Safety And Efficacy Of Proseal Laryngeal Mask Airway Versus Classic Laryngeal Mask Airway And Endo Tracheal Tube During Elective surgery

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Abstract

The present study was performed to compare safety, efficacy of Proseal Laryngeal Mask Airway (PLMA), classic Laryngeal mask airway (LMA) and cuffed Endo Tracheal Tube (ETT) as a ventilatory device during controlled positive pressure ventilation and airway management, haemodynamic response to insertion and removal, gastric tube insertion through either device, air leak detection and assessment of position by fiberoptic bronchoscope. Forty five ASA I or II patients aged between 18-55 years old, were divided equally into three groups of fifteen patients each, and airway management either through PLMA (group I), classic LMA (group II) and ETT (group III). All patients were premedicated by zantac hydrochloride 150 mg orally at mid night and two hours before the operation—Anaesthesia was induced with fentanyl 2 ug/kg and propofol 2.5 mg /kg and maintenance was with a mixture of 50% N2O, 50% O2 and isoflurane 1 - 1.5 % and rocuronium 0.5 mg /kg followed by continuous infusion of rocuronium 0.3-0.6 mg/kg/hr A proper size PLMA, classic LMA or ETT was selected oxygenation and ventilation were optimal in 100% in group I and III while in group II 80% optimal and suboptimal in 13.3% and failed in 6.7 %. Haemodynamic parameters showed that significantly increase in HR and MAP in the three studied groups especially at insertion and removal of the airway device with statistically significant difference between group I, II in comparison to group III, comparison of gastric tube insertion showed that positive insertion was 86.7% in group I and in 46.7% in group II, while in group III positive insertion was 100% air leak was detected by epigastric auscultation which signified lower leakage in PLMA group than LMA group. Position assessment by fiberoptic bronchoscope in PLMA group was grade 4 in 5 patients, grade 3 in 5 patients, grade 2 in 4 patients and grade 1 in 1 patient while in LMA group it was grade 4 in 7 patients, grade 3 in 6 patients, grade 2 in 2 patients and grade 1 in no patient. In conclusion: PLMA and classic LMA could be better choices as ventilatory device in hypertensive and coronary artery disease patients.

Introduction

The Proseal Laryngeal Mask Airway (PLMA), a new and advanced LMA airway that may be used for the same indication as the original classic (LMA) (1). The (PLMA) was described by Brain in 2001, the airway tube is wire reinforced, like flexible (LMA), there is an additional drain tube placed laterally to the airway tube, the drain tube passes lateral then through the mask part of the device and exits at the distal tip of the Laryngeal cuff. The drain tube is designed to allow insertion of gastric tube and to vent gas or liquid from the upper esophagus. The Laryngeal cuff of the (PLMA) is made of softer silicone than that of the classic (LMA) and covers the posterior aspect of the bowl of the mask, when inflated, this cuff presses the device forwards and is designed to improve the seal of the Larynx (1). The (PLMA) is a laryngeal mask device with a modified cuff and drainage tube forms a more effective seal than the classic (LMA) and isolates the respiratory tract from gastrointestinal tract when correctly positioned (3). Laparoscopic procedures are the most recent commonly performed general surgical procedures.
Tracheal intubations is recommended for airway management to facilitate ventilation and prevent aspiration in laparoscopic procedures (4), the classic (LMA) and (PLMA) may be suitably alternatives but the PLMA is a more effective ventilatory device than the (LMA) (5).

The Aim of this study is to evaluate efficacy of Proseal Laryngeal Mask Airway to prevents aspiration of regurgitated fluids, during the laparoscopic procedures in comparison to LMA and Cuffed Endo tracheal tube.

**Patients and Methods**

This study was approved by our Anaesthesiology Department and informed consent was obtained from all patients. Forty-five adult patients of both sexes, aged 18-55 years (ASA I or II) undergoing elective laparoscopic procedures were randomly allocated for airway management, with the PLMA airway, classic LMA or cuffed –ETT. Patients were excluded from the study if they have an incisor gap < 2.5 cm, a body mass index >35 kg/m² or at risk of aspiration (non-fasted, pregnant women or gastro-esophageal reflux disease). Patients were divided randomly into three groups:

