

# Effects of Different Doses of Magnesium Sulfate on Pneumoperitoneum-related Hemodynamic Changes in Patients Undergoing Gastrointestinal Laparoscopy

**Wei Tan**

Xuzhou Medical College Affiliated Hospital

**Dong-chen Qian**

Xuzhou Medical College Affiliated Hospital

**Meng-meng Zheng**

Xuzhou Medical College Affiliated Hospital

**Xuan Lu**

Xuzhou Medical College Affiliated Hospital

**Yuan Han**

Xuzhou Medical College Affiliated Hospital

**Dun yi Qi** (✉ [qdy6808@163.com](mailto:qdy6808@163.com))

Xuzhou Medical College Affiliated Hospital <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0432-5422>

---

## Research article

**Keywords:** magnesium sulfate, systemic vascular resistance, vasopressin, pneumoperitoneum

**Posted Date:** June 11th, 2019

**DOI:** <https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.2.9547/v2>

**License:** © ⓘ This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License. [Read Full License](#)

---

**Version of Record:** A version of this preprint was published on December 20th, 2019. See the published version at <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12871-019-0886-4>.

## Abstract

**Background:** The infusion of magnesium sulfate is well known to reduce arterial pressure and attenuate hemodynamic response to pneumoperitoneum. This study aimed to investigate whether different doses of magnesium sulfate can effectively attenuate the pneumoperitoneum-related hemodynamic changes and the release of vasopressin in patients undergoing laparoscopic gastrointestinal surgery. **Methods:** Sixty-nine patients undergoing laparoscopic partial gastrectomy were randomized into three groups: group L received magnesium sulfate 30 mg/kg loading dose and 15 mg/kg/h continuous maintenance infusion for 1 h; group H received magnesium sulfate 50 mg/kg followed by 30 mg/kg/h for 1 h; and group S (control group) received same volume 0.9% saline infusion, immediately before the induction of pneumoperitoneum. Systemic vascular resistance (SVR), cardiac output (CO), mean arterial pressure (MAP), heart rate (HR), central venous pressure (CVP), serum vasopressin and magnesium concentrations were measured. The extubation time, visual analogue scale were also assessed. The primary outcome is the difference in SVR between different groups. The secondary outcome is the differences of other indicators between groups, such as CO, MAP, HR, CVP, vasopressin and postoperative pain score. **Results:** Pneumoperitoneum instantly resulted in a significant reduction of cardiac output and an increase in mean arterial pressure, systemic vascular resistance, central venous pressure and heart rate in the control group ( $P < 0.01$ ). The mean arterial pressure (T2 – T4), systemic vascular resistance (T2 – T3), central venous pressure (T3-T5) and the level of serum vasopressin were significantly lower ( $P < 0.05$ ) and the cardiac output (T2 – T3) was significantly higher ( $P < 0.05$ ) in group H than those in the control group. The mean arterial pressure (T4), systemic vascular resistance (T2) and central venous pressure (T3-T4) were significantly lower in group H than those in group L ( $P < 0.05$ ). Furthermore, the visual analogue scales at 5 min and 20 min, the level of vasopressin, and the dosage of remifentanyl were significantly decreased in group H compared to the control group and group L ( $P < 0.01$ ). **Conclusion:** Magnesium sulfate could safely and effectively attenuate the pneumoperitoneum-related hemodynamic instability during gastrointestinal laparoscopy and improve postoperative pain at serum magnesium concentrations above 2 mmol/L.

## Background

Although laparoscopic abdominal surgery has significant advantages, such as less trauma and faster recovery, the hemodynamic changes induced by pneumoperitoneum and the reverse Trendelenburg position are still challenges for anesthesia management during the surgery. The hemodynamic changes are characterized by abrupt elevations of arterial pressure and systemic vascular resistance. Besides the increase of intra-abdominal pressure, the increased levels of vasopressin, catecholamines, renin, and angiotensin are likely to be the reasons for these hemodynamic changes [1, 2]. These severe hemodynamic changes may have a significant impact on the perioperative status of the patient, especially in elderly patients with existing cardiovascular diseases. Therefore, it is crucial to use safe and effective drugs for maintaining hemodynamic stability during abdominal laparoscopy in such patients.

Magnesium sulfate is a well-known safe antihypertensive drug, which can be used during the perioperative period [3]. It can effectively attenuate the adverse hemodynamics fluctuations during laparoscopy, prevent the adverse cardiovascular events during laryngoscopy and tracheal intubation [4, 5], reduce the stress response, and strengthen the postoperative analgesia [6]. Furthermore, it was reported that high doses of intravenous magnesium sulfate could attenuate increased blood pressure and systemic vascular resistance [1, 4]. Although magnesium sulfate is believed to improve the cardiac output (CO) by reducing peripheral resistance, there is no available direct hemodynamic monitoring method to prove this effect.

We designed a double blinded, randomized, placebo-controlled clinical trial to investigate the possible association between the effects of magnesium sulfate and hemodynamic changes by using a FloTrac/Vigileo Monitoring System (Edwards Lifesciences, Irvine, CA, USA), which can monitor the CO, systemic vascular resistance (SVR), mean arterial pressure (MAP), central venous pressure (CVP) and heart rate (HR), and to determine the relationship between magnesium sulfate and vasopressin.

## Methods

### Participants and Study Design

The study was performed after receiving written informed consent from all participants. All study procedures were approved by the Clinical Research Ethics Committee of the Affiliated Hospital of Xuzhou Medical University, Jiangsu, China (the reference number: XYFY2017-KL005-01, approval date: December 18, 2017). The present trial was prospectively registered prior to the first patient enrolment at <http://www.chictr.org.cn> (the registration number is ChiCTR-IPD-17011145, Principal investigator: D.Y. Q., date of registration: April 13, 2017).

### Patient Management

Sixty-nine American Society of Anesthesiologists grade I and II patients, aged 30-65 years, undergoing laparoscopic partial gastrectomy with carbon dioxide pneumoperitoneum, were enrolled in this study. Patients with hypermagnesemia, known allergy to magnesium sulfate, unstable blood pressure (hypertension or hypotension), cardiac dysfunction (NYHA grade III and IV), morbid obesity, and severe hepatic, renal or endocrine were excluded from the study. The Ethical Committee of the affiliated hospital of Xuzhou medical college approved the study (No: XYFY2017-KL005-01) and written informed consent was obtained from all participants. The study was registered at Chinese Clinical Trial Registry; the registration number is ChiCTR-IPD-17011145.

