Results

Patient Demographic Data

There were no significant statistical differences between the two groups as regards age, sex distribution, ASA class and duration of surgery (P > 0.05). Table (2) shows the differences in age between the two groups, mean age in group I is 53.73 years while in group II it is 53.49 years; t test was done and its value was 0.1 and p value was >0.05 and this value is statistically insignificant. Mean weight in group I is 79.93 Kg and 75.69 Kg in group II with a t value of 1.1 and p value of >0.05 which statistically insignificant. Mean duration of surgery is 28.30 minutes in group I , while it is 30.6 minutes in group II, t test was 1.6 and p value was >0.05 which is statistically insignificant. Sex distribution were equal between the two groups female ratio was 43.3%, male ratio was 56.7% showing no statistical difference, with a p value of >0.05.

		N	Mean	Std. Deviation	T	p
AGE/ years	Group I	30	53.73	8.175	0.1	>0.05
	Group II	30	53.49	7.489		
WEIGHT/ Kg	Group I	30	79.93	16.747	1.1	>0.05
	Group II	30	75.69	13.103		
DURATION of surgery/ Minute	Group I	30	28.30	5.914	1.6	>0.05
	Group II	30	30.60	5.348		

Table (2) Patient Demographic Data; Age, Weight and Duration Of Surgery.

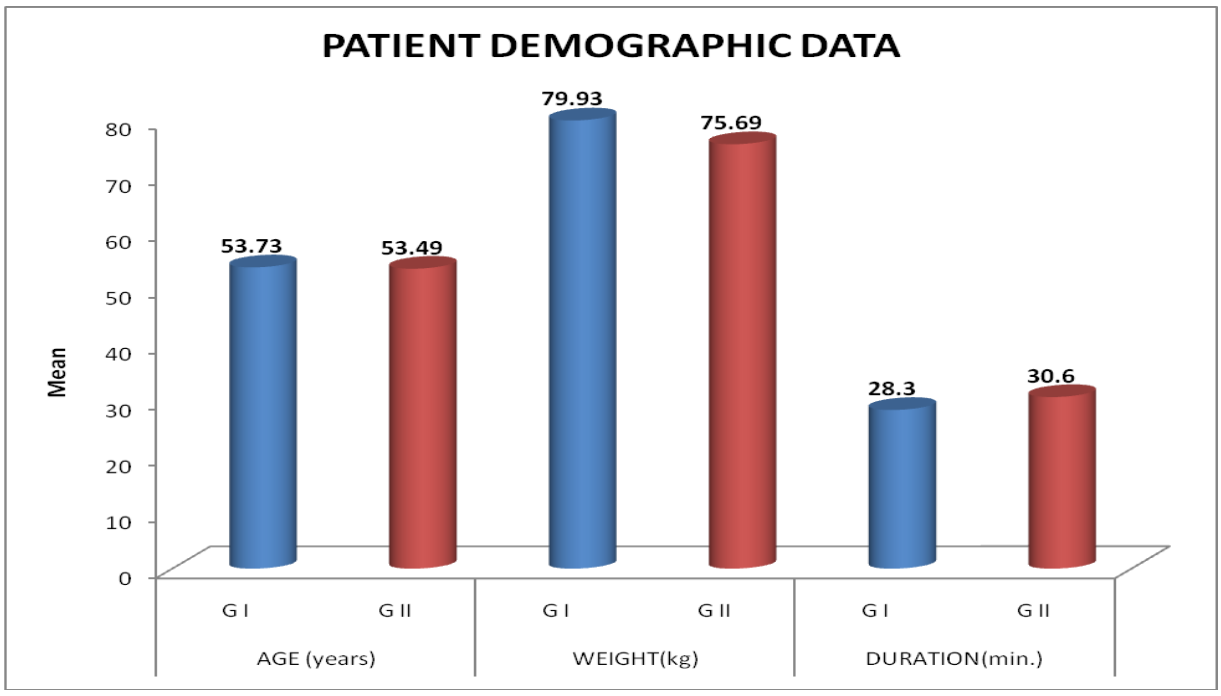

Fig.(22) Patient demographic data; age, weight & duration of surgery.

Lid akinesia

Regarding onset of lid akinesia measured at one minute in group I only 3 patients representing 10% of the group I show complete lid akinesia, while 12 patients representing 36% of group II show complete lid akinesia at 1 min.

At three minutes 18 patients (60%) of group I show complete akinesia while 30 patients (100%) of group II show complete akinesia at the same time.

