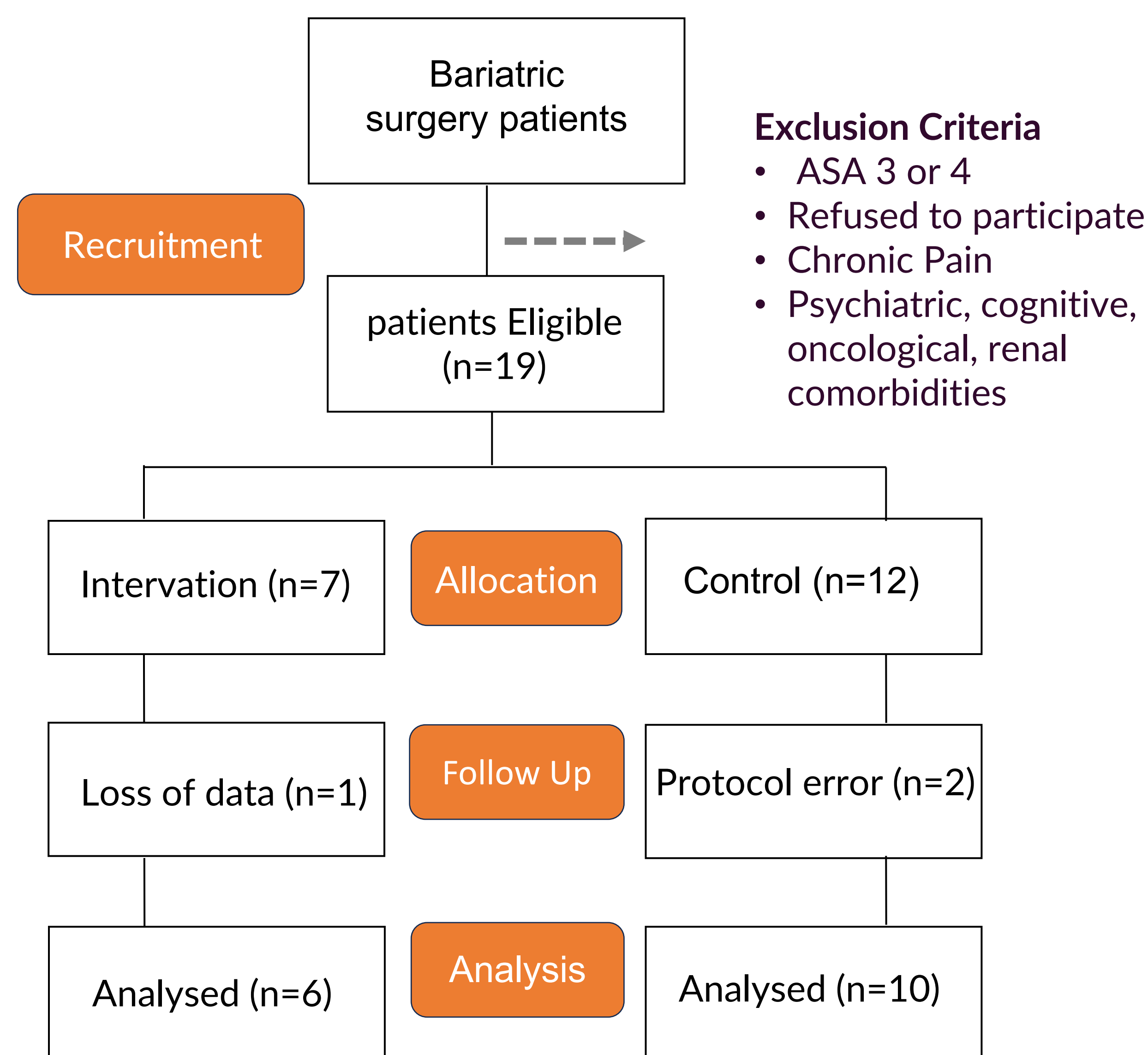


Background and Aims

Pain control during and after surgery is essential and can affect the surgery success rate.. A nociception monitor (NOL) allows individualizing analgesia, guiding therapy as needed for a given patient. However, there is still a gap of specific studies that evaluate a group at higher risk for adverse events from the inappropriate use of opioids, the obese patients.

Methods



Conclusion

The use of the nociception monitor did not show a statistically significant reduction in intraoperative remifentanil consumption. However, there was a significant result in reducing the length of hospital stay, which has positive relevance on hospital management and hospitalization costs.

