



# Anesthesia for splenectomy – case report

Lazarevski Martin, Delipetrova Natali, Eftimova Biljana

Department of Anesthesia, reanimation and intensive care, Clinical hospital – Shtip, Republic of North Macedonia

Faculty of Medical Sciences, Goce Delcev University, Stip, North Macedonia

**Introduction-** The development and availability of diagnostic and therapeutic procedures allow greater safety in patients undergoing high-risk surgery. Splenectomy is surgical intervention with potential complications related with bleeding and impaired coagulation.

**Objectives** - The purpose of this paper is to show that the appropriate and the individual preoperative assessment of the patient, as well as involvement of multidisciplinary team in the process of entire treatment is very important to reduce the complications of this type of surgery.

**Materials and methods** – Case of 47 years old woman, admitted to hospital with palpable large abdominal mass, loss of weight in last 2-3 months and thrombocytopenia. On CT scan of abdomen was detected splenomegaly, with extremely large dimensions of the spleen. Laboratory tests were performed, revealed pancytopenia and reduced aggregation of platelets. A hematologist was consulted and on bone marrow biopsy, lymphoproliferative disease was not detected. Spleen biopsy was rejected, because of thrombocytopenia and diagnostic splenectomy was indicated by abdominal surgeon. The patient was prepared for elective surgery within a few days and corticosteroids and tranexamic acid was administered by recommendation of transfusionist. Platelets count was tested every day, but was not raised enough. The surgery was performed in general anesthesia, using midazolam, propofol, remifentanil and sevoflurane. During the surgery, patient was with stable blood pressure and heart rate. After spleen removal, thrombocytic mass was transfused. In postoperative period, the patient was treated for three days in intensive care unit and after platelets count increased and hemostatic test were normal, the treatment was continued on digestive surgery department.

**Conclusion** - This type of surgical procedure requires adequate preoperative assessment and anesthesia for better outcome. If potential complications are predicted and treated promptly, the risk of this type of surgery can be significantly reduced.

