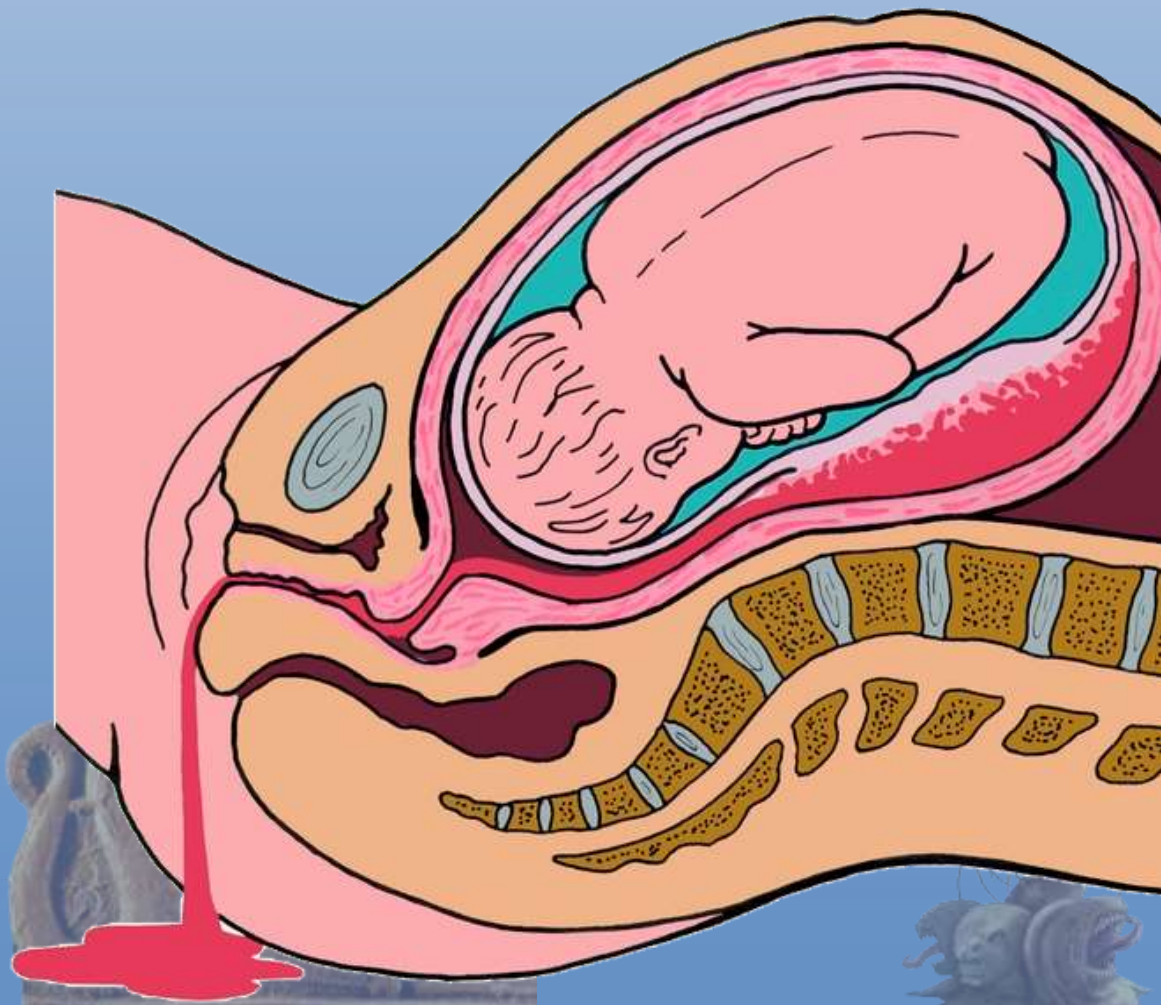


Применение утеротоников
при операции
кесарево сечения:
между
Сциллой и Харибдой



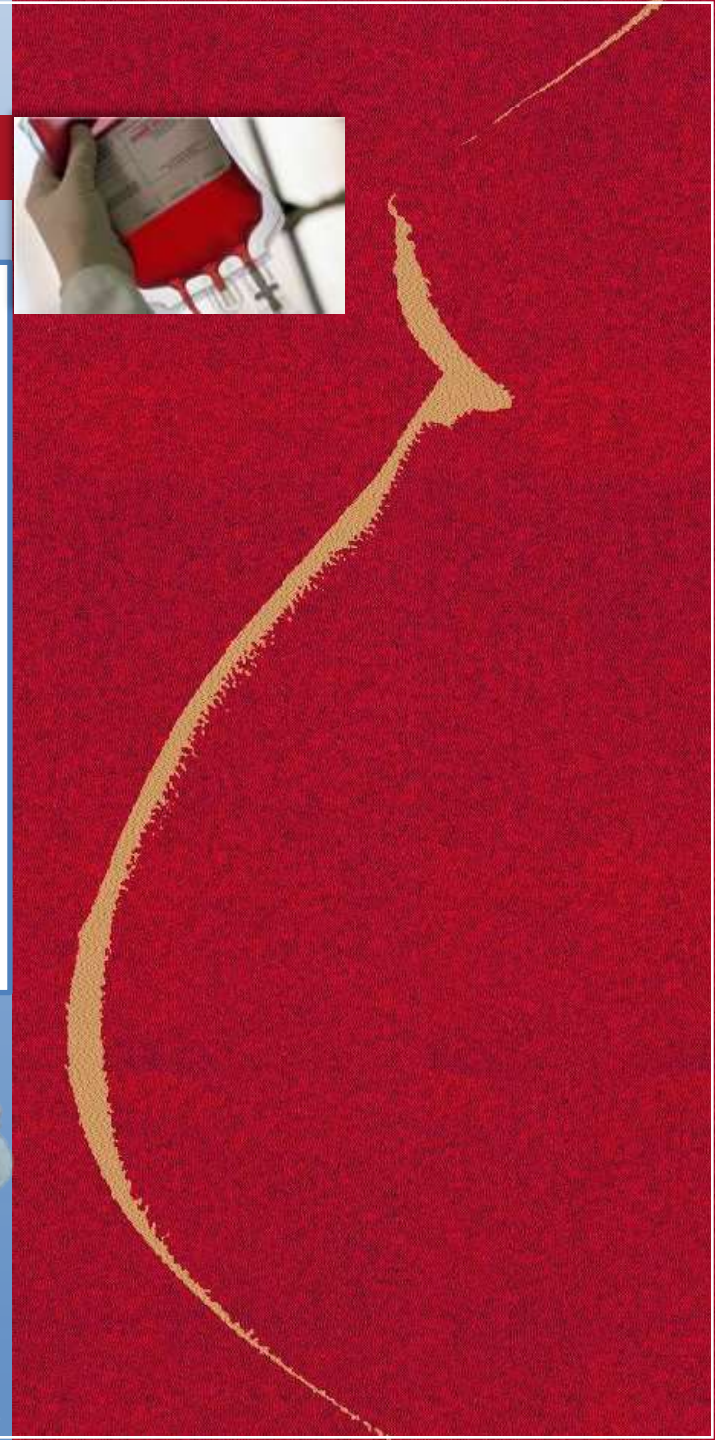
Е. М. Шифман

**В 75–90% случаях
послеродовое кровотечение –
это гипо- или атоническое
маточное кровотечение!!!**



Клинический случай

- Спинальная анестезия для кесарева сечения в связи со слабостью родовой деятельности
- Высокий спинальный блок
- Гипотония
- Placenta accreta – кровопотеря
- Окситоцин 10 ЕД болюсно
- Немедленная остановка сердца
- Безуспешная реанимация



Многочисленные исследования реакции рожениц на назначение больших доз окситоцина (10 ЕД внутривенно капельно после извлечения плода), показали различные проявления гемодинамических и других эффектов мимикрии с анафилактоидными реакциями. Необходим срочный пересмотр протоколов назначения окситоцина во время операции кесарево сечения.

B. N. Kjær, M. Krøigaard and L. H. Garvey.
Oxytocin use during Caesarean sections in Denmark – are we getting the dose right?//
Acta Anaesthesiologica Scandinavica 60 (2016) 18–25.

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Oxytocin use during Caesarean sections in Denmark – are we getting the dose right?

B. N. Kjær¹, M. Krøigaard² and L. H. Garvey²

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Conflict of interest:
The authors have no conflicts of interest.

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2015, submission 11 April 2016.

Editorial
Use: B. N. Krøigaard M. Krøigaard L. H. Garvey
Acta Anaesthesiologica Scandinavica 60 (2016)
doi:10.1111/aa.12615

doi: 10.1111/aa.12615

Background: In Denmark, an iv bolus of 10 IU oxytocin was traditionally given after delivery to prevent atony during caesarean sections. Randomized controlled trials have shown that lower iv bolus doses have some efficacy with fewer side effects and many countries now recommend a 5 IU maximum dose. The aims of this study were to investigate whether patients referred for allergy testing after oxytocin exposure had dose-related side effects to oxytocin rather than true allergic reactions and to investigate whether updated institutional recommendations on lower bolus doses had been implemented in practice.

Methods: Medical notes of patients tested with oxytocin as part of investigations in the Danish Anaesthesia Allergy Centre from May 2004 to January 2014 were reviewed retrospectively. A telephone survey of on-duty obstetricians at all Danish obstetric departments was performed and most recent online recommendations from the Danish societies of obstetrics and anaesthesia about the use of oxytocin were identified.

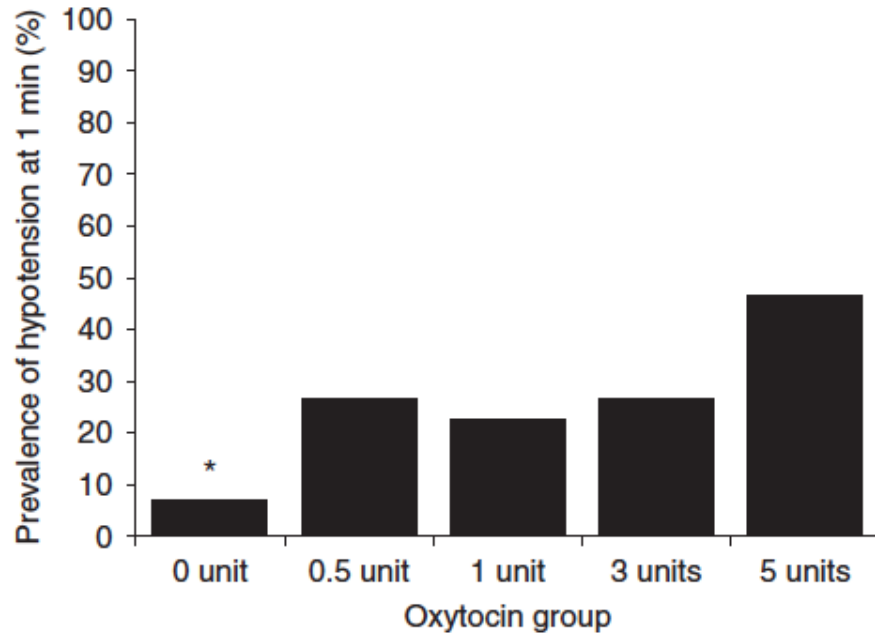
Results: In total 30 women were tested with oxytocin as part of investigations. None were allergic to oxytocin but 18 had symptoms consistent with dose-related side effects on its provocation. The telephone survey revealed that iv doses of 10 IU oxytocin were still used and recommendations on the websites were not updated.

