Combined Epidural and General Anesthesia in Renal and Urinary Tract Surgery

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The randomized comparison study was performed in 60 patients whom were devided into two groups. Group I received combined general and epidural anesthesia. Group II received only general anesthesia. The results showed no significant difference in age, weight, height, sex and duration of anesthesia ($p = 0.1$-0.87). The observed systolic blood pressure and pulse rate during maintenance of general anesthesia were decreased in group I and increased in group II while the diastolic blood pressure in both groups were decreased when compared to the control values. The amount of isoflurane (ml) and atracurium (mg/kg/min) used in group I were significantly less than group II ($p<0.001$ and $p = 0.003$) with no incidence of awareness. In conclusion, combined general and epidural anesthesia decreased cardiovascular response of surgery, amount of inhalation anesthetics as well as muscle relaxant requirement. This technique would lead to the reduction in anesthetic cost and could provide epidural opioid for excellent postoperative analgesia.