THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN URINARY OXYGEN TENSION AND MEAN ARTERIAL PRESSURE IN NON-CARDIAC SURGERY

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Background

- There is experimental and clinical evidence that renal tissue hypoxia occurs during major surgery, which may contribute to the development of acute kidney injury.
- Renal medullary hypoxia can now be assessed by continuous measurement of urinary oxygen tension (UPO₂) and UPO₂ is considered to be affected by mean arterial pressure (MAP).
- However, most clinical studies using UPO₂ was conducted in cardiac surgery that MAP changes substantially during surgery.

Objective

To investigated the correlation between MAP and UPO₂ in non-cardiac surgery.

Methods

- Twelve adult patients, head and neck cancer surgery
- Osaka university hospital, between July 2021 and March 2022
- Approval number: 20536
 - UPO₂ measured via an oxygen-sensing probe in the tip of the urinary catheter (Figure).
- MAP were recorded minutely from the induction of general anesthesia to the extraction of oxygensensing probe.
- We categorized MAP for 4 groups, MAP <60, 60-79, 80-99, 100≤ and compared UPO₂ for each group. 1
- We investigated the effect of intravenous bolus administration of vasopressor (phenylephrine 0.1mg) 2. on UPO₂ in patients that MAP increased respond to phenylephrine.

Results

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Figure. 1: UPO₂ was significantly increased in proportion to MAP (P = 0.004)



MAP UPO₂* <60 38.9 (37.3-48.9) 60-79 47.7 (39.4-52.1) 80-99 47.2 (42.8-53.9) 100≤ 56.9 (47.5-68.0) * Data are median (IQR)

Figure. 2: Effect of phenylephrine on UPO₂



- There were 47 episodes of intravenous phenylephrine.
- Compared UPO₂ data 5 minutes prior to 15 minutes after phenylephrine injection.
- MAP was 60.8 (9.2) mmHg and significantly increased to 65.7 (14.1) after phenylephrine injection (P = 0.04).
- Data are mean (SD)

Conclusions

- In non-cardiac surgery, UPO₂ was significantly increased in proportion to MAP.
- UPO₂ was not significantly increased after bolus administration of phenylephrine despite rise of MAP.

