

Effect of Oral Clonidine as a Premedication on Hemorrhage during Septorhinoplasty: A Double-Blind Randomized Clinical Trial

Sohrabpour Mojtaba, Sadeghi Seyed Ebrahim, Ghaedi Mojtaba, Kalani Navid, Sanie Jahromi Mohammad Sadegh

Abstract

Introduction: Intraoperative hemorrhage is one of the most important complications of septorhinoplasty surgery. Many techniques and drugs are used to reduce this problem. Accordingly, the present study was conducted to investigate the effect of oral clonidine as a premedication on hemorrhage during septorhinoplasty surgery.

Methods: In this double-blind randomized clinical trial, 53 patients undergoing septorhinoplasty at Motahari Hospital in Jahrom were studied. Patients were randomly divided into oral clonidine and placebo groups. Intraoperative hemorrhage was measured based on the blood in the suction. The data were analyzed in SPSS-21 and both descriptive and inferential statistical tests were computed.

Results: Both groups were homogenous in terms of demographic variables of age, weight, gender and the level of fluid received during the surgery. Mean hemorrhage ($P = 0.001$) and total duration of surgery ($P = 0.031$) in the clonidine group were significantly lower than the control group.

Conclusion: The results of the present study revealed that oral clonidine as a premedication for anesthesia can reduce hemorrhage and the duration of septorhinoplasty surgery. It is recommended that future studies be performed with a larger sample size and compare with other drugs.

Keywords: Septorhinoplasty, Clonidine, Hemorrhage, Plastic surgery