# Hemodynamic assessment during spinal anesthesia using transthoracic echocardiography

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Ethical review	Approved WMO
Status	Recruiting
Health condition type	Other condition
Study type	Observational non invasive

# Summary

## ID

NL-OMON44596

**Source** ToetsingOnline

**Brief title** Spinal Anesthesia and Transthoracic Echocardiography (SATE)

## Condition

• Other condition

**Synonym** hypotension, low blood pressure

### **Health condition**

effecten van anesthesiologische handelingen

### **Research involving**

Human

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## **Sponsors and support**

Primary sponsor: Catharina-ziekenhuis Source(s) of monetary or material Support: Ministerie van OC&W

### Intervention

Keyword: Echocardiography, Spinal Anesthesia, transthoracic (TTE)

### **Outcome measures**

#### **Primary outcome**

effect of spinal anesthesia on vena cava inferior collapsibility, and

interrater variability of transthoracic ultrasound assessment of vena cava

inferior diameter and collapsibility

### Secondary outcome

correlation between vena cava inferior collapsibility and peroperative

hypotension

# **Study description**

### **Background summary**

Spinal anesthesia is a safe, frequently used anesthetic technique. The main side effect of spinal anesthesia is hypotension, occuring in up to 85 % of selected cases. This hypotension is often treated with fluid infusion. However, especially in elderly patients, high volume fluid infusion can lead to fluid overload.

The effects of spinal anesthesia on preload and fluid responsibility are not exactly known. Hence, therapy for hypotension after spinal anesthesia might not be adequate. With transthoracic echocardiography, vena cava inferior diameter and collapsibility can be used to monitor fluid responsiveness and guide fluid management.

### **Study objective**

The objective of this study is to explore the effects of spinal anesthesia on hemodynamic parameters of fluid status, especially vena cava inferior diameter

and collapsibility. T Furthermore, the correlation between vena cava inferior collapsibility and the occurence and degree of hypotension after spinal anesthesia will be explroed.

### Study design

Observational pilot study

#### Study burden and risks

The burden of this study will be the performance of multiple transthoracic echocardiography exams. No medication will be given and no other intervention will take place. No changes in anaesthetic practice will occur upon entering the study.

# Contacts

# **Public**

Catharina-ziekenhuis

Michelangelolaan 2 Eindhoven 5623 EJ NL **Scientific** Catharina-ziekenhuis

Michelangelolaan 2 Eindhoven 5623 EJ NL

# **Trial sites**

# **Listed location countries**

Netherlands

# **Eligibility criteria**

Age Adults (18-64 years)

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Elderly (65 years and older)

## **Inclusion criteria**

- Adult age (>18 years)
- Written informed consent

- Minor surgery under the umbilicus, e.g. herniorapphy, transurethral resection of bladder or

- prostate, orthopaedic procedures
- ASA class I or II

## **Exclusion criteria**

- No informed consent
- ASA class III or higher
- Obstetric surgery
- Emergency procedures
- Pre-existing neurological injury or disease
- Contra-indications for spinal anesthesia (e.g. coagulation abnormalities)

# Study design

## Design

Study type: Observational non invasive	
Masking:	Open (masking not used)
Control:	Uncontrolled
Primary purpose:	Diagnostic

## Recruitment

NL	
Recruitment status:	Recruiting
Start date (anticipated):	26-01-2015
Enrollment:	100
Туре:	Actual

# **Ethics review**

Approved WMO Date:	03-10-2014
Bute.	05 10 2014
Application type:	First submission
Review commission:	MEC-U: Medical Research Ethics Committees United (Nieuwegein)
Approved WMO	
Date:	27-07-2016
Application type:	Amendment
Review commission:	MEC-U: Medical Research Ethics Committees United (Nieuwegein)

# **Study registrations**

## Followed up by the following (possibly more current) registration

No registrations found.

## Other (possibly less up-to-date) registrations in this register

No registrations found.

## In other registers

**Register** ClinicalTrials.gov CCMO ID NCT02315937 NL50108.060.14