Conclusion: Too-high oxytocin doses are still used in Denmark leading to dose-related side effects mimicking allergic reactions. Coordination between obstetricians and anaesthesiologists on producing common updated guidelines on the administration of oxytocin and dissemination of this information to obstetric and anaesthetic departments in Denmark is needed.

Editorial comments: what this article tells us

Major adverse responses to oxytocin in obstetric anaesthesia use were examined in this study in a Danish cohort, with a focus on possible allergic responses. None were found to have demonstrated allergies at IgG testing. High doses of oxytocin seem to remain common, with predictable adverse effects.





Butwick AJ, Coleman L, Cohen SE, Riley ET, Carvalho B:
Minimum effective bolus dose of oxytocin during elective caesarean delivery.
Br J Anaesth 2010; 104:338–43.

British Journal of Anaesthesia 2010; 104: 338–43 (2010)
doi:10.1093/bja/aep324

BJA

OBSTETRICS

Minimum effective bolus dose of oxytocin during elective Caesarean delivery

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Background. The aim of this study was to determine the lowest effective bolus dose of oxytocin to produce adequate uterine tone (UT) during elective Caesarean delivery (CD).

Methods. Seventy-five pregnant patients undergoing elective CD under spinal anesthesia were randomized to receive oxytocin (0.5, 1, 3, 5 units) or placebo. UT was assessed by a blinded obstetrician at either adequate or inadequate, and using a verbal numerical scale score (0–10, 0, no UT; 10, optimal UT) at 3, 3.5, 4, and 9 min after oxytocin administration. Minimum effective doses of oxytocin were analyzed (ED₅₀ and ED₉₅) using logistic regression. Oxytocin-related side-effects (including hypotension) were recorded.

Results. There were no significant differences in the prevalence of adequate UT among the study groups at 2 min (33%, 12%, 9%, 100%, and 93% for 0, 0.5, 1, 3, and 5 units oxytocin, respectively). The high prevalence of adequate UT after placebo and low-dose oxytocin precluded determination of the ED₅₀ and ED₉₅. UT scores were significantly lower in patients receiving 0 unit oxytocin at 3 and 3.5 min compared with 3 and 5 units oxytocin (P<0.05, respectively). The prevalence of hypotension was significantly higher after 3 units oxytocin at 5 and at 1 min (P=0.02 and 0.0016).

Conclusions. The routine use of 3 units oxytocin during elective CD did not appear to be unnecessary, as adequate UT was associated with lower doses of oxytocin (0.5–3 units).

Br J Anaesth 2010; 104: 338–43

Keywords: anaesthesia, obstetric, Caesarean section, drug delivery, bolus versus oxytocin

Accepted for publication December 15, 2009

Oxytocin is routinely administered during elective Caesarean delivery (CD) to initiate and maintain adequate uterine contractility after placental delivery. The vasoconstrictive effect of oxytocin is important in reducing blood loss from the site of placental attachment and decreasing the risk of postpartum haemorrhage. However, adverse haemodynamic effects are known to occur after i.v. oxytocin, notably tachycardia, hypotension, and EEG changes.^{1–3} Although many practitioners use 3 units oxytocin during elective CD, there is limited evidence to substantiate this practice. Smaller bolus doses of oxytocin are associated with reduced frequency of adverse effects,⁴ however, few studies have investigated the dose-related effects of an oxytocin bolus for achieving adequate uterine tone (UT) during elective CD.^{5,6}

The aim of this study was to estimate the minimum effective dose of oxytocin required to produce adequate UT at 2 min for 50% (ED₅₀) and 95% (ED₉₅) of patients undergoing elective CD with spinal anesthesia.

Methods

After obtaining Institutional Review Board approval and written informed consent, 75 healthy term patients (2–37 weeks gestation) undergoing elective CD were enrolled in this randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, dose-ranging study. The study was conducted at Lucile Packard Children's Hospital (Stanford, CA, USA), and patients were enrolled over a 10-month period (July 2008–April 2009).

Inclusion criteria were ASA I or II, age between 18 and 40 yr, singleton pregnancies, and elective CD with a Pfannenstiel incision. All enrolled patients received spinal

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Шифман Е.М.¹, Куликов А.В.², Кругова Л.В.³, Вартамов В.Я.³, Маршалов Д.В.⁴

БЕЗОПАСНОСТЬ ПРИМЕНЕНИЯ УТЕРОТОНИКОВ: ЧТО ДОЛЖЕН ЗНАТЬ АНЕСТЕЗИОЛОГ-РЕАНИМАТОЛОГ?

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⁴ГБОУ ВПО «Саратовский государственный медицинский университет
им. В.И. Разумовского» Минздрава РФ, 410017, Саратов

Важнейшим аспектом профилактики и лечения послеродовых кровотечений является применение утеротоников. В обзоре тщательно сфокусировано на надлежащем использовании окситоцина. Анализ литературы был проведен по Scopus, Web of Science, MedLine, The Cochrane Library, EMBASE, Global Health, CyberLinka, RUSC. Использованы материалы ведущих мировых организаций: World Health Organization, American Academy of Family Physicians, Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists (RCOG), International Federation of Obstetrics and Gynecology (FIGO), Collège National des Gynécologues et Obstétriciens Français, American College of Obstetrics and Gynecology (ACOG), Cochrane Reviews. Показано, что окситоцин остается препаратом первой линии как для профилактики, так и лечения послеродовых маточных кровотечений. При плановом кесаревом сечении использование 3 МЕ окситоцина в качестве стандартной дозы является чрезмерной и приводит к побочным эффектам. Адекватное сокращение матки может быть достигнуто более низкими дозами окситоцина (0,5–3 ЕД). Медленным болюсным введением окситоцина можно эффективно минимизировать сердечно-сосудистые побочные эффекты без ущерба для гемостатического эффекта, так как побочные эффекты окситоцина зависят от дозы и представляется целесообразным вводить его медленно в виде инфузии. При гипотонии матки, если нет адекватного ответа на инфузию, окситоцин следует вводить в виде инфузии. Если гипотония матки, и если нет адекватного ответа на инфузию окситоцина, внимание должно быть обращено на использование утеротоников 2-й линии. У гемодинамически нестабильных пациентов при использовании окситоцина необходимо проявлять предельную осторожность. Считаем, что необходима дальнейшая работа по изучению и внедрению безопасных схем интервенционного применения утеротоников.

Ключевые слова: обзор, утеротоники, побочные действия, осложнения.

Для цитирования: Шифман Е.М., Куликов А.В., Кругова Л.В., Вартамов В.Я., Маршалов Д.В. Безопасность применения утеротоников: что должен знать анестезиолог-реаниматолог? *Анестезиология и Реаниматология*. 2017; 62(3): 220-224. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.18821/0301-7563-2017-62-3-220-224>

Shifman E.M., Kulikov A.V., Krugova L.V., Vartanov V.Ya., Marshalov D.V.*

SAFETY OF UTEROTONICS: WHAT ANAESTHESIOLOGIST SHOULD KNOW ABOUT THEM?

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The most important aspect of the prevention and treatment of postpartum hemorrhage is the use of uterotonics. The review focused attention on the proper use of oxytocin. The analysis of literature, Scopus databases, Web of Science, MedLine, The Cochrane Library, EMBASE, Global Health, CyberLinka, RUSC, used materials leading organizations: World Health Organization, American Academy of Family Physicians, Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists (RCOG), International Federation of Obstetrics and Gynecology (FIGO), Collège National des Gynécologues et Obstétriciens Français, American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG), Cochrane Reviews has shown that oxytocin remains the drug of first-line, both for prevention and treatment of postpartum uterine bleeding. When a planned Caesarean section 3 IU oxytocin use as a standard dose is excessive and requires re-evaluation. Adequate uterine contractions can occur with lower doses of oxytocin (0.5–3 units). A slow bolus administration of oxytocin can effectively minimize the cardiovascular side effects without compromising the therapeutic effect. Since the side effects of oxytocin dose dependent, if expedient oxytocin administered as a slow infusion. If hypotension uterus, if there is no adequate response to initial treatment with oxytocin, attention should be paid to the use of second-line uterotonics. In hemodynamically unstable patients should be using oxytocin to exercise the utmost restraint. We believe that further work is needed on the study and implementation of security schemes interventional use of uterotonics.

Keywords: review, uterotonics, side effect, complication.

For citation: Shifman E.M., Kulikov A.V., Krugova L.V., Vartanov V.Ya., Marshalov D.V. Safety of uterotonics: what anesthetologist should know about them? *Anesthesiology and Resuscitology, Russian Journal*. 2017; 62(3): 220-224. (In Russ.). DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.18821/0301-7563-2017-62-3-220-224>

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Шифман Е. М.,
Куликов А. В.,
Кругова Л. В.,
Вартамов В. Я.,
Маршалов Д. В.

Безопасность
применения
утеротоников:
что должен знать
анестезиолог-реаниматолог?

Анестезиология
и Реаниматология.
2017. 62 (3). С. 220–224



Боли за грудиной и отек легких – встречаются редко и также связаны с быстрым и болюсным введением 10 ЕД окситоцина

International Journal of Obstetric Anesthesia (2008) 17, 247–254
0959-289X/\$ - see front matter © 2008 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.
doi:10.1016/j.ijoa.2008.03.003



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www.obstetanesthesia.com

CASE REPORT

The hemodynamics of oxytocin and other vasoactive agents during neuraxial anesthesia for cesarean delivery: findings in six cases

T. L. Archer,* K. Knape, D. Liles, A. S. Wheeler, B. Carter

Department of Anesthesiology, University of Texas Health Science Center, San Antonio, Texas, USA

ABSTRACT

Oxytocin is a commonly used uterotonic that can cause significant and even fatal hypotension, particularly when given as a bolus. The resulting hypotension can be produced by a decrease in systemic vascular resistance or cardiac output through a decrease in venous return. Parturients with normal volume status, heart valves and pulmonary vasculature most often respond to this hypotension with a compensatory increase in heart rate and stroke volume. Oxytocin-induced hypotension at cesarean delivery may be incorrectly attributed to blood loss. Pulse power analysis (also called “pulse contour analysis”) of an arterial pressure wave form allows continuous evaluation of systemic vascular resistance and cardiac output in real time, thereby elucidating the causative factors behind changes in blood pressure. Pulse power analysis was conducted in six cases of cesarean delivery performed under neuraxial anesthesia. Hypotension in response to oxytocin was associated with a decrease in systemic vascular resistance and a compensatory increase in stroke volume, heart rate and cardiac output. Pulse power analysis may be helpful in determining the etiology of and treating hypotension during cesarean delivery under neuraxial anesthesia.

