



Comparison of Nebulized Versus Intravenous Milrinone on Reducing Pulmonary Arterial Pressure in Patients with Pulmonary Hypertension Candidate for Open-cardiac Surgery: A Double-Blind Randomized Clinical Trial

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Abstract

Background: Regardless of the cause, pulmonary hypertension can increase patient complications and mortality. This study compared the effect of nebulized versus intravenous (IV) milrinone on reducing pulmonary arterial pressure in patients with pulmonary hypertension candidates for open-cardiac surgery.

Methods: This double-blind, randomized clinical trial was performed on 32 patients undergoing elective on-pump cardiac surgery during January 2021-January 2022 in the Cardiac Operating Room of Golestan Hospital, Ahvaz, Iran. Patients were randomly divided into test groups nebulize milrinone (N = 16) and IV milrinone (N = 16). The medication was administered after the cross-clamp of the aorta opening. The outcome variables included hemodynamic data, cardiac output, cardiac index, stroke volume, mean arterial pressure (MAP), central venous pressure, mean pulmonary artery pressure (mPAP), systemic vascular resistance, pulmonary vascular resistance, MAP/mPAP ratio, time until extubation, duration of hospitalization in the Intensive Care Unit (ICU), and duration of hospital stay.

Results: In the nebulized group, MAP and MAP/mPAP were significantly higher than in the IV milrinone group (P = 0.09 and P < 0.0001, respectively). The time of extubation (P = 0.001), duration of hospitalization in the ICU (P = 0.009), and duration of hospital stay (P = 0.026) in the nebulized milrinone group were significantly shorter than in the IV milrinone group.

Conclusions: Nebulized milrinone administration before weaning off cardiopulmonary bypass (CPB) can be accelerated and facilitate weaning off CPB. Moreover, despite maintaining MAP, nebulized milrinone significantly reduces mPAP. According to the results of this study, nebulized milrinone is recommended in patients undergoing cardiac surgery with pulmonary hypertension.

Keywords: Cardiopulmonary Bypass, Congenital Heart Disease, Milrinone, Pulmonary Hypertension, Valvular Heart Disease

1. Background

Pulmonary hypertension (PH) is elevated blood pressure in the pulmonary arteries. It is a severe situation that can injure the right side of the heart. The walls of the pulmonary arteries become thick and stiff and cannot expand sufficiently to allow blood flow. PH is a progressive sickness caused by heart, lung, or systemic diseases, leading to increased mortality and morbidity regardless of its etiology (1). It is more common in young female adults aged 30 - 40. This pathologic disorder in progressive conditions

results in right-sided heart failure and severe dyspnea (2). PH is divided into primary and secondary categories. Primary pulmonary hypertension is an idiopathic hypertensive vasculopathy ultimately affecting the pulmonary circulation. Secondary pulmonary hypertension is associated with a contributing underlying disease process, such as left heart disease, chronic lung disease, hypoxia, chronic thromboembolic PH (CTEPH), and PH owing to unclear or multifactorial mechanisms (3).

Causes of PH in cardiac surgery are (1) Preoperatively due to valvular heart disease, (2) After cardiopulmonary by-

pass (CPB) due to pulmonary mechanical failure or reperfusion syndrome (CPB can increase resistance and pressure in the pulmonary arteries) (4), and (3) Postoperatively secondary to the valvular patient-prosthetic-mismatch (5).

PH occurs more frequently in children and is three times more common in women than in men (6). PH treatment is surgical (atrial septostomy and lung or heart-lung transplant) and pharmacological (pulmonary vasodilators, guanylate cyclase stimulators, endothelin receptor antagonists, high-dose calcium channel blockers, and warfarin). The pulmonary vasodilators, such as nitroglycerin or sodium nitroprusside, phosphodiesterase inhibitors, prostacyclin, and prostacyclin analogs as intravenous (IV) or inhaled, could be used during the perioperative period (4).

Milrinone is one of the most widely used phosphodiesterase inhibitors in open-heart surgery for PH management. It is usually administered intravenously, principally during weaning off from CPB (7, 8). This inhibitory effect is associated with increased intracellular ionized calcium and contractile strength of heart muscle (9). A significant disadvantage of the IV administration of milrinone is systemic hypotension (10). In order to reduce the complications of hypotension caused by the IV administration of this medication, inhaled administration can be used (11). In this route of drug administration, high local concentrations are achieved because of rapid absorption and high bioavailability (11). A protective effect against augmented PH in patients undergoing on-pump cardiac surgery by inhaled milrinone results from reduced CPB-associated inflammation (12), diminished pulmonary endothelial dysfunction, and enabling weaning off from CPB as the effects of inodilators (13). The beneficial effect of inhaled milrinone in reducing pulmonary hypertension has recently been established in RCTs. However, its effectiveness in separating from CPB and preventing right ventricular (RV) dysfunction has not yet been determined (14).

2. Objectives

This study compared the effects of nebulized versus IV administration of milrinone on reducing pulmonary arterial pressure in patients with pulmonary hypertension who are candidates for open-cardiac surgery.

