



Ultra Sound Guided Ankle Block Versus Sciaticofemoral Block for Anesthesia and Postoperative Analgesia In Diabetic Foot Surgery

Thesis

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قالوا

سببنا انك لا تعلم لنا
إلا ما علمتنا إنك أنت
العليم العظيم

صدق الله العظيم

سورة البقرة الآية: ٣٢

List of Contents

Title	Page No.
List of Tables	5
List of Figures	6
List of Abbreviations	9
Introduction	1
Aim of the Work.....	11
Review of Literature	
▪ Nerve Supply of the Lower Limb.....	12
▪ Pathophysiology of Pain.....	26
▪ Physics of Ultrasound	46
▪ Pharmacodynamics and Mechanism of Action of Local Anesthetics	59
Patients and Methods	68
Results	76
Discussion	99
Summary	103
Conclusion.....	106
Limitations	107
References	108
Arabic Summary	—

List of Tables

Table No.	Title	Page No.
Table (1):	Spinal cord lamina	32
Table (2):	Demographic data:	76
Table (3):	Onset and duration of both motor and sensory block.	79
Table (4):	First analgesia need time.	82
Table (5):	Comparison between the two groups regarding blood pressure and heart rate preoperative and post block difference in BP and respiratory rate.	83
Table (6):	Visual analogue scale.	86
Table (7):	Comparison of the numbers of postoperative doses of pethidine in the study groups.	89
Table (8):	Respiratory rate post operative.	90
Table (9):	Post op HR.....	92
Table (10):	Comparison between systolic blood pressure between two blocks in the study.	94
Table (11):	Comparison between diastolic blood pressure between two blocks in the study.	96
Table (12):	Comparison between sedation between two blocks in the study.	98

List of Figures

Fig. No.	Title	Page No.
Figure (1):	The ventral rami of L1–5 and S1–4 form the lumbosacral plexus, which provides innervation to the lower extremities	12
Figure (2):	Branches of the Lumbar Plexus	14
Figure (3):	Sacral plexus.....	16
Figure (4):	Femoral nerve.....	18
Figure (5):	Course of the sciatic nerve.....	22
Figure (6):	Ankle joint and it's nerve suppl.....	25
Figure (7):	Pain Pathway.....	29
Figure (8):	Spinal cord laminae.....	31
Figure (9):	Neuron types.....	35
Figure (10):	Myelinated and Unmyelinated neurons	36
Figure (11):	Nerve cell membrane	37
Figure (12):	Types of ion channels.....	38
Figure (13):	Structure of Na/K pump.....	41
Figure (14):	Voltage-Gated Ion Channels and the Action Potential.....	43
Figure (15):	Action potential conduction in myelinated neurons.....	45
Figure (16):	In-plane technique (left), needle is aligned in the plane of thin ultrasound beam allowing the visualization of the entire shaft and the tip. In out-of plane technique (right), the ultrasound beam transects the needle, and the needle tip or the shaft is observed as a bright spot in the image	53
Figure (17):	US probe manipulation maneuvers “PART” mnemonic for Pressure, Alignment, Rotation and Tilt as fundamental probe manipulation maneuvers	55

List of Figures cont...

Fig. No.	Title	Page No.
Figure (18):	Examples of different ultrasound echogenicities.....	56
Figure (19):	Chemical structure of bupivacaine Hcl molecule	59
Figure (20):	Columns represent mean values and error bars are SD.....	77
Figure (21):	Column represent mean weight of error bars are SD.....	77
Figure (22):	Column represent sex of patients.	78
Figure (23):	Columns represent number of patients regarding type of operation.	78
Figure (24):	Columns represent mean value and error bars are SD.....	80
Figure (25):	Columns represent mean value and error bars are SD.....	80
Figure (26):	Columns represent mean value and error bars are SD.....	81
Figure (27):	Columns represent mean value and error bars are SD.....	81
Figure (28):	Columns represent mean value and error bars are SD.....	82
Figure (29):	Comparison between the two groups regarding blood pressure.	84
Figure (30):	Comparison between the two groups regarding blood pressure.	84
Figure (31):	Comparison between the two groups regarding heart rate preoperative.	85
Figure (32):	Comparison between the two groups regarding heart rate postoperative.....	85
Figure (33):	Comparison of VAS between two blocks.....	87
Figure (34):	Comparison between the use of 1st dose pethidine as postoperative analgesia requirements.....	89

List of Figures cont...