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Keywords: Oxytocin; Obstetrical hemorrhage; Pulse power analysis; Pulse contour analysis; PulseCO; LiDCO; Systemic vascular resistance; Cardiac output; Stroke volume; Hemodynamics of pregnancy

Archer TL, Knape K, Liles D, Wheeler AS, Carter B.

The hemodynamics of oxytocin and other vasoactive agents during neuraxial anesthesia for cesarean delivery: findings in six cases. Int J Obstet Anesth

2008;17:247–54

Окситоцин+Метилэргометрин = near miss

Пациентка Л. 32 лет, и/б № 154, находилась в роддоме № ...
с 03.03.2012 по 19.03.2012.

Диагноз при поступлении: Беременность 37–38 недель.

Бихориальная биамниотическая двойня. Тазовое предлежание I плода.
Многоводие. ПМК 1ст. Синусовая тахикардия. Rh – отрицательная
кровь без явлений сенсбилизации.

Экстрагенитальная патология: С 1992 г. Миопия слабой степени.

12.03.2012 в плановом порядке произведена лапаротомия
по Джоэл-Кохену. Кесарево сечение в нижнем маточном сегменте.

В 11ч 02 мин извлечена 1 живая доношенная девочка (3020/50),

Апгар 7/8 баллов

В 11ч 03 мин извлечена 2 живая доношенная девочка (2610/47),

Апгар 7/8 баллов

В/в болюсно введен метилэргометрин, 5 ЕД окситоцина + 5ЕД
окситоцина.

В 11ч 05 мин у появились жалобы на чувство нехватки воздуха,
сухой кашель. При осмотре отмечен акроцианоз,
бледность кожных покровов.

Аускультативно: в легких жесткое дыхание, тоны сердца приглушены.

АД 108/70, PS – 68 в мин.

В 13 ч на ЭКГ признаки перегрузки правых отделов сердца.

На Rg грудной клетки – **признаки отека легких.**

Аускультативно: в легких жесткое дыхание, тоны сердца приглушены.

При осмотре – акроцианоз, бледность кожных покровов.

АД 130/80, PS – 60 в мин.



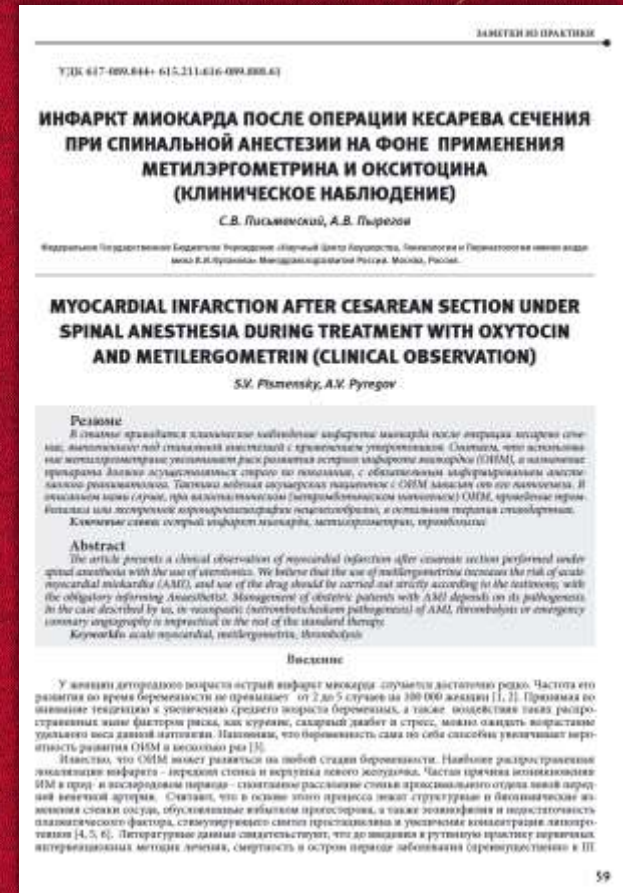
Применение метилэргометрина увеличивает риск развития ОИМ

Метилэргометрин должен вводиться строго по показаниям, с обязательным информированием анестезиолога-реаниматолога.

Тактика ведения акушерских пациенток с ОИМ зависит от его патогенеза. В описанном нами случае, при вазоспастическом (нетромботическом патогенезе) ОИМ, проведение тромболизиса или экстренной коронароангиографии нецелесообразно...



Письменский С.В., Пырегов А.В. Инфаркт миокарда после операции кесарева сечения при спинальной анестезии на фоне применения метилэргометрина и окситоцина (клиническое наблюдение) // ТОЛЬЯТТИНСКИЙ МЕДИЦИНСКИЙ КОНСИЛИУМ. 2015. №5-6.59-63.



Еще одна трагедия...

- **Во время операции кесарево сечения не проводился должный мониторинг.**

В частности, не проводился интраоперационный мониторинг ЭКГ (*стандарт мониторинга, зафиксированный документах МЗ РФ*).

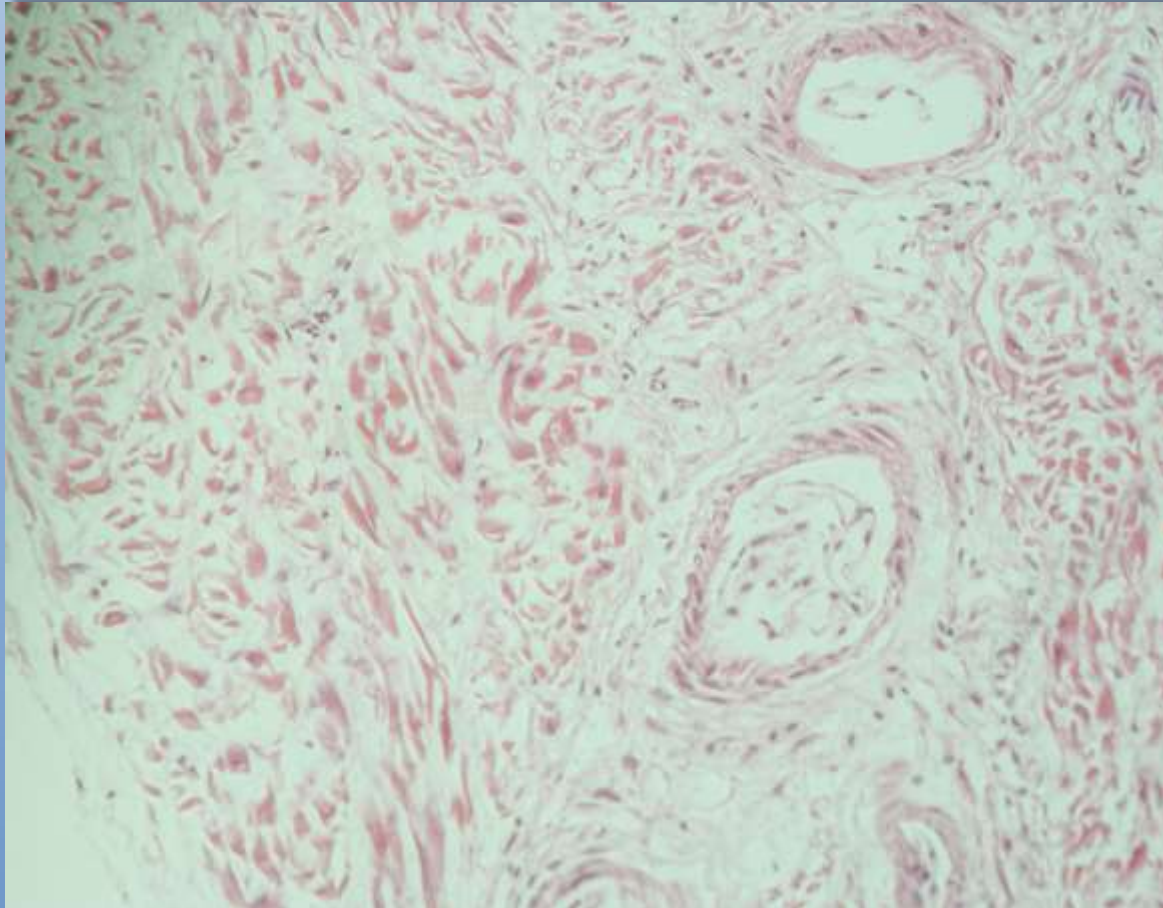
Учитывая, что в клиническом описании симптомов и патологоанатомическом заключении присутствуют

- «острая сердечная недостаточность
- ... при отсутствии признаков исходной соматической патологии
- ... острый коронарospазм
- ... с отёком стромы миокарда»,

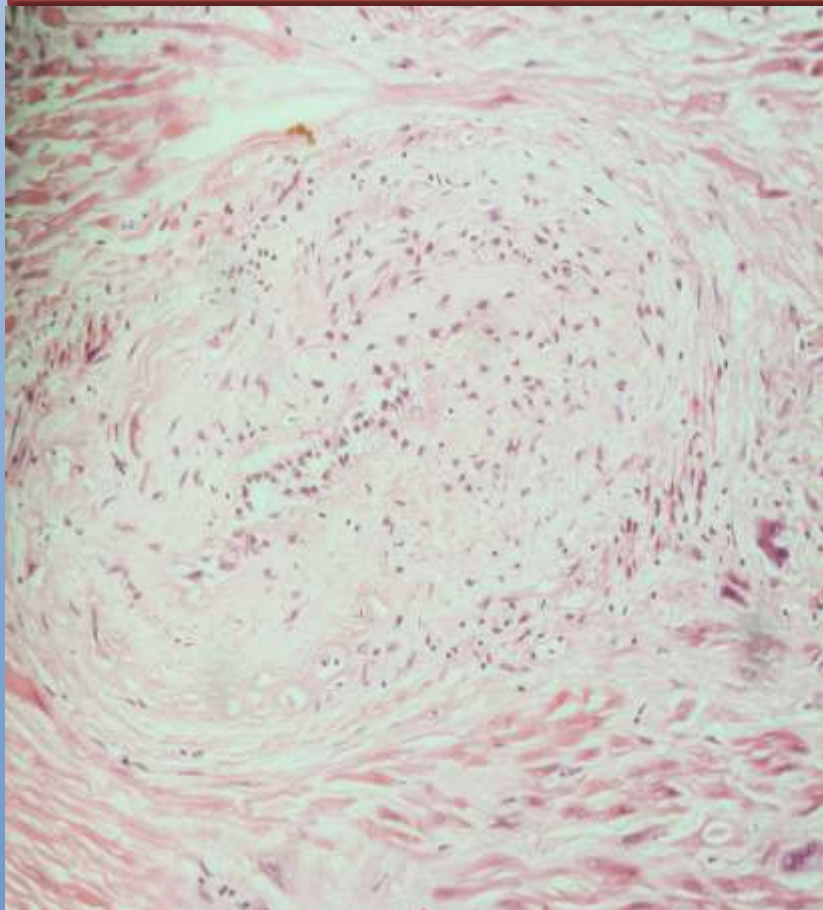
следует, что с высокой долей вероятности эти явления наступили вследствие прямого нарушения инструкции по режиму введения окситоцина для профилактики и лечения послеродовых кровотечений.



