

COMPARISON OF INTRATHECAL ISOBARIC CHLOROPROCAINE 1% AND 0.5% BUPIVACAINE HEAVY IN PATIENTS UNDERGOING DAY CARE SURGERIES –A PROSPECTIVE RANDOMISED DOUBLE BLIND STUDY

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Abstract

Background: Spinal anesthesia is a safe and well-established technique for lower abdominal surgeries. Spinal anesthesia with chloroprocaine appears to be safe, reliable, and effective for short procedures with few complications. The aim of our study was to compare intrathecal chloroprocaine isobaric 1% with intrathecal bupivacaine heavy 0.5% for day care surgeries. **Materials and Methods:** This prospective randomized double blind study was conducted in Dept of Anaesthesiology in a Tertiary Care Hospital from 2017 to 2019. 60 ASA Grade I and Grade II patients who met inclusion and exclusion criteria who were undergoing short duration day care surgeries were selected. **Result:** The onset time of sensory and motor blockade with 1% chloroprocaine is lesser than that of 0.5% bupivacaine when used intrathecally. The two segment sensory regression time and motor recovery are faster with 1% chloroprocaine in comparison with 0.5% bupivacaine which was statistically significant. Ambulation time and urine voiding time were clinically and statistically lesser in chloroprocaine group compared to bupivacaine group. Hemodynamic stability though clinically insignificant, was better with chloroprocaine. **Conclusion:** Post-operative two segment regression time, urine voiding time and ambulation time was significantly shorter in chloroprocaine group than bupivacaine group in patients undergoing day care surgeries.