3. Methods

3.1. Design and Participants

This study was approved by the Anesthesiology and Pain Research Center, Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences, Ahvaz, Iran (IR.AJUMS.REC.1399.654). All

patients participating in the trial signed written consent forms. The samples were all patients who underwent open-heart surgery in Golestan Hospital, Ahvaz, Iran, during January 2021-January 2022 and met the inclusion criteria. A total of 32 patients candidate for open-heart surgeries, including isolated valves, multiple valves, and CABG with valve surgery (complex surgery), were selected. The inclusion criteria were 20 - 70 years, on-pump cardiac surgery, MPAP > 40 mmHg measured preoperative by right-sided catheterization or echocardiography. The exclusion criteria entailed refusal to participate, Redo surgery, emergency surgery, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, hepatic or renal dysfunction, and hemoptysis.

3.2. Randomization and Blindness

Block randomization was performed to assign the participants to treatments. In the randomized block method used in this study, first, we formed two groups DM (case) and D (control). Next, according to the number of patients, we determined how many patients would be randomized. The total number of samples specified for the two equal groups of intervention and control was entered into the software on sealedenvelope.com. This software randomly determines which group A or B the references are randomly assigned to each day. For example, randomization for one day was AAABBBABBA and the next day was BBABABABAA. Note that each block has five As and five Bs, maintaining a balance of the two despite the random order. This software calculates and determines the order of placing A and B based on the factorial and the number of people in each block. This study was conducted in a double-blind design, and the patients and investigators were blinded. The same surgeon and anesthesiologist performed all procedures.

3.3. Sample Size

The sample size of this study was calculated using the sample size estimation formula and based on the previous study (10). The 95% confidence interval (CI) level was considered. The study population consisted of 32 patients and 16 patients in each group.

3.4. Standardized Anesthesia Protocol

Premedication was managed according to the local practices (0.1 mg/kg of morphine and 0.025 mg/kg of IM diazepam). Standard monitoring was performed in the operating room, including electrocardiogram, non-invasive blood pressure (NIBP), invasive blood pressure by radial artery cannulation, and pulse oximetry (SpO₂). General anesthesia was induced with etomidate (Lipuro, B. Braun, India) 0.2 mg/kg, midazolam (Caspian Tamin, Iran) 0.25

mg/kg, sufentanil 0.3 μ g/kg, and cisatracurium 0.5 mg/kg. Anesthesia was maintained with Sevoflurane 1% (Piramal Critical Care, USA) in 50% oxygen, 2 μ g/kg/h of fentanyl, 0.2 mg/kg/h of midazolam, and 0.2 mg/kg/h of cisatracurium. End-tidal CO₂ was retained in the 30 - 40 mmHg range, and arterial pH was maintained at 7.4 ± 0.02 for all patients. After anesthesia induction, the baseline hemodynamic profiles and transesophageal echocardiography exam (TEE) were performed.

3.5. Intervention

Patients were randomly allocated to the nebulize milrinone (n = 16) and intravenous milrinone (n = 16). The surgical repair of the cardiac defect and the cross-clamp of the aorta opening was completed. Afterward, in group A, patients received nebulized milrinone (milrinone lactate 1 mg/mL, Pharmaceutical Partners of Canada Inc., Richmond Hill) by a jet nebulizer (Ref 8901, Salter Labs, Arvin, CA) attached to the inspiratory limb of the ventilator with a bypass flow of oxygen at 15 L/min (50 - 80 μ g/kg) with a closed endotracheal tube, dissolved in 5 mL normal saline. Patients in group B received milrinone 50 μ g/kg IV bolus, followed by the continuous administration of 0.5 μ g/kg/min, immediately before trying to wean off from CPB. After medicine administration (nebulized or IV), weaning off from CPB was started. This process was based on the CVP protocol (13). Infusion of 5 μ g/kg/min of dobutamine was started before CPB weaning off, which was augmented up to 10 μ g/kg/min according to the patient's response. According to the patient's response, if the MBP during weaning off CPB could not be more than 50 mmHg, an epinephrine infusion was added at a dose of 0.05 μ g/kg/min, which was augmented up to 0.1 μ g/kg/min. At the end of the surgery, participants were moved to the cardiovascular intensive care unit (CV ICU). Patients were extubated when the weaning criteria emerged. The weaning criterion was based on applying mechanical ventilation weaning predictors after elective cardiac surgery (15).

Outcomes included systolic blood pressure, diastolic blood pressure, mean arterial pressure (MAP), heart rate, cardiac output, cardiac index, stroke volume, systemic vascular resistance, central venous pressure, mean pulmonary artery pressure (mPAP), pulmonary vascular resistance, and MAP/mPAP ratio were calculated using the standard method after anesthesia induction (T1) and 10, 30, and 60 min after CPB weaning off (T2, T3, and T4). The TEE by a similar cardiologist was used to assess patients' conditions. The cardiac output, cardiac index, stroke volume, and systemic vascular resistance were calculated by the FloTrac system (Edwards). The mPAP and left atrial pressure were calculated using the TEE. Pulmonary vascular re-

sistance measurement was completed by subtracting the left atrial pressure from mPAP divided by the cardiac output and multiplied by 80 (16).