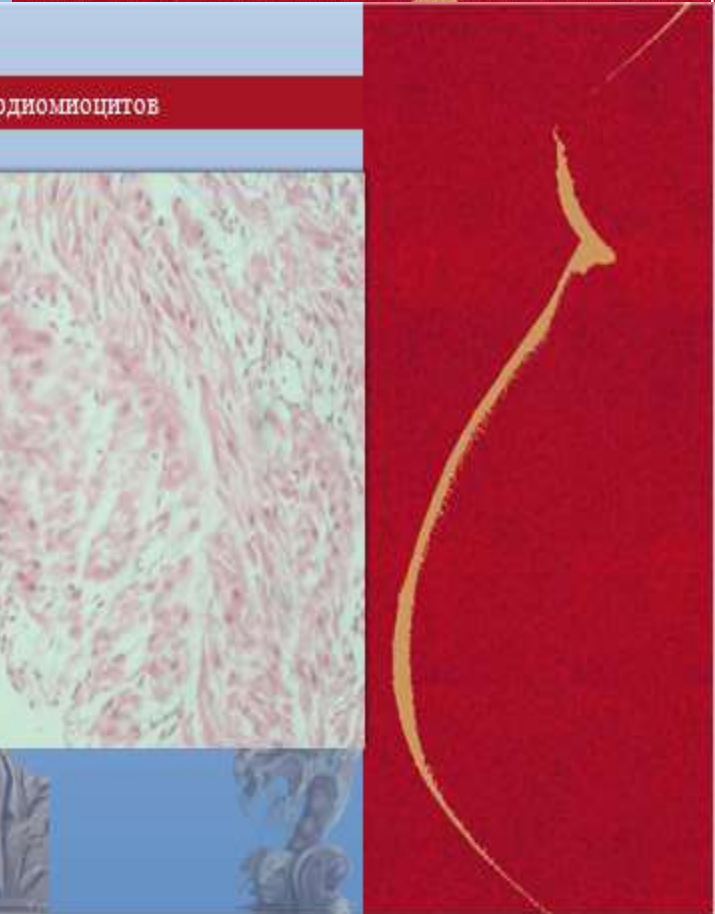
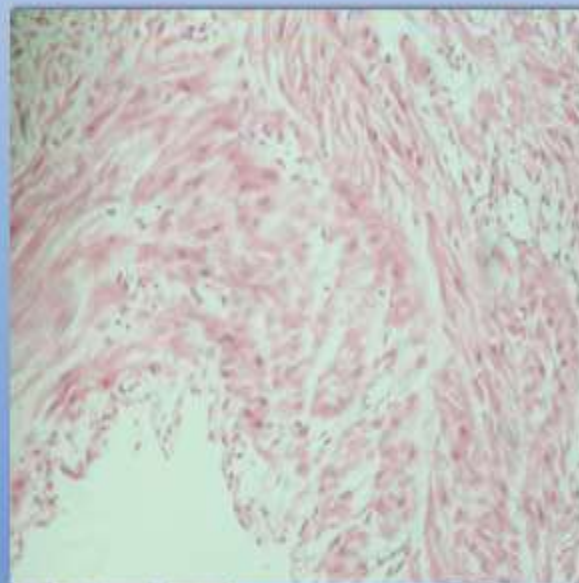
Норм-сосуды, фрагментация-КМЦ, отек-стромы



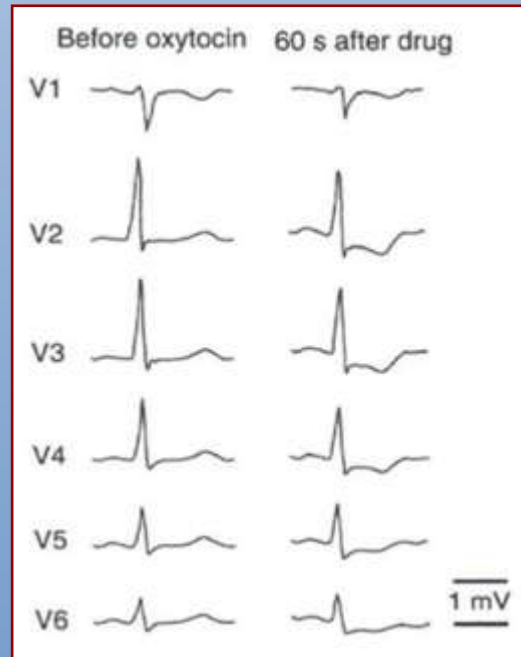
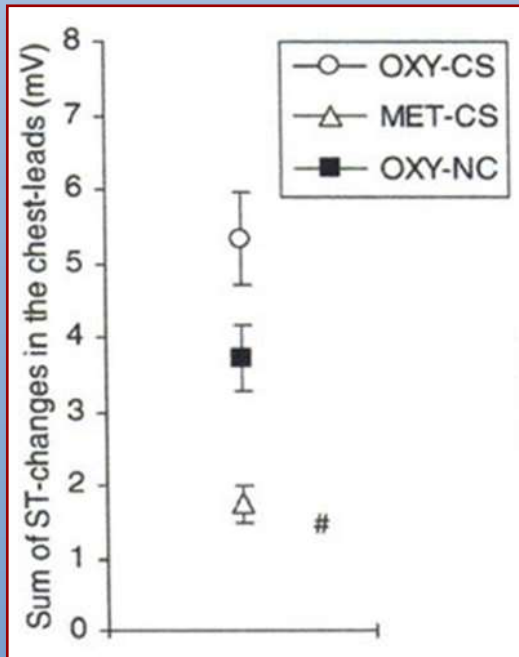
Спазмированный сосуд,
периориентация ядер



Фрагментация-кардиомиоцитов



Признаки ишемии миокарда после введения окситоцина: рандомизированное, двойное слепое сравнение окситоцина и метилэргометрина во время кесарева сечения



Средняя сумма изменений ST в скалярных грудных отведениях mV.



Цитирую:

1.1 Профилактика и лечение гипотонических кровотечений в послеродовом периоде:

1. В/в капельная инфузия — в 1000 мл негидратирующей жидкости растворить 10–40 МЕ окситоцина; для профилактики маточной атонии обычно необходимо 20–40 мЕД/мин окситоцина.

2. В/м введение — 5 МЕ/мл окситоцина после отделения плаценты

1.2 6.2 Для приготовления стандартной инфузии окситоцина в 1000 мл негидратирующей жидкости растворить 1 мл (5 МЕ) окситоцина и тщательно перемешать, вращая флакон.

В 1 мл приготовленной таким образом инфузии содержится 5 мЕД окситоцина.

Для точного дозирования инфузионного раствора следует применять инфузионную помпу или другое подобное приспособление.



Еще одна трагедия...

Беременная Х., 35-ти лет с четвертой настоящей беременностью на сроке 38–39 недель, состоявшая на диспансерном наблюдении в группе высокого риска (кесарево сечение в 2000 г, 2015 г., 2003 г мед. аборт), доставлена фельдшером в ГУЗ ... ЦРБ в (04:00 17.07.2017),

Через 2 часа с момента манифестации боли внизу живота, пояснице, усиливающимися во время схватки с диагнозом: Предвестники родов на сроке 38–39 недель беременности.

Через 3 часа 20 мин. (07:40 17.07.2017) с момента госпитализации: присоединились боли схваткообразного характера и диагностирован «Первый период родов на сроке 38–39 недель в ножном предлежании. Несостоятельный рубец на матке».

Через 2 часа 35 мин. (09:55 17.07.2017) пациентка взята в операционную, где выполнена «нижнесрединная лапаротомия с иссечением кожного рубца, с разведением спаек. Корпоральное кесарево сечение продольным разрезом при беременности 38–39 недель», на 15 минуте от начала операции извлечена живая доношенная девочка (массой 3140 гр, длиной 52 см, по шкале Апгар 7–9 баллов).
Во время операции 10 ЕД окситоцина на 200 мл физраствора, прокапано в течении 20 минут.



Еще одна трагедия...

Вследствие выявленной в ходе операции «Аневризмы матки» при врастании плаценты (**placenta increta 27,5 %**) и опасности массивного маточного кровотечения, принято решением о расширении объема операции «экстирпации матки»

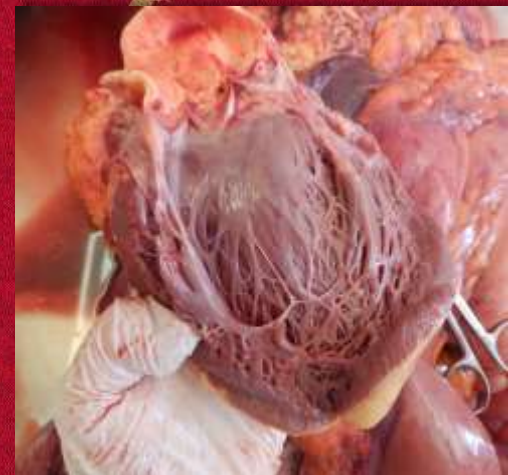
Введено дополнительно 5 ЕД окситоцина в/в болюсно и 5 ЕД инфузия окситоцина на 20 мл раствора кристаллоида.

В 10:45 переход на общую анестезию интубация трахеи, ИВЛ. На этапе выделения мочевого пузыря в 10:50 зафиксирована остановка сердечной деятельности, начаты реанимационные мероприятия.
Без эффекта



Еще одна трагедия...

- **Полости дилатированы, пустые.**
В магистральных сосудах темная жидкая кровь.
Пристеночный эндокард гладкий, бледный.
Сосочковые мышцы не утолщены,
хордальные нити в норме.
- **На разрезе миокард дряблой консистенции, волокнистый, бледно-коричневый.**
Клапаны сердца тонкие, гладкие;
аортальный клапан – периметр 7 см,
митральный – 10 см,
трехстворчатый клапан – 10.5 см,
клапан легочной артерии – 7 см.
В правом желудочке добавочная хорда.
- **Коронарные сосуды с гладкой интимой.**
Аорта, магистральные сосуды,
с гладкой желтой интимой.

