

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية







شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

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A COMPARISON OF ROPIVACAINE AND A MIXTURE
OF LIGNOCAINE WITH BUPIVACINE IN PERIBULBAR
AND RETROBULBAR BŁOCK

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Submitted for Partial Fulfillment of Master Degree

In

Anaesthesiology

By

Mohammed Nasr Mohammed Sharaf El-Din

(M.B., B. Ch.,)

Supervisors

Prof. Dr.

Said Anwar Amer

Prof. of Anaesthesiology

Faculty of Medicine

Tanta University

 $\mathcal{D}r$.

 $\mathcal{D}r$.

/aser Ragab Mahmmoud Serag

Mohammed Alaa El-Said Barrema

Assistant Prof. of Opthalmology

Faculty of Medicine

Tanta University

Lecturer of Anaesthesiology
Faculty of Medicine
Tanta University

FACULTY OF MEDICINE TANTA UNIVERSITY

2001

A COMPARISON OF ROPIVACAINE AND A MIXTURE OF LIGNOCAINE WITH BUPIVACINE IN PERIBULBAR AND RETROBULBAR BLOCK

ELEGIST

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Mohammed Nasr Mohammed Sharaf El-Din

(M.B., B. Ch.,)

Supervisors * Prof. Dr.

Said Anwar Amer

Prof. of Anaesthesiology Faculty of Medicine Tanta University

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 $\mathfrak{D}r$.

√aser Ragab Mahmmoud Serag

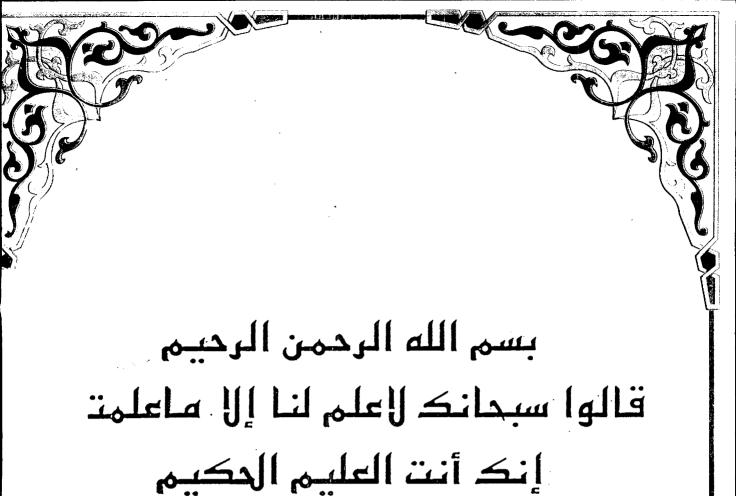
Mohammed Alaa El-Said Barrema

Assistant Prof. of Opthalmology Faculty of Medicine Tanta University

Lecturer of Anaesthesiology Faculty of Medicine Tanta University

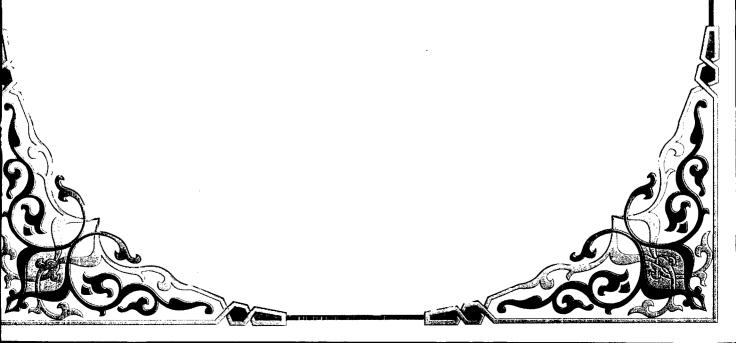
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2001



صدق الله العظيم

" البقرة ٣٢"