3.6. Statistical Analysis

Patients' demographic data were reported as a percentage or mean \pm standard deviation (SD). Hemodynamic variables were evaluated by the Student's *t*-test. One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used to evaluate variations over time within each group. To compare the groups at T1 (baseline values), T2, T3, and T4, a two-way analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) were used. The SPSS version 19 (Armonk, NY: IBM Corp) was used for statistical analyses. *P*-value < 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

4. Results

A total of 42 participants were included in our study, and finally, 32 cases were eligible and randomly allocated into nebulized (n = 16) and IV administration (n = 16) (Figure 1). There were no differences between the demographic characteristics (Table 1) of the two study groups. The mean \pm SD of the age of participants was 47 ± 4 years, there were 16 males and 16 females, and the mean BMI of subjects was 25 ± 3 . A total of eight complex procedures were performed. The mPAP before surgery was higher in the IV group than in the nebulized milrinone group (43.38 ± 6.32 vs. 53.25 ± 10.50 mmHg, *P* = 0.09).

4.1. Hemodynamic Comparison Within Groups

For CVP, SV, and CI in both groups, there were no variations over time (*P* > 0.05), while changes were observed over time in nebulized and IV groups for HR (*P* < 0.0001 vs. *P* = 0.02), mPAP (*P* = 0.001 vs. *P* < 0.0001), MAP/mPAP (*P* = 0.0032 vs. *P* < 0.0008), and PVR (*P* < 0.0001 in both group). Moreover, CO (*P* = 0.01), SVR (*P* = 0.005), SBP (*P* = 0.04), DBP (*P* = 0.04), and MAP (*P* = 0.01) changed over time in patients receiving nebulized milrinone (Table 2).

4.2. Between-Groups Comparison

Groups were similar at all times for all variables (Table 3). The means of SBP at T2 (*P* = 0.0074), T3 (*P* = 0.0201), T4 (*P* = 0.0125), and PVR at T2 (*P* < 0.0001) and T4 (*P* = 0.0032) were greater in the nebulized group than in the IV group (Figure 2).