Peripheral, central venous, and arterial cannulations were performed on the patients, under local anesthesia on arrival at the operation theatre. Electrocardiogram, oximetry, intra-arterial blood pressure, and central venous pressure were monitored. The participants were premedicated with midazolam, 1-2 mg intravenously, 10 minutes before the induction of anesthesia. The anesthesia was induced intravenously using etomidate 0.25

mg/kg and sufentanil 0.5 µg/kg. Endotracheal intubation was facilitated by administering the muscle relaxant cisatracurium 0.3 mg/kg intravenously. The initial tidal volume was 8-10 ml/kg at a respiratory rate of 12 breaths per minute. Ventilation was adjusted to maintain the end-tidal carbon dioxide at 35 to 45 mmHg. After 10 minutes of stable cardiovascular variables, HR, MAP, CO, CVP and SVR were measured using the FloTrac/Vigileo Monitoring System. The persons who prepared and dispensed the drugs did not participate in the monitoring of hemodynamic parameters. Immediately before the pneumoperitoneum, the participants were assigned (using a computer derived random number sequence) to one of the three groups. Group L received magnesium sulfate 30 mg/kg in 20 ml of normal saline over 5 min intravenously as a bolus dose followed by 15 mg/kg/h in 20 ml of normal saline as continuous maintenance infusion for 1 h; group H received magnesium sulfate 50 mg/kg in 20 ml of normal saline over 5 min as a bolus dose followed by 30 mg/kg/h in 20 ml of normal saline as continuous maintenance infusion for 1 h; and group S (control group) received 20 ml 0.9% saline infusion as bolus dose followed by 20 ml/h continuous maintenance infusion for 1 h, immediately before the induction of pneumoperitoneum.

Anesthesia was maintained in all groups by propofol (4 - 6 mg/kg/h) , remifentanil (0.25 - 0.35 µg/kg/min) and cisatracurium (0.1 - 0.12 mg/kg/h) administered intravenously. During the maintenance, bispectral index (BIS) values, determined by Conview™ Depth of Anesthesia Monitor (Pearlcare Medical, Zhejiang, China), were maintained at 45 - 60. During the surgery, we adjusted the pumping rate of propofol and remifentanil based on BIS, heart rate and blood pressure, our study controlled for BIS value, When the BIS value was above 60 or below 45, propofol infusion rate would be adjusted by 0.5mg/ kg/h each time. If the BIS value was maintained between 45-60, but the blood pressure fluctuates more than 20% of the basal level, remifentanil infusion rate would be adjusted by 0.02ug/kg/min each time. In addition, the degree of muscle relaxation was monitored with the TOF-GUARD muscle relaxometer (Organon Teknika, Turnhout, Belgium). Esophageal temperature was maintained using a heated blanket. Stopped pumping cisatracurium at the beginning of suture. The propofol and remifentanil infusions were stopped at the end of surgery. Patients were routinely sent to the PACU followed by intravenous administration of atropine sulfate 0.02 mg/kg and neostigmine 0.04 mg/kg for reversal of muscle relaxation, and the staffs worked in PACU monitored and removed the tracheal tube when the TOF ratio < 25%.

In cases of acute and severe hemodynamic fluctuations, the following medical interventions were performed: during the operation, we maintained the BIS value between 45 and 60 and excluded the effects of insufficient analgesia, for hypotension (MAP < 60 mmHg), an intravenous bolus dose of 50 ug phenylephrine was administered; and for hypertension (MAP > 110 mmHg) an intravenous bolus dose of 5 mg urapidil was administered. The data from the subjects who required vasoactive drugs during the surgery were excluded from the subsequent analysis.

#### The primary and secondary outcome

The primary outcome is the difference in SVR between different groups. The secondary outcome is the differences of other indicators between groups, such as CO, MAP, HR, CVP, vasopressin and postoperative pain score.

#### FloTrac/Vigileo Monitoring System

The system is a minimally invasive continuous CO monitoring system based on arterial pressure waveform analysis. The catheter inserted into the radial artery was connected to the transducer of third-generation FloTrac/Vigileo system, which updated the MAP, HR, and CO every 20 seconds. The SVR can be continuously measured or calculated based on the patients' information about age, gender, height , weight and the data on central venous pressure (CVP).

#### Surgical technique

The operations were performed in a standard group by a single surgeon. Carbon dioxide pneumoperitoneum was established in the patient in supine position, using a Verres needle. The pneumoperitoneal pressure was maintained at 15 mmHg throughout the laparoscopic procedure. According to the surgical requirements, all the patients were positioned in a head-up tilt of about 30°. To avoid potential severe hypotension as a result of anesthesia induction, all patients received 8-10 ml/kg compound electrolyte solution before the induction of anesthesia. Intraoperatively, the intravenous infusion of lactate ringer solution or compound electrolyte solution was 6 ml/kg/h. In order to fully observe the effect of magnesium sulfate on pneumoperitoneum, if the pneumoperitoneum duration in a participant was less than two hours, then the data of the corresponding participant were removed from the final analysis.

#### Postoperative analgesia

In this trial, patients were not given regional analgesia and PCA analgesic pumps which consisted mainly of sufentanil, dizocine and tropisetron were used after the patient leaving PACU. We evaluated the VAS score 5 min and 20min after extubation. When the score >5, we used fentanyl 0.05 mg iv for analgesia .

#### Evaluation of the outcome variables

The hemodynamic parameters of the three groups were recorded using the FloTrac/Vigileo monitoring system. The recording of the hemodynamic data for each participant in each group was initiated after the induction of anesthesia and achievement of hemodynamic stability. The baseline values for all parameters were recorded at this point (T1). The study parameters measured included HR (beats/min), MAP (mmHg), CO (L/min), CVP(cmH<sub>2</sub>O) and SVR (dyn/s/cm<sup>5</sup>) at following intervals: Ten minutes after the induction of anesthesia in the supine position (T1); at the initiation of pneumoperitoneum (T2), and 5 (T3), 10 (T4), 30 (T5), and 60 (T6) minutes post-pneumoperitoneum in the reverse Trendelenburg position; 10 minutes after exsufflation in the supine position (T7). Blood samples for assessing serum magnesium and vasopressin concentrations were collected from the radial artery. The serum

levels of vasopressin and magnesium were recorded at T1, T3, and T7. The dose of intraoperative remifentanyl and fentanyl, operation time, and pneumoperitoneum time were simultaneously recorded. Vasopressin levels were measured by radioimmunoassay (GC-911 Gamma radioimmunoassay counter, USTC ZONKIA, Anhui, china). We evaluated the extubation time (the time from the end of the operation to the extubation) and visual analogue scale (VAS) at 5 min and 20 min after extubation. The incidence of adverse reactions 24 h after the operation were also recorded.

