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Enhancing patient safety with cerebral oxymeter for interventional neuroradiologic procedures in treatment for intracranial aneurysms

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Interventional neuroendovascular procedures have a larger percentage day by day. Comparing with surgery it has advantages for blood loss, length of stay in hospital and shorter time. But it has well-known complications such as ischemia, hemorrhage and bradycardia. The procedure is performed outside operating room in radiology unit, mainly. Additional to peripheral pulse oxymeter, the operating team will have additional parameter by monitoring cerebral oxygenation as regional monitoring for detecting early complications. Neurologic complications of cerebral angiography are reported to occur in 1% to 14% of cases. Common complications are permanent or transient neurologic deficits related to thrombus, embolism, vasospasm, air embolism, arterial occlusion and contrast induced nephropathy, lactic acidosis, contrast allergy and vessel rupture. Cerebral optical spectroscopy is a non-invasive technique and provides real-time results. This technique uses near-infrared light to supply physiologic information about the brain tissue and performs thorough preoperative evaluation and planning. We have to minimize the risk of the complications by focusing on patients with a high atherosclerotic disease, diabetes, chronic renal insufficiency. One-sided alterations on cerebral oxymeter give us early information about post-procedural neurologic outcome. The interventionist may change the decision for stent or coil placement according to these alterations. In case of balloon inflating, bradycardia may develop and the decision for atropine is made hardly if the beat-perm in is between 45 and 55. We can also get help from cerebral oxymeter if desaturation occurs or not for bradycardia.

Biography

Baris Cankaya graduated from Ankara University Medical Faculty in 2000. He has been working as Anesthesiology specialist at Marmara University Training Hospital. He has attended academic meetings nationally and internationally. His academic interest includes microcirculation, fluid therapy, resuscitation, patient safety and peri-operative analgesia.

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