

Regulatory effects of propofol on high-dose remifentanil-induced hyperalgesia

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Short Title: Effects of propofol on hyperalgesia

Summary

We aimed to evaluate the regulatory effects of propofol on high-dose remifentanil-induced hyperalgesia. A total of 180 patients receiving laparoscopic cholecystectomy were randomly divided into sevoflurane + high-dose remifentanil (SH) group, sevoflurane + low-dose remifentanil (SL) group and propofol + high-dose remifentanil group (PH) group (n=60). After intravenous administration of midazolam, SH and SL groups were induced with sevoflurane and remifentanil, and PH group was induced with propofol and remifentanil. During anesthesia maintenance, SH and SL groups were given 0.3 µg/kg/min and 0.1 µg/kg/min sevoflurane and remifentanil respectively, and PH group was given 0.3 µg/kg/min propofol and remifentanil. The three groups had significantly different awakening time, extubation time and total dose of remifentanil ($P<0.001$). Compared with SL group, periumbilical mechanical pain thresholds 6 h and 24 h after surgery significantly decreased in SH group ($P<0.05$), and the visual analog scale (VAS) scores significantly increased 30 min, 2 h and 6 h after surgery ($P<0.05$). Compared with SH group, periumbilical mechanical thresholds 6 h and 24 h after surgery were significantly higher in PH group ($P<0.05$), and VAS scores 30 min, 2 h and 6 h after surgery were significantly lower ($P<0.05$). PH group first used patient-controlled intravenous analgesia pump significantly later than SL group did ($P<0.05$). The total consumptions of sufentanil in PH and SL groups were significantly lower than that of SH group ($P<0.05$). The incidence rates of bradycardia and postoperative chill in PH and SH groups were significantly higher than those of SL group ($P<0.05$). Anesthesia by infusion of high-dose remifentanil plus sevoflurane caused postoperative hyperalgesia which was relieved through intravenous anesthesia with propofol.

Key words: remifentanil; hyperalgesia; propofol

Introduction

Opioids, as the most commonly used analgesic drugs in clinical practice, are widely used for general anesthesia, postoperative analgesia and chronic pain alleviation. However, opioids may cause acute tolerance and hyperalgesia. Acute opioid tolerance (AOT) refers to reduction in the therapeutic effects, requiring higher doses to maintain the analgesic effects. Opioid-induced hyperalgesia (OIH) is a state of pain sensitization, which is manifested as decrease in the threshold of pain, with a shift in the stimulus-pain curve to the left, i.e. stimulus with the same intensity may induce more intense pain. Specifically, patients may become more sensitive to painful stimuli after using opioids for treatment (Bekhit 2010).

As an ultra-short-acting μ opioid receptor agonist, remifentanyl is widely used for general anesthesia due to fast onset, short half-life of elimination, no accumulation, metabolism through non-specific esterases in plasma and tissues, and constant context-sensitive half-time. Basic and clinical studies have verified that AOT and/or OIH occurred after continuous administration of remifentanyl (Lee et al. 2011; Ishida et al. 2012). Intraoperative use of high-dose remifentanyl may induce postoperative acute pain and hyperalgesia, leading to poor outcomes of early postoperative analgesia (Fletcher and Martinez 2014). The mechanisms of remifentanyl-induced AOT and/or OIH remain unclear and may be associated with opioid receptor changes, activation of the NMDA receptor system, reduction of γ -aminobutyric acid receptor, as well as increased release of opioid peptides, neuropeptides, nociceptin, dynorphin A and cellular inflammatory factors (prostaglandin, interleukin-1, interleukin-6) (Yu et al. 2016). Remifentanyl activates inhibitory G protein by stimulating μ receptor, exerting analgesic effects through down-regulation of intracellular cAMP. Long-term continuous administration of remifentanyl can reduce the number of produced receptors and cause opioid tolerance. Then rapid metabolism of remifentanyl leads to compensatory up-regulation of cAMP bypass and induces acute

tolerance. Besides, remifentanil binds μ receptor and activates active G protein to induce hyperalgesia. Activation of the NMDA receptor system may be one of the main mechanisms for acute tolerance and/or hyperalgesia (Kaye et al. 2014). Remifentanil can enhance NMDA receptor function by promoting the expressions of NR2B subunits in spinal cord neurons, and facilitate pain signal transduction and central sensitization, finally resulting in hyperalgesia. In addition, remifentanil can agonize μ receptor, inhibit the glutamate transport system, and increase the glutamate content supplied to NMDA receptors for activation.