**Group I**: fifteen patients were ventilated through PLMA

**Group II**: fifteen patients were ventilated through classic (LMA)

**Group III**: fifteen patients were ventilated through cuffed ETT

All patients were premedicated with Zantac hydrochloride 150 mg orally at mid night and two hours before the operation. On arrival to the operating room, an intravenous cannula was introduced to all patients and 2 mg midazolam I.V preinduction of anaesthesia was given routine monitoring of pulse oximetry and end–tidal CO₂, blood pressure, electrocardiogram (ECG), were initiated. Anaesthesia was induced with fentanyl 2 µg /kg and propofol 2.5 mg /kg. Maintenance was with a mixture of 50% N₂O, 50% O₂ and isoflurane 1-1.5% and rocuronium 0.5mg/kg followed with continuous infusion of rocuronium 0.3-0.6 mg/kg/hr. A size 4 PLMA or classic LMA and size 7.5mm cuffed ETT were used for female patients and size 5 PLMA or classic LMA and size 8.5 cuffed ETT were used for male patient in all groups. The PLMA and classic LMA intra cuff pressure were set at 30, 40 cmH₂O (in size 4, 5 respectively) in group I and II patients. The ETT cuff pressure was set at 10 cmH₂O in group III patients and controlled ventilation to was adjusted maintain O₂ saturation ≥ 95% and end tidal CO₂ between (35-45) mm Hg.

Haemodynamic parameters including heart rate (HR), blood pressure and ECG was recorded 5 min before induction (base line), 1 min and 30 min after insertion of the device and immediately after removal of the device.

- **Insertion assessment**: by the number of insertion attempts required for proper position of the device –A failed insertion attempt was recorded and trachea was intubated conventionally

- **Leak detection**: by epigastric auscultation

- **Position assessment**: by fiberoptic bronchoscope in group I and II patients.

- **Ventilation and oxygenation assessment**: by recording O₂ saturation % and end tidal CO₂ before and after carboperoxide.

- **Orogastric tube insertion**: was tried in all patients in the three studied group.

- **Aspiration detection by Litmus paper test**: Once the group I and II patients awake the mask was removed and PH of the back and front of the PLMA or classic LMA was tested using Litmus paper sensitive to changes of PH at the end of surgery and anaesthesia was turned off and 100% oxygen was given to all patients, then the patient was asked to open his/her eyes. This was repeated until an appropriate response was obtained the PLMA or LMA was removed.

- **Complications detection**: the incidence of vomiting breath-holding, Laryngospasm, Loss of the airway maintenance or blood on removal of the device were recorded. The results were analyzed using CHI square, ANOVA and the students "t"
tests. Data were represented as mean±SD and p< 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Results

The demographic data of the patients are shown in table(1) there were no significant differences in age, body weight, height, as well as ASA classification between three groups. The duration of operation for group I patients ranged from 40-65 minutes with a mean value of 49.9 ± 7.6 minutes. for group II patients, it ranged from 38-63 minutes with mean value of 50.7 ± 7.3 for group III patients. It ranged from 36-62 minutes with a mean value of 47.7 ± 7.9 minutes. there was no significant differences between the three groups as regard the duration of operation.

Table (2), insertion of PLMA in group I patients was successfull from 1st attempt in 12 patients (80%), 2nd attempt in 2 patients (13.4%) and 3rd attempt in 1 patient (6.6%). in group II patient, the LMA was successfully inserted from 1st attempt in 14 patients (93.3%) and 2nd attempt in 1 patient (6.6%), while in group III patients ETI was successfully inserted in all patients from the 1st attempt. there were no statistically significant differences between the three groups as regards the number of insertion attempts.

Table (3) & fig (1).

As regards position assessment using fiberoptic bronchoscope in group I & II patients table (4) the PLMA fiberoptic position was grade 4 in 5 patients (33.4%), in comparison to fiberoptic LMA position was grade 4 in 7 patients (76.7%). grade 3 fiberoptic position was detected in 5 patients (33.4%) in group I and in 6 patients (40%) in group II. In group I, grade 2 fiberoptic position was detected in 4 patients (26.7%) and in group II it was detected in 2 patients (13.4%), grade 1 fiberoptic position was detected in 1 patient (6.7%) in group I and not detected in group II.