Randomized Clinical Trial of a Nociception Monitor in the Usage of Remifentanil in Bariatric Surgery

^{1,2,3}Freire, G.S. MD ; ¹Aliberti, A. MD; ¹Sanchez, M. MD; ¹Ferreira, M. MD

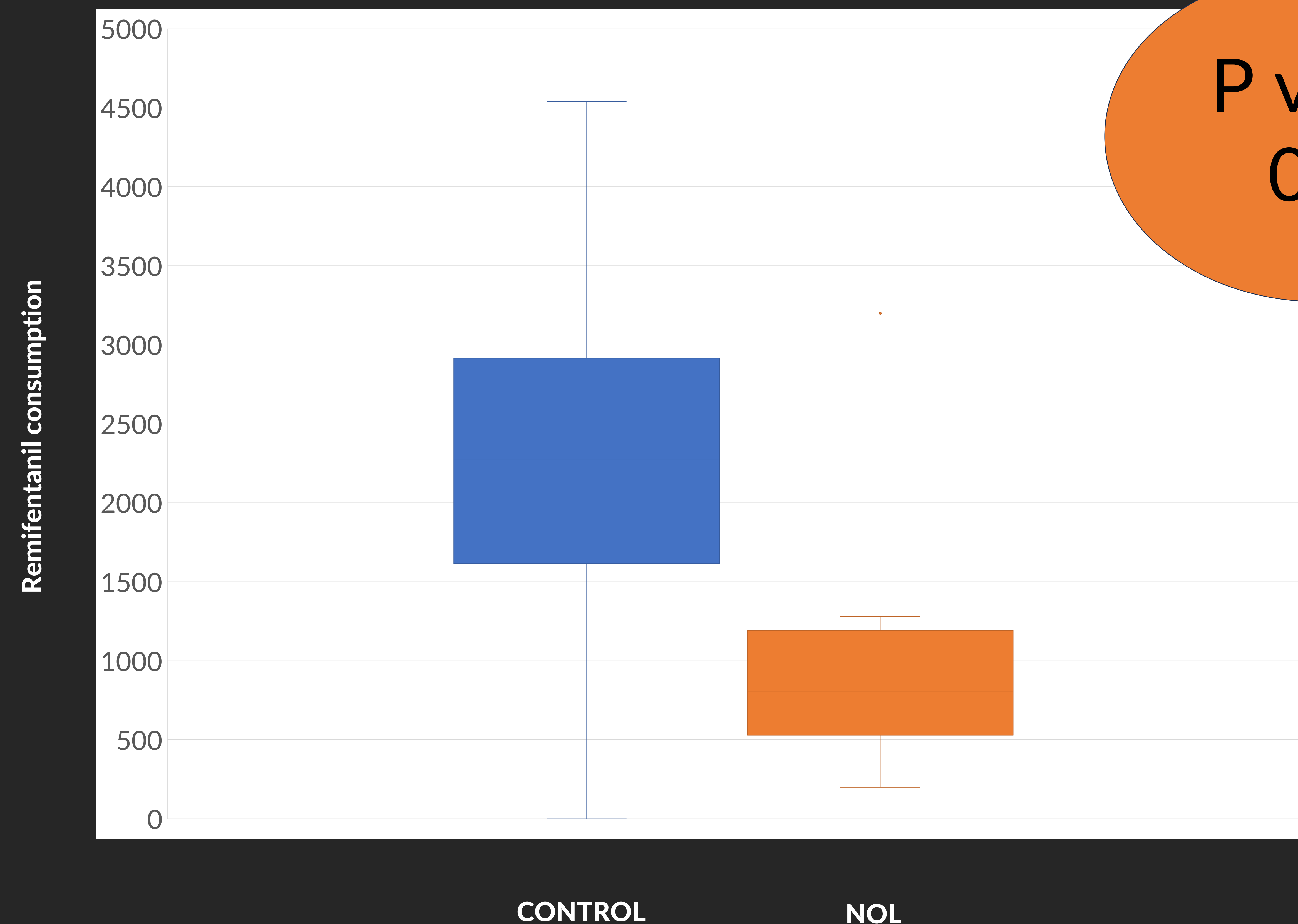
^{1,2}Tose, B. MD ; ¹Pietroski, N. MD; ³Freire G. MD

