ABSTRACT

Objectives: The objective of this study is to obtain an alternative to accelerate the onset time of atracurium in setting of limited availability of rocuronium.

Method: A double-blind randomized clinical trial of the 42 participants aged 21-60 years old, PS ASA 1 and 2, BMI 18,5-28 kg/m², underwent elective surgery with general anesthesia endotracheal intubation at RSUP H. Adam Malik Medan. Samples were divided into 2 groups consisting 21 each. Group 1 received ephedrine 75 µg/kg before administration of priming atracurium 0,5 mg/kg. Group 2 received administration of rocuronium 1 mg/kg which acts as control group. Both groups received fentanyl 2 µg/kg and propofol 2 mg/kg as induction agents. Recording the onset time using TOF-Watch until the value of TOF<2. The data analyzed using statistical data processing software, confidence intervals 95%, and the results are considered significant if p<0,05.

Result: The mean onset time of priming atracurium that received ephedrine was 74,33 seconds (SD 14,94) versus rocuronium 61,95 second (SD 24,48) with p=0,097.

Conclusion: The addition of ephedrine 75 µg/kg can accelerate the onset time of priming atracurium 0,5 mg/kg. But clinically slower than rocuronium 1 mg/kg although the difference was statistically insignificant.