literature with regard to the anesthetic requirement in patients with traumatic brain injury (TBI). The aim of our study was to determine the dose of propofol required for induction of anesthesia in patients with different grades of TBI undergoing surgery.

Materials and Methods: This prospective, observational study included patients with mild-, moderate-, and severe-grade TBI undergoing surgery within 48 hours of injury. Baseline bi-spectral index (BIS) values were recorded on injured and normal sides using bilateral BIS sensor. Anesthesia was induced with "a constant rate infusion of propofol using a target-controlled infusion (TCI) pump." Once the BIS value reached ≤ 40 , plasma site (C_p) and effect site (C_e) concentration and total dose of propofol required were noted from the TCI pump. Bilateral BIS and GCS at the end of surgery and GCS at discharge were also noted.

Results: Of the 96 patients, 27, 36, and 33 patients belonged to mild, moderate, and severe head injury, respectively. Baseline BIS on the injured side were 80, 71, and 55, and on uninjured side were 89, 81, and 65 in mild, moderate and severe head injury. This difference between normal and injured side was statistically significant ($p < 0.001$) in each group. The C_e of propofol at induction in mild, moderate, and severe head injury were 6 ± 0.9 , 5.82 ± 0.98 , and 4.47 ± 1.4 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ ($p < 0.001$), and dose of propofol required was 1.9 ± 0.2 , 1.8 ± 0.4 , and 1.41 ± 0.5 mg/kg , respectively ($p < 0.001$).

Conclusions: BIS values at baseline were significantly different between the groups on both sides. Dose of propofol required for induction of anesthesia was significantly lower in patients with severe head injury when compared with mild and moderate head injury.

A0020 An Unusual Case of Acute Trigeminal Neuralgia Attack Precipitating Acute Heart Failure and Subsequent Anesthetic Management

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Background: Trigeminal neuralgia is a neuropathic pain disorder characterized by episodes of paroxysmal electric shock-like pain in the distribution of one or more divisions of trigeminal nerve. Cardiac symptoms like syncope associated with trigeminal neuralgia have been reported before. We report a case of patient whose acute trigeminal neuralgia attack precipitated an acute heart failure.

Case Description: An 82-year-old woman was posted for microvascular decompression (MVD) of trigeminal nerve for trigeminal neuralgia. Her past medical history included hypertension and mild mitral regurgitation. The preoperative investigations, including 2D echo, were essentially normal. Two days before the surgery, patient developed acute exacerbation of trigeminal neuralgia and within 2 hours developed breathlessness which was due to an acute left ventricular failure. Echo revealed LVEF of 34% with severe systolic dysfunction and severe MR. She was appropriately treated in CCU. Later she was reviewed by a neurosurgeon and anesthetist.

The decision was taken to change her treatment from MVD to percutaneous balloon compression (PBC) of TGN.

PBC involves cannulation of the foramen ovale, followed by inflation of a Fogarty balloon in Meckel's cave under fluoroscopic guidance to damage retrogasserian trigeminal fibers. It is a short-duration, minimally invasive procedure done as a day care case under GA. Trigeminal neuralgia attacks are amongst the most painful conditions known. Acute pain can cause activation of sympathetic nervous system and increased catecholamine levels resulting in increased cardiac work. It also causes activation of the renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system leading to fluid retention and overload.

Conclusions: Cardiac symptoms are very rare manifestations of trigeminal neuralgia. Balloon compression of trigeminal nerve is an important and useful treatment option for patients with trigeminal neuralgia in elderly and frail people when other forms of more invasive treatments are not suitable.

A0021 To Study the Outcome of Massive Transfusion in Pediatric Patients Undergoing Elective Craniotomy: A Retrospective Descriptive Study

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Background: Children undergoing surgical resection of vascular tumor and malformations are at a great risk of rapid, massive blood loss. The primary goals while managing these children who need massive transfusion are avoiding hypotension, maintaining adequate CPP and oxygenation. Goals are achieved by transfusing appropriate volume of blood and blood products at an appropriate time to facilitate faster recovery with minimal complications.

Materials and Methods: Children who received blood transfusion during the elective craniotomy over a period of 5 years were taken from the computerized hospital in-patient data source (CHIPS), of whom, those who had $> 50\%$ volume loss in 3 hours were analyzed. Out of 140 children who received transfusion during elective craniotomy, a total of 26 children received massive transfusion. All charts were analyzed in detail. Patient demographics, preoperative, intraoperative factors were correlated with postoperative factors to predict the morbidity and mortality.

Results: Demographics (median and interquartile range [IQR]): Age 4 (2–12) years; weight 14 (11–30) kg; height 91 (46–136) cm; BMI 13 (9–17) kg/m^2 , male-to-female ratio 16:10. Four out of 26 children had congenital anomalies. Intraoperative parameters: Average preoperative Hb was (median IQR) 10 (8–12) g/dL. 16/26 (61%) received inhalational anesthetic and 10/26 (39%) received both inhalational and TIVA for maintenance. Regarding the IV access, 25/26 (96%) of children had two peripheral lines along with one central line. 12/26 (46%) children received tranexamic acid. Average blood loss was 52.5 ± 34.5 mL/kg. 14/26 (53%) children had intraoperative hemodynamic instability who needed nor-adrenaline, 9 had no hemodynamic instability, and 1 had