¹Anesthesia Departament, Faculdade de Medicina do ABC, Brazil

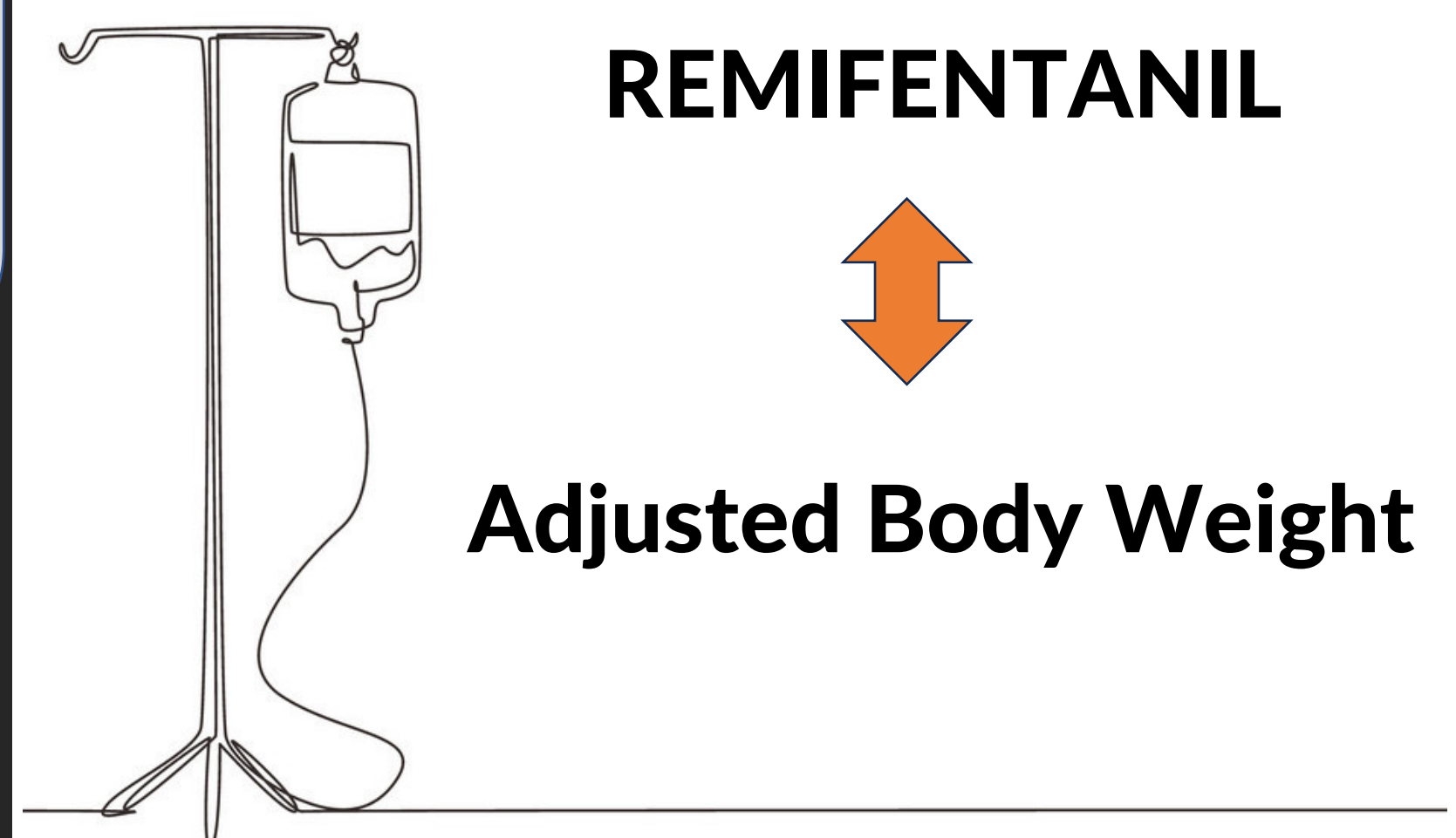
²Pain Departament, Faculdade de Medicina do ABC, Brazil

³Anesthesia and Pain Departament, Universidade de Sao Paulo, Brazil

Can nociception monitoring reduce Remifentanil consumption ?



TH159



Limitations

- Number of patients
- Disproportion between groups due do simple randomization
- Monitoring post-operatively

Secondary objectives

- Length of hospital stay
- Morphine consumption in 48 hours
- PONV
- Time to first analgesic request

References

