

Post- Anesthetic rehabilitation periods and anesthesia dosage for laparoscopic cholecystectomy: Relationship to the total oxidative capacity of liver

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Abstract

Analysis of the results of pharmacological phenotyping using antipyrine test prior to providing anesthesia for laparoscopic cholecystectomy showed that trimeperidine (promedol) dosing with allowance for the total oxidative capacity of liver and the patient mass allows the periods of post- Anesthetic rehabilitation to be controlled. Clear algorithm of trimeperidine dosing based on established indices of the total oxidative capacity of liver and is yet nor developed because of restricted sampling set. The obtained results show expediency of using and studying antipyrine test as a simple, cheap, and informative method of individual anesthesia dosing for increasing the adequacy of general anesthesia.

Keywords

Adequacy of anesthesia, Antipyrine test, Post- Anesthetic rehabilitation periods, Promedol, Trimeperidine