Ventilation and oxygenation after carboperitoneum table (5) ventilation and oxygenation were optimal in all patients of the three groups before carboperitoneum, remained optimal in all patients of group I and group II and group III, but in group II, it was optimal in 12 patients (80%), suboptimal in 2 patients (13.3%) and failed in 1 patient (6.7%). ventilation and oxygenation was significantly lower in group II patients in comparison to that in group I and III patients. Air leak is detected by epigastric auscultation it’s significantly lower in PLMA group than LMA group.

As regards heart rate (HR) table (6) and fig (2), showed no significant difference between all groups at the base lines. (HR) showed increase in all studied groups at one minutes after insertion of the device with a mean value of 76.67 ± 9.08 ‘ 78.10 ± 9.05 and 84.53 ± 11.64 in group I, II and III respectively this increase in HR was statistically significant in all groups while five minutes after insertion of the device HR increased with a mean values of 75.43 ± 15.71, 76.70 ± 9.25 and 76.80 ± 10.46 in PLMA, LMA and ETI respectively this increase in HR was statistically insignificant in group I while significant in other both groups, thirty minutes after insertion of the device HR changes also were statistically insignificant in group I while HR in group II and group III showed statistically significant decrease with a mean values of (72.77 ± 8.71 and 73.57 ± 9.83) and in group II and III respectively. Immediately after removal of PLMA, LMA and ETI HR statistically significant increased in all studied groups with a mean value of 78.00 ± 8.51 12.90 & 78.83 ± 8.42 and 87.97 ± 13.18 in groups I’II and III respectively.

As regards Changes in Mean Arterial blood pressure (MAP) one minutes after insertion of the device. (table 7 & fig 3) MAP increased statistically significant in all groups with a mean value of 101.43 ± 5.99 ‘102.60±b.53 and 108.53 ±10.16 mmHg in group I’II and III respectively. Five minutes after insertion of the device MAP decreased statistically significant with a mean values of 94.97 ± 5.30 ‘ 94.83 ± 5.65 and 98.77 ± 7.65 mm Hg in group I’II and III respectively. thirty minutes after insertion of the device MAP decreased statistically significant in group I and II with a mean values of 90.77 ± 5.36 and
90.90 ± 5.67 mm Hg while in group III the decrease in MAP was statistically insignificant with a mean value of 95.47 ± 6.94 mm Hg. Immediately after removal of PLMA or LMA and ETT MAP increased statistically significant with a mean value of 103.20 ± 6.33, 104.50 ± 6.40 and 113.73 ± 11.03 mm Hg in group I, II and III respectively. (Table 7 & fig 3)

* Gastric tube insertion in group I patients was successful in 13 patients (86.7%). In group II patients it was successfully inserted in 7 patients (46.7%). While in group III patients it was successfully inserted in all patients. Gastric tube insertion is significantly higher in group I and III than that in group II.

* Litmus paper test: litmus paper test was positive in 1 patient (6.6) in group I and III and it was positive in 2 patients (13.3%) in group II. There were no statistically significant differences between the three studied groups as regards litmus paper test.

* Postoperative complications: it was found that breath holding, bronchospasm, postoperative vomiting and sore throat were more common in group III patients, and blood on the surface of the PLMA group was common than other two groups.

Table (1) Demographic data in the three studied groups. mean ± SD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group variable</th>
<th>I n=15</th>
<th>II n=15</th>
<th>III n=15</th>
<th>F Test</th>
<th>P Test</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age (years)</td>
<td>35.07±9.52</td>
<td>20-53</td>
<td>33.23±10.20</td>
<td>18-55</td>
<td>34.93±11.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Range</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight(Kg)</td>
<td>75.37±6.93</td>
<td>63-90</td>
<td>74.23±8.38</td>
<td>59-90</td>
<td>74.80±9.53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table (2) Duration of operation in the three studied groups. mean ± SD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group data</th>
<th>GI n=15</th>
<th>GII n=15</th>
<th>GIII n=15</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Duration (min) range</td>
<td>49.9±7.6</td>
<td>50.7±7.3</td>
<td>47.7±7.9</td>
<td>0.67</td>
<td>0.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>40-45</td>
<td>38-63</td>
<td>36-62</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table (3) Comparison of number of insertion attempts of the device between three studied groups. mean ± SD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Insertion Attempts</th>
<th>I n=15</th>
<th>II n=15</th>
<th>III n=15</th>
<th>Total N =45</th>
<th>X2</th>
<th>P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>7.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

X2 is significant if p < 0.05
Table (4) Position assessment using fiber-optic bronchoscope in group I&II

