

Tetanic 100 or 200 Hz fade ratio to detect residual neuromuscular block.

ACTRN12619000273189

Status	RECRUITING
Sponsor	Fondation pour l'Anesthésie-Réanimation de Vaduz
Enrollment	20 participants

Plain Language Summary

When patients undergo general anaesthesia for surgery, muscle relaxants are often used to keep muscles completely still. Before waking a patient up and removing the breathing tube, doctors need to confirm the muscle relaxants have fully worn off — otherwise residual weakness can cause breathing problems after surgery. Currently, the standard test for this uses a pattern of four electrical pulses (called train-of-four), but this method may not be sensitive enough to catch very low levels of residual muscle relaxation.

This study is testing whether higher-frequency electrical stimulation (100 Hz or 200 Hz tetanic stimulation) can more reliably detect lingering muscle relaxation compared to the standard method. A new device that measures the actual mechanical force of muscle contractions will be used during rhinoplasty (nose surgery) procedures under general anaesthesia.

You may be eligible if you are between 18 and 80 years old, are classified as ASA I or II (generally healthy or with mild disease), and are scheduled for rhinoplasty or rhinoseptoplasty under general anaesthetic. Pregnant women, people with kidney or liver problems, neurological disorders, or known allergies to the study drugs would not be eligible.

Key Eligibility Criteria

Inclusion (3)

- aged 18 to 80
- classified ASA I or II
- undergoing rhinoplasty or rhinoseptoplasty under general anaesthetic

Exclusion (4)

- pregnant or breast feeding women
- patients with renal or hepatic insufficiency
- patients with neurological disorders
- patients with a suspected allergy to drugs used in the protocol or receiving medications that could interfere with neuromuscular transmission

Locations (1 total)

Namur, Belgium

<https://www.anzctr.org.au/Trial/Registration/TrialReview.aspx?ACTRN=ACTRN12619000273189>

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