

**A RANDOMIZED DOUBLE BLIND PROSPECTIVE STUDY
COMPARISON BETWEEN DEXMEDETOMIDINE AND FENTANYL
ON INTUBATION CONDITIONS DURING AWAKE FIBROPTIC
BRONCHOSCOPIC INTUBATION**

ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND

Awake fibroptic intubation (AFOI) is indicated in patients with anticipated difficult airway. It is important to prepare patients which include psychological preparation, antisialagogue administration, anaesthetising the upper airway to blunt the airway reflexes, adequate sedation, anxiolysis while preserving airway patency and spontaneous breathing.

OBJECTIVES :

To compare the effects of dexmedetomidine and fentanyl for favourable intubation condition during awake fibroptic bronchoscopy based on

Cough score, Post - intubation score, Heart rate, mean arterial blood pressure.

METHODOLOGY:

A total number of 60 patients belonging to ASA I and II were chosen. They were divided randomly into two groups. Group A patients: Inj Dexmedetomidine hydrochloride 1 mcg / kg infused over 10 min. Group B patients: Inj Fentanyl citrate 2 mcg/kg infused over 10 min. Sedation was

assessed using Ramsay sedation score. After achieving the Ramsay sedation score more than 2, flexible fibroptic bronchoscopy guided tracheal intubation with appropriate sized endotracheal tube was done. Intubation conditions were evaluated by cough score and Post intubation score.

Hemodynamic parameters such as Heart rate, mean arterial blood pressure, SpO_2 were measured at baseline and at intervals of 5 min, 10 min, intubation and post-intubation 5 min were noted. Surgery proceeded with maintenance of anaesthesia.

RESULTS:

Patients in dexmedetomidine shows a significant difference in better tolerance of endotracheal tube than fentanyl group. Patients in dexmedetomidine group showed a significant hemodynamic stability than fentanyl group.

CONCLUSION:

From the above study it is concluded that dexmedetomidine provides favourable intubating conditions in fibroptic bronchoscope guided intubation had better hemodynamic conditions and adequate sedation than fentanyl without desaturation.

KEYWORDS:

Dexmedetomidine

Fentanyl

Fibroptic bronchoscope

Anticipated Difficult Airway