

Comparison between single bolus dose administration and continuous infusion of remimazolam for general anesthesia induction in non-cardiac surgery: a single-center prospective randomized controlled trial

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Background: Remimazolam is a short-acting benzodiazepine anesthetic recommended for continuous infusion during anesthesia induction. However, the safety and efficacy of single bolus dose administration remain under investigation. This study compared continuous infusion with single bolus dose administration and assessed the safety of a single bolus dose administration.

Methods: The participants were randomly assigned into three groups based on the method of remimazolam administration the day before surgery: (1) continuous infusion group (continuous infusion at 12 mg/kg/h), (2) single bolus dose administration of 0.1 group (single administration of 0.1 mg/kg), or (3) single bolus dose administration of 0.2 group (single administration of 0.2 mg/kg). The time between drug administration and loss of consciousness was determined, and hemodynamic monitoring was performed.

Results: 67 patients (continuous infusion group (n = 22), single bolus dose administration of 0.1 group (n = 22), and single bolus dose administration of 0.2 group (n = 23)) were included in the study. The different times to loss of consciousness were 88.2 ± 16.2 s, 59.5 ± 31.5 s, and 42.6 ± 11.4 s in the continuous infusion group, single bolus dose administration of 0.1 group, and single bolus dose administration of 0.2 group, respectively. No significant differences were observed in the incidence of adverse events between the groups. The results are presented as mean \pm standard deviation (SD).

Conclusions: Single-dose remimazolam is a safe method for anesthesia induction, resulting in shorter time to loss of consciousness compared with continuous infusion, while maintaining a similar incidence of adverse events.

・レミマゾラムは短時間作用型のベンゾジアゼピン系麻酔薬であり、麻酔導入時の持続注入が推奨されている。しかし、単回ボラス投与による安全性と有効性については現在も検討中である。本研究では、持続注入と単回ボラス投与を比較し、単回ボラス投与の安全性を検討した。

・手術前日のレミマゾラムの投与方法によって、(1) 持続注入群 (12mg/kg/h の持続注入)、(2) 0.1 単回ボラス投与群 (0.1mg/kg の単回投与)、(3) 0.2 単回ボラス投与群 (0.2mg/kg の単回投与) の3群に無作為に割り付けた。薬物投与から意識消失までの時間を測定し、血行動態モニタリングを行った。

・67例 (持続点滴投与群 22例、0.1 単回ボラス投与群 22例、0.2 単回ボラス投与群 23例) を対象とした。意識消失までの時間は、持続注入群 88.2 ± 16.2 秒、0.1 単回ボラス投与群 59.5 ± 31.5 秒、0.2 単回ボラス投与群 42.6 ± 11.4 秒であった。有害事象の発現率に群間で有意差は認められなかった。結果は平均値 \pm 標準偏差 (SD) で示した。

・レミマゾラム単回投与は安全な麻酔導入法であり、持続注入と比較して意識消失までの時間が短く、有害事象の発現率も同程度であった。

[!]: プロポフォールと同じくらいの量 (mL) を投与すれば、いいんだよ。