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position Grade</th>
<th>Group I data</th>
<th>Group II data</th>
<th>Total data</th>
<th>X²</th>
<th>p</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>26.7%</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>13.3%</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>33.4%</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>33.4%</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>76.7%</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

X² is significant if p < 0.05

Table (5) Comparison of ventilation and oxygenation after carbo peritoneum between the three studied groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ventilation &amp; oxygenation</th>
<th>Group data</th>
<th>Group I n=15</th>
<th>Group II n=15</th>
<th>Group III N0=15</th>
<th>Total N=45</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optimal</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suboptimal</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>13.3%</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>failed</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table (6) Changes in heart rate (beats/min) in three studied groups mean ± SD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Group I mean±SD</th>
<th>paired t test</th>
<th>p</th>
<th>Group II mean±SD</th>
<th>paired t test</th>
<th>p</th>
<th>Group III mean±SD</th>
<th>paired t test</th>
<th>p</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 minutes before induction</td>
<td>73.60±9.25</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>74.10±9.03</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>74.83±8.58</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 min after insertion</td>
<td>76.67±9.08</td>
<td>20.29</td>
<td>0.79</td>
<td>78.10±9.05</td>
<td>23.13</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>84.53±11.64</td>
<td>10.06</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 minutes after insertion</td>
<td>75.43±15.71</td>
<td>0.79</td>
<td>0.432</td>
<td>76.70±9.25</td>
<td>5.86</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>76.80±10.46</td>
<td>2.69</td>
<td>0.012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 minutes after insertion</td>
<td>72.97±8.85</td>
<td>1.33</td>
<td>0.194</td>
<td>72.77±8.71</td>
<td>3.01</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td>73.57±9.83</td>
<td>2.07</td>
<td>0.047</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>immediately after removal</td>
<td>78.00±8.51</td>
<td>12.90</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>78.83±8.42</td>
<td>12.86</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>87.97±13.18</td>
<td>11.57</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig (2) Heart rate (beats/minute)

- group I
- group II
- group III
## Table (7) Changes in mean arterial blood pressure (MAP) mean ± SD paired t test in three studied groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Group I mean±SD</th>
<th>Paired T test</th>
<th>p</th>
<th>Group II mean±SD</th>
<th>Paired T test</th>
<th>p</th>
<th>Group III</th>
<th>Paired T test</th>
<th>p</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 min before induction</td>
<td>97.13±5.96</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>98.10±6.16</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>96.47±6.67</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 min after insertion</td>
<td>101.43±5.99</td>
<td>10.944</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>102.60±6.53</td>
<td>15.482</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>108.53±10.16</td>
<td>11.904</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 min after insertion</td>
<td>94.97±5.30</td>
<td>4.540</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>94.83±5.65</td>
<td>8.521</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>98.77±7.65</td>
<td>3.425</td>
<td>0.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 min after insertion</td>
<td>90.77±5.36</td>
<td>12.991</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>90.90±5.67</td>
<td>12.497</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>95.47±6.94</td>
<td>1.513</td>
<td>0.141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immediately after removal</td>
<td>103.20±6.33</td>
<td>13.649</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>104.50±6.40</td>
<td>17.588</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>113.73±11.03</td>
<td>14.203</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig (3) Mean arterial blood pressure (mm Hg)

Discussion

The PLMA is a new, advanced LMA that may be used for the same indication as the original classic LMA, the PLMA is specifically designed to provide additional benefits which may extend the range of procedures for which the LMA is indicated. In addition to the features and benefits to the classic LMA, PLMA may offer the added protection provided by an esophageal drain tube (6), laparoscopic procedures are the most recent commonly performed general surgical procedures (7), the classic LMA and PLMA may be suitable as alternative to ETT(8), the goal of the
The present study was to evaluate the safety and efficacy of the new airway device (PLMA), during positive pressure ventilation in comparison to the classic LMA and ETT. Also to study the incidence of complications during the use of the three airway devices, and in the postoperative period. The current study demonstrated that the heart rate was increased significantly in the three studied groups especially after insertion and removal of the device (t value = 0.79 ‘ 5.86 and 2.69) after insertion in group I ‘II and III respectively and p <0.001 after removal of the airway device in three studied groups due to sympathetic reflex stimulation of mechanical and chemical stimuli mediated by the superior laryngeal nerve (5) these results are in agreement with the results reported by Hartley et al; (10) who found that insertion of the LMA is associated with only a 0-20% rise in HR this was more pronounced by Dyson et al; (11) who demonstrated that increase of 20% or more of HR following extubation in normotensive patients. The present study results go hand to hand with the study done by Swann et al; (12) as they reported that the tracheal tube group had significantly greater heart rates at 5 minutes after induction but there was no differences there after. also the present study are in agreement with the study done by Imai et al; (13) as they reported that LMA insertion produces less haemodynamic stress response than fiber optic guided orotracheal intubation.

