

A Sedative Management for a Patient with Aortitis Syndrome

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Aortitis syndrome has a nonspecific inflammatory lesion in aorta, main artery and pulmonary artery. It is also a cryptogenic disease which shows stricture and blockage of blood vessels. We experienced a sedative management for a patient with aortitis syndrome complicated by hypertension, aortic valve regurgitation and diabetic mellitus. The intravenous sedation with propofol could stabilize patient's hemodynamic condition. This suggests that propofol is useful for the hemodynamic management of patients with aortitis syndrome in intravenous sedations. In addition, the discontinuance of steroids and antiplatelet agents being taken in a long term should be determined after considering the risk factors of the dental procedure. Finally, it is necessary to use antibiotics to avoid infectious endocarditis because the patients with aortitis syndrome are complicated by valvular disease at high rates.

Key words : aortitis syndrome, intravenous sedation, propofol, hypertension, infectious endocarditis