.: Conscious sedation in non comatose patients submitted to intra - arterial thrombolysis: our experience. *Intensive Care Medicine Experimental* 2015 **3**(Suppl 1):A990.

¹Università degli Studi di Modena e Reggio Emilia, Modena, Italy
Full list of author information is available at the end of the article