As regard mean arterial blood pressure (MAP) changes it shown that it increased significantly in the three studied groups especially after insertion and removal of the device (p<0.001) due to catecholamine release. These results were in agreement with that previously done by Hartley et al; (10) who reported that tracheal intubation as well as extubation, causes tachy- cardia and hypertension. The present study found that MAP changes during insertion and removal of the ETT (group III) patients was significantly higher than PLMA and LMA group I and II respectively. These results were in agreement with the study of Hickey et al; (14) and Evans et al; (6) they found that LMA insertion is associated with only 20% rise in blood pressure this can be related to avoidance and lack of instrumentation of the larynx.

As regards number of insertion attempts it was found that insertion of the airway device was successful from 1st attempt in 80% ‘ 93.3% and 100% group I ‘II and III respectively. This means that, the insertion of PLMA was difficult than LMA and ETT because PLMA is larger and bulkier than the classic LMA and more mouth opening is needed (2). Brimacombe et al;(15) found that the LMA –classic is easier and quicker to insert than LMAP. 1st attempt insertion success rate (LMA 91% and PLMA 82%) 2nd attempt insertion success rates (LMA 7% and PLMA 14%) but after 3 attempts success rates were similar. Suggesting that both are clinically effective airway device. In agreement with the present study the studies done by Cook et al; (2) Maltby et al; (16) who revealed that these were no failures in placement of either LMA or ETT and no cross overs between groups. In contrast with the results of the present study. Brimacombe et al; (17), Who reported that the PLMA was as easy to insert as LMA with the introducer.

In this study, air leak was detected during mechanical ventilation by epigastric auscultation. Air leak is significantly lower in PLMA group than LMA group most probably because the PLMA forms a better seal by the larger ventral cuff plugs gaps in the proximal pharynx and the dorsal cuff pushes the ventral cuff more firmly into the epiglottic tissues (17) These result agree with cook et al; (2) and Evans et al; (6) who showed that positive pressure ventilation was entirely successful with no audible gas leak in more patients using PLMA than LMA. While Brimacombe et al; (18) on the other hand concluded that audible oropharyngeal leaks were not detected with either device at 8 ml/kg tidal volume but were commonly detected with LMA at 12 ml/kg (TV). the absence of air leak was probably due to low tidal volume and proper size selection of the airway device. Fiber-optic bronchoscope was used for assessment of the device position was grade 4 in 33.4% and 76.7% in group I and II respectively.
grade 3 fiber-optic position was detected in 33.4% in PLMA and 40% in LMA patients, while grade 2 fiber-optic was detected in 26.7% in group I and 13.4% in group II. Grade 1 detected in 6.7% in group I and 0% in group II. This means that the fiberoptic score was higher for LMA than PLMA because it was less epiglottic down folding and is probably caused by the broader proximal cuff catching the epiglottis during insertion (18). This was supported by Brimacombe et al; (15) who demonstrated that fiber-optic determined anatomic position better with LMA. The present results were relatively close to that done by Keller et al; (19) who found that the fiberoptic position is better with LMA than PLMA. Ventilation and oxygenation were optimal in all patients of the three groups before carboperitoneum. After carboperitoneum it remained optimal in all patients of group I and III but in group II it was optimal in 12 patients (80%) suboptimal in 2 patients (13.3%) and failed in 1 patient (6.7%). This indicates that PLMA and ETT are more effective ventilatory device than the LMA in the patients undergoing laparoscopic surgery. In agreement of these results, Lu et al; (20) and Cook et al; (2) they reported that the PLMA provides a more reliable airway than the classic LMA for positive pressure ventilation. A non-agreement study to the present results done by Maltby et al; (16) who concluded that correctly placed LMA of appropriate size may be safe and effective alternative to an ETT for PPV. In contrast to the present study, Maltby et al; (21) who confirmed that PPV assessed by end tidal CO2 is equally satisfactory, through the LMA/PLMA or ETT during gynaecologic laparoscopy. This difference with our result is due to absence of upper abdominal laparoscopic procedures in their study. As regard gastric tube insertion it was found that it was successful in 13 patients (86.7%) in group I and in 7 patients (46.7%) in group II while in group III patients it was successfully inserted in all patients. This shows that gastric tube insertion was comparable between the PLMA and ETT and was statistically lower in LMA group <0.001. Our data are in line with Brimacombe et al; (15) and Brain et al; (1) they found that the nasogastric tube insertion through the drainage tube of the PLMA more successful in contradiction Lu et al; (20) they found that gastric tube was successful in all patients with the PLMA placement this may be due to appropriate lubrication, selection of appropriate size of the orogastric tube and low incidence of folding over of the drainage tube.

