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Adverse events in paediatric patients taken to magnetic resonance imaging under sedation or anaesthesia

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Introduction: Nuclear magnetic resonance is a technique requiring breath holding or staying still for long periods of time for image acquisition. For this reason, paediatric patients need to be given sedation or anaesthesia, creating additional risks to those found in other areas.

Objective: To describe the incidence of adverse events in paediatric patients in the magnetic resonance service with the presence of an anaesthetist.

Materials & Methods: Descriptive observational study to assess the incidence of adverse events in 4786 patients under 15 years of age were taken for magnetic resonance imaging with an attending anaesthetist for sedation or anaesthesia at Instituto de Alta Tecnología Médica between 2010 and 2014.

Results: There were 12 adverse events with a rate of 2.5 for every 1000 paediatric patients. Of these, there were six serious, four moderate and two mild adverse events. The proportion of mortality was 0.04%.

Conclusion: Performing magnetic resonance imaging studies under sedation or anaesthesia given by an anaesthetist in patients under 15 years of age is safe. However a risk-benefit analysis is required in hospitalized or decompensated patients, in order to assess the best option.

Biography

Carlos Eriel Largo Pineda has studied Medicine at Fundacion Universitaria San Martin in Medellin city from 2006 to 2012 and has worked in Medellin with Clinica Saludcoop from 2012 to 2013, Clinica Somer, 2013 to 2015 in Rionegro city, and with IATM (Instituto de alta tecnologia medica) from 2015 to 2016. Currently, he is an Anesthesiology Student of Universidad Militar Nueva, Granada in Hospital Clinica San Rafael at Bogota Colombia.

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