ABSTRACT

TITLE OF THE STUDY: INCIDENCE AND RISK FACTORS FOR RESIDUAL NEUROMUSCULAR BLOCKADE IN POST ANAESTHESIA CARE UNIT AMONG PATIENTS RECEIVING INTERMEDIATE ACTING NEUROMUSCULAR BLOCKING DRUGS

DEPARTMENT: ANAESTHESIOLOGY

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OBJECTIVES:

To determine the incidence and risk factors of residual neuromuscular blockade (defined as TOF ratio <0.9), identify the risk factors and measure the morbidity associated with it.

METHODS:

195 ASA 1-3 adults scheduled to undergo elective surgeries were included in the study. Sample size was calculated with an expected prevalence of 40%. Incidence of residual RNMB defined as TOF ratio <0.9 was measured using TOF watch SX.

Demographic data, intraoperative events, TOF ratio and clinical signs of recovery were monitored. Data was entered in EPIDATA version 3.1 and analyzed using
statistical software SPSS (version 18.0). Risk factors were analyzed using univariate and multivariate analysis.

**RESULTS:**

Incidence of residual NMB was 31% with a TOF ratio of < 0.9. Female gender, BMI > 25 and hypothermia were identified as risk factors. Residual neuromuscular blockade was shown to be associated with increased use of airway adjuncts in the recovery. The commonly used clinical tests were not sensitive to pick up RNMB.