Regurgitation and Aspiration detection by litmus paper test once the group I and II patients awake the mask was removed and PH of the back and front of the PLMA or classic LMA was tested using litmus paper sensitive to changes of PH. Litmus paper test was detected in two patients (13.3%) in group II and in one patient in group I and group III (6.6%). This mean that the PLMA is an effective as ETT in protection of the respiratory tract from aspiration of the gastric contents but LMA is not as safe as PLMA and ETT in airway protection against aspiration (17). These results goes hand to hand with the previous results reported by Evans et al; (22) and Akhtar et al; (23) they reported that PLMA is likely to provide better protection of the airway from passive regurgitation than either no air way protection device or the classic LMA. On the other hand, Swann et al; (12) reported that these was no clinically detectable incidents of regurgitation of gastric contents occurred in the LMA or ETT groups. Because they excluded patients at high risk of gastric reflux. Also Maroof et al; (24) described that most cases of regurgitation have one or more predisposing factors including emergency anaesthesia, obesity, previous gastric surgery, elective upper abdominal surgery, trendelenburg position with intra-abdominal insufflation, and airway difficulties.

As regards postoperative complications:

It was found that breath holding, bronchospasms, postoperative vomiting and sore throat were more common in group III patients and blood on the surface of the PLMA group was more common than on the two groups. In this results the incidence of sore throat in PLMA group was noted in 13.3% (2 patients), after operation (in
recovery area) and in 20% (3 patients) after 24 hours of surgery. This was statistically similar to that of the LMA group and lower than that of the ETT, in agreement of these results Evans et al; (6) Brimaconbe et al; (15) they reported that the incidence of postoperative sore throat was similar in the PLMA and LMA group of patients. In the present study the incidence of blood detection on the surface of the PLMA was 20% of patients which was significantly higher than the other two groups which was 6.6% of patients in the LMA and ETT groups. This indicates that the frequency of trauma would be reduced with increasing experience of the PLMA use (20). In agreement of the present results Lu et al; (20) Brain et al; (1) and Cook et al; (2) they found that after device removal there were few complications with either device.

Conclusion

Proseal Laryngeal Mask Airway (PLMA) is not designed to be a replacement for the tracheal tube, but it offers several advantages over the classic LMA, as drainage tube which provide better protection of regurgitation than the classic LMA and facilitates easier and quicker orogastric tube placement. A double cuff arrangement mask (PLMA) is more effective ventilatory device during carbopertoneum in laparoscopic procedures.

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أمان وفاعلية القناع الحنجري الحافظ للممرات الهوائية مقارنة بالقناع الحنجري العادي والأنبوب الرغامي ذو البالون أثناء الجراحات الاختيارية

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القناع الحنجري الحافظ للممرات الهوائية هو قناع حنجري جديد ومنطوري يستخدم في نفس استخدامات القناع الحنجري العادي لكنه صمم لكي يضيف مميزات أخرى ويوسع مجال استخدام القناع الحنجري.