### Statistical analysis

A sample size calculation was performed using PASS (Version 11.0; NCSS, USA) using a one-way analysis of variance. According to preliminary testing, we assumed that the mean SVR in Group S, Group L, Group H respectively are 2043, 1893, 1697, and the variability (SD) of the SVR of the three groups are 304, 297, 322. On the basis of a 0.05 level of significance with a power of 0.90, we sought to enroll at least 21 patients per group in the investigation to achieve sufficient statistical power. To compensate for the lack of 10% follow-up data, we aimed to recruit 23 patients per group.

Quantitative data conforming to the normal distribution were described as means  $\pm$  standard deviation and the data of the non-normal distribution were represented by the median and the interquartile range. The data among the three study groups were analyzed by one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) with post hoc least significant difference (LSD) test as appropriate. The Kruskal-Wallis test was used to analyze not normally distributed variables. For serially measured values, repeated-measures ANOVA and post hoc LSD tests were used to assess the trends in changes of serial values and interaction of trends between the groups. Comparison of continuous variables with baseline values were analyzed using student's t-test in each group. Categorical variables were analyzed using chi-square ( $\chi^2$ ) or and Fisher definite probability tests. P value < 0.05 was considered statistically significant. Statistical analysis was performed using statistical software SPSS16.0 (SPSS, Chicago, USA).

## Results

The distribution of patients in the three study groups is shown in Table 1. All groups were comparable with respect to age, body weight, height, duration of surgery and pneumoperitoneum (h). The baseline MAP, HR, CO, SVR, CVP, vasopressin and preoperative medication were similar in all groups (Table 1, 2). Three patients in the control group and two patients in group L required pharmacological management for hypertension. In addition, patients with pneumoperitoneum duration of < 2 h (one in magnesium group L and two in group H) were excluded. None of the patients in our study had bradycardia, while only one participant in group H had transient hypotension and improved after treatment with phenylephrine. Statistical analyses were performed with the remaining data. (Fig. 1)

There was no significant difference in serum magnesium concentrations among the three groups at baseline. The average serum magnesium concentration level of group H was slightly higher than 2 mmol/l. Serum magnesium concentration level in group H rapidly increased to  $2.01 \pm 0.13$  mmol/l ( $P < 0.01$ , compared with baseline value) at T3, then dropped to  $1.38 \pm 0.13$  mmol/l at T7. In contrast, in group L, the level of serum magnesium concentration was  $1.50 \pm 0.11$  mmol/l at T3, and it dropped to the same level as baseline at T7. Compared to group L, the serum magnesium concentration level was significantly ( $P < 0.01$ ) higher at T3 and T7 in group H (Table 3).

The changes in hemodynamic parameters are shown in Tables 4 to 8.

Pneumoperitoneum instantly resulted in a significant reduction of CO and an increase in MAP, SVR, CVP and HR in the control group ( $P < 0.01$ ). Patients in group H showed stable levels of CO, SVR, CVP and MAP. Compared to the control group, MAP (T2-T4), CVP(T3-T5) and SVR (T2-T3) were significantly lower in group H ( $P < 0.05$ ), while the CO (T2-T3) was higher ( $P < 0.05$ ). Compared to group L patients, MAP (T4), CVP(T3-T4) and SVR (T2) were significantly lower in group H ( $P < 0.05$ ). There was no significant difference in HR between the three groups at each time point. (Fig. 2).

The changes in plasma vasopressin concentrations are shown in Table 9.

Compared with the baseline values, the level of vasopressin increased significantly in the control group and group L at T3 ( $P < 0.01$ ). The level of vasopressin was significantly lower at T3 ( $P < 0.01$ ) in group H compared to the control group and group L. (Fig. 3)

The postoperative extubation time and the dosage of fentanyl were not statistically significant between the groups. VAS (5 min), VAS (20 min), and the dosage of remifentanyl were significantly decreased in group H compared to group L and the control group ( $P < 0.01$ ). In addition, no postoperative muscle weakness and significant episodes of hypotension were found in any of the groups. (Table 10)

## Discussion

By using the FloTrac/Vigileo Monitoring System, the present study provides direct evidence regarding the attenuation of the changes in CO, SVR, CVP and MAP induced by pneumoperitoneum and maintenance of intraoperative hemodynamic stability by magnesium sulfate. Additionally, magnesium sulfate administered before pneumoperitoneum reduced the changes in vasopressin level associated with hemodynamic instability.

This is the first study to evaluate the direct effects of magnesium sulfate on CO and SVR using FloTrac/Vigileo Monitoring System. Previous studies on the effects of magnesium sulfate on hemodynamic stability had used indirect or direct arterial pressure as a measure to indicate the peripheral circulatory resistance [1, 4, 5]. Compared to NIBP, both the thermodilution method and FloTrac / Vigileo can monitor SVR, but the thermometry measurement in clinical practice is limited, mainly because of the risks associated with pulmonary artery catheterization and it can not provide

continuously monitor changes in SVR. In contrast, the FloTrac / Vigileo is a minimally invasive hemodynamic monitoring system, the hemodynamic parameters such as, CVP, MAP, SVR and CO can be continuously measured.

The hemodynamic effects of pneumoperitoneum on cardiac function have been extensively studied in human beings. Several investigators have demonstrated a reduction in CO during pneumoperitoneum [7, 8]. Many factors can influence cardiac function including preload, afterload, cardiac contractility, heart rate, and myocardial compliance. Hypovolemia reduces the preload and hence reduces CO [9]. The body sympathetic excitement compensatory raises SVR to maintain arterial blood pressure, then the increases in SVR further decreases the CO, forming a vicious circle. Therefore, a preoperative euvolemic status is very essential to minimize any cardiac depression associated with pneumoperitoneum. Younger patients can tolerate the decrease in CO under physiologic conditions. As the blood vessels progressively harden and cardiovascular compensatory function declines, their ability to adapt to changes in circulating blood volume is severely reduced in elderly. For example, a further decrease in CO induced by pneumoperitoneum might result in deleterious effects in elderly patients with hypertension or ischemic heart disease.