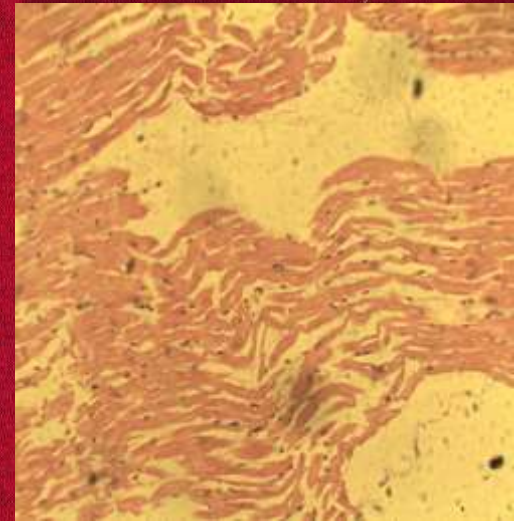


Еще одна трагедия...

- **Миокард:** выраженный межклеточный и межклеточный отек, периваскулярные кровоизлияния; зернистая дистрофия саркоплазмы кардиомиоцитов, отмечается очаги дискоидного распада с фрагментацией мышечных волокон, очаговыми кровоизлияниями в эпи- мио- и эндокард.

Эндотелий мелких артерий и артериол набухший с сочным эндотелием выступает в просвет сосуда.

Местами потеря поперечной исчерченности отдельных мышечных волокон.



Покраснение лица и груди, тошнота и рвота, головная боль, в том числе и раннем послеоперационном периоде тесно связаны с дозой и кратностью введения окситоцина.



Butwick AJ, Coleman L, Cohen SE, Riley ET, Carvalho B:
Minimum effective bolus dose of oxytocin during elective caesarean delivery.
Br J Anaesth 2010; 104:338–43.



РЕЦЕНЗИЯ Еще одной трагедии

В 29 нед. пациентка ночью поступила в экстренном порядке в акушерское отделение 1-го уровня с жалобами на головокружение, тошноту, рвоту.

На этапе транспортировки в стационар АД 240/120 мм рт. ст., бригадой СМП пациентке введена нагрузочная доза 5 г магния сульфата. Контроль АД 200/110 мм рт. ст.

При поступлении АД 210/110 мм рт. ст., пульс 88 уд/мин, температура тела 36.5°C. Заторможена. Зрачки ОД больше ОС.

Общее состояние тяжелое, обусловленное очаговой и общемозговой симптоматикой.

■ Хронология событий

- ✓ Из индивидуальной карты беременной:



РЕЦЕНЗИЯ Еще одной трагедии

В 00 час. 10 мин. за паховые сгибы согласно биомеханизму родов в тазовом предлежании извлечен плод женского пола массой 1100 гр., ростом 35 см в асфиксии 3 степени с оценкой по Апгар 3 балла, передана неонатологу.

Продолжительность операции составила 50 мин.

Общая кровопотеря 500,0 мл.

Для профилактики кровотечения в/в введено 10 МЕ окситоцина.

Введение окситоцина продолжено в течение 5 суток в послеродовом периоде в/м 2 раза в сутки.

■ Хронология событий

- ✓ Из индивидуальной карты беременной:



РЕЦЕНЗИЯ Еще одной трагедии

По санавиации для определения тактики дальнейшего ведения, решения вопроса о маршрутизации пациентки вызваны анестезиолог, нейрохирург, гинеколог. Учитывая, что родильница нетранспортабельна, коллегиально решено перевести женщину РАО МБУЗ ЦГБ для лечения и проведения спиральной компьютерной томографии.

По заключению СКТ подтвержден геморрагический инсульт в СМА справа с прорывом крови в желудочковую систему, с формированием гематомы, без дислокации срединных структур, с кровоизлиянием в ствол мозга, отек мозга.

Заключение нейрохирурга при повторном осмотре консультантами санавиации: оперативное лечение (наложение вентрикулярного дренажа) не показано.

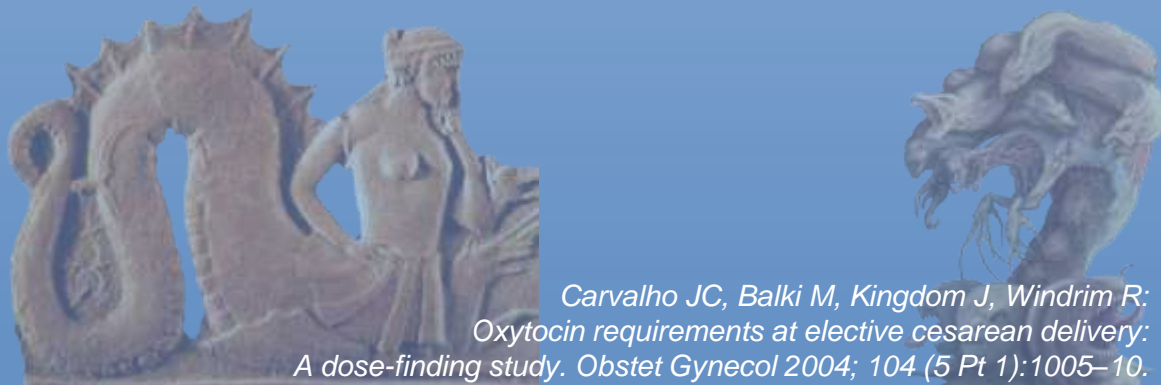
Запланирован перевод в 3-й уровень.

■ Хронология событий

✓ Из индивидуальной карты беременной:



Carvalho et al. В своих исследованиях показали, что ED90 окситоцина составляет 0.35 IU (95% ДИ, 0.18 до 0.52 ДИ).



Carvalho JC, Balki M, Kingdom J, Windrim R: Oxytocin requirements at elective cesarean delivery: A dose-finding study. *Obstet Gynecol* 2004; 104 (5 Pt 1):1005–10.

Oxytocin Requirements at Elective Cesarean Delivery: A Dose-Finding Study

José C. A. Carvalho, MD, PhD, Mrinalini Balki, MD, John Kingdom, MD, and Rory Windrim, MD

OBJECTIVE: Oxytocin is frequently used by interventional obstetricians to initiate labor, augment labor, and prevent postpartum hemorrhage at cesarean delivery. Current dosing regimens are arbitrary whereas large doses may pose a serious risk to the mother. The purpose of this study was to estimate the minimum effective intravenous bolus dose of oxytocin (ED₉₀) required for adequate uterine contraction at elective cesarean in nonlaboring women.

METHODS: A randomized, single-blind study was undertaken in 40 healthy term pregnant women presenting for elective cesarean under spinal anesthesia. Oxytocin was administered by bolus according to a biased coin up-and-down sequential allocation scheme with increments or decrements of 0.5 IU. Uterine contraction was assessed by the obstetrician, who was blinded to the dose of oxytocin, as either satisfactory or unsatisfactory. After achieving unsatisfactory uterine contraction, an infusion of 40 mL/min of oxytocin was started. Oxytocin-induced adverse effects and intraoperative complications were recorded and blood loss was estimated. Data were interpreted by parametric analysis based on logistic regression model and nonparametric analysis at 95% confidence intervals (CI).

RESULTS: The ED₉₀ of oxytocin as determined by logistic regression model fitted to the data was estimated to be 0.35 IU (95% CI 0.18–0.52 IU), with nonparametric estimates of 97.5% (95% CI 94.8–99.8%) response rate at 0.5 IU, and 100% (95% CI 92.3–100%) at 1.0 IU. The estimated blood loss was 603 ± 487 mL (mean ± standard deviation).

CONCLUSION: The bolus dose of oxytocin used at elective cesarean deliveries in nonlaboring women can be significantly reduced while maintaining effective uterine contraction. Attention in practice will likely reduce the potential adverse effects of this drug when given in large bolus doses, but may require modification of the technique to ensure the placenta. (*Obstet Gynecol* 2004;104:1005–10. © 2004 by The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists.)

In many obstetrical situations, oxytocin is routinely administered by intravenous bolus and infusion at cesarean delivery after delivery of the fetus. Oxytocin promotes uterine contraction, thereby reducing blood loss from the placental site.

However, when given in large doses and at a rapid bolus, oxytocin is associated with various adverse effects, including hypotension, nausea, vomiting, chest pain, headache, flushing, and myocardial ischemia.^{1,2} For these reasons, the manufacturer's instructions do not recommend bolus administration.

A variety of regimens for administration of oxytocin have been described previously but appear to be empirical.^{3–5} Furthermore, the minimum effective dose of oxytocin at cesarean delivery has not yet been established. The purpose of our study was therefore to estimate the minimum effective dose (ED₉₀) of oxytocin required to produce adequate uterine contraction at elective cesarean delivery in nonlaboring women.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

After obtaining approval from the Research Ethics Board at Mount Sinai Hospital, a randomized, single-blind study was performed with 40 healthy term pregnant women scheduled for elective cesarean delivery. Patients were recruited between October 1, 2003, and January 21, 2004, and 20 surgeons were involved in the study. All patients with conditions that predispose to uterine atony and postpartum hemorrhage such as placenta previa, multiple gestation, prolapsed umbilical cord, hydratension, teriote, floppiness, history of uterine atony and postpartum bleeding, or bleeding diathesis were excluded from the study. A written informed consent was obtained from the patients before enrollment in the study. All patients received 30 mL of 0.3 mol/L sodium citrate orally, 30 minutes before the initiation of spinal anesthesia. Baseline blood pressure (BP) and heart rate were calculated as the mean of 3 readings, 2 minutes apart, recorded in the admitting unit using an automated noninvasive BP device. An 18G peripheral intravenous line was inserted and 10 mL/kg of lactated Ringer's solution was given as premed.

