

seizures during awake craniotomy for frontal lobe surgeries. Intraoperative language mapping should be considered as the standard of care in such surgeries.

ISNACC-S-04

Attenuation of haemodynamic responses to skull clamp application in neurosurgeries: A comparative study of the efficacy of intravenous esmolol versus dexmedetomidine

Prakash Bharamagoudar, Joseph Monteiro, Ratan Chelani, Shwetal Goraksha, Manju Butani

Department of Anaesthesiology, P.D. Hinduja National Hospital and Medical Research Centre, Mahim, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India

Background: Skull clamp application is routine in craniotomies to position and fix the head. It is a noxious stimulus and is associated with increased haemodynamic and neuroendocrine responses. Various drugs are used to attenuate haemodynamic responses to skull clamp application. We compared the efficacy and safety of selective beta-blocker esmolol and alpha-2 agonist dexmedetomidine to attenuate haemodynamic responses to skull clamp application. **Methodology:** Eighty patients (American Society of Anesthesiologists I and II) scheduled for elective neurosurgeries were enrolled in the prospective double-blinded randomised study. The patients were randomly assigned to two groups. After securing intravenous line, Group D patients received dexmedetomidine 0.5 mcg/kg/h continuous infusion and Group E patients received esmolol 0.5 mg/kg/h continuous infusion. General anaesthesia was given with routine monitoring. Infusions were stopped after 10 min of skull clamp application. Haemodynamic parameters were monitored at regular time intervals till 10 min of skull clamp application. Propofol was used if required to keep target mean arterial pressure (MAP) to 55–65 mmHg or 20% reduction of blood pressure from baseline value in both groups. Any side effects were noted. The results were analysed with Chi-square test, Mann-Whitney U-test and paired *t*-tests. **Results:** Haemodynamic parameters were highest after 1 min of skull clamp application in both the groups. In Group D, MAP and heart rate (HR) were 97 ± 9 mmHg and 98 ± 16 /min, respectively, at 1 min after skull clamp application. Similarly, in Group E, MAP and HR were 98 ± 13 mmHg and 94 ± 18 /min, respectively. Only 12 patients in Group D required propofol at skull clamp application as compared to 32 patients in Group E ($P < 0.001$). There were no side effects in both groups. **Discussion:** We conclude that dexmedetomidine infusion is better compared to esmolol in attenuating

haemodynamic responses to skull clamp application. We did not compare neuroendocrine responses to skull clamp application, which is limitation of this study.

ISNACC-S-05

Evaluation of electrocardiographic and echocardiographic changes in head injury patients before and after surgery

Ranganatha Praveen C. S., Vinod K. Grover, Aveek Jayant, Hemant Bhagat, Nidhi Panda, Kiran Jangra, M. K. Tewari

Department of Anaesthesia, Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, India

Background: Cardiac manifestations such as electrocardiographic (ECG) and echocardiographic changes are well known after acute brain injuries. These changes are most widely studied in aneurysmal subarachnoid haemorrhage but in traumatic brain injuries, there are few case reports or retrospective studies. None of the previous studies had assessed the effect of surgery on these changes. Hence, we planned to evaluate ECG and echocardiographic changes before and after surgery in the patients with isolated acute head injury undergoing surgery. **Methodology:** This prospective observational study was commenced after obtaining Institutional Ethics Committee approval. Totally, 60 patients with isolated head injury undergoing surgery were enrolled. Patients with history of premorbid cardiac disease and electrolyte abnormalities were excluded. First, ECG and echocardiography were obtained within 6 h of admission to the emergency room and second, evaluation was performed after 12 h post-operatively. **Results:** Of 60 patients, ECG abnormalities were observed in 37 (61.66%) patients pre-operatively and it decreased to 8 (13.33%) patients post-operatively ($P = 0.0001$). Pre-operative ECG changes include QTc prolongation (17, 28.33%), rhythm abnormalities (16, 26.66%), ST changes (12, 20%) and T-wave changes (7, 11.66%). It decreased to 4 (6.66%; $P = 0.001$), 0, 4 (6.66%; $P = 0.008$) and 1 (1.66%; $P = 0.031$), respectively after surgery. Only one patient developed regional wall motion abnormality (midventricular and apical hypokinesia) on echocardiography (1.67%) that improved immediately after surgery. **Discussion:** We conclude that the incidence of ECG changes is 61.66%, and echocardiographic changes are 1.67% in our study. Most of the changes both benign and malignant reversed significantly after decompression. Hence, we should focus on treating intracranial pathology even in the presence of cardiac changes. Only life-threatening arrhythmias need immediate attention. There are a few limitations in the study such as small and heterogeneous sample size.