By using FloTrac / Vigileo Monitoring System, our study demonstrated that pneumoperitoneum decreased CO, which was observed in previous studies [7]. Our results also showed that intravenous magnesium sulfate at a dose of 50 mg/kg could effectively alleviate the reduction in CO, by dilating the peripheral blood vessels and reducing the vascular tone.

During pneumoperitoneum for operative laparoscopy, impairment of hemodynamic status occurs mainly at the beginning of peritoneal insufflation [2]. It is well known that elevated intrapleural pressure significantly reduces the venous return and the circulating blood volume, which induces the elevated levels of vasopressin [1, 2, 10]. Adrenergic receptor blockers, calcium channel blockers, opioids, and vasodilators are routinely used to attenuate the pneumoperitoneum-related hemodynamic instability, but they are all accompanied with varying degrees of reduction in CO. In contrast, magnesium sulfate produces a rapid and transient vasodilation by a direct action without causing a reduction in CO, and by indirectly blocking the sympathetic pathway and inhibiting the catecholamine and vasopressin release [1, 3]. Adjuvant analgesia with magnesium sulfate can significantly reduce the dose of remifentani. Consistent with these findings, in the present study, at the initiation of pneumoperitoneum, and 5, 10 minutes post-pneumoperitoneum are the most severe periods of hemodynamic fluctuations, and it was also the most effective time period for magnesium sulfate to inhibit pneumoperitoneum associated hypertension. Moreover, hemodynamic fluctuations at 30 and 60 minutes post-pneumoperitoneum were less pronounced, indicating that magnesium sulfate only reduced abnormally elevated blood pressure and had no effect on normal blood pressure. Jee D found that intravenous magnesium sulfate could improve the increased arterial pressure and inhibit the release of vasopressin caused by pneumoperitoneum at 5 and 10 min post-pneumoperitoneum [1]. Similarly, we found that magnesium sulfate at a dose of 50 mg/kg could effectively attenuate the release of vasopressin.

A minimum therapeutic level of 2 mmol/L magnesium sulfate has been proposed in the clinical management of eclampsia patients [11]. If the magnesium serum concentration is more than 3 mmol/L, the patients may develop tendinous reflexes [3]. Therefore, it is essential to select a safe and effective minimum dose of magnesium sulfate to ensure the safety of patients. Besides, taking into account the effect of magnesium sulfate on intraoperative muscle relaxation, the magnesium ion concentration was measured again before extubation to ensure patients' safety. In the present study, the average serum concentration of magnesium sulfate in group H was between 2 - 3 mmol/L. In group L, the level of serum magnesium concentration was lower than 2 mmol/L at T3. Further, there were no statistically significant differences in the extubation time between the three groups, did not observed any reported serious adverse effects and the potentiation effect of magnesium on neuromuscular blockade as reported in other observations [12], which could be related to the surgery time and the metabolic duration of magnesium sulfate. These results indicate that 50 mg/kg magnesium sulfate may be a safe dose for attenuating the pneumoperitoneum-related hemodynamic changes during laparoscopic gastrointestinal surgery.

The analgesic effect of magnesium sulfate at a dose of 50 mg/kg was relatively obvious, which may be related to the higher concentration of magnesium ions after surgery (Serum magnesium concentration level in group H was  $1.38 \pm 0.13$  mmol/l after surgery). In contrast, the reason why the postoperative pain score in group L was higher was that the magnesium ion concentration was lower after surgery, so it did not play an analgesic role. (The level of serum magnesium concentration was  $1.07 \pm 0.11$  mmol/l after surgery). Perioperative intravenous magnesium reduced opioid consumption and pain scores, which was believed to be caused by a physiological block of the ion channel on the N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor and inhibition of the intracellular  $Ca^{2+}$  mobility [6, 10, 13]. This analgesic effect may also contribute to the hemodynamic stability in the patient during surgery. However, further research is needed to determine the exact mechanisms causing the analgesia.

## Conclusion

Magnesium sulfate is a safe, inexpensive, and old drug for treating hypertension. In recent years, it has been found to have many other effects during perioperative applications, such as its role in alleviating post-operative pain and treating intubation induced hypertension. In the present study, by comparing different dose of magnesium sulfate, we found that the application of 50 mg/kg magnesium sulfate not only can suppress stress response and hypertension significantly caused by laparoscopic surgery, but also has analgesia effect after surgery. Another advantage of this trial is that, we firstly provided the direct evidence for the role of magnesium sulfate in suppressing the increased SVR induced by pneumoperitoneum. There are several limitations of this study. First, it is a single-center study. Second, we did not monitor the release of catecholamines during the surgery. Other studies have showed that perioperative administration of magnesium sulfate could reduce the release of catecholamines induced by intubation [4].

## Abbreviations

MAP :

Mean arterial pressure

HR:

Heart rate

CO:

cardiac output

SVR:

Systemic vascular resistance

CVP

central venous pressure

VAS:

Visual Analogue scale

BIS:

bispectral index

ANOVA:

Analysis of variance

## Declarations

### Ethical approval and consent to participate

by the Clinical Research Ethics Committee of the Affiliated Hospital of Xuzhou Medical University, Jiangsu, China (the reference number: XYFY2017-KL005-01, approval date: December 18, 2017). Written informed consents were obtained from participants before inclusion.

### Consent for publication

Not applicable.

### Availability of data and materials

The datasets generated during the current study are not publicly available due the regulation of data management of Xuzhou Medical College Affiliated Hospital, but are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

### Competing interests

Authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

### Funding

This study was supported by the key projects of the Clinical Research Foundation of Jiangsu Province (F201811). The aim of this project is to promote the perioperative safety of patients undergoing general anesthesia and focus on the maintenance of blood pressure stability.

### Authors' contributions

Qi DY was responsible for the conception and design of the study. Tan W and Qian DC were responsible for analysis of data and manuscript. Tan W and Zheng MM were responsible for the collection of data. Furthermore, Lu X made substantial contribution in writing and revising the manuscript. Tan W, Qian DC, Zheng MM, Lu X, Qi DY and Han Y have read, revised and approved the final manuscript.

# Acknowledgements

Not applicable.