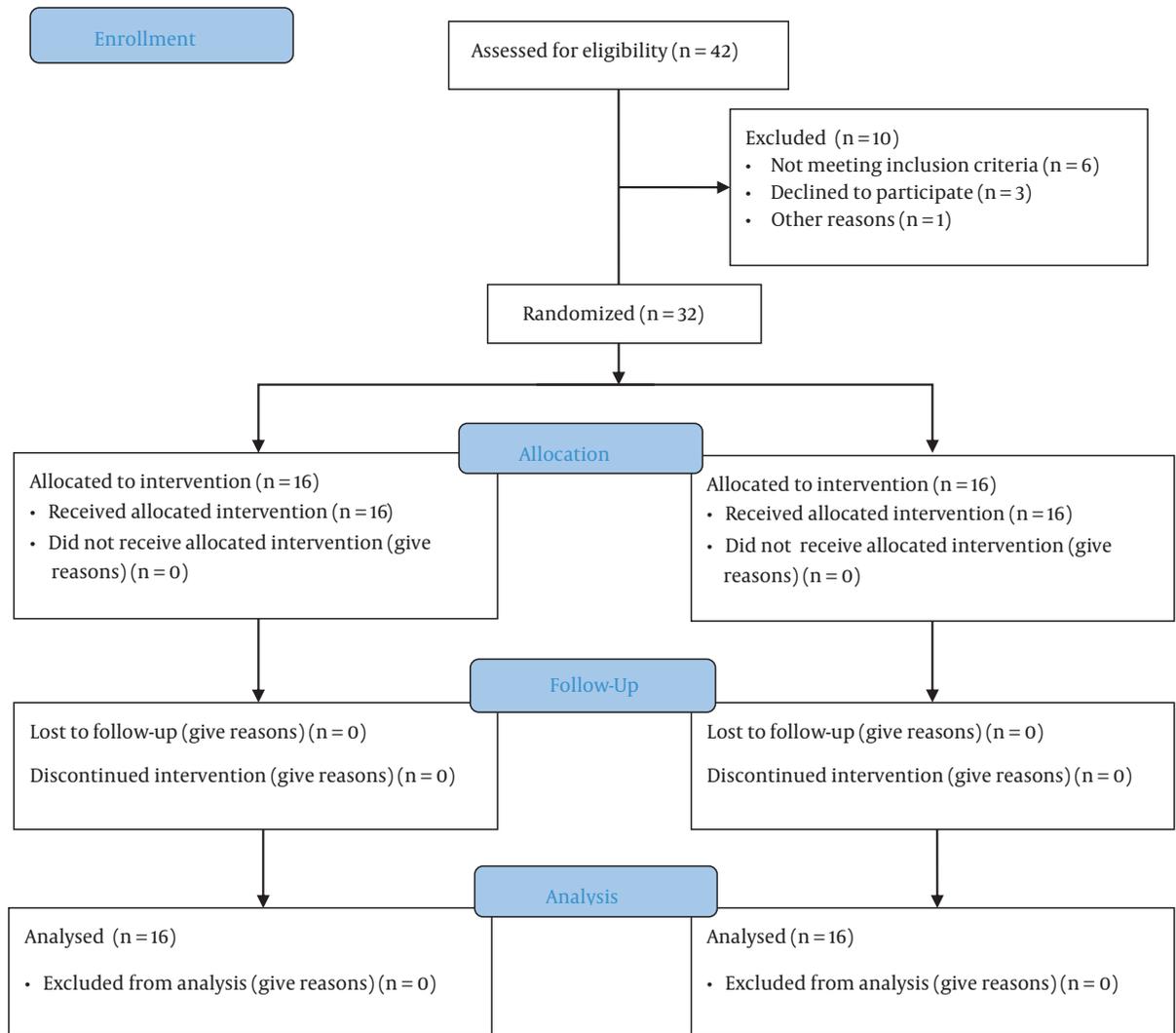


Figure 1. Consort flow diagram

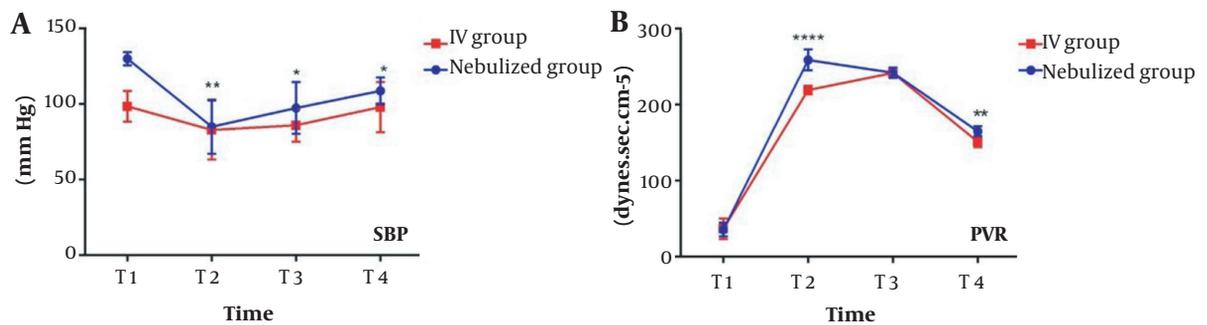


Figure 2. Comparison of the nebulized and IV groups for SBP and PVR at T2, T3, and T4. An SBP is smaller at T2, T3, and T4 in the IV group. B, PVR is higher at T2 and T4 in the nebulized group. *: P < 0.05, **: P < 0.01, and ****: P < 0.0001 were considered significant versus control.

Table 1. Population Characteristic ^a

Characteristic	Nebulized Milrinone Group (n = 16)	IV Milrinone Group (n = 16)	P-Value
Gender (male)	6 (37)	10 (62)	
Age	46 ± 4	48 ± 4	0.1705
BMI (kg/m²)	25 ± 3	25 ± 2	0.6749
Smoking	2 (12)	6 (37)	
NYHA class			
1	0	0	
2	12 (75)	12 (75)	
3	4 (25)	4 (25)	
4	0	0	
Type of surgery			
Isolated valve	4 (25)	6 (37.5)	
Multiple valve	2 (12.5)	4 (25)	
CABG with valve surgery	6 (37.5)	2 (12.5)	
Other	4 (25)	4 (25)	
Comorbidities			
Hypertension	4 (25)	6 (37.5)	
Diabetes mellitus	6 (37.5)	6 (37.5)	
COPD	2 (12.5)	4 (25)	
Coronary artery disease	2 (12.5)	2 (12.5)	
Hyperlipidemia	6 (37.5)	10 (62.5)	
Hypothyroidism	4 (25)	2 (12.5)	
No comorbidities	10 (62.5)	6 (37.5)	
Drug therapy at admission			
Warfarin	0	2 (12.5)	
Levothyroxine	4 (25)	0	
Beta-blockers	4 (25)	6 (37.5)	
ACEIs	4 (25)	8 (50)	
Digoxin	2 (12.5)	2 (12.5)	
Diuretics	2 (12.5)	6 (37.5)	
Salicylates	6 (37.5)	6 (37.5)	
Statins	2 (12.5)	4 (25)	
Metformin	0	2 (12.5)	
No drug therapy at admission	4 (25)	6 (37.5)	
Left ventricular ejection fraction (%)	45 (40 - 50)	49 (45 - 50)	0.7986
Duration of surgery (min)			
CPB	104 ± 33	163 ± 38	0.072
Aorta clamping	80 ± 34	123 ± 31	0.205

Abbreviations: BMI, body mass index; NYHA, New York Heart Association; COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; ACEI, angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor; CPB, cardiopulmonary bypass

^a Values are expressed as mean SD or No. (%).

4.3. Outcome and Safety Data

According to [Table 4](#), the nebulized group had less difficult separation of CPB (12.5% vs. 75%) and less required epinephrine (25% vs. 100%). No death occurred in the nebulized and IV groups. The need to prescribe a vasopressor for more than 24 h in the IV group is higher than in the nebulized group (37% vs. 0%) ([Table 4](#)). The ICU and hospital stay durations in the IV group were significantly longer than in the nebulized group ([Figure 3](#)).

5. Discussion

The management of pulmonary hypertension in patients undergoing open-heart surgery has a major impact on patient prognosis, mortality rate, and factors influencing cardiac surgery. These factors include reduced CPB separation time, more stable hemodynamics, and reduced length of hospital stay. Our main aim in this study was to evaluate the effect of an inhaled form of milrinone ver-

Table 2. Hemodynamic Variables Within Groups ^{a, b}

Groups	T1 (Baseline)	T2 (10 Min After CPB Off)	T3 (30 Min After CPB Off)	T4 (60 Min After CPB Off)	P-Value
HR (beats/min)					
Nebulized	71.25 ± 10.01	97.75 ± 9.453	99.88 ± 12.37	98.38 ± 14.32	< 0.00011
IV	73.50 ± 11.72	93.13 ± 11.74	93.38 ± 9.13	98.20 ± 9.60	0.0022
CVP (mmHg)					
Nebulized	11.75 ± 3.69	12.75 ± 3.45	11.25 ± 2.6	12.5 ± 4.07	0.38
IV	10.88 ± 2.74	12.38 ± 3.06	13.31 ± 3.27	13.75 ± 2.98	0.55
CO (L/min)					
Nebulized	4.213 ± 1.49	4.92 ± 1.02	5.90 ± 1.65	6.11 ± 1.32	0.013
IV	4.40 ± 1.51	4.87 ± 1.03	5.55 ± 1.32	5.65 ± 1.36	0.19
SVR (dynes.sec.cm⁻⁵)					
Nebulized	1261 ± 438.3	838.3 ± 161.8	841.8 ± 230.5	850.7 ± 30.28	0.0054
IV	1216 ± 451.5	897.9 ± 381.6	806.1 ± 269.6	900.9 ± 101.8	0.19
Stroke volume (mL)					
Nebulized	49.83 ± 9.152	53.33 ± 7.11	60.50 ± 16.98	59.88 ± 12.98	0.36
IV	56.14 ± 16.27	50.57 ± 6.47	59.13 ± 15.15	65.67 ± 13.14	0.34
CI					
Nebulized	2.37 ± 0.74	2.81 ± 0.69	3.32 ± 1.07	3.4 ± 0.72	0.07
IV	2.55 ± 0.80	2.97 ± 0.73	3.23 ± 0.69	3.38 ± 0.86	0.20
SBP (mmHg)					
Nebulized	103 ± 4.41	85 ± 17.94	97.38 ± 17.12	108.8 ± 8.84	0.0045
IV	98.50 ± 10.20	82.88 ± 19.53	86 ± 10.78	98 ± 16.72	0.07
DBP (mmHg)					
Nebulized	61.75 ± 14.65	50.13 ± 8.37	56.13 ± 12.32	64 ± 9.18	0.0046
IV	55.88 ± 7.06	47.63 ± 11.36	48.63 ± 8.36	55.88 ± 9.59	0.13
MAP (mmHg)					
Nebulized	74.13 ± 11.80	61.13 ± 9.90	67.88 ± 14.04	77.75 ± 9.93	0.017
IV	69.13 ± 4.85	57 ± 11.53	58.88 ± 7.53	68.25 ± 11.97	0.06
MPAP (mmHg)					
Nebulized	43.38 ± 6.32	35.63 ± 9.03	33.13 ± 8.42	32.50 ± 8.86	0.0018
IV	52 ± 9.81	36.88 ± 13.6	34.38 ± 10.50	32.50 ± 11.34	< 0.00019
MAP/mPAP					
Nebulized	1.72 ± 0.30	1.79 ± 0.42	2.18 ± 0.69	2.56 ± 0.76	0.02610
IV	1.35 ± 0.19	1.67 ± 0.56	1.84 ± 0.50	2.19 ± 0.42	0.00711
PVR (dynes.sec.cm⁻⁵)					
Nebulized	301.5 ± 4.62	258.9 ± 13.71	242.1 ± 6.77	165.1 ± 6.51	< 0.000112
IV	302.6 ± 9.07	219.4 ± 5.42	241.8 ± 6.13	151.4 ± 6.98	< 0.000113

Abbreviations: HR, heart rate; CVP, central venous pressure; CO, cardiac output; SVR, systemic vascular resistance; SV, stroke volume; CI, cardiac index; SBP, systolic blood pressure; DBP, diastolic blood pressure; MAP, mean arterial pressure; SPAP, systolic pulmonary artery pressure.