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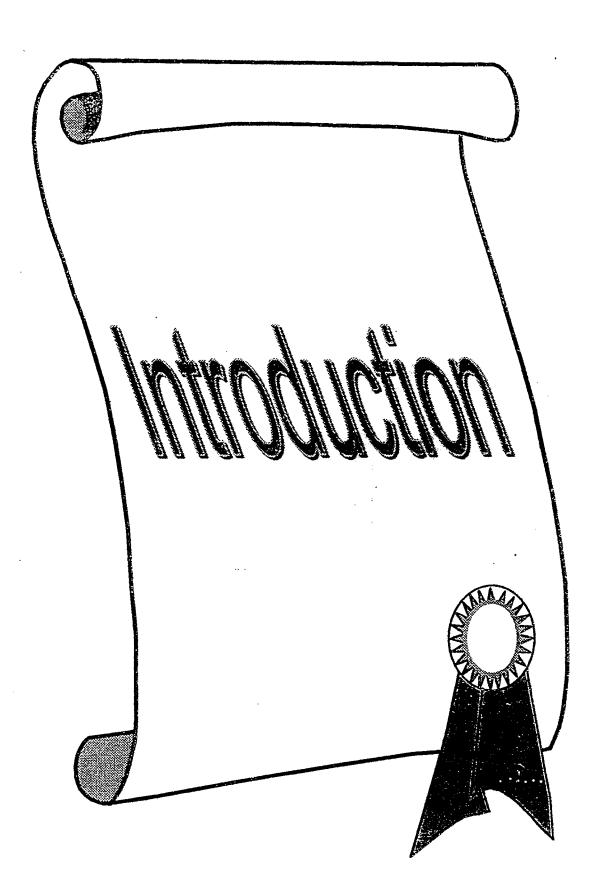
My thanks and my best wishes to my patients without whom this work could not be possible.

To Noran

My brilliant present My furture target My daughter

CONTENTS

| INTRODUCTION | 1 |
|--|------------|
| REVIEW OF LITERATURE | - 3 |
| ♦ Local anaesthesia versus general anaesthesia in ophthalmic surgery | 3 |
| | 6 |
| O Peribulbar versus retrobulbar block | 8 |
| ② Peribulbar block | 9 |
| ⊕ Retrobulbar block | 1 1 |
| O Local anaesthetics | 13 |
| ♦ Lidocaine | 15 |
| ⊘ Bupivacaine | I.8 |
| O Ropivacaine | 2I |
| O Acute systemic toxicity of local anaesthetics | 26 |
| ② Ocular anatomy | 29 |
| AIM OF THE WORK | 4 0 |
| PATIENTS & METHODS | 41 |
| RESULTS | 51 |
| DISCUSSION | 84 |
| SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION | 91 |
| REFERENCES | 95 |
| APARIC SUMMARY | ••••• |



INTRODUCTION

The high turnover of day case surgery has been facilitated by a variety of local anaesthetic techniques that are available to the intraocular surgery⁽¹⁾. Local anaesthesia has become preferable to general anaesthesia due to improvement in techniques and instrumentation, most widely practiced of these are the peribulbar and retrobulbar anaesthesia⁽²⁾.

Peribulbar anaesthesia provides a high-quality anaesthesia for intraocular surgery with a very low risk of complications⁽³⁾.

Retrobulbar anaesthesia is a simple, effective and reliable method that has withstood the test of time⁽⁴⁾.

A mixture of lidocaine (lignocaine) and bupivacaine is the most frequently used local anaesthetic. Lidocaine is added to bupivacaine to reduce the latency to onset of block while bupivacaine significantly prolongs the duration of surgical anaesthesia⁽⁵⁾.

The potent cardiac toxic effects of bupivacaine are well documented. Its electrophysiological toxicity is about 16 times greater than that of lidocaine. The large number of deaths following inadvertent intravenous bupivacaine has resulted in the search for new local anaesthetic agents with an anaesthetic profile similar to that of bupivacaine, but with a relatively lower cardiotoxicity⁽⁶⁾.

Ropivacaine is a new local anaesthetic of the aminoamide group. It is presented as a pure levorotatory enantiomer, a beneficial feature as far as the action upon neural tissue, lower central nervous system and cardiovascular toxicity, are concerned. Ropivacaine has been documented to have a lower toxicity as compared with bupivacaine⁽³⁾.

This characteristic is particularly important in case of systemic toxicity after accidental intravascular injection, despite the small volume of agent used in ophthalmic blocks⁽³⁾.

Review Of Literature