# Authors' Information

Wei Tan<sup>1,2\*</sup>, Dong-chen Qian<sup>1\*</sup>, Meng-meng Zheng<sup>1</sup>, Xuan Lu<sup>1</sup>, Yuan Han<sup>1,3</sup>, Dun-yi Qi<sup>1,3</sup>

1. Department of Anesthesiology, The Affiliated Hospital of Xuzhou Medical University  
, Xuzhou, China

2. Department of Anesthesiology, Yancheng Third people's Hospital, Yancheng, China

3. Jiangsu Province Key Laboratory of Anesthesiology, Xuzhou Medical University, Xuzhou, China

\* The authors contributed equally for the article

Corresponding author: Dun-yi Qi

Mailing address: Xuzhou Medical College Affiliated Hospital, Xuzhou, 221002, China

Tel: 15162159886

Fax: 051685806325

mail: [qdy6808@163.com](mailto:qdy6808@163.com)

# References

1. Jee D, Lee D, Yun S. Magnesium sulphate attenuates arterial pressure increase during laparoscopic cholecystectomy. *Br J Anaesth.* 2009; 103: 484-489.
2. Kalra NK, Verma A, Agarwal A. Comparative study of intravenously administered clonidine and magnesium sulfate on hemodynamic responses during laparoscopic cholecystectomy. *J Anaesthesiol Clin Pharmacol.* 2011; 27: 344-348.
3. De Baaij JH, Hoenderop JG. Magnesium in man: implications for health and disease. *Physiol Rev.* 2015; 95: 1-46.
4. Puri GD, Marudhachalam KS, Chari P. The effect of magnesium sulphate on hemodynamics and its efficacy in attenuating the response to endotracheal intubation in patients with coronary artery disease. *Anesth Analg.* 1998; 87: 808-811.
5. Panda NB, Bharti N. Minimal effective dose of magnesium sulfate for attenuation of intubation response in hypertensive patients. *J Clin Anesth.* 2013; 25: 92-97.
6. Albrecht E, Kirkham KR, Liu SS. Peri-operative intravenous administration of magnesium sulphate and postoperative pain: a meta-analysis. *Anaesthesia.* 2013; 68:79-90.
7. Koivusalo AM, Lindgren L. Effects of carbon dioxide pneumoperitoneum for laparoscopic cholecystectomy. *Acta Anaesthesiol Scand.* 2000; 44(7): 834-41.
8. Zuckerman R, Gold M, Jenkins P. The effects of pneumoperitoneum and patient position on hemodynamics during laparoscopic cholecystectomy. *Surg Endosc.* 2001; 15: 562-565.
9. Solis-Herruzo JA, Moreno D, Gonzalez A. Effect of intrathoracic pressure on plasma arginine vasopressin levels. *Gastroenterology.* 1991; 101: 607-617.
10. Zarif P, Abdelaal Ahmed Mahmoud A, Abdelhaq MM. Dexmedetomidine versus Magnesium Sulfate as Adjunct during Anesthesia for Laparoscopic Colectomy. *Anesthesiol Res Pract.* 2016; 2016: 7172920.
11. Okusanya BO, Oladapo OT, Long Q. Clinical pharmacokinetic properties of magnesium sulphate in women with pre-eclampsia and eclampsia. *BJOG.* 2016; 123: 356-366.
12. Wu HL, Ye TH. Effects of atracurium pretreatment with magnesium on speed of onset, duration, and recovery of neuromuscular blockade. *Zhongguo Yi Xue Ke Xue Yuan Xue Bao.* 2009; 31: 73-76.

13. Shin HJ, Kim EY, Na HS. Magnesium sulphate attenuates acute postoperative pain and increased pain intensity after surgical injury in staged bilateral total knee arthroplasty: a randomized, double-blinded, placebo-controlled trial. Br J Anaesth. 2016; 117:497-503.

## Tables

Table 1. Demographic characteristic of patients

	Group S	Group L	Group H	<i>P</i> value
Age (yrs)	58.6 ± 6.8	55.9 ± 7.2	56.2 ± 9.7	0.521
Height (cm)	170.0 (162.7, 172.0)	163.0 (160.5, 169.5)	170.0 (156.3, 173.0)	0.208
Weight (kg)	61.5 ± 6.6	59.8 ± 6	61.7 ± 7.4	0.603
operation time (h)	4.5 ± 0.4	4.4 ± 0.3	4.4 ± 0.3	0.789
PNO duration (h)	3.5 ± 0.3	3.4 ± 0.3	3.4 ± 0.2	0.298
HR (beats/min)	54.1 ± 5.7	54.2 ± 6.9	55.2 ± 6.2	0.822
MAP (mmHg)	77.9 ± 13.6	78.3 ± 11.2	79.8 ± 8.9	0.862
CO (L/min)	3.6 ± 0.5	3.7 ± 0.5	3.7 ± 0.5	0.706
SVR (dyn/s/cm <sup>5</sup> )	1571.8 ± 291.5	1563.5 ± 254.3	1582.2 ± 339.8	0.980
CVP(cmH <sub>2</sub> O)	7.8 ± 1.9	7.5 ± 1.4	7.6 ± 1.9	0.858
AVP (pg/ml)	199.6 ± 11.5	200.4 ± 14.5	200.2 ± 12.8	0.969
BIS	52.1 ± 4.3	54.5 ± 4.6	53.9 ± 4.5	0.199

HR, MAP, CO, SVR, CVP, BIS and AVP were measured at T1. *P*: differences between groups variation

Table 2. Preoperative medication in three group

	Group S (n=20)	Group L (n=20)	Group H (n=20)	<i>P</i> value
Chronic beta-blockaden n (%)	3(15%)	2(10)	1(5%)	0.625
ACE inhibitorsn n (%)	1(5%)	1(5)	2(10%)	
calcium antagonistsn n (%)	0	1(5%)	3(15%)	

*P*: differences between groups variation

Table 3. Serum magnesium concentrations (mmol/l) in three groups.

	T1	T3	T7	<i>P0</i> value
Group S	0.96 ± 0.06	0.93 ± 0.06	0.91 ± 0.05	
Group L	0.96 ± 0.07	1.50 ± 0.11	1.07 ± 0.11	< 0.001
Group H	0.98 ± 0.12	2.01 ± 0.13	1.38 ± 0.13	
<i>P1</i>	0.929	< 0.001	< 0.001	
<i>P2</i>	0.377	< 0.001	< 0.001	
<i>P3</i>	0.331	< 0.001	< 0.001	

Values were expressed as mean ± SD. *P0*: difference within group variation. *P1*: significance of difference between group S and group L; *P2*: significance of difference between group S and group H; *P3*: significance of difference between group L and group H