^a One-way repeated ANOVA. Variables expressed as adjusted mean ± standard deviation. T1: after induction of anesthesia as baseline; T2: 10 min after CPB off; T3: 30 min after CPB off; T4: 60 min after CPB off, ANOVA: Analysis of variance;

^b 1HR became higher in the nebulized group in T4 compared to T1, in T3 compared to T1 and in T2 compared to T1. 2HR increased in the IV group in T4 compared to T1, in T3 compared to T1, and in T2 compared to T1. 3CO in the nebulized group rose at T4 compared to T1. 4SVR in the nebulized group decreased in T4 compared to T1, in T3 compared to T1, and in T2 compared to T1. 5SBP in the nebulized group augmented at T4 compared to T2. 6DBP increased in the nebulized group in T4 compared to T2. 7MAP diminished in the nebulized group in T2 compared to T1 and rose at T4 compared to T3 and T2. 8MPAP in the nebulized group was lower at T4 and T3 compared to T1. 9MPAP in the IV group decreased in T4 compared to T1 and T2 and in T3 and T2 compared to T1. 10 MAP/mPAP in the nebulized group increased in T4 compared to T1. 11MAP/mPAP in the IV group increased in T4 compared to T1. 12 PVR in the nebulized group augmented at T1 compared to T2, T3, and T4 and declined in T4 compared to T3 and T2. 13PVR in the IV group increased at T1 compared to T2, T3, and T4 and decreased in T4 compared to T3, T2, and T1.

Table 3. Hemodynamic Variables in Groups^{a, b}

Group	T2 (10 Min After CPB Off)	P-Value	T3 (30 Min After CPB Off)	P-Value	T4 (60 Min After CPB Off)	P-Value
HR (beats/min)						0.6919
Nebulized	97.75 ± 9.453	0.2073	99.88 ± 12.37	0.1519	98.38 ± 14.32	
IV	93.13 ± 11.74		93.38 ± 9.13		98.20 ± 9.60	
CVP (mmHg)						0.2800
Nebulized	12.75 ± 3.45	0.7892	93.38 ± 9.13	0.0947	12.5 ± 4.07	
IV	12.38 ± 3.06		11.25 ± 2.6		13.75 ± 2.98	
CO (L/min)						0.4149
Nebulized	4.92 ± 1.02	0.7493	5.90 ± 1.65	0.4759	6.11 ± 1.32	
IV	4.87 ± 1.03		5.55 ± 1.32		5.65 ± 1.36	
SVR (dynes.sec.cm⁻⁵)						0.5679
Nebulized	838.3 ± 161.8	0.6093	841.8 ± 230.5	0.9617	850.7 ± 30.28	
IV	897.9 ± 381.6		806.1 ± 269.6		900.9 ± 101.8	
Stroke volume (mL)						0.7202
Nebulized	53.33 ± 7.11	0.1436	60.50 ± 16.98	0.5194	59.88 ± 12.98	
IV	50.57 ± 6.47		59.13 ± 15.15		65.67 ± 13.14	
CI (L/min/m²)						0.6480
Nebulized	2.81 ± 0.69	0.9612	3.32 ± 1.07	0.5694	3.4 ± 0.72	
IV	2.97 ± 0.73		3.23 ± 0.69		3.38 ± 0.86	
SBP (mmHg)						0.00153
Nebulized	85.00 ± 17.94	0.00091	97.38 ± 17.12	0.00342	108.8 ± 8.84	
IV	82.88 ± 19.53		86.00 ± 10.78		98.00 ± 16.72	
DBP (mmHg)						0.7178
Nebulized	50.13 ± 8.37	0.5903	56.13 ± 12.32	0.8047	64.00 ± 9.18	
IV	47.63 ± 11.36		48.63 ± 8.36		55.88 ± 9.59	
MAP (mmHg)						0.3533
Nebulized	61.13 ± 9.90	0.8539	67.88 ± 14.04	0.4036	77.75 ± 9.93	
IV	57.00 ± 11.53		58.88 ± 7.53		68.25 ± 11.97	
MPAP (mmHg)						0.0989
Nebulized	35.63 ± 9.03	0.1961	33.13 ± 8.42	0.1384	32.50 ± 8.86	
IV	36.88 ± 13.6		34.38 ± 10.50		32.50 ± 11.34	
MAP/MPAP						0.9921
Nebulized	1.79 ± 0.42	0.2861	2.18 ± 0.69	0.9132	2.56 ± 0.76	
IV	1.67 ± 0.56		1.84 ± 0.50		2.19 ± 0.42	
PVR (dynes.sec.cm⁻⁵)						0.00325
Nebulized	258.9 ± 13.71	< 0.00014	242.1 ± 6.77	0.7460	165.1 ± 6.51	
IV	219.4 ± 5.42		241.8 ± 6.13		151.4 ± 6.98	

Abbreviations: HR, heart rate; CVP, central venous pressure; CO, cardiac output; SVR, systemic vascular resistance; SV, stroke volume; CI, cardiac index; SBP, systolic blood pressure; DBP, diastolic blood pressure; MAP, mean arterial pressure; MPAP, mean pulmonary arterial pressure.

^a Two-way analysis of covariance (ANCOVA). Variables presented as mean ± standard deviation. T1: After induction of anesthesia as the baseline, T2: 10 min after CPB off, T3: 30 min after CPB off, T4: 60 min after CPB off. ANCOVA: Analysis of covariance.

^b 1, 2, 3 SBP is smaller at T2 (P = 0.0009), T3 (P = 0.0034), and T4 (P = 0.0015) in the IV group. 4, 5 PVR is smaller at T2 (P < 0.0001) and T4 (P = 0.0032) in the IV group.

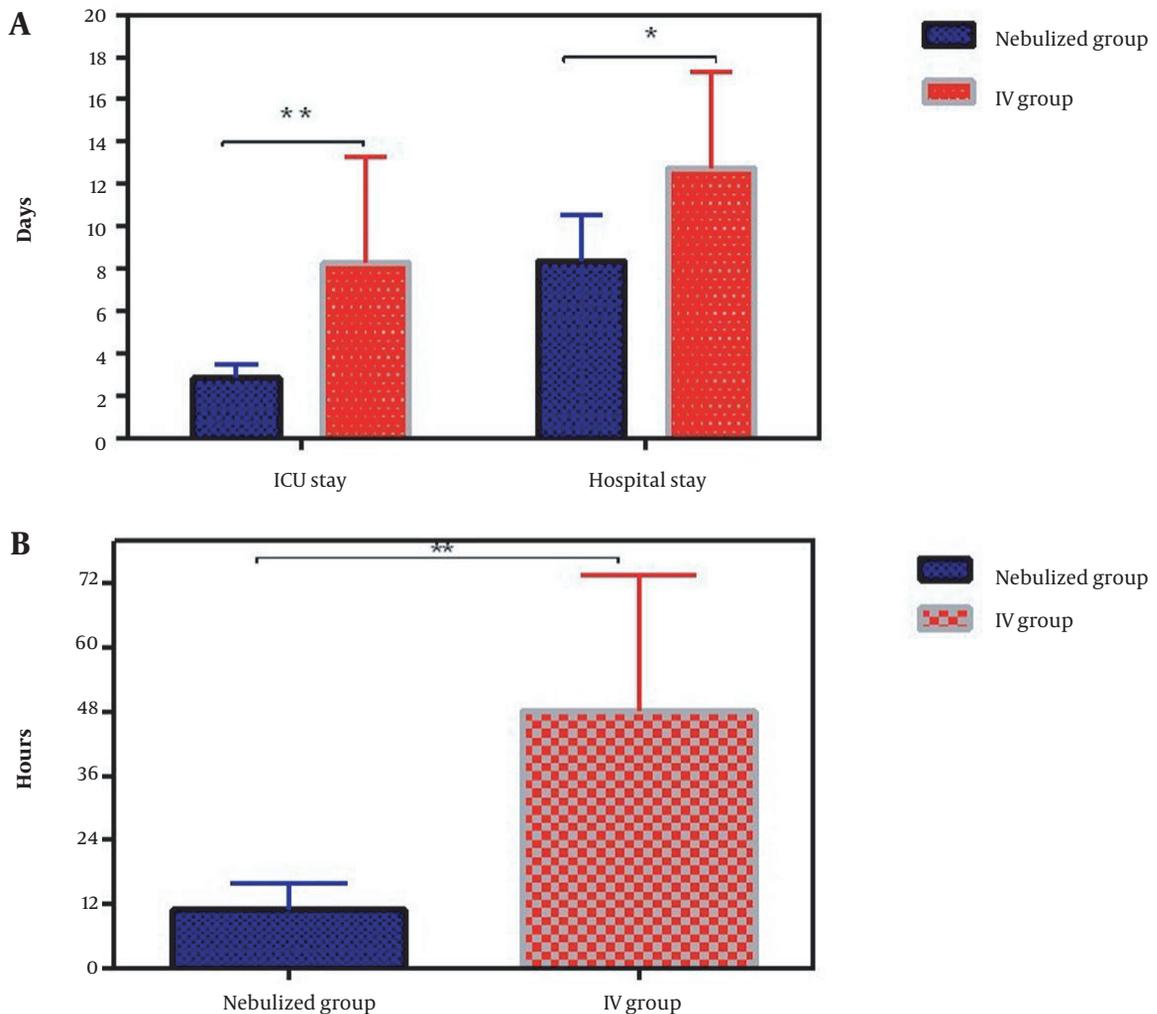


Figure 3. Comparison of the ICU and hospital stay duration (A) and extubation time (B). A, ICU stay ($P = 0.009$), Hospital stays ($P = 0.026$), and B, extubation after ICU admission ($P = 0.001$), and has more time in the IV group. *: $P < 0.05$ and **: $P < 0.01$ were considered significant versus control.

sus its IV administration at the opening of the aortic clamp in patients with pulmonary hypertension who were candidates for open-heart surgery. Numerous studies have investigated this medication in patients undergoing open-heart surgery, most of whom received the medicine at the time of surgery. Our study showed more stable hemodynamics (higher MAP, lower mPAP, and higher MAP/mPAP ratio) in the nebulized group compared to the IV group. The latter finding differed from previous studies at the time of administration (17-19).