At five minutes 27 patients (90%) of group I show complete lid akinesia . And then the last 3 patients in group I had complete lid akinesia at 10 minutes; so all the 30 patients of group I was akinetic at 10 minutes.

These results has a p value of < 0.001 which is statistically highly significant that adding atracurium in group II prolonged the duration of lid akinesia.

Duration of lid akinesia in group I was 148.7±3.9 while in group II it was 175.7±2.98 which is statistically highly significant with a p value of <0.001. (Table 3)

So, adding 0.5 mg atracurium to local anaesthetic mixture in group II hastened the onset and prolonged the duration of lid akinesia as compared to group I.

Lid akinesia	**Group I**		**Group II**		**P**
Onset	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**<0.001**
1 min.	**3**	**10**	**12**	**36**	
3 min.	**18**	**60**	**30**	**100**	
5 min.	**27**	**90**	**0**	**0**	
10 min.	**30**	**100**	**0**	**0**	
Duration of lid akinesia	**148.7±3.9**		**175.7±2.98**		**<0.001**

Table (3) Onset and Duration Of Lid Akinesia.

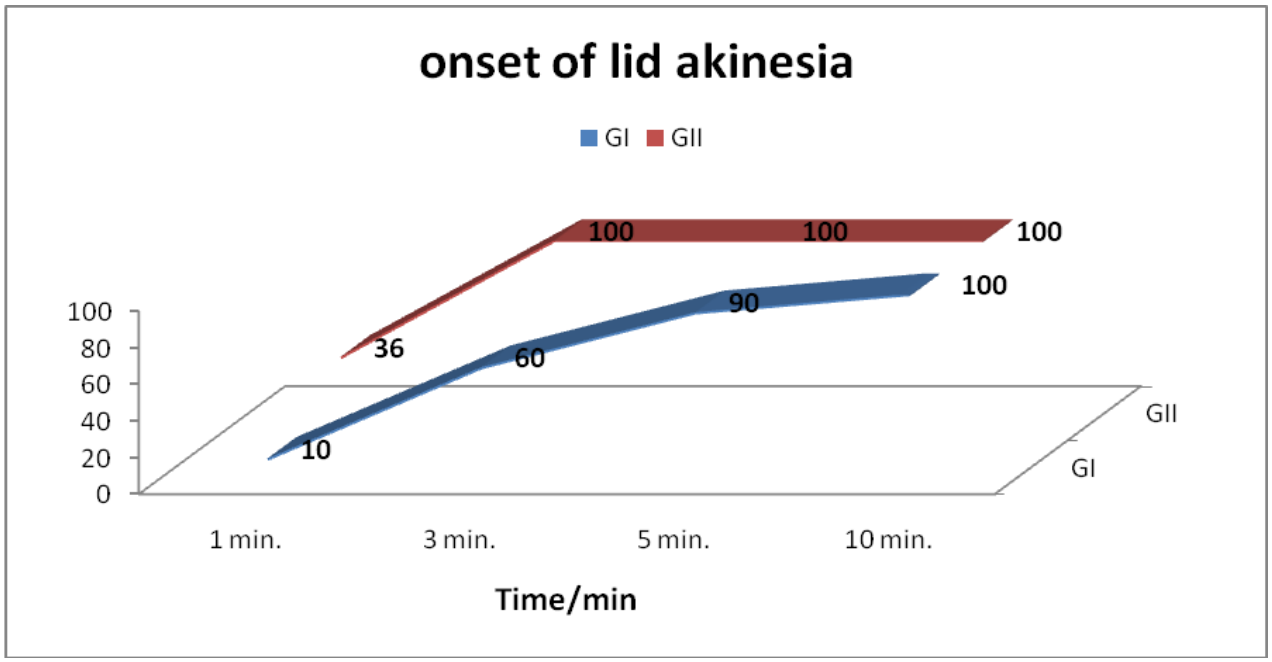

Fig.(23) onset of lid akinesia.

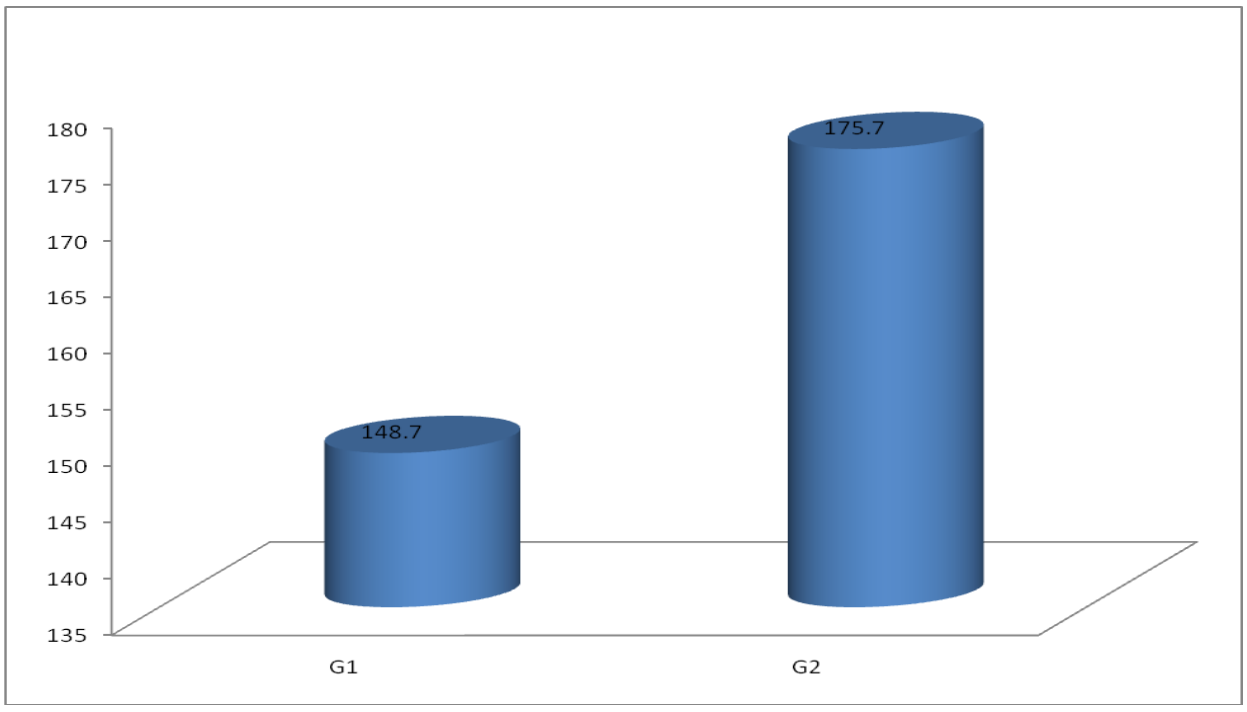

Fig.(24) duration of lid akinesia.

Globe akinesia

The system used to score akinesia was that described by ***Bramha;1994***, in which globe movement was scored from three to zero in each of the secondary directions of gaze (abduction, adduction, depression, and elevation). Three to zero represent from full movement through partial and flicker of movement to no movement. A fully mobile eye scored 12, whereas an immobile eye scored zero. If the akinesia score was four or less, the block was deemed effective. If the akinesia score was five or more, the block was deemed ineffective.

- Score of 3 = full movement
- Score of 2 = moderate movement
- Score of 1 = flicker movement
- Score of 0 = no movement.

Failure of the block was considered when the score was still unsatisfactory (4 or less) 10 minutes after supplementation.

Regarding the onset of globe akinesia at one minute no patients in group I show akinesia while, in group II three patients (9%) show complete globe akinesia at one minute. At three minutes 5 patients(16.7%) of group I had complete globe akinesia compared to 25 patients (83.3%) of group II.

Then at five minutes 23 patients (67.7%) of group I had akinesia , while at hat time all the patients of group II had complete akinesia . And at 10 minutes 28 patients (93.3%) of group I show globe akinesia and lastly all the patients in group I become akinetic at 15 minutes.

These results show highly significant statistical difference between the two groups p <0.001 proving that atracurium added to local anaethetic mixture in group II prolonged the duration of the block than group I.

Duration of globe akinesia was 117.4±3.5 in group I compared to 150.93±2.4 in group II with a p value <0.001 which is statistically significant.

So, adding 0.5 mg atracurium to local anaesthetic mixture hastened the onset and prolonged the duration of globe akinesia in group II compared to group I.

Globe akinesia	***Group I***		***Group II***		**P**
Onset	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**<0.001**
1 min.	**0**	**0**	**3**	**10**	
3 min.	**5**	**16.7**	**25**	**83.3**	
5 min.	**23**	**67.7**	**30**	**100**	
10 min.	**28**	**93.3**	**0**	**0**	
15 min.	**30**	**100**	**0**	**0**	
Duration of globe akinesia	**117.4 ±3.5**		**150.93±2.4**		**<0.001**

Table (5) Onset And Duration Of Globe Akinesia.

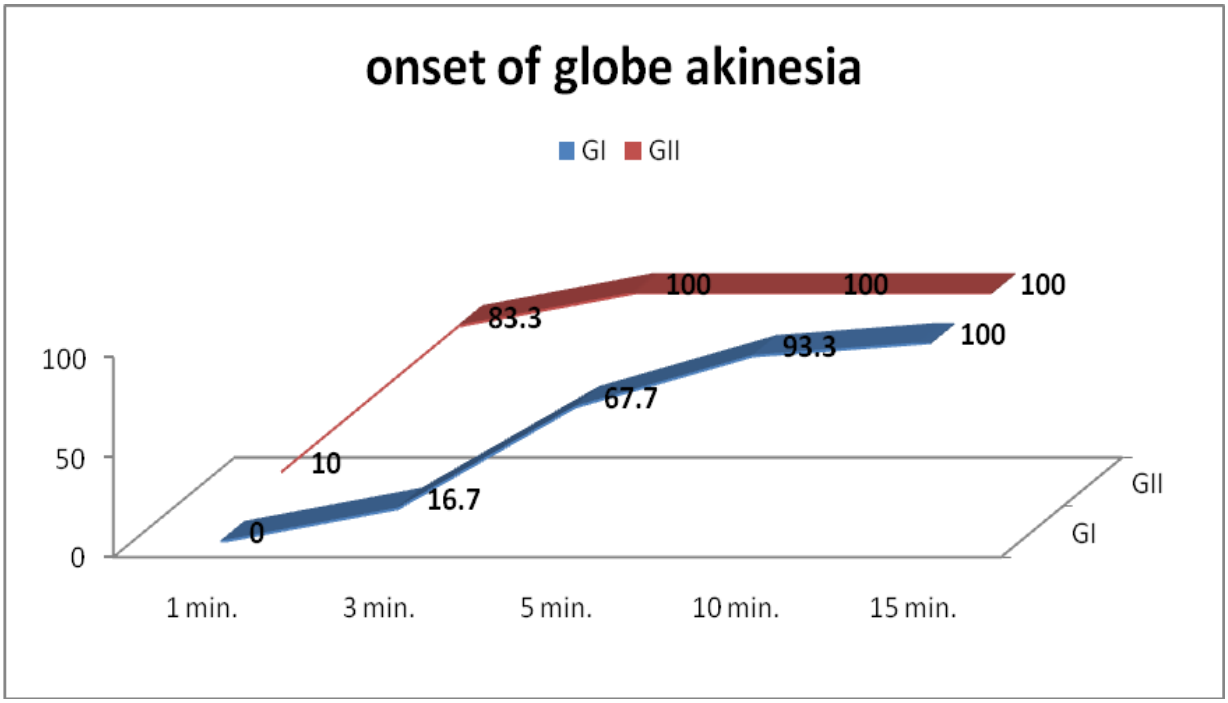

Fig. (25)Onset of globe akinesia.

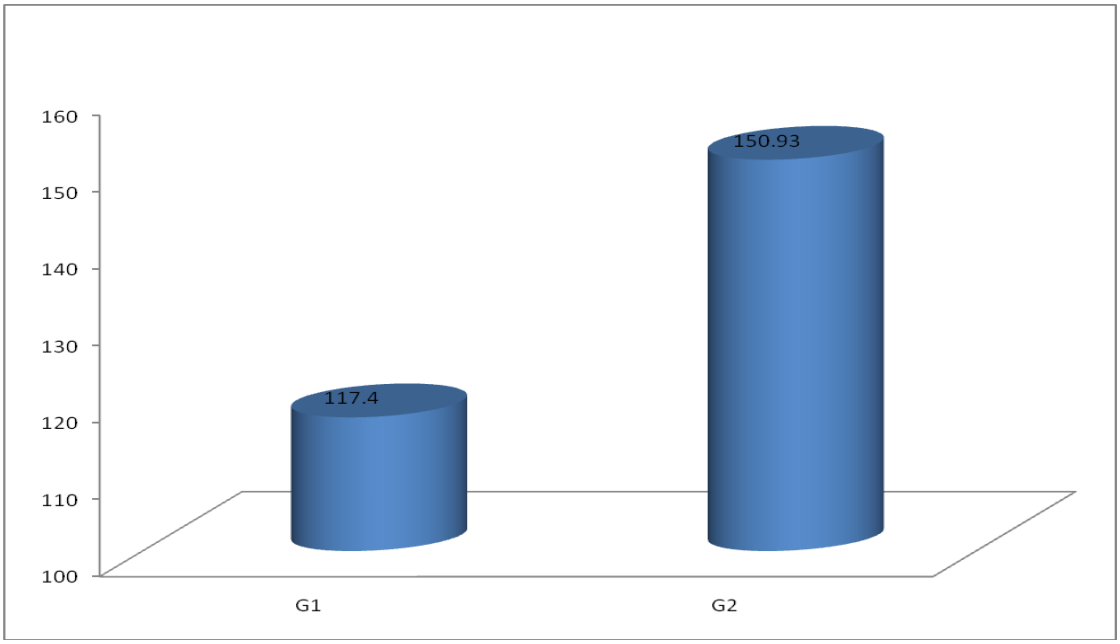

Fig.(26) Duration of globe akinesia.

