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Obesity and its impact on the course of anesthesia

Jańczuk K.*, Ślifirczyk A, Krukowska M, Kowalenko M.

Pope John Paul II State Higher School in Biala Podlaska, Faculty of Health Sciences and Social Sciences, Department of Emergency Medicine, Biała Podlaska, Poland

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Obesity is a major problem for millions of citizens. The treatment of obesity is a problem of nutritionists, psychologists, physical therapists, internists, surgeons, anesthesiologists, and many other specialists.
Purpose: To determine the influence of obesity on: blood pressure (systolic and diastolic), mean pressure (MAP), the scale of the risk of surgery (ASA) and saturation.
Materials and methods: The study was conducted among 200 patients. The research was prospective and was carried out in the general operating theatre in the Regional Specialist Hospital in Biała Podlaska between May 2011 and July 2012. The study was based on the anaesthetic documentation – anaesthetic information card, observation and analysis of patient records. For the statistical calculations, we used Statistica 10.0 using NIR test. Differences at $p<0.05$ were identified as significant.
Results: The study did not confirm the significant impact of obesity on the deterioration of blood oxygenation. The surveyed men had significantly been higher preoperative absolute risk compared to women. A close relationship between an increased BMI and an increased risk associated with anesthesia was expressed in the ASA score chart.
Conclusion: This study proved that overweight and obesity significantly affected blood pressure (systolic, diastolic), and MAP.
Key words: the scale of the risk of surgery, systolic blood pressure, diastolic blood pressure, mean pressure, saturation