Despite unfavorable pulmonary hypertension at the time and before surgery in both groups, after administering the medication in the nebulized group, 75% did not

need inotropes. All patients who received inotropes returned to CPB. Wang et al. evaluated inhaled and IV forms of milrinone before surgery in patients with pulmonary hypertension. Their results revealed a significant decrease in mPAP in both groups, while in the inhaled administration group, the reduction in MAP was significantly higher (17). A significant decline in PVR in Milrinone nebulization group in the recent study was explained the reason for further reduction in pulmonary hypertension in the nebulization group of the study by Wang et al. (17). This may be due to the long-term effect of inhaled medications, better distribution of the medicine in the lung tissue, further increase in tissue uptake, and the alteration of medicine

Table 4. Outcome Data ^a

Characteristic	Nebulized Group (n = 16)	IV Group (n = 16)	P-Value
Difficult separation from CPB	2 (12.5)	12 (75)	
Intravenous adrenaline post-CPB	4 (25)	16 (100)	
Malignant arrhythmia	2 (12.5)	0	
Vasopressors use > 24 hours	0	6 (37)	
Death	0	0	
Extubation (hour after ICU admission)	11 ± 5	48 ± 25	0.001
ICU stay (d)	3 ± 1	8 ± 5	0.009
Hospital stay (d)	8 ± 1	12 ± 2	0.026

Abbreviations: CPB, cardiopulmonary bypass; ICU, intensive care unit.

^a Variables are expressed as No. (%) or mean ± SD.

pharmacokinetic compartments. Denault et al. assessed the administration of inhaled and IV milrinone before surgical incision in patients with pulmonary hypertension undergoing cardiac surgery. They showed no significant effect on systemic hypotension, PAP, and PVR (20).

Denault et al., in another study on placebo-administered inhaled milrinone in patients with cardiac PH surgery, found that inhaled milrinone could raise CO and diminish systolic PAP (P = 0.04). In addition, without reducing systemic arterial blood pressure or heart rate, the MAP/mPAP ratio was more than 20% (21). This finding justifies the stability of milrinone inhalation in our study. In the meta-analysis by Rong et al., the effectiveness of inhaled and IV milrinone in adult heart operation was studied. They found that IV milrinone was associated with a lower MPAP, lower PVR, and higher CI compared to placebo (22).

Lamarche et al. demonstrated that a single dose of milrinone inhalation before and after CPB onset reduced CPB returns by 3% and 23%, respectively (23). In our study, the inhaled form diminished the rate of return to CPB at a higher rate than the venous form at the start of the pump. Elbaser et al. investigated the patients with CHD and PAH undergoing on-pump cardiac surgery. These authors indicated that the administration of 0.5 µg/kg IV milrinone versus 50 µg/kg inhaled milrinone just before weaning off CPB can be simplified weaning off from CPB. This performance is due to the reduction of mPAP and maintaining MAP, and at the same time, it reduces the need to prescribe inotropes (24).

In our study, the MAP/mPAP ratio as a predictor of cardiac outcome in the IV group was significantly lower than that of the nebulized milrinone group, consistent with all previous observations (10, 25, 26). The cut-off value for this ratio is 4, indicating lower survival, more hemodynamic

complications, and the long-term administration of vasopressor support for more than 24 h or the use of an aortic balloon pump in patients with post-cardiac PH (17).

In our study, this ratio in the inhaled milrinone group was significantly more than in the IV group, and the hemodynamic results of the patients confirmed this. In the present research, the incidence of difficult separation was lower in the nebulization group (relative risk = 0.201) than in the IV group. The nebulized milrinone group required less epinephrine than the milrinone IV group. This effect is caused by systemic dilation and hypotension with IV milrinone administration. Inhaled milrinone acts locally on pulmonary vascular beds and has minimal systemic side effects (24).

5.1. Conclusions

Nebulized milrinone administration before weaning off CPB in major cardiac surgery can be accelerated and facilitate weaning off CPB. Moreover, despite maintaining MAP, it significantly reduces mPAP. Therefore, this administration route can be suitable compared to the IV route. According to the results of this study, the nebulized administration of milrinone is recommended in patients undergoing cardiac surgery with pulmonary hypertension.

5.2. Limitations

The current study was conducted in a single center, and the sample size was small. In addition, it was challenging to follow up with patients after discharge for several months. We recommended designing a study on a large sample size with follow-up for several months.

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Footnotes

Authors' Contribution: S.J. contributed to conceptualization, study design, and the definition of intellectual content; F.J.Z contributed to study design and drafted the manuscript; S.J. conceived the study and participated in its design; M.B.Z. provided study materials and patients' information; S.J and N.B collected data. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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Conflict of Interests: The authors have no conflicts of interest to disclose.

Data Reproducibility: All data were retrieved from the institutional database and are available from the corresponding authors upon reasonable request.

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