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Title: The pupillary light reflex for predicting the risk of hypotension after spinal anaesthesia for elective caesarean section

Author: id="aut0005" author-id="\$2352556816302363-553cb0227002c42f28e3aedf0f9a7205"> Céline Riffard id="aut0010" author-id="\$2352556816302363-80861b9d36cc06dd71b0fdd07b4f6211"> Truong Quoc Viêt id="aut0015" author-id="\$2352556816302363-afe12edebe59c6a4d9a2ae08c675dedb"> François-Pierrick Desgranges id="aut0020" author-id="\$2352556816302363-ad040be910eb45b595f8efb9db0ea985"> Lionel Bouvet id="aut0025" author-id="\$2352556816302363-6c1caca838fcea341c53d846cae1a908"> Bernard Allaouchiche id="aut0030" author-id="\$2352556816302363-db96c82f620471736960244f13ff925c"> Adrienne Stewart id="aut0035" author-id="\$2352556816302363-2e722efea7dab6ecd1a1b208bb43c22d"> Dominique Chassard



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ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

The pupillary light reflex for predicting the risk of hypotension after spinal anaesthesia for elective caesarean section

Céline Riffard ^a, Truong Quoc Viêt ^b, François-Pierrick Desgranges ^{a,*}, Lionel Bouvet ^a, Bernard Allaouchiche ^c, Adrienne Stewart ^d, Dominique Chassard ^a

^a Department of Anaesthesia and Intensive Care Medicine, Femme Mère Enfant Teaching Hospital, Hospices Civils de Lyon, Claude Bernard Lyon 1 University, Lyon, France

^b Department of Anaesthesia, Ben Vien Tu Du Hospital, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

^c Department of Anaesthesia and Intensive Care Medicine, Lyon Sud Teaching Hospital, Hospices Civils de Lyon, Claude Bernard Lyon 1 University, Lyon, France

^d Department of Anaesthesia, University College London Hospital NHS Foundation Trust, London, UK

* Corresponding Author: Department of Anaesthesia and Intensive Care Medicine, Femme Mère Enfant Teaching Hospital, Hospices Civils de Lyon, 59 boulevard Pinel, 69677 Bron, France. Tel: +33 4 27 85 61 67; fax: +33 4 27 86 92 65.

E-mail address: fp desgranges@yahoo.fr

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The balance between the sympathetic and parasympathetic systems could be used to predict the onset of hypotension following spinal anaesthesia. The autonomic innervation of the pupil may reflect this balance. The aim of this study was to evaluate the ability of pupillometry to predict the risk of hypotension after spinal anaesthesia for caesarean section.

Methods: Two hundred patients receiving spinal anaesthesia for caesarean section were recruited. Changes in pupillary diameter, pupillary reaction latency, pupil constriction velocity and maximum and minimum pupillary diameters were measured with a pupillometer (Neurolight[®], IDMed) prior to induction of spinal anaesthesia with 10 mg

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