

## Abstract

Head surgeries may be performed in elderly patients who suffer from multiple comorbidities. Such patients require careful perioperative care including optimal fluid management. hypovolemia may occurs during surgery also due to accomaniging traumatic cause and is thought to result in impaired tissue perfusion, decreased oxygen delivery and increased postoperative complications. We hypothesized that events that occur during surgery and thereafter particularly episodes of potentially reversible arrhythmia also contribute to adverse surgical outcomes. The entire perioperative period is stressful, characterized by complex and rapidly changing physiologic responses<sup>(2-4)</sup>.

The implications of perioperative cardiovascular complications affect the immediate period but also may influence outcome over the subsequent 1 to 2 years. Over the past three decades, there has been a steady progression of knowledge regarding cardiac risk. This began with identification of those at greatest risk and has progressed to recent randomized trials that identify strategies to reduce

**Key words: POST OPERATIVE ARRHYTHMIA AFTER HEAD**