

BY PASSIVE LEG RAISING AND

MINI-FLUID CHALLENGE IN MAJOR

SURGERY, A PROSPECTIVE STUDY

L. Foti¹; M. Suppressa¹; G. Iacopetti¹; G. Villa¹; Z. Ricci²; A. Messina³; S. Romagnoli¹ ¹Department of Health Science, Section of Anesthesia and Critical Care, AOU Careggi, Florence, Italy

²Department of Health Science, Section of Anesthesia and Critical Care, AOU Meyer, Florence, Italy

³Department of Biomedical Sciences, Humanitas University, Milan, Italy

BACKGROUND

Guidelines recommend 2-h fasting for clear liquids to ensure euvolemia before surgery. Passive Leg Raising (PLR) and Mini-Fluid Challenge (mFC) are simple methods to assess fluid responsiveness in both awake spontaneously breathing and sedated intubated patients. Fluid responders (FRs) are those patients who increase Stroke Volume (ΔSV)>10% after the test. The Starling™SV monitor identifies FRs thanks to bioreactance technology.

AIM OF THE STUDY

To evaluate fluid responsiveness preoperatively by PLR and intraoperatively by mFC

METHODS

Preoperatively

- PLR test was performed to patients undergoing major surgery before the anesthesia induction (PLR 1). FRs received 250 ml of balanced crystalloid solution and fluid responsiveness was re-tested at the end of the bolus and again until a non-FR state was achieved
- Preoperative fasting time (h)

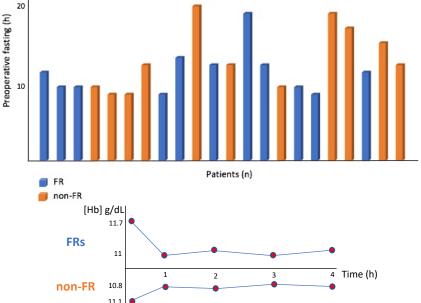
Intraoperatively

- mFCs with 100 ml of balanced crystalloid solution were performed hourly and FRs received the 250 ml-fluid bolus
- [Hb] variation during surgery (hourly)

RESULTS

- 22 patients were enrolled
- 50% of the patients were FRs after PLR 1
- Average fasting
- time was 12 (3.16) h in FRs and 13.8 (4.35) h
- in non-FRs
- The [Hb] variation before and after 60 minutes from surgery start was 0.71 (0.66) g/dL for FRs and 0.32 (0.56)

g/dL for non-FRs CONCLUSIONS



PLR and mFC evaluated with the Starling™SV monitor are feasible and efficient tools to guide volume optimization during surgery

[Hb] g/dL

- Preoperative fasting does not correlate with PLR test
- [Hb] variation is a sensitive indicator of fluid expansion-restriction in non-bleeding patients