Fig. No.	Title	Page No.
Figure (35):	Comparison between respiratory rate readings of the two blocks in the study.	91
Figure (36):	Comparison between heart rate readings of the two blocks in the study.	93
Figure (37):	Comparison between systolic blood pressure between two blocks in the study.	95
Figure (38):	Comparison between diastolic blood pressure between two blocks in the study.	97
Figure (39):	Comparison between sedation between two blocks in the study.....	98

List of Abbreviations

Abb.	Full term
<i>CNS</i>	<i>Central Nervous System</i>
<i>HR</i>	<i>Heart Rate</i>
<i>Hz</i>	<i>Hertz</i>
<i>LA</i>	<i>Local Anesthetics</i>
<i>LCN</i>	<i>Lateral Cutaneous Nerve</i>
<i>PTN</i>	<i>Posterior Tibial Nerve</i>
<i>SBP</i>	<i>Systolic Blood Pressure</i>
<i>SD</i>	<i>Standard Deviation</i>
<i>SN</i>	<i>Sciatic Nerve</i>
<i>US</i>	<i>Ultrasound</i>
<i>VAS</i>	<i>Visual Analogue Scale</i>
<i>WDR</i>	<i>Wide Dynamic Range</i>

Introduction

An infected diabetic foot ulcer is by far the most common form of soft tissue infection encountered in clinical practice. It is caused by direct invasion of the ulcer and the underlying soft tissues by bacterial inoculum. Infected diabetic ulcers can be diagnosed clinically if purulent discharge is present in conjunction with other local signs of inflammation (warmth, erythema, lymphangitis, lymphadenopathy, edema, or pain). The presence of a foul-smelling discharge is suggestive of a mixed infection with anaerobic bacterial extension of the soft tissue infection along the fascial planes may result in abscess formation inside the foot compartments (medial, lateral, and central compartments), and occasionally the infection may extend directly to the heel area, under the dorsal skin (*Jeffcoate and Harding, 2003*).

Peripheral nerve blocks are widely-used for both surgical anesthesia as well as for postoperative analgesia. Peripheral nerve blocks offer distinct benefits over general or neuraxial anesthesia in certain clinical situations. In addition, Peripheral nerve blocks provide analgesia that may be superior to other techniques for some patients (*Lin et al., 2013*).

Ultrasound guidance is a reliable and safe technique in peripheral nerve blocks. It also plays a crucial and an increasing role in medicine due its low cost, the absence of ionizing radiation and its high temporal resolution (*Jerrold et al., 2010*).

Aim of the Work

The aim of this study is to compare between ultrasound guided ankle block versus ultrasound guided sciatico-femoral block in diabetic foot surgery as regarding efficacy, complications, volume of local anesthetics, quality and the duration of post-operative analgesia.

Chapter 1

Nerve Supply of the Lower Limb

The lumbosacral plexus provides innervation to the lower extremities.

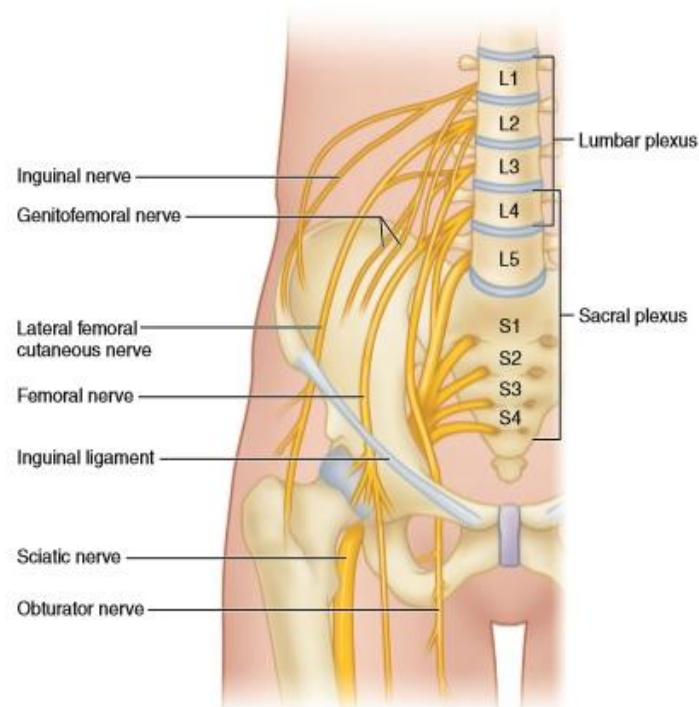


Figure (1): The ventral rami of L1–5 and S1–4 form the lumbosacral plexus, which provides innervation to the lower extremities (*Anne and Allison, 2010*).

