TITLE: HEMODYNAMIC EFFECTS OF VARIABLE DOSE I.V. MILRINONE FOLLOWING CARDIAC SURGERY. AUTHORS: European Multicenter Milrinone Trial Group.

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We studied the effects of I.V. Milrinone, a new PDE III inhibitor, in 99 adults following elective cardiac surgery in five centres. Informed consent was obtained and ethical approval was given both locally and by the European Ethical Review Committee.

The aims of the study were; to assess the safety and efficacy of three infusion regimes of Milrinone. Patients were treated provided that cardiac index (CI) $< 2.51/m^2$ and wedge pressure (PCWP) > 8 mmHg. After a bolus infusion of 50 mcg/kg over 10 mins, patients received maintenance infusions of patients received maintenance infusions of either 0.375 (34 pts), 0.5 (34 pts) or 0.75 (31 pts) mcg/Kg/min. CI, PCWP, heart rate (HR), and systemic (MAP) and pulmonary (PAP) artery pressures were measured throughout. This data as well as systemic vascular resistance (SVR) and stroke index (SI) are shown as mean values in the Table at baseline, after 1 and 12 hours of therapy.

CI	PC	WP HR	SI	MAP	SVR	PAP		
(*)	mm	Hg	ml	mmHg	(**)	mmHg		
LOW DOSE GROUP		_						
baseline 1.9	12	81	23	86	1876	5 20		
+1 hr 2.6	9	91	28	81	1313	3 18		
+12 hr 2.8	10	88	31	77	111:	3 17		
MEDIUM DOSE GRO	OUP							
baseline 1.9	12	81	24	85	184	21		
+1 hr 2.6	9	93	29	76	120	5 19		
+12 hr 2.8	10	91	32	73	108	5 18		
HIGH DOSE GROU	P							
baseline 1.9	11	83	25	81	169	B 19		
+1 hr 2.8	9	94	31	72	109	9 18		
+12 hr 3.2	9	93	35	72	918			
(*)=1/min/	(*	(**)=dynes/sec/cm-5						

Statistical analysis (analysis of variance, Students t Test) showed no differences between groups. There were increases in CI, HR and SI (p<0.01) in all dose groups during treatment. Falls in PCWP and SVR were seen in all groups during treatment (p<0.01); MAP also fell slightly (p<0.05).

Adverse effects were minimal; 5 pts showed non-significant arrhythmias, 2 pts developed

rapid atrial fibrillation.

In conclusion, i.v. milrinone improved cardiac performance at each dosage studied and may be of benefit in patients following cardiac surgery.

A134

TITLE:

EFFECT OF FLUMAZENIL ON ANESTHESIA INDUCED BY FLUNITRAZEPAM, KETAMINE, ETOMIDATE OR THIOPENTAL

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Flumazenil has been shown to reverse the anesthetic effect of benzodiazepines. The present study was undertaken to evaluate whether flumazenil would reverse anesthetic effect of flunitrazepam the ketamine (K), etomidate (E) or thiopental

Eighty unpremedicated adult patients (ASA 1-2) scheduled for outpatient surgery were enrolled after obtaining institutional approval and informed consent. The patients were randomly allocated into 4 equal groups and were given iv the following induction agent: 4 mg F, 100 mg K, 20 mg E and 300 mg T. After induction, anesthesia was maintained with fentanyl 50 ug iv and 70% nitrous oxide in oxygen. At the completion of surgery, patients were allowed to breath 100% oxygen and at 3 min (time 0), patients' awakefulness were assessed with a score system of 5 (alert), 4 (lethargic), 3

(responsive to loud noise), 2 (responsive to painful stimulus, and 1 (not arousable). In a double-blind manner, half of the patients (N=10) in each group were then given 2 ml i.v. of a coded solution of either 0.2 mg N-saline. Alertness, flumazenil (f) or coordination and adverse recall, motor effects were assessed at 5, 15, 30, 60 and 120 min post-drug.

Flumazenil showed no effect on groups K and E, an immediate reversal effect on all patients of group F and reversed 6 patients in group T at 30 min - with an increased incidence of side effects (Table). suggested some cross-reactivity between these two drugs. Consideration should also be given when using f in the differential diagnosis of drug overdosage to avoid potential adverse effects.

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SIDE EFFECTS

Rx	٧.	TIMO	ING	۱.۱	I AUS	EA.	HE	ADA	CHE	HAI	LLUC	DITAMIC
K + 1 K - 1	3	6 2	3	1	3	l l	ī	1	:	=	1	:
E - 1	ī	2	3	:	:	:	=	:	:	:	:	:
T + 1	2	2	:	:	:	:	1	:	:	:	:	:
F + 1	Œ	:	-	-	-	-	1	-	:	:	:	: