

Investigating the Effect of Oral Clonidine on Surgeon Satisfaction from Surgical Field in Septorhinoplasty

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Abstract

Introduction: Haemorrhage during septorhinoplasty surgery is challenging for the surgeons since it can reduce the visibility of the surgical site. Thus, the present study aimed to investigate the effect of oral clonidine on surgeon satisfaction in surgical zone quality in septorhinoplasty.

Methods: This was a double-blind randomized clinical trial on 53 patients undergoing septorhinoplasty at Motahari Hospital in Jahrom. The patients were randomly divided into two groups: Oral clonidine and placebo. Demographic information, weight, level of intraoperative fluid infusion, mean arterial pressure (MAP), heart rate, and intraoperative surgeon satisfaction data were analysed considering the surgeon's satisfaction as the primary endpoint.

Results: Systolic and diastole blood pressure and mean arterial pressure (MAP) were not significantly different between the two groups. Mean heart rate significantly differed between the groups after induction, 1 minute, 5 minutes, 15 minutes, 30 minutes, 60 minutes, and getting out of the recovery room ($P > 0.05$). There was no significant difference between the study groups at different times in terms of the level of surgeon satisfaction ($P < 0.05$).

Conclusion: The findings of current study demonstrated that there was no considerable difference in surgeon satisfaction after septorhinoplasty surgery between the clonidine and control groups. Since limited studies have been conducted on surgeon satisfaction during septorhinoplasty surgery, new contributions might lead to novel clinical procedures with alternative approaches. Integration of clinical knowledge and clinical experience to design evidence-based clinical investigations on surgery site quality is needed.

Keywords: Septorhinoplasty, Clonidine, Surgeon Satisfaction, Surgical Field