Remifentanil is often used in combination with propofol for general anesthesia. Propofol can inhibit the involvement of NMDA glutamate subtype receptors in regulating hyperalgesia (Ahmed et al. 2016). Moreover, propofol can delay and attenuate remifentanil-induced hyperalgesia (Rivosecchi et al. 2014), but related clinical indices are mainly postoperative visual analog scale (VAS) score and postoperative consumption of analgesics. In fact, if the threshold for pain is not directly measured, it is difficult to objectively assess the relationship between use of remifentanil and postoperative hyperalgesia, because one of the characteristics of hyperalgesia is the decrease of pain threshold. Therefore, we herein employed electronic von Frey (EVF) to detect postoperative pain threshold. In combination with postoperative pain score and analgesic consumption, we evaluated the effects of anesthesia using propofol plus remifentanil on remifentanil-induced hyperalgesia.

Subjects and Methods

Baseline clinical data

A total of 180 patients (20-60 years old) with ASA grade I-II, who received laparoscopic cholecystectomy, were randomly divided into a sevoflurane + high-dose remifentanil group (SH group), a sevoflurane + low-dose remifentanil group (SL group) and a propofol + high-dose remifentanil group (PH group) (n=60). Exclusion criteria: Severe cardiopulmonary

diseases, hypertension, diabetes, alcohol or drug abuse, history of acute or chronic pain, current administration of analgesics, obesity (body mass index (BMI) $>30 \text{ kg/m}^2$), and incorrect use of patient-controlled intravenous analgesia (PCIA) pump. This study has been approved by the ethics committee of our hospital, and written informed consent has been obtained from all patients.

Methods

The patients fasted and water-deprived before surgery. The venous access was established after entering the operating room, and vital signs were routinely monitored, including blood pressure, oxyhemoglobin saturation, electrocardiogram, anesthetic gas concentration monitoring (Detax-Ohmeda S/5 monitor, USA) and bispectral index (BIS) measurement (Vista Covidien, USA). After intravenous administration with 2-3 mg of midazolam, SH and SL groups were induced by inhaling sevoflurane, and the circuit was flushed for 3 min with 7 L/min of oxygen and 7% sevoflurane. The patients inhaled sevoflurane by mask for induction, accompanied by assisted ventilation. Two minutes after the start of induction, 4 L/min of oxygen and 3% sevoflurane were used. Meanwhile, 2 $\mu\text{g/kg}$ remifentanyl was slowly administered and then changed to 0.5 $\mu\text{g/kg/min}$ for induction. The PH group was injected slowly with 2 mg/kg propofol and 2 $\mu\text{g/kg}$ remifentanyl, and then pumped with 0.5 $\mu\text{g/kg/min}$ remifentanyl for induction. When BIS was lower than 50, 0.9 mg/kg rocuronium was given intravenously, followed by endotracheal intubation. The SH group was anesthetized with 0.3 $\mu\text{g/kg/min}$ sevoflurane and remifentanyl for anesthesia maintenance, the SL group was given 0.1 $\mu\text{g/kg/min}$ sevoflurane and remifentanyl, and the PH group was given 0.3 $\mu\text{g/kg/min}$ propofol and remifentanyl. The end-tidal carbon dioxide pressure (P_{ETCO_2}) was maintained at 35-45 mmHg during surgery. BIS was adjusted within the range of 40-60 by increasing or decreasing the concentration of sevoflurane or propofol. If hypotension ($\text{MAP} < 60 \text{ mmHg}$) occurred and was not relieved after 5 min of rapid

infusion, 10 mg ephedrine was intravenously given. When bradycardia (HR <45 bpm) took place, 0.5 mg atropine was intravenously given. After surgery, neostigmine and atropine were used to antagonize residual muscle relaxants. When patient was awake with good spontaneous breathing, the tracheal tube was extubated after the throat reflex recovered. Thirty minutes before the end of surgery, 5 mg granisetron was administered intravenously. PCIA pump (Apollo Scientific Instruments Co., Ltd., China) was connected immediately after surgery, using 150 µg sufentanil and 10 mg granisetron in 150 mL of normal saline. PCIA parameter setting: No background dose, 5 mL for the first dose and 3 mL each time, with lockout time of 15 min. After surgery, patients were transferred to post-anesthesia care unit for further observation.

Monitoring

Patients were instructed of correctly using VAS and PCIA pump one day before surgery. Mechanical pain threshold was measured at the surgical incision (periumbilical) by an anesthesiologist who was unaware of grouping or intervention methods using EVF (IITC, Life Sciences, USA). Pain threshold measurement: One site 2 cm above the incision around the umbilicus and two sites 1 cm away on the left and right were selected for measurement. The device tip was placed vertically on the skin and gradually pressurized until patient felt painful, and then removed. The thresholds were recorded automatically. The average of the above three sites was used as the mechanical pain threshold around the incision. The measurement was performed before and 6 h and 24 h after surgery, respectively. The total dose of remifentanyl, first time of using PCIA pump, total postoperative sufentanil consumption, awakening time (from stopping using anesthetics to opening eyes by being woken up) and extubation time (from stopping using anesthetics to extubation of tracheal tube) were recorded. The patients were observed for VAS scores 30 min, 2 h, 6 h, 12 h and 24 h after surgery, as well as adverse reactions such as intraoperative hypotension, bradycardia,

postoperative nausea, vomiting and chill.

Statistical analysis

All data were analyzed by SPSS16.0 software. The categorical data were expressed as mean \pm standard deviation or median (interquartile range), and the numerical data were represented as rate. One-way analysis of variance was performed for age, BMI, anesthesia time, surgical time, total consumption of remifentanyl, first time of using PCIA pump, awakening time and extubation time. Repeated measures analysis of variance was conducted for mechanical pain threshold, VAS score and total postoperative consumption of sufentanyl. Related complications such as intraoperative hypotension, bradycardia, postoperative nausea, vomiting and chill were subjected to the Chi-square or Fisher's exact test. $P < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant.

Results

Baseline clinical data and related parameters

The three groups had similar age, body mass index, anesthesia time and surgical time ($P > 0.05$), but significantly different awakening time, extubation time and total dose of remifentanyl ($P < 0.001$) (Table 1).

Postoperative periumbilical mechanical pain thresholds

Compared with SL group, the periumbilical mechanical pain thresholds 6 h and 24 h after surgery significantly decreased in SH group ($P < 0.05$). Compared with SH group, the periumbilical mechanical thresholds 6 h and 24 h after surgery were significantly higher in PH group ($P < 0.05$). However, PH and SL groups had similar results ($P > 0.05$) (Figure 1).

VAS scores at different time points

Compared with SL group, VAS scores significantly increased 30 min, 2 h and 6 h after surgery in SH group ($P < 0.05$). Compared with SH group, VAS scores 30 min, 2 h and 6 h after surgery were significantly lower in PH group ($P < 0.05$). Nevertheless, PH and SL groups

had similar results ($P>0.05$) (Figure 2).

Correlation between periumbilical mechanical pain threshold and VAS score

The periumbilical mechanical pain thresholds and VAS scores 6 h and 24 h after surgery were not significantly correlated ($P>0.05$) (Table 2).

Time of first using PCIA pump and total sufentanil consumption after surgery

PH group [(18.7 ± 4.7) min] and SL group [(17.8 ± 5.0) min] used PCIA pump for the first time significantly later than SH group did [(11.3 ± 3.6) min] ($P<0.05$). The total consumptions of sufentanil in PH and SL groups were significantly lower than that of SH group ($P<0.05$) (Figure 3).

Incidence rates of related adverse reactions

The incidence rates of bradycardia and postoperative chill in PH and SH groups were significantly higher than those of SL group ($P<0.05$) (Table 3).

Discussion

In this study, compared with the SL group, the mechanical threshold for postoperative surgical incision, 24-h sufentanil consumption and VAS scores 30 min, 2 h, 6 h and 24 h after surgery of the SH group significantly reduced, indicating that high-dose remifentanil induced postoperative hyperalgesia. In addition, compared with the SH group, the PH group had higher mechanical pain threshold after surgery as well as lower cumulative consumption and VAS score, suggesting that propofol combined with high-dose remifentanil alleviated postoperative hyperalgesia induced by remifentanil.

Short-acting opioid remifentanil is more susceptible to acute tolerance and/or hyperalgesia, leading to increased postoperative pain, morphine use and pain sensitivity. Wang et al. (2009) reported that 0.3 µg/kg/min remifentanil reduced the mechanical pressure pain threshold of patients, and led to hyperalgesia. Sustained long-term intravenous infusion with remifentanil can result in postoperative acute tolerance and hyperalgesia, although

animal studies revealed that acute tolerance usually occurred after 2-3 h of constant-rate infusion and hyperalgesia usually took place within 1 h after infusion (Ishida et al. 2012). However, it is difficult to distinguish between the two phenomena in clinical practice. Acute tolerance to opioids is considered potential hyperalgesia. They can co-exist and share many common pathways. Acute tolerance can be ascribed to the desensitization of opioids via the pain signaling pathway, which is equivalent to the loss of some pharmacological effects. OIH is sensitized by opioid-mediated pain signaling pathways (Gold MS 2015). These pathways lead to an increase in noxious load and require a more aggressive dose of opioid to achieve adequate analgesia.

In this study, compared with the SL group, the SH group had increased demand for sufentanil and higher VAS score in the early postoperative period (within 30 min after surgery), probably being associated with acute tolerance. Patients who underwent laparoscopic cholecystectomy had no significant difference in the degree of surgical trauma. Thus, the differences between pain sensitivity and pain threshold were observed early in the postoperative period, due to different doses of fentanyl. Previous studies on hyperalgesia mostly used patient's pain sensation or postoperative analgesic consumption to indirectly indicate the occurrence and extent of hyperalgesia. The results were often subjective and inaccurate, because there was no pain hyperalgesia or private pain complaint after surgery (Richebé et al. 2011). Accordingly, the postoperative pain score does not accurately reflect the hyperalgesia of postoperative incision. In view of this, Tena et al. first used Von Frey monofilaments (VFM) equipment to determine the mechanical pain threshold and the secondary hyperalgesia in the area around surgical incision, making the judgment of hyperalgesia more objective (Tena et al. 2012). The EVF device used in this study was a standard quantitative new method for detecting the mechanical pain threshold of human body. Compared with the traditional VFM pain tester, the operation process is faster, and the results

are more accurate and reliable.

At present, the mechanisms by which remifentanyl causes hyperalgesia focus on the NMDA receptor pathway. Glutamate is an excitatory neurotransmitter in the central nervous system. It activates glutamate receptors and participates in the transmission of nociceptive information and the triggering mechanism of hyperalgesia. NMDA receptors play an important role in the mechanism of OIH (Kaye et al. 2014). After the NMDA receptor pathway is activated, a large amount of NO is promoted by NOS, thereby increasing the excitability of neurons, sensitizing the pain center, enhancing noxious stimulation signals and inducing hyperalgesia. Some basic studies have shown that propofol inhibited NMDA glutamate subtype receptors (de la Peña JB et al. 2014), while reduced hyperalgesia by regulating NMDA receptor-mediated increase of intracellular calcium (Chen et al. 2017). Bandschapp et al. (2010) concluded that propofol had analgesic and antiallergic effects. Related clinical studies have verified that propofol delayed and mitigated remifentanyl-induced hyperalgesia (Rivosecchi et al. 2014). Shin et al. (2010) found that remifentanyl-induced hyperalgesia was not evident using propofol compared with that using sevoflurane, although the target concentration of remifentanyl reached 4.0 ng/mL. Therefore, propofol exerted regulatory effects on OIH, similar to the results of this study. A meta-analysis showed that anesthesia using propofol was able to prevent the development of hypersensitivity caused by remifentanyl (Fletcher and Martinez 2014). In perioperative treatment to reduce OIH, propofol may have preventive effects (Potter and Moon 2015). However, sevoflurane also involved anti-NMDA receptors in a dose-dependent manner (Lapébie et al. 2014). At clinically applied concentrations, the effect of sevoflurane on hyperalgesia is insufficient to prevent that of high-dose remifentanyl, and hyperesthesia can be induced by noxious stimulation (Richebé et al. 2009). Moreover, propofol easily crosses the blood-brain barrier and is evenly distributed in the brain and spinal cord, acting on the

GABAA receptor in the spinal cord, and reacts with GABA and type A receptors (Maldifassi et al. 2016). GABA receptor is a key inhibitory neurotransmitter for central pain regulation. Animal experiments have shown that fentanyl can be observed in the hippocampal CA1 region of rats and the sensitivity of vertebral neurons to presynaptic stimulation is increased. The decrease in GABA in neuronal cell bodies and processes indicates a reduction in GABA released into vertebral neurons during hyperalgesia (McCarson and Enna 2014). Propofol may also modulate OIH by enhancing the interaction of GABA with type A receptors and interacting with NMDA receptors at the level of the spinal cord.