The lumbar plexus is formed by the ventral rami of the spinal nerves L1-4, with occasional contribution from T12 within the body of the psoas major muscle. The plexus and branches then angle caudally to descend within the mass of the psoas major muscle, anterior to the transverse processes of the lumbar vertebrae (**Moore et al., 2011**).

The L1 nerve root (occasionally with a contribution from T12), splits into an upper and a lower branch. The upper branch then divides into the iliohypogastric and ilioinguinal nerves. The lower branch forms the genito-femoral nerve with a contribution from L2 nerve root. The ventral branches of L2, L3 and L4 form the obturator nerve. The dorsal roots of L2 and L3 have lesser branches, which make up the lateral cutaneous nerve of the thigh, and greater branches, that along with the dorsal root of L4 are the origins of the femoral nerve (**Anne and Allison, 2010**).

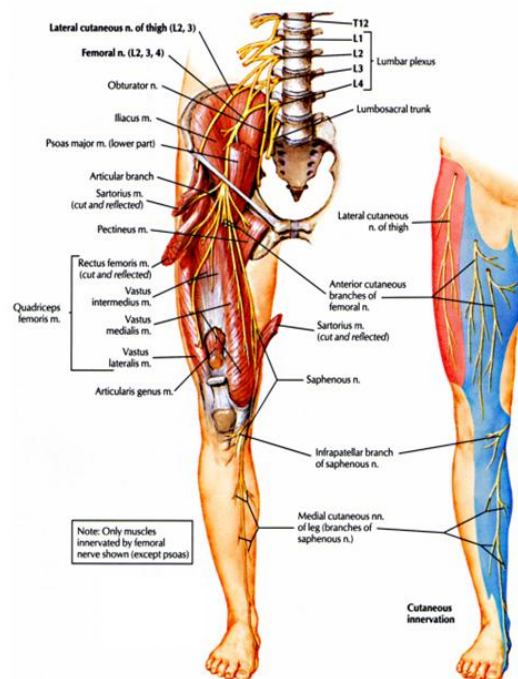
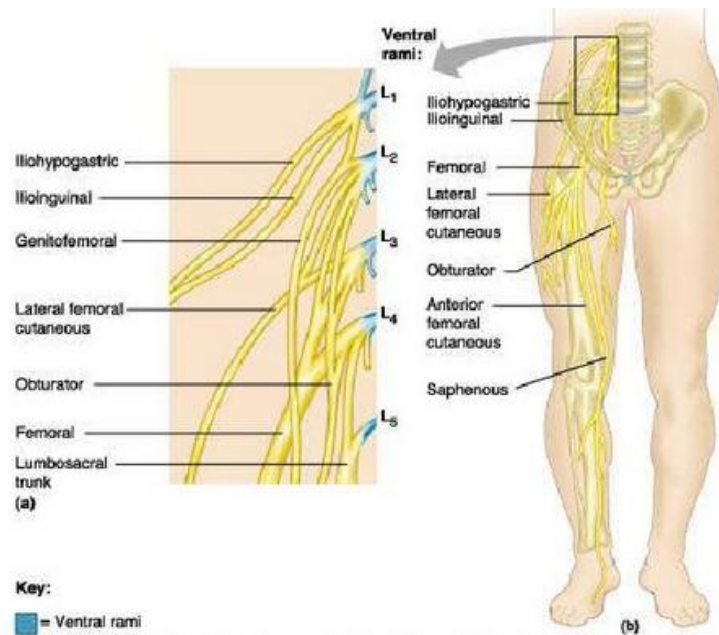


Figure (2): Branches of the Lumbar Plexus (*John and David, 2005*).

The sacral plexus is formed by the lumbosacral trunk (L4- L5, and S1–S4). It lies anterior to the sacrum and to piriformis muscle but deep to the pelvic fascia. It forms the sciatic and pudendal nerves giving off pelvic branches which are released before the sciatic component leaves through the greater sciatic foramen. These pelvic branches include the posterior cutaneous nerve of the thigh and the nerve to quadratus femoris and superior and inferior gluteal nerves (*John and David, 2005*).