

Perioperative Anesthetic Management of a Patient with Severe Pulmonary Hypertension Undergoing Bilateral Inguinal Hernia under Neuraxial Anesthesia and Milrinone Infusion

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Abstract

Pulmonary hypertension is defined as a mean pulmonary artery pressure ≥ 25 mmHg measured by right heart catheterization at rest. Anesthetic management in patients with pulmonary hypertension can be challenging because changes such as tachycardia, systemic hypotension, fluid shifts, and sympathetic nervous system activation can occur and an increase in pulmonary vascular resistance can lead to acute right ventricular decompensation and cardiac arrest. In this article, we present a case report of a 76 years old male with a mean pulmonary artery pressure of 85-90 mmHg undergoing bilateral hernia operation under neuraxial anesthesia and milrinone infusion to lower pulmonary vascular resistance and increase cardiac contractility.

We recommend multidisciplinary team collaboration and meticulous anesthetic management to optimize the procedure and prevent further fatal complications.

Keywords: Anesthesia, inguinal hernia, milrinone infusion, pulmonary hypertension