After skin disinfection and local anesthesia, a subarachnoid puncture was performed in the sitting position at L₃₋₄ or L₄₋₅, interspace using a 27G Whitacre needle. Anesthetic blockade of up to a T₆ dermatomal level was

From the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology and Anesthesia and Pain Management, Mount Sinai Hospital, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

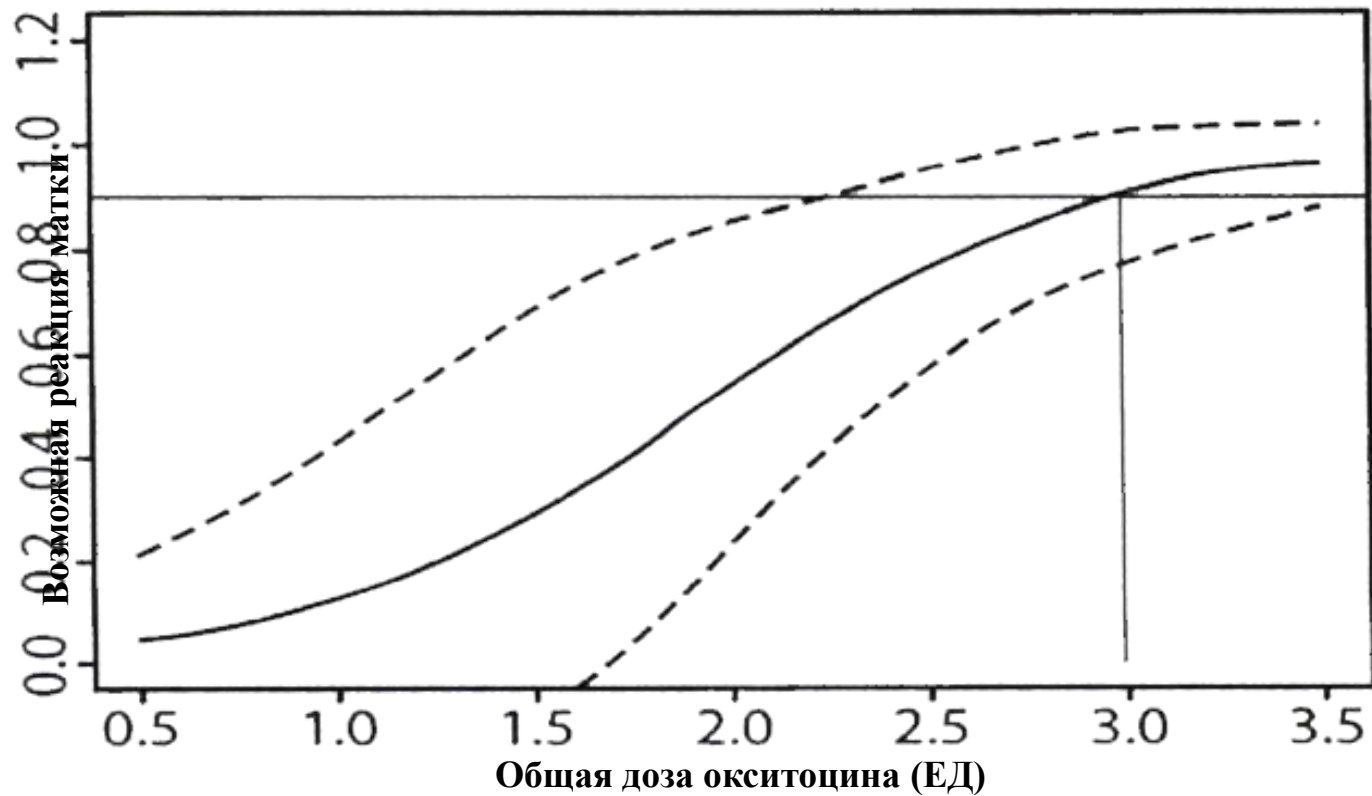
DOI: 10.1097/01.GCO.0b013e318014310d
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Минимальная потребность в окситоцине после кесарева сечения для остановки родов

*Mrinalini Balki, MD, Michael Ronayne, MD, Sharon Davies, MD, Shafagh Fallah, PhD,
John Kingdom, MD, Rory Windrim, MD, Jose C. A. Carvalho, MD, PhD*



IOJA 2010 editorial Oxytocin protocols during cesarean delivery: time to acknowledge the risk/benefit ratio?

L. Tsen & M. Balki

- 3 ед. ударная доза
- 3 мин. Оценка
- 3 ед. доза спасения
- 3 общих дозы (1 ударная, 2 спасения)
- 3 ед/л @ 100 мл/час поддержка

International Journal of
Obstetric Anesthesia



International Journal of Obstetric Anesthesia (2010) 19, 243–245
doi:10.1016/j.ijoa.2010.06.002



EDITORIAL

Oxytocin protocols during cesarean delivery: time to acknowledge the risk/benefit ratio?

A hormone discovered and synthesized over 100 years ago, oxytocin is currently used in the majority of births in developed countries and a growing number of births in the developing world.¹ Commonly employed to induce or augment the process of labor to affect vaginal delivery, oxytocin is also used as the first line drug to control excessive bleeding and maintain postpartum blood flow following cesarean delivery. The purpose of this editorial, which is written in the eventuality by Dyer and colleagues in this issue of IOJA, is to illustrate the risks associated with large intravenous (i.v.) bolus doses of oxytocin administered during cesarean delivery and to advocate an evidence-based, informed approach to dosing.

The administration of oxytocin is associated with significant maternal, fetal, and neonatal adverse events. Maternal complications, hypotension, uterine hyperstimulation and hypertonus,^{2,3} fetal distress or oxygen saturation (SaO₂) related to contraction frequency,^{4,5} and neonatal asphyxia, hyperbilirubinemia, or total hemolytic index^{6,7} have been reported following oxytocin use. During cesarean delivery, with oxytocin administered following delivery, maternal morbidity and mortality are the most relevant concerns. The first 30 neonatal deaths of the Confidential Enquiry into Maternal Deaths in the United Kingdom (UK), reported the deaths of two neonates from cardiovascular instability following an i.v. bolus of oxytocin 18 U.⁸ Awareness of these deaths resulted in a dose reduction in the UK to an i.v. bolus of 6 U.⁹ However, since that time, and the advent of intravenous administration, many cases of hypotension, tachycardia, increased free water retention, peripheral flushing, nausea, stress and signs of myocardial infarction.

Although practitioners may be aware of these risks, the associated professional liability in the presence of a woman who has given birth to a child with a congenital anomaly or a child who has died is a significant concern. The United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has placed a black box warning regarding oxytocin use (during labor) to medical institutions.¹⁰ Furthermore, the Institute for Safe Medication Practices (ISMP) is a medication safety organization which recommends that not only be

groups including the Joint Commission in evaluating medication safety, routinely added oxytocin to the list of high-alert medications.¹¹ This definition, which identifies drugs "bearing a heightened risk of harm when used in error", has only "rapid onset side-effects to reduce the risk of error", has been applied to only 11 other specific drugs.¹²

In an effort to improve patient safety, the same committee of the contemporary medical community, practitioners have questioned the high-dose, non-evidence-based oxytocin practices currently in use.^{13,14} The recognition of oxytocin acknowledges its unpredictable therapeutic index in which a given dose can result in either hypotensive consequences or not demonstrable effect, and of possibly starting slow, lack of a predictable, lock-step protocol that prevents increasing doses on administration of insufficient lower doses, and practices that contribute to normalization of deviance (adaptation of professional or societal standards based on individual experience).¹⁵ Interestingly, the call to action rings strongly at the door of the operating room, despite literature demonstrating that common clinical practices result in unnecessary, excessive oxytocin doses. In one laboratory-based dosing protocol, a loading effect of oxytocin 1.1 U is achieved, beyond which no further improvement in uterine tone and blood flow is observed.¹⁶ In laboring women, high doses of oxytocin did not achieve the need for additional uterine agents.¹⁷ Interestingly, a small loading dose of oxytocin (2.0 U or 0.1 U/kg) has been demonstrated to be sufficient in producing adequate uterine contractions during elective cesarean deliveries in non-laboring women.¹⁸ A similarly low loading dose (2.0 U or 0.1 U/kg) is required in laboring women.¹⁹ Women who have received oxytocin augmentation for labor have greater blood loss despite higher oxytocin doses. This appears to originate from digital administration and administration of the oxytocin solution, as a time and concentration dependent manner.²⁰ Similarly, continued high-dose oxytocin exposure in the postpartum period may also lead to acute uterine involution and render the postpartum less responsive to additional oxytocin.²¹

The current guidelines for the administration of oxytocin during cesarean delivery are diverse, complex, and vague. The most recent edition of major obstetric



From: Changes in Blood Pressure and Cardiac Output during Cesarean Delivery:
The Effects of Oxytocin and Carbetocin Compared with Placebo
Anesthesiology. 2013; 119(3):541–551. doi:10.1097/ALN.0b013e31829416dd

