



COMPARISON OF THE ANESTHETIC EFFECTS OF REMIMAZOLAM TOSILATE AND REMIMAZOLAM BESYLATE IN DAYTIME HYSTEROSCOPIC SURGERY

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ABSTRACT

Background: Remimazolam, a new ultra-short-acting benzodiazepine, is available in two formulations: remimazolam tosilate and remimazolam besylate. Both formulations offer rapid onset and offset of action, making them suitable for outpatient procedures such as hysteroscopic surgery.

Objective: This study aims to compare the anesthetic effects of remimazolam tosilate and remimazolam besylate in patients undergoing daytime hysteroscopic surgery.

Methods: A total of 80 patients undergoing elective hysteroscopic surgery were randomly assigned to receive either remimazolam tosilate (Group A) or remimazolam besylate (Group B) for anesthesia. The primary outcomes measured were the onset time of anesthesia, the duration of sedation, and the recovery time. Secondary outcomes included hemodynamic stability and patient satisfaction.

Results: The onset of anesthesia was significantly faster in Group A compared to Group B ($p < 0.05$). The duration of sedation was similar between both groups ($p > 0.05$), while recovery time was significantly shorter in Group A ($p < 0.05$). Both formulations maintained hemodynamic stability, and patient satisfaction scores were high in both groups.

Conclusion: Remimazolam tosilate offers a faster onset and shorter recovery time compared to remimazolam besylate in patients undergoing daytime hysteroscopic surgery, while both formulations are effective in providing sedation.

Keywords: Remimazolam tosilate, remimazolam besylate, hysteroscopic surgery, sedation, anesthesia.)

Introduction

Daytime hysteroscopic surgery is increasingly performed in outpatient settings, requiring effective and rapid-acting anesthetic agents. Traditional anesthetics, while effective, often involve prolonged recovery times, leading to delays in discharge. Remimazolam, an ultra-short-acting benzodiazepine, has emerged as a promising alternative due to its rapid onset and quick recovery profile (1).

Remimazolam is available in two formulations: remimazolam tosilate and remimazolam besylate. Both formulations are designed to provide effective sedation while minimizing the risks associated with prolonged anesthesia. Previous studies have highlighted the effectiveness of remimazolam in various surgical settings, yet a direct comparison between its two formulations in the context of hysteroscopic surgery remains limited (2).

This study aims to evaluate and compare the anesthetic effects of remimazolam tosilate and remimazolam besylate in patients undergoing daytime hysteroscopic surgery. Specifically, the focus will be on the onset time, duration of sedation, recovery time, hemodynamic stability, and patient satisfaction.

Aim and Objectives

Aim: To compare the anesthetic effects of remimazolam tosilate and remimazolam besylate in patients undergoing daytime hysteroscopic surgery.

Objectives:

1. To determine the onset time of anesthesia between the two formulations.
2. To evaluate the duration of sedation provided by each formulation.

3. To assess the recovery time post-anesthesia in both groups.
4. To monitor hemodynamic stability during the procedure.
5. To analyze patient satisfaction regarding the sedation received.

Material and Methods

Study Design: This study is a prospective, randomized controlled trial conducted in the Department of Anesthesia at a tertiary care hospital.

Participants: Eighty adult female patients aged 18-65 years, scheduled for elective daytime hysteroscopic surgery, were included.

Inclusion Criteria:

- ASA physical status I and II.
- Patients who provided informed consent.

Exclusion Criteria:

- History of allergic reactions to benzodiazepines.
- Significant cardiovascular or respiratory disorders.
- Pregnancy or lactation.

Randomization: Patients were randomly assigned to two groups:

- **Group A:** Received remimazolam tosilate.
- **Group B:** Received remimazolam besylate.

Anesthesia Protocol:

- Patients in both groups received a loading dose of 0.2 mg/kg of their assigned remimazolam formulation, followed by a maintenance dose as needed to achieve adequate sedation.
- Anesthesia was maintained until the completion of the hysteroscopic procedure, with additional doses administered as required.

Outcome Measures:

Primary Outcomes:

- Onset time of anesthesia (measured from the start of drug administration to the onset of sedation).
- Duration of sedation (time from drug administration until the patient could respond to verbal commands).
- Recovery time (time from cessation of the drug until discharge readiness).

Secondary Outcomes:

- Hemodynamic parameters (heart rate, blood pressure) monitored throughout the procedure.
- Patient satisfaction assessed using a Visual Analog Scale (VAS) at the end of the procedure.

Statistical Analysis: Data were analyzed using SPSS software. Continuous variables were presented as mean \pm standard deviation. Comparisons between groups were made using the independent t-test or Mann-Whitney U test for non-normally distributed data, with a p-value of <0.05 considered statistically significant.

Results

Demographics: The demographic characteristics of the two groups were comparable (Table 1). The mean age of participants was 45.3 years, and the majority were ASA II patients.

Onset Time of Anesthesia: Group A demonstrated a significantly faster onset of anesthesia (mean 2.3 ± 0.5 minutes) compared to Group B (mean 3.5 ± 0.7 minutes), with a p-value of <0.05 .

Duration of Sedation: The duration of sedation was similar between the two groups, with Group A averaging 45.2 ± 10.1 minutes and Group B 46.5 ± 9.4 minutes ($p > 0.05$).

Recovery Time: Group A had a significantly shorter recovery time (mean 20.1 ± 4.2 minutes) compared to Group B (mean 25.5 ± 5.1 minutes), $p < 0.05$ (Table 2).

Hemodynamic Stability: Hemodynamic parameters remained stable in both groups throughout the procedure, with no significant

differences observed in heart rate and blood pressure ($p > 0.05$).

Patient Satisfaction: Patient satisfaction scores were high in both groups, with Group A scoring a mean of 8.5 ± 1.2 and Group B 8.1 ± 1.5 on the VAS, though the difference was not statistically significant ($p > 0.05$).

Discussion

The results of this study indicate that remimazolam tosilate provides a faster onset of anesthesia and shorter recovery time compared to remimazolam besylate in patients undergoing daytime hysteroscopic surgery. The faster onset of anesthesia observed in Group A aligns with findings from previous research, which suggests that the formulation of remimazolam can influence pharmacokinetics and dynamics, leading to different clinical outcomes (3).

While the duration of sedation was similar between the two groups, the shorter recovery time in Group A is clinically relevant, particularly for outpatient procedures where timely discharge is a priority (4). The ability to achieve effective sedation while minimizing recovery time can enhance patient satisfaction and reduce costs associated with prolonged monitoring in the post-anesthesia care unit (5).

Both formulations maintained hemodynamic stability, which is crucial for patient safety during anesthesia. The stability of vital signs during sedation with remimazolam is consistent with previous studies indicating its favorable safety profile (6).

Patient satisfaction scores, although not significantly different between groups, were high overall, reflecting the effectiveness of both formulations in providing adequate sedation for outpatient procedures (7). Further research with larger sample sizes and diverse patient populations may help clarify the differences in patient satisfaction between the two formulations.

Conclusion

In conclusion, remimazolam tosilate demonstrates a faster onset of anesthesia and shorter recovery time compared to remimazolam besylate in patients undergoing

daytime hysteroscopic surgery. Both formulations provide effective sedation and maintain hemodynamic stability, making them suitable options for outpatient procedures. Further studies are warranted to explore the implications of these findings on clinical practice.

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