Table 4. CO Changes During Laparoscopy

	T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	T7	<i>P0</i> value
Group S	3.6 ± 0.5	3.3 ± 0.5	3.3 ± 0.5	3.5 ± 0.8	3.5 ± 0.9	3.9 ± 0.9	4.8 ± 1.1	
95% CI	3.4~3.8	3.1~3.5	3.1~3.5	3.2~3.8	3.1~3.9	3.6~4.3	4.4~5.2	
Group L	3.7 ± 0.5	3.4 ± 0.4	3.4 ± 0.4	3.6 ± 0.7	3.7 ± 0.7	4.0 ± 0.7	4.8 ± 0.9	< 0.001
95% CI	3.5~3.9	3.2~3.6	3.2~3.6	3.3~3.9	3.3~4.0	3.6~4.3	4.3~5.2	
Group H	3.7 ± 0.5	3.6 ± 0.6	3.6 ± 0.6	3.6 ± 0.7	3.8 ± 0.9	4.0 ± 0.7	4.9 ± 0.9	
95% CI	3.5~3.9	3.4~3.8	3.3~3.8	3.3~3.9	3.5~4.2	3.7~4.4	4.4~5.3	
<i>P1</i>		0.501	0.400	0.549	0.464	0.921	0.934	
<i>P2</i>		0.045	0.049	0.673	0.231	0.752	0.777	
<i>P3</i>		0.188	0.259	0.859	0.638	0.828	0.715	

Values were expressed as mean ± SD. *P0*: difference within group variation. *P1*: significance of difference between group S and group L; *P2*: significance of difference between group S and group H; *P3*: significance of difference between group L and group H

Table 5. SVR Changes During Laparoscopy

	T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	T7	<i>P0</i> value
Group S	1571.8 ± 291.5	2042.8 ± 304.6	2113.2 ± 451.2	1933.0 ± 544.5	1783.0 ± 595.1	1592.1 ± 650	1361.4 ± 362.2	
95% CI	1438.7~1704.9	1903.5~2182.2	1739.1~2126.8	1739.1~2126.8	1580.0~1985.9	1380.3~1804.0	1220.3~1502.5	
Group L	1563.5 ± 254.3	1893.6 ± 297.6	1955.4 ± 288.1	1816.8 ± 305.3	1622.1 ± 274.6	1590.4 ± 287.7	1358.9 ± 283.8	< 0.001
95% CI	1430.4~1696.6	1754.3~2032.9	1797.8~2113.0	1622.9~2010.6	1419.2~1825.0	1378.5~1802.3	1217.7~1499.9	
Group H	1582.2 ± 339.8	1697.2 ± 321.9	1778.2 ± 291.5	1734.7 ± 415.8	1631.2 ± 432	1534.6 ± 408.1	1303.2 ± 293.9	
95% CI	1449.1~1715.3	1557.9~1836.5	1620.6~1935.7	1540.9~1928.6	1428.3~1834.1	1322.7~1746.4	1162.1~1444.3	
<i>P1</i>		0.135	0.160	0.400	0.266	0.991	0.980	
<i>P2</i>		0.010	0.040	0.153	0.294	0.702	0.562	
<i>P3</i>		0.047	0.117	0.551	0.950	0.710	0.579	

Values were expressed as mean ± SD. *P0*: difference within group variation. *P1*: significance of difference between group S and group L; *P2*: significance of difference between group S and group H; *P3*: significance of difference between group L and group H

Table 6. MAP Changes During Laparoscopy

	T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	T7	<i>P0</i> value
Group S	77.9 ± 13.6	95.7 ± 12.9	95.2 ± 13.6	92.7 ± 10.3	84.9 ± 10.7	88.1 ± 9.7	86.6 ± 13	
95% CI	72.9~83.0	91.3~100.1	90.5~99.7	88.2~97.1	80.2~89.5	83.6~92.5	80.8~92.2	
Group L	78.3 ± 11.2	92.2 ± 7.9	94.9 ± 8.6	91.0 ± 9.4	83.9 ± 9.8	86.9 ± 10.4	87.0 ± 12.6	
95% CI	73.2~83.4	87.8~96.6	90.2~99.4	86.5~95.4	79.3~88.6	82.4~91.3	81.3~92.7	< 0.001
Group H	79.8 ± 8.9	87.5 ± 7.8	88.1 ± 7.9	84.4 ± 10.3	82.4 ± 10.7	82.7 ± 9.9	84.9 ± 12.7	
95% CI	74.7~84.8	83.0~91.8	84.3~93.6	79.8~88.8	77.7~87.0	78.3~87.2	79.2~90.6	
<i>P1</i>		0.265	0.927	0.592	0.773	0.706	0.912	
<i>P2</i>		0.010	0.048	0.011	0.450	0.096	0.685	
<i>P3</i>		0.132	0.068	0.040	0.639	0.194	0.606	

Values were expressed as mean ± SD. *P0*: difference within group variation. *P1*: significance of difference between group S and group L; *P2*: significance of difference between group S and group H; *P3*: significance of difference between group L and group H

Table 7. HR Changes During Laparoscopy

	T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	T7	<i>P0</i> value
Group S	54.1 ± 5.7	58.6 ± 10	57.7 ± 7.4	61.3 ± 7.1	62.9 ± 8.7	65.3 ± 10.2	61.3 ± 11.6	
95% CI	51.2~56.8	54.7~62.5	54.0~61.3	57.7~64.9	59.0~66.9	61.8~68.8	57.2~65.4	
Group L	54.2 ± 6.9	56.1 ± 8.5	58.1 ± 8.1	60 ± 8.5	61.8 ± 9.3	65.1 ± 5.2	65.1 ± 5.2	< 0.001
95% CI	51.4~57.0	52.1~59.9	54.4~61.7	56.4~63.6	57.8~65.7	61.5~68.6	57.9~66.2	
Group H	55.2 ± 6.2	57.2 ± 7.5	58.4 ± 9.1	57.8 ± 8.6	61.1 ± 8.7	61.4 ± 7.3	61.1 ± 7.7	
95% CI	52.4~58.0	53.2~61.1	54.7~62.1	54.1~61.4	57.1~65.1	57.8~64.8	56.9~65.2	
<i>P1</i>		0.350	0.879	0.614	0.671	0.920	0.798	
<i>P2</i>		0.601	0.775	0.171	0.513	0.116	0.945	
<i>P3</i>		0.679	0.894	0.384	0.818	0.141	0.745	

Values were expressed as mean ± SD. *P0*: difference within group variation. *P1*: significance of difference between group S and group L; *P2*: significance of difference between group S and group H; *P3*: significance of difference between group L and group H