وقد أجري البحث على 45 مريض تتراوح أعمارهم ما بين 18 - 55 سنة من الدرجة الأولى والثانية من تقسيم جمعية أطباء التخدير الأمريكية تم تقسيمهم إلى 3 مجموعات متساوية، هم مجموعة القناع الحنجري الحافظ للممرات الهوائية، مجموعة القناع الحنجري العادي، ومجموعة الأنبوب الرغامي ذو البالون، وقد تم تجربة التمارين الدورية للعلاجات الحيوية والتي ضمت مقياس ضغط الدم وعدد ضربات القلب وانتظامها قبل بدء العملية الجراحية لكل المرضى. أما الإدخال التخديري فتم باستخدام 2 ميكروجرام/كم من عقار الفنتانيل و 2.5 مجم/كم من عقار البروبوفول ولإخراج العضلات، تم استخدام عقار الروکورینيوم بجرعة 0.5 مجم/كم، وكان الامكانيات التخديرية يتم بواسطة الأيزولورورين 1 - 1.5% مع أكسجين وأكسيجيديكيد بنسبة 50% لكل منهما. واستمرار ارتداء العضلات أثناء العمليات الجراحية بواسطة الحفر المستمر لعقار الروکورینيوم بجرعة 0.3 - 0.6% مجم/كم/ساعة للمحافظة على استجابة التنبيب العصبي بنسبة 10% من الاستجابة القصبية الأولية للتنبيب العصبي بواسطة جهاز التنبيب العصبي الطرفي. ولقد تم استخدام القناع الحنجري الحافظ للممرات الهوائية مقياس 4 والقناع الحنجري العادي مقياس 4 والأنبوب الرغامي ذو البالون مقياس 7.5 للمرضى من الإناث في المجموعات الثلاثة على التتابع أما المرضى من الذكور فقد تم استخدام مقياس 5 من القناع الحنجري الحافظ للممرات الهوائية ومقياس 5 من القناع الحنجري العادي ومقياس 8.5 من الأنبوب الرغامي للمجموعات الثلاثة على التتابع. وفي نهاية التدخل الجراحي تم إزالة كل من القناع الحنجري الحافظ للممرات الهوائية والقناع الحنجري العادي عندما يقوم المريض بالاستجابة بفتح فمه مع ملاحظة وتسلسل حدوث أي مضاعفات أثناء فترة الإفصاح.

وقد أُجريت القياسات التالية:

1 - قياس التغيرات في ديناميكية الدورة الدموية وتشمل معدل النبض وانتظامه وموسط الضغط الشرياني وذلك قبل مرحلة الإدخال التخديري بخمس دقائق وبعد مرور دقائق محددة富有四次不同的测量。

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ثم تلئين دقيقة من الادخال التخديرى، ثم مباشرة بعد إزالة القناع الحنجرى الحافظ للممرات الهوائية والقناع الحنجرى العادى أو الأنبوب الرغامى ذو البالون.

2- تقييم نجاح استخدام القناع الحنجرى بنوعيه والأنبوب الرغامى ذو البالون عن طريق إحصاء عدد المحاولات اللازمة للوصول للوضع المثالى في كل منهم.

3- تحري التسرب الهوائى وذلك بواسطة تحري وجود التسريب الهوائى أثناء عمل التنفس الصناعى للمريض.

4- تقييم وضع القناع الحنجرى عن طريق استخدام المنظار الرغامى ذو الألياف الضوئية في المجموعتين الأولى والثانية.

5- قياس ضغط إغلاق الممرات الهوائية.

6- تقييم كفاءة التنفس الصناعى للمريضى عن طريق قياس الضغط داخل الممرات الهوائية ودرجة تشبع الدم بالإنزيمات ونسبة ثاني أكسيد الكربون في نهاية الزفير قبل وبعد إدخال غاز ثاني أكسيد الكربون في الغشاء البريتوني للمريضى.

7- تقييم سهولة تركيب الأنبوب الفمي المغذي.

8- تحري استنشاق السوائل المرتبطة مع الجهاز الهيضمى.

من خلال هذا البحث نستنتج أن القناع الحنجرى الحافظ للممرات الهوائية أكثر فاعلية كوسيلة تنفس عن القناع الحنجرى العادى في المرضى الذين يحتاجون للتنفس الصناعى أثناء جراحات المناظير الاختيارية. التغييرات في ديناميكية الدورة الدموية الناتجة عن استخدام القناع الحنجرى الحافظ للممرات الهوائية، والقناع الحنجرى العادى تكون أقل منها عند استخدام الأنبوب الرغامى ذو البالون وبذلك يكون استخدامها أفضل للمرضى ضغط الدم ومرضى اعتلال الشرايين الناجية، وكذلك المضاعفات الناتجة عن استخدامها تكون أقل من تلك التي تنتج عن استخدام الأنبوب الرغامى ذو البالون.