

## Comparison of Propofol with Thiopentone for Induction in Day Care Surgery

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### Abstract

**Background:** The number of cases of daycare surgeries is increasing recently. Propofol and thiopentone are commonly used as induction agents for daycare surgeries. We in the current study tried to evaluate the Induction time, hemodynamic response, respiratory effects, and post-operative recovery with both agents in daycare surgeries of ASA grade I and II cases. **Methods:** Patients in the age group of 20 and 55 years, both male and females requiring daycare surgical procedures were included. The patients were allocated into one of the two groups randomly by a computer-generated randomization chart. Intraoperative and postoperative monitoring was done either by that person or another person, both of whom were unaware of the drug used. Group A (n=30) Thiopentone Sodium 2.5%. Group B (n=30) Propofol 1%. **Results:** The most common cause of seeking daycare surgery was due to Hydrocele in 20% of cases, Dysfunctional uterine bleeding (DUB)18.33% followed by fibroadenoma 16.67% cases (table 2). Hydrocelectomy was the most performed daycare procedure followed by Dilatation of curettage (D&C) and other procedures done are depicted in table 3. The incidence of pain in group A was reported in 1(3%) cases, the similar incidence in group B was reported in n=5(16.67%) cases. The p-values were not found to be significant. **Conclusion:** propofol 2 mg/kg body weight used intravenously as an induction agent produced a quality of induction similar to that of thiopentone. Concerning the hemodynamic parameters propofol produced more cardiovascular depression and apnoea than thiopentone which is acceptable in healthy patients but limits its usefulness in elderly and sick patients.