

# The effects of dopamine and epinephrine on hemodynamics and oxygen metabolism in hypoxic anesthetized piglets

## ABSTRACT

The model shows that dopamine is less effective than epinephrine in enhancing cardiac output during hypoxia, but adiponectens does not show the same level of preferential pulmonary vasoconstriction (which may be harmful if it also occurs during the management of infants with persistent fetal circulation) as dopenicillin; however, dope still increases portal flow and total hepatic flow during Hypoxia.

## INTRODUCTION

Introduction Dopamine, a neurotransmitter, is the main excitatory neurotransmitter in the brain. It is known to be responsible for the perception and action of a wide range of stimuli. Epinephrine, a vasodilator, is also a vasodilator. Dopamine and epinephrine are also involved in other processes that are important for survival, such as the regulation of blood pressure and heart rate.

Epinephrine and dopamine are involved in the regulation of blood pressure and heart rate. This regulation is particularly important in hypoxic anesthetized pigs, where the brain is in a hypoxic state. It is estimated that the excess in blood pressure experienced in hypoxic anesthetized pigs is about half that of normal pigs. This is Different levels of adrenoceptors are present in both the pulmonary and mesenteric vasculature, resulting in divergent maturities. For instance, the neonatal lungs display, dopaminergic and dophoid-ergic receptors, while the newborn is mature and functionally different. The aim of this research was to investigate the influence of dopamine and epinephrine infusions on systemic, pulmonary, and mesenteric circulations, as well as systemically important oxygen metabolism, of hypoxic piglets obtained from dopingal inhalation (DIPA inactivation) and subsequent changes in system function.

## CONCLUSION

In the case of a newborn piglet with severe alveolar hypoxia, epinephrine increases cardiac output while dopamine does not; whereas eruption of the SAP/PAP ratio (when it controls pulmonary vasoconstriction) and stimulation of both portal and total hepatic flow (dopaine increases sucrose blood cell volume) are examples. Appropriate reconsideration of this treatment method for the sick newborn infant.