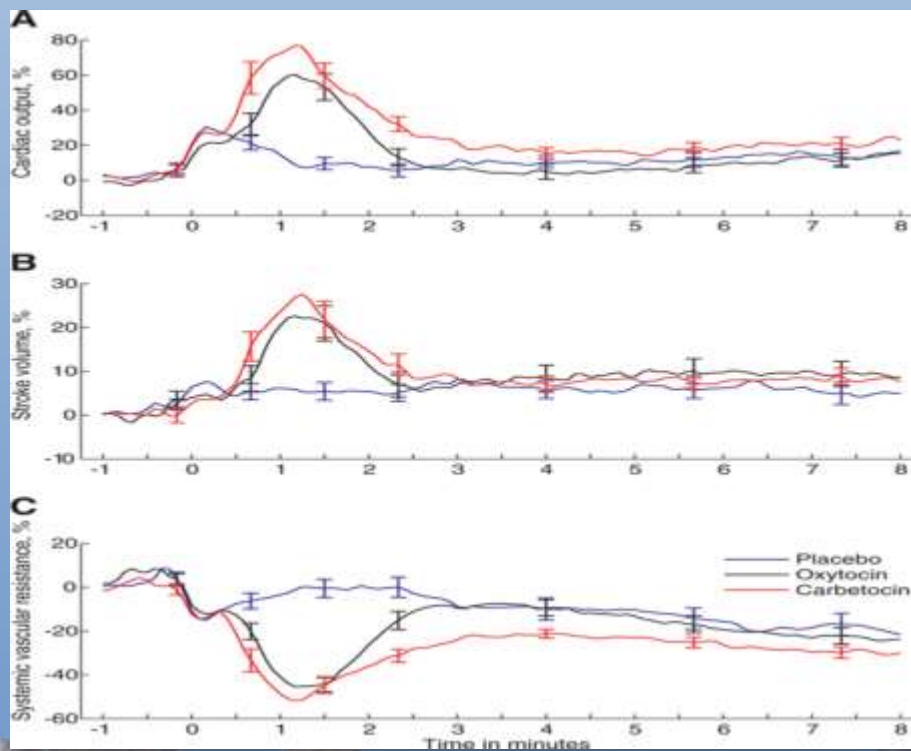
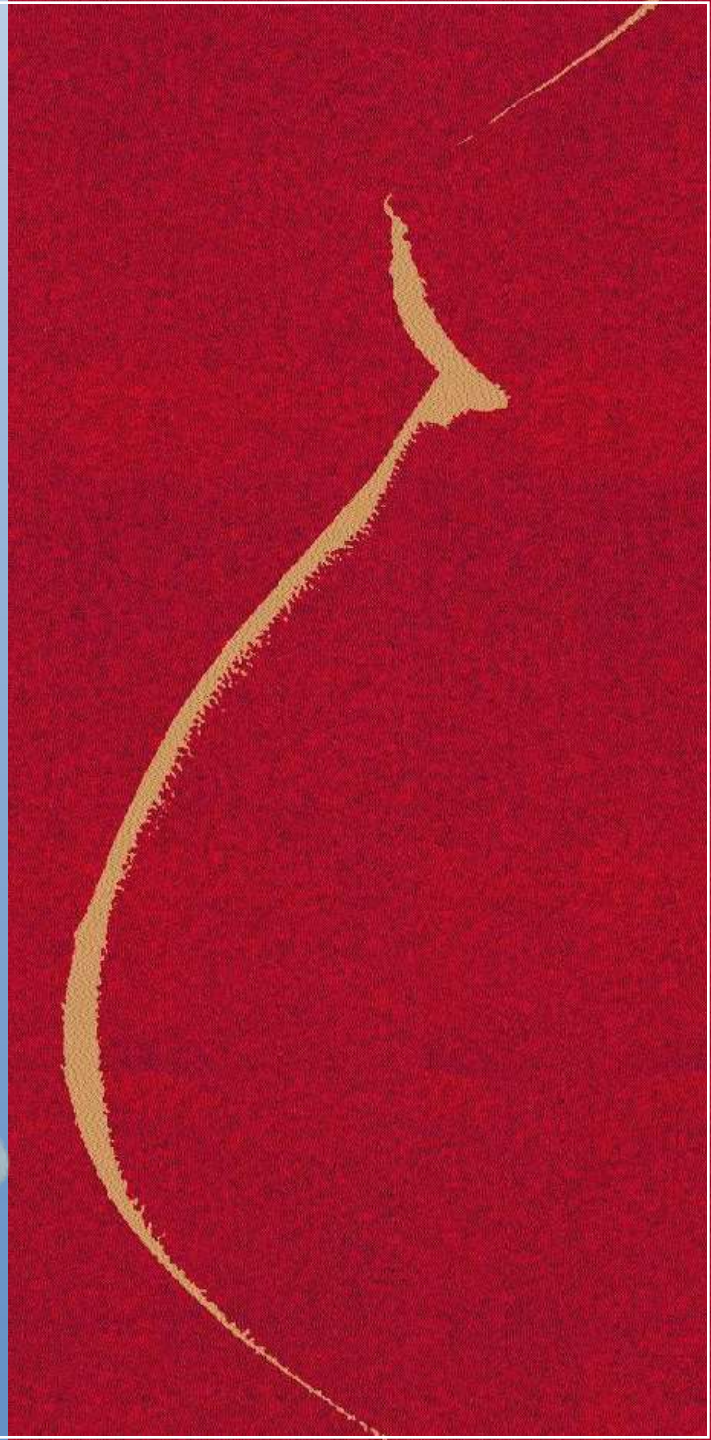


Figure Legend:

Estimated cardiac output (A), stroke volume (B), and systemic vascular resistance (C) in the three treatment groups the minute before and 8 min after intervention (intervention = time 0) presented as the percentage change from baseline representing measurements from the last 30 s before uterotomy.





From: Changes in Blood Pressure and Cardiac Output during Cesarean Delivery:
The Effects of Oxytocin and Carbetocin Compared with Placebo
Anesthesiology. 2013; 119(3):541–551. doi:10.1097/ALN.0b013e31829416dd

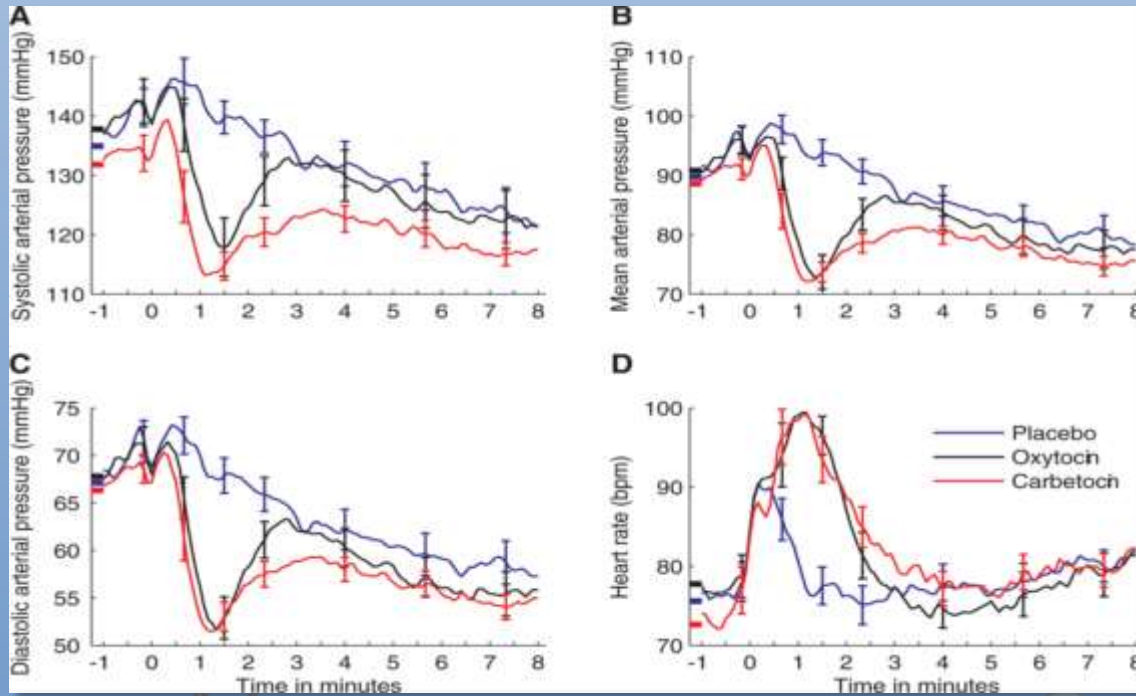
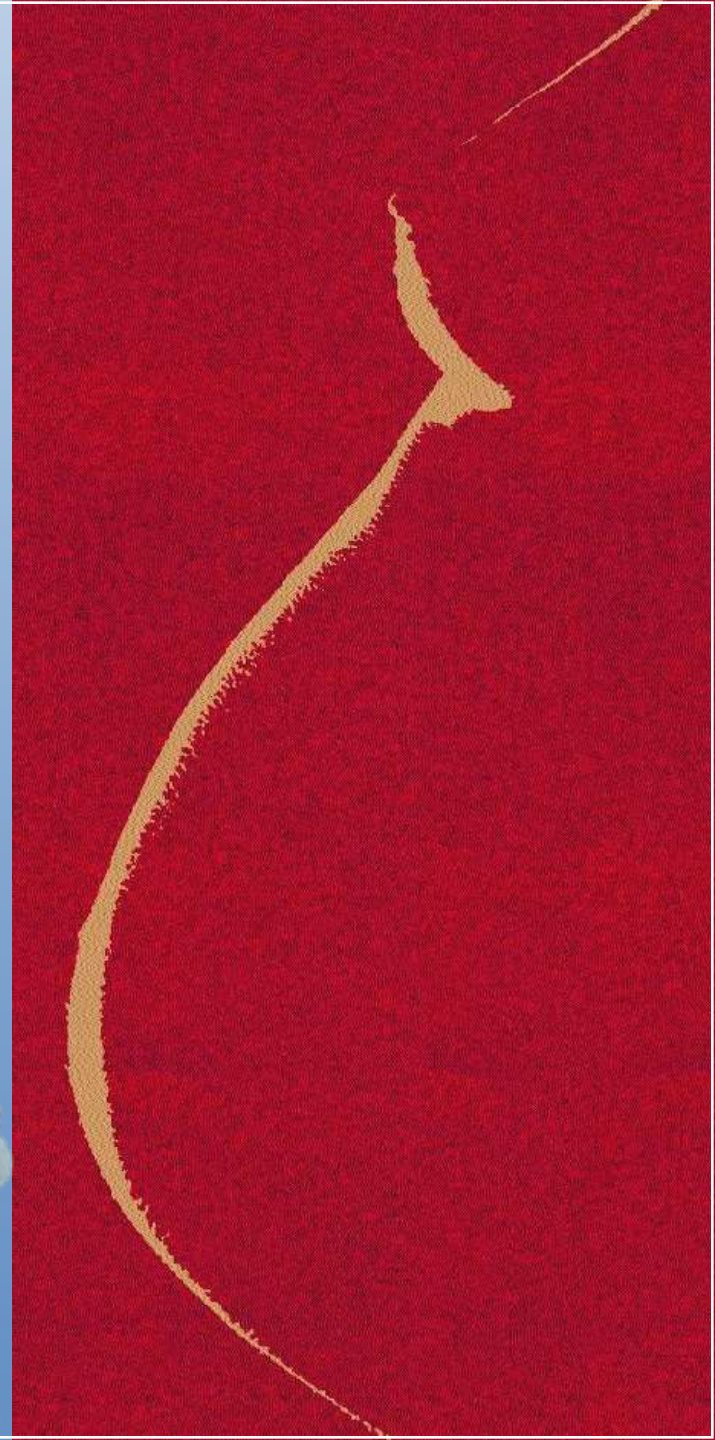
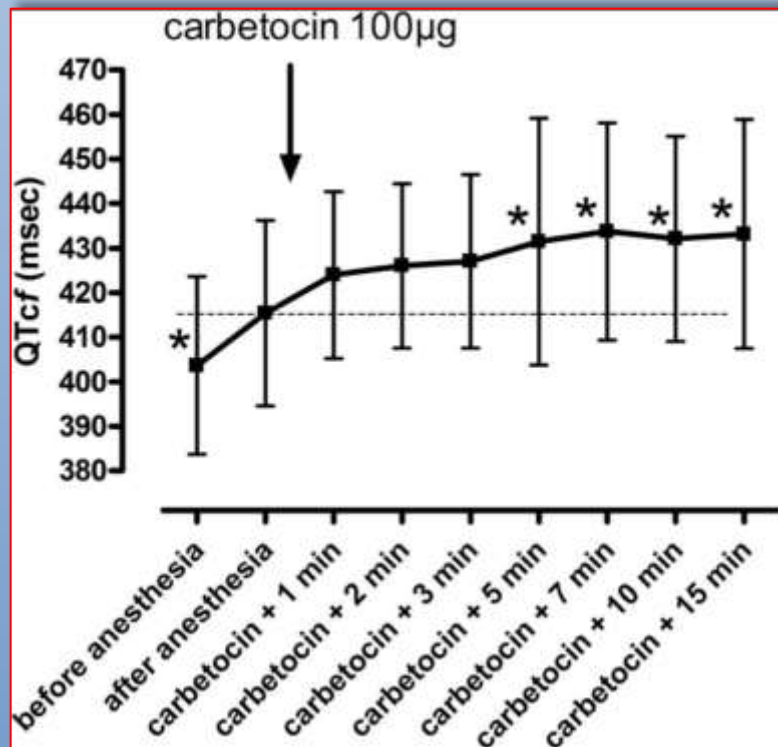


Figure Legend:

Invasive hemodynamic variables are presented as mean (SD) in the three treatment groups 1 min before and 8 min after intervention (intervention = time 0). The group means of the measurements in the last 30 s before uterotomy are indicated on the y-axis with horizontal lines. (A) Systolic arterial pressure, (B) mean arterial pressure, (C) diastolic arterial pressure, and (D) heart rate.