Table 8. CVP Changes During Laparoscopy

	T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	T7	<i>P0</i> value
Group S	7.8 ± 1.9	12.9 ± 1.7	10.4 ± 1.6	10.2 ± 1.4	10.2 ± 1.1	9.7 ± 1.0	7.4 ± 1.1	
95% CI	6.9~8.5	12.0~13.7	9.6~11.2	9.4~11.0	9.6~10.8	9.1~10.3	6.8~7.8	
Group L	7.5 ± 1.4	12.7 ± 1.9	10.3 ± 1.4	10.1 ± 1.4	9.9 ± 0.9	9.4 ± 1.2	7.1 ± 1.0	< 0.001
95% CI	6.7~8.2	11.8~13.5	9.5~11.1	9.2~10.9	9.3~10.5	8.7~9.9	6.6~7.6	
Group H	7.6 ± 1.9	12.4 ± 2.1	9.0 ± 2.3	8.9 ± 2.5	9.3 ± 2.1	9.5 ± 1.9	7.6 ± 1.4	
95% CI	6.8~8.3	11.5~13.2	8.2~9.8	8.1~9.8	8.6~9.9	8.8~10.1	7.1~8.1	
<i>P1</i>		0.804	0.792	0.801	0.514	0.436	0.500	
<i>P2</i>		0.408	0.013	0.027	0.042	0.578	0.500	
<i>P3</i>		0.562	0.026	0.048	0.160	0.824	0.179	

Values were expressed as mean ± SD. *P0*: difference within group variation. *P1*: significance of difference between group S and group L; *P2*: significance of difference between group S and group H; *P3*: significance of difference between group L and group H

Table 9. Vasopressin concentration Changes During Laparoscopy

	AVP(pg/ml)			BIS			TOF(%)		
	T1	T3	<i>P0</i> value	T1	T3	<i>P0</i> value	T1	T3	<i>P0</i> value
									<i>P</i> value
Group S	199.58 ± 11.50	230.68 ± 13.96	< 0.001	52.10 ± 4.30	52.20 ± 3.76	0.056	0	0	>0.05
Group L	200.35 ± 14.47	216.84 ± 10.86		54.55 ± 4.60	53.00 ± 4.59		0	0	
Group H	199.91 ± 12.85	203.34 ± 17.20		53.95 ± 4.33	52.40 ± 4.75		0	0	
<i>P1</i>		0.003			0.567				<i>P</i> >0.05
<i>P2</i>		< 0.001			0.886				
<i>P3</i>		0.007			0.667				

Values were expressed as mean ± SD. *P0*: difference within group variation. *P*: differences between groups variation. *P1*: significance of difference between group S and group L; *P2*: significance of difference between group S and group H; *P3*: significance of difference between group L and group H

Table 10. Perioperative and postoperative parameters among different groups

	Group S (n=20)	Group L (n=20)	Group H (n=20)	P value
VAS (5 min)	4.65 ± 1.46	5.15 ± 1.45	3.15 ± 1.04	< 0.001 <i>P1</i> 0.241 <i>P2</i> 0.001 <i>P3</i> < 0.001
VAS (20 min)	3.85 ± 0.93	4.30 ± 1.17	2.85 ± 0.88	< 0.001 <i>P1</i> 0.161 <i>P2</i> 0.003 <i>P3</i> < 0.001
Remifentanyl (ug/kg/min)	0.32 ± 0.02	0.32 ± 0.01	0.28 ± 0.01	< 0.001 <i>P1</i> 0.656 <i>P2</i> < 0.001 <i>P3</i> < 0.001
Extubation time (min)	12.95 ± 4.22	11.75 ± 3.74	11.05 ± 4.75	0.368
Fentanyl n(%)	5(25%)	4(20%)	1(5%)	0.305

*P*: differences between groups variation *P1*: significance of difference between group S and group L; *P2*: significance of difference between group S and group H; *P3*: significance of difference between group L and group H