We herein demonstrated that propofol may reduce postoperative hyperalgesia induced by high-dose remifentanyl through more potent NMDA receptor antagonism compared with anesthesia using high-dose remifentanyl-sevoflurane. Compared with sevoflurane inhalation anesthesia, propofol anesthesia was more conducive to postoperative recovery, including reduction of sufentanyl consumption and alleviation of postoperative pain. Although propofol can overcome nausea and vomiting during surgery, we observed no significant difference between the incidence rates of these symptoms, probably because patients were prevented from using antiemetics. Furthermore, the incidence rate of postoperative chill was significantly higher in the high-dose remifentanyl group, whether in combination with propofol or sevoflurane for anesthesia, indicating that propofol did not work for postoperative chill.

In summary, anesthesia by using high-dose remifentanyl (0.3 µg/kg/min) infusion with sevoflurane induced postoperative hyperalgesia which was mitigated by intravenous administration with propofol-remifentanyl. Therefore, intravenous anesthesia with propofol-remifentanyl was superior to inhalation anesthesia with sevoflurane-remifentanyl in suppressing hyperalgesia induced by high-dose remifentanyl.

Conflict of Interest

There is no conflict of interest.

Acknowledgements

This study was not financially supported.

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Figure Captions

Figure 1. Postoperative periumbilical mechanical pain thresholds (n=60, $X \pm SD$).

*Compared with SL group, $P < 0.05$; #compared with PH group, $P < 0.05$. PH: Propofol + high-dose remifentanyl; SL: sevoflurane + low-dose remifentanyl.

Figure 2. VAS scores at different time points (n=60, $X \pm SD$). *Compared with SL group,

$P < 0.05$; #compared with PH group, $P < 0.05$. PH: Propofol + high-dose remifentanyl; SL: sevoflurane + low-dose remifentanyl.

Figure 3. Total sufentanil consumption after surgery (n=60, $X \pm SD$). *Compared with SL

group, $P < 0.05$; #compared with PH group, $P < 0.05$. PH: Propofol + high-dose remifentanyl; SL: sevoflurane + low-dose remifentanyl.

Table 1. Baseline clinical data and related parameters (n=60, X ± SD).

Group	Age (year)	BMI (kg/m ²)	Anesthesia time (min)	Surgical time (min)	Awakening time (min)	Extubation time (min)	Total remifentanil dose (µg)
SL	45.5±6.9	24.3±3.2	88.3±8.7	59.7±3.1	9.8±2.5	10.7±2.3	632.8±29.8
SH	45.8±6.7	24.1±3.0	88.1±8.8	59.6±3.0	8.7±2.7	9.3±2.2	1693.9±33.89
PH	45.7±6.8	24.2±3.1	87.9±8.6	60.2±3.3	7.3±2.6	7.8±2.3	1768.9±34.6
P	0.847	0.704	0.799	0.809	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

BMI: Body mass index; PH: propofol + high-dose remifentanil group; SH: sevoflurane + high-dose remifentanil; SL: sevoflurane + low-dose remifentanil.

Table 2. Correlation between periumbilical mechanical pain threshold and VAS score.

VAS score	Periumbilical mechanical pain threshold	
	Postoperative 6 h	Postoperative 24 h
Postoperative 6 h	r=-0.236, P=0.698	
Postoperative 24 h	r=0.203, P=0.081	

VAS: Visual analog scale.

Table 3. Incidence rates of related adverse reactions (% , n=60).

Group	Hypotension	Bradycardia	Postoperative chill	Nausea and vomiting
SL	12 (20.00)	8 (13.00)	10 (17.00)	20 (33.00)
SH	22 (37.00)	14 (47.00)	32 (53.00)	26 (43.00)
PH	20 (33.00)	26 (43.00)	30 (50.00)	16 (27.00)
χ^2	4.444	14.318	20.556	3.740
P	0.108	<0.001	<0.001	0.154

PH: Propofol + high-dose remifentanil group; SH: sevoflurane + high-dose remifentanil; SL: sevoflurane + low-dose remifentanil.