Comparison between groups for first analgesic request

Regarding first analgesic request the following was observed; in the *first hour* 12 patients(40%) of patients in group I requested analgesic compared to 9 patients (30%) in group II. In *second hour* 15 patients (50%) of patients in group I requested analgesic compared to 18 patients (60%) of patients in group II. And at the *third hour* 3 patients (10%) in either group requested analgesic. Statistically those results show no significant difference between both groups p >0.05.

1 st analgesic req.	Group I		Group II		P
	No.	%	No.	%	
1 hr.	12	40	9	30	>0.05
2 hr.	15	50	18	60	
3 hr.	3	10	3	10	

Table (6) First Analgesic Request.

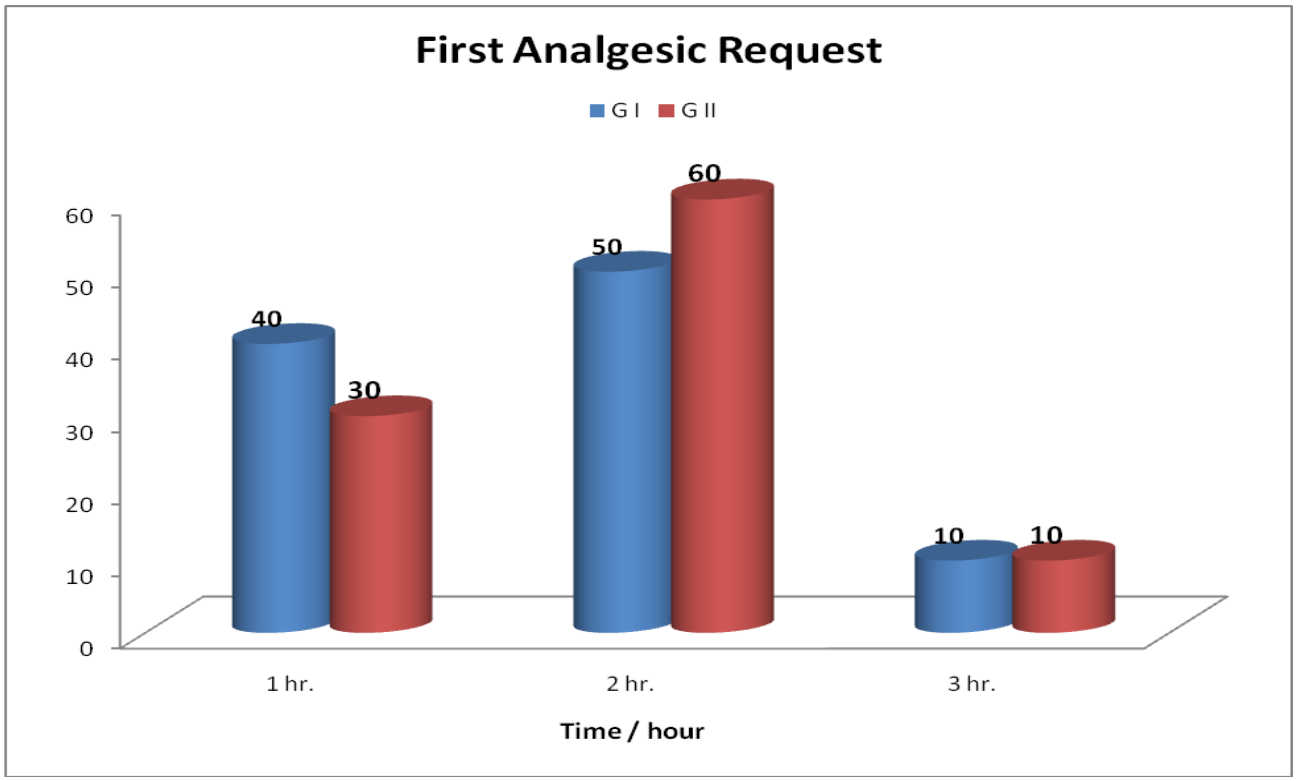

Fig.(27) First analgesic request.