## Figures

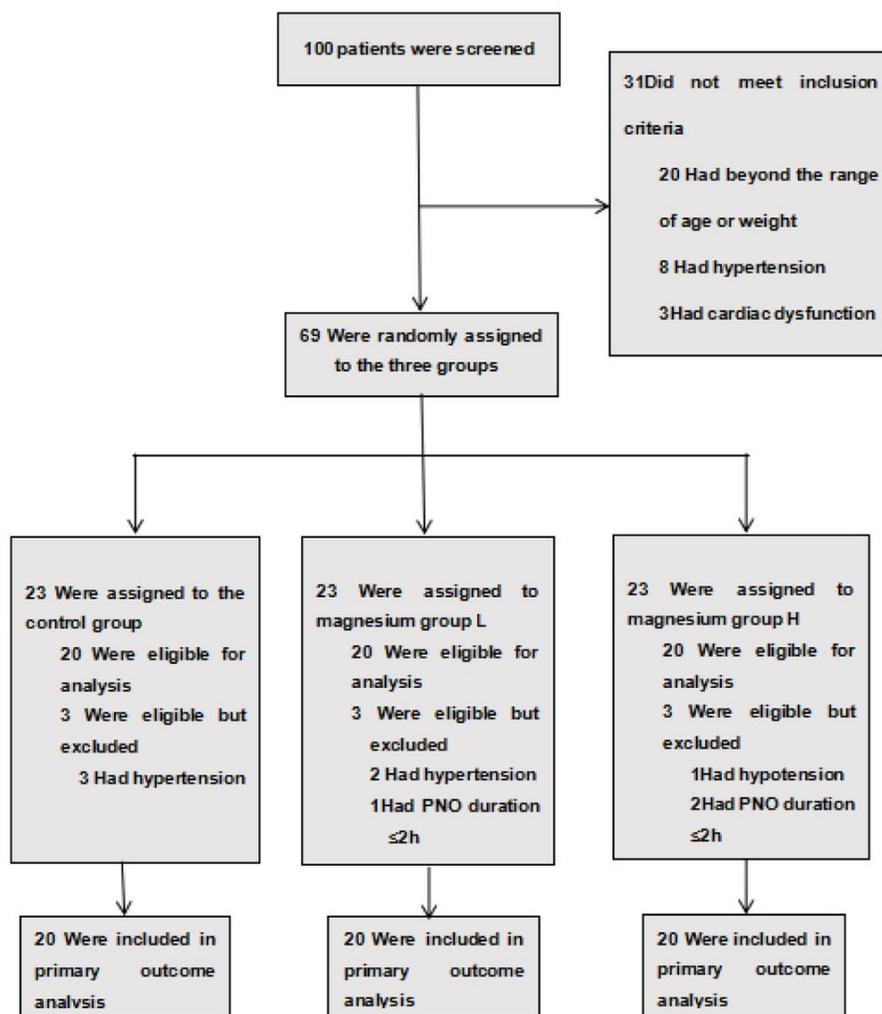
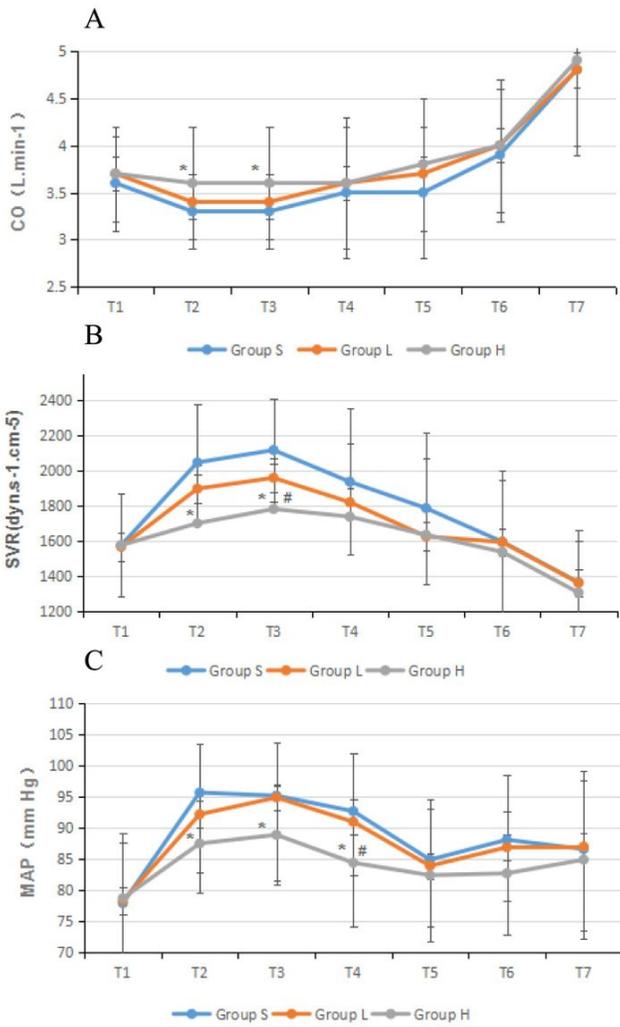
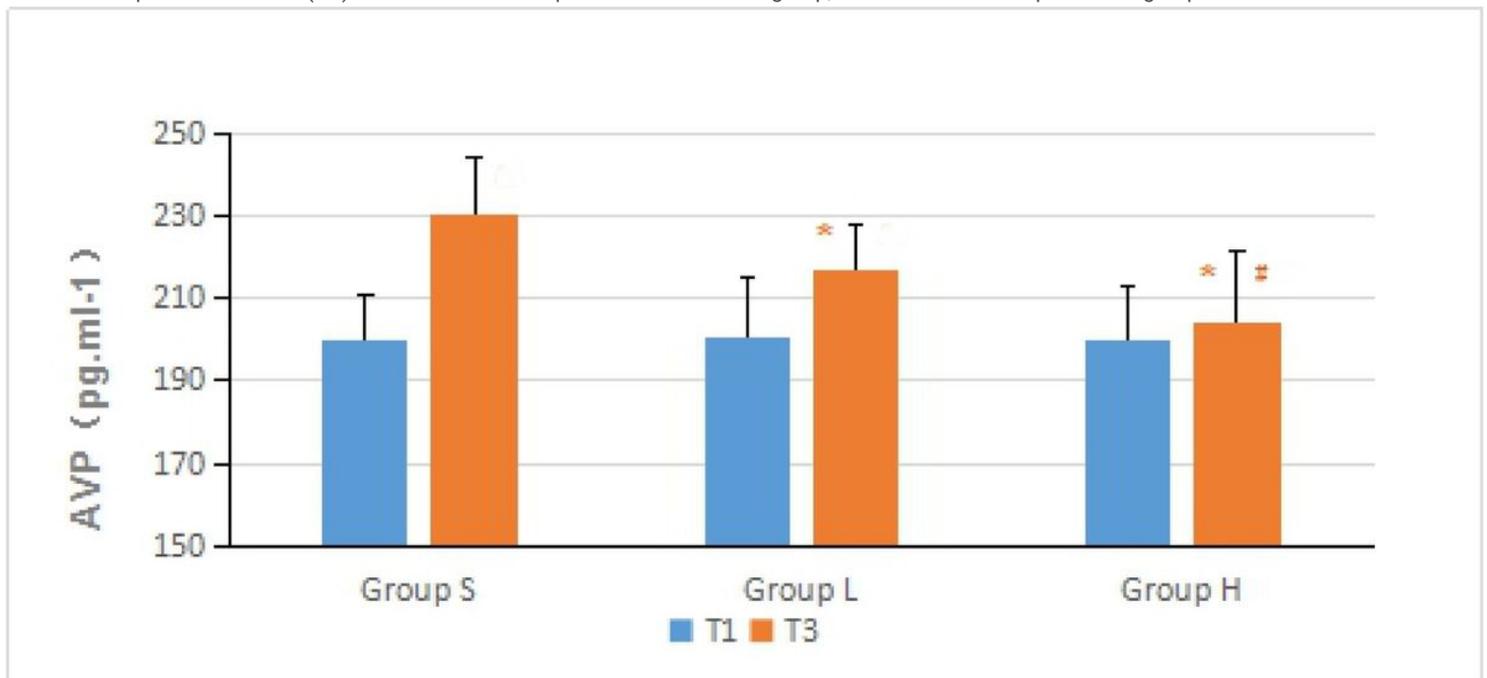


Figure 1

Flow chart for patient enrolment



**Figure 2** Changes in cardiac output (CO), systemic vascular resistance (SVR), and mean arterial pressure (MAP) during the laparoscopic gastrointestinal surgery. Values are expressed as mean (SD). \*P < 0.05 when compared with the control group; #P < 0.05 when compared with group L.



### Figure 3

Changes in serum vasopressin during the laparoscopic gastrointestinal surgery. Values are expressed as mean (SD). \* $P < 0.05$  when compared with the control group; # $P < 0.05$  when compared with group L.

### Supplementary Files

This is a list of supplementary files associated with this preprint. Click to download.

- [supplement1.doc](#)