M. Bruyere, N. Ait Hamou, D. Benhamou. QT interval prolongation following carbetocin in prevention of post-cesarean delivery hemorrhage. International Journal of Obstetric Anesthesia. 2016 Vol. 23, (1), P. 88–89

doi:10.1007/s00540-015-0200-1
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 http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ijoa.2015.07.001

QT interval prolongation following carbetocin in prevention of post-cesarean delivery hemorrhage

Carbetocin is a new synthetic analog of human oxytocin that is used in the prevention of postpartum hemorrhage during cesarean delivery. It is longer lasting than oxytocin; however, it decreases arterial blood pressure and increases heart rate in similar proportions. Oxytocin has been shown to cause a transient increase in the QT interval, and cause changes in T-wave morphology that may predispose to cardiac arrhythmias. These effects may be caused by a direct action on conduction tissue but may also be related to indirect sympathetic effects such as a decrease in arterial blood pressure and an increase in heart rate.^{1,2}

This observational study assessed the electrocardiographic and hemodynamic effects of carbetocin administered during cesarean delivery. After umbilical cord clamping, an intravenous bolus of carbetocin 100 µg (Pabalit, Ferring GmbH, Kiel, Germany) was administered over 10 s. A digital 12-lead electrocardiogram was obtained before induction of anesthesia, 3 min after stable anesthesia had been obtained, and then at 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 10 and 15 min after carbetocin injection. The QT interval was measured semi-automatically by a single observer and was corrected according to Fridericia's correction formula (QTcf = QT/RR^{1/3}). Sample size was calculated in order to detect a QTcf change >10 ms using a β risk at 0.20. QTcf, RR intervals and arterial blood pressure were compared by ANOVA for repeated measures and, if significant, using post-hoc analyses.

Among the 20 women enrolled (age: 31 ± 6 years, weight: 78 ± 14 kg), 85% underwent an elective procedure. Gestational age was 37 weeks and 3 days ± 7 days. Cesarean delivery was performed because of previous cesarean delivery (n = 7), placenta previa (n = 3), coeliac dystocia (n = 2), twin pregnancy (n = 2), breech presentation (n = 2), intrauterine growth restriction (n = 2), fetal cardiac rhythm abnormality (n = 1) and HIV infection (n = 1). Spinal, combined spinal-epidural and epidural anesthesia were used in 10, five and five patients, respectively. Heparin 0.5% bupivacaine was used in 15 cases, 7% lidocaine in four cases and both drugs combined in one case. Fifteen women required vasopressor

support with ephedrine (n = 10, mean total dose 9 ± 11 mg) or phenylephrine (n = 7, mean total dose 40 ± 91 µg). Baseline hemodynamic characteristics before anesthesia were systolic blood pressure 134 ± 14 mmHg, diastolic blood pressure 79 ± 9 mmHg, heart rate 80 ± 14 beats/min and QTcf 403 ± 18 ms. Apgar scores were 8 in 15% (range 6–10) and 10 in 85% (range 9–10) at 1 and 5 min, respectively. Arterial blood gas measurement was obtained in 12 newborns: median pH was 7.31 (range 7.14–7.40). Mean QTcf interval values over time are shown in Fig. 1. QTcf duration was significantly longer from the post-anesthesia measurement from 3 min until the last recorded value at 15 min after carbetocin administration. The maximal increase was observed at 7 min (p < 0.001, P = 0.001). Compared to the pre-anesthesia baseline measurement, all QTcf values were significantly prolonged with a maximal rise at 7 min (+ 38 ± 4 ms, P < 0.0001). No arrhythmias occurred during the study period. Carbetocin did not modify heart rate but was associated with a 10% drop of arterial blood pressure. Compared with pre-anesthesia values, the trade was fixed at 15 mm after carbetocin administration: -25 ± 4 and -22 ± 5 mmHg for systolic and diastolic blood pressure, respectively (both P < 0.0001).

Although this observational study lacked a control group, the observed QT prolongation and hemodynamic changes following carbetocin are likely to be drug-related. Firstly, the observed decrease in arterial blood pressure is close to that reported in previous studies, supporting external validity; secondly, data obtained in observational and placebo-controlled studies usually show similar drug-induced QT prolongation.³ However, we cannot exclude that the prolongation in QT interval might have been related to other QT prolonging factors. Apart from case

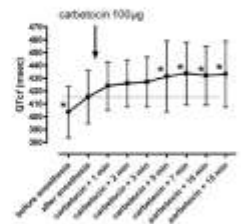


Fig. 1 Mean QTcf (±SD) during cesarean delivery. *P < 0.05 versus level after anesthesia.

Выводы

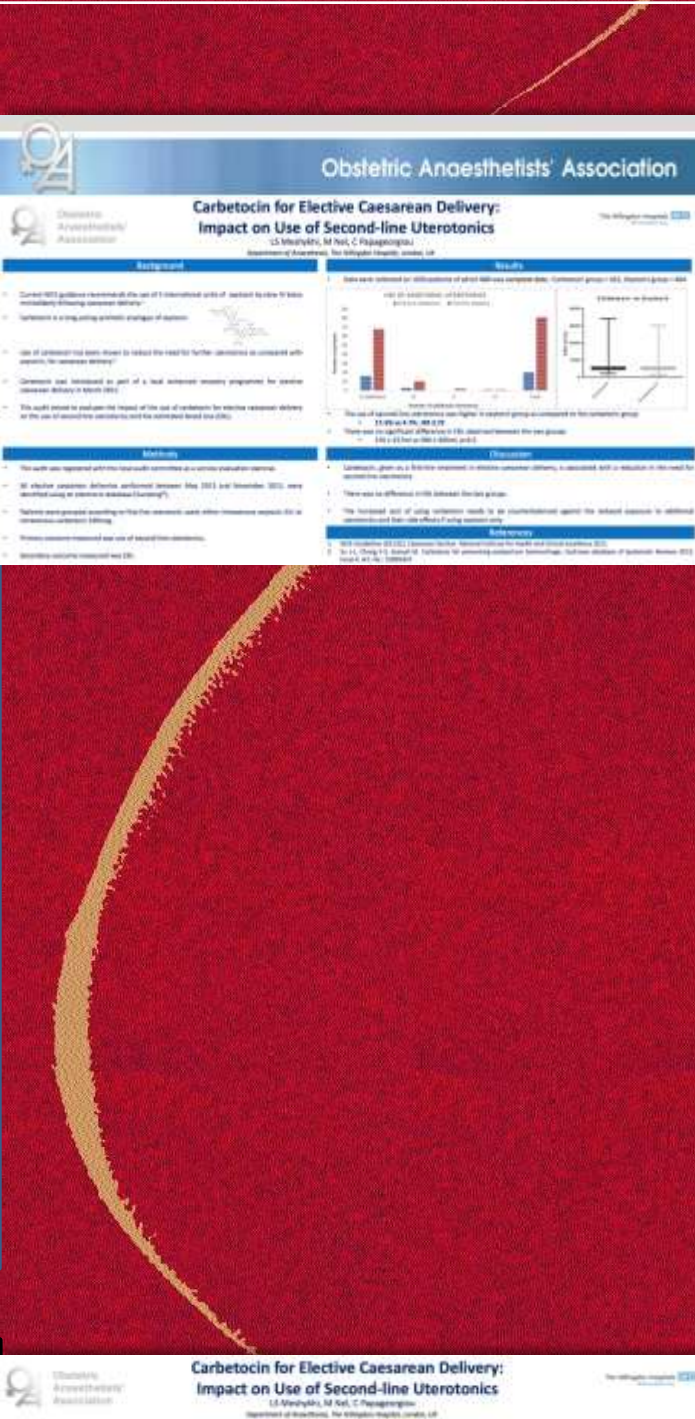
- **Карбетоцин** уменьшает частоту применения дополнительных доз окситоцина после КС по сравнению лицензированной дозой окситоцина (5ME)



При введении **карбетоцина**, как препарата первой очереди при плановом КС, отмечалось снижение потребности в повторных введениях утеротоников

Не отмечено разницы по объему кровопотери в группах (окситоцин и карбетоцин)

Увеличение стоимости при лечении карбетоцином сопоставимо с уменьшением дополнительного применения утеротоников второй очереди и побочными эффектами применения только окситоцина



Obstetric Anaesthetists' Association

Carbetocin for Elective Caesarean Delivery: Impact on Use of Second-line Uterotonics
L.S. Meshylyi, M. Nel, C. Papageorgiou
Department of Anaesthetics, The Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, UK

Background

- Current NICE guidelines recommend the use of 10 international units of oxytocin to the 10 mins immediately following caesarean delivery.
- Carbetocin is a long-acting synthetic analogue of oxytocin.
- Use of carbetocin has been shown to reduce the need for further analgesia as compared with oxytocin, for caesarean delivery.
- Carbetocin was introduced as part of a local anaesthesia strategy programme for caesarean delivery in March 2012.
- This audit aimed to evaluate the impact of the use of carbetocin for elective caesarean delivery on the use of second-line uterotonics and the associated blood and urine.

Methods

- The audit was approved with the local audit committee as a service evaluation exercise.
- All elective caesarean deliveries performed between May 2012 and November 2012, were included using an electronic database (anonymously).
- Carbetocin was used as part of the anaesthesia audit when the anaesthetist reported 10 or 20 international units of oxytocin.
- Primary outcome measured was use of second-line uterotonics.
- Secondary outcome measured was blood.

Results

- Data were obtained on 400 deliveries of which 180 were caesarean (45%) and 220 were vaginal (55%).
- 180 (45%) caesarean deliveries were included in the study.
- 180 (45%) caesarean deliveries were included in the study.
- There was no significant difference in the amount of second-line uterotonics used between the two groups.
- There was a significant difference in the amount of second-line uterotonics used between the two groups.
- There was a significant difference in the amount of second-line uterotonics used between the two groups.

Discussion

- Carbetocin, given as a 10-minute treatment in elective caesarean delivery, is associated with a reduction in the need for second-line uterotonics.
- There was no difference in the amount of second-line uterotonics used between the two groups.
- The reduced need of second-line uterotonics may be an indication that the reduced amount of second-line uterotonics used may be due to the use of carbetocin.

References

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