

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلو

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم





MONA MAGHRABY



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Adductor canal block versus intravenous patient controlled analgesia for postoperative pain control for primary total knee arthroplasty

AThesis

Submitted for partial fulfillment of Master degree in ANAESTHESIA

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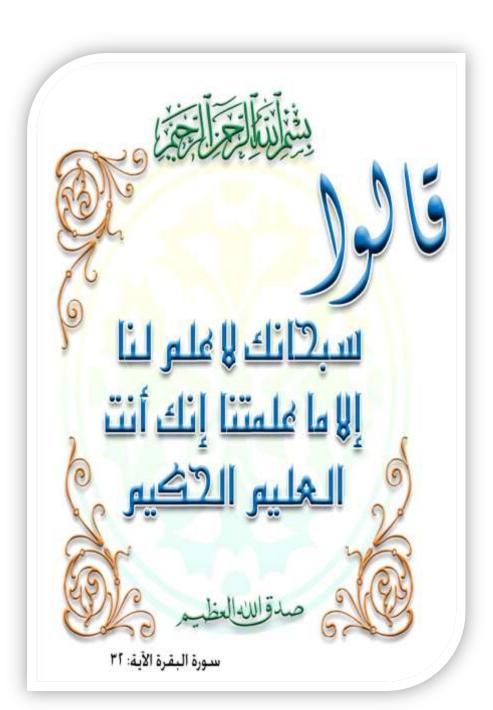
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Faculty of Medicine Ain Shams University 2021





First and foremost, I feel always indebted to Allah, the Most Beneficent and Merciful, who gave me the strength to accomplish this work.

My deepest gratitude to my supervisor, **Prof. Dr. Alaa Eldin Abd elwahab Amin Korraa**, Professor of Anesthesia, Intensive Care and Pain Management, Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University, for his valuable guidance and expert supervision, in addition to his great deal of support and encouragement. I really have the honor to complete this work under his supervision.

I would like to express my great and deep appreciation and thanks to **Dr. Sahar Mohamed Talaat Taha,** Assistant Professor of Anesthesia, Intensive Care and Pain Management, Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University for her meticulous supervision, and her patience in reviewing and correcting this work.

I must express my deepest thanks to **Dr. Amr Gaber Sayed Sharaf,** Lecturer of Anesthesia, Intensive Care and Pain Management,
Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University, for guiding me throughout this
work and for granting me much of his time. I greatly appreciate his efforts.

Special thanks to my **Parents**, my **Wife** and all my **Family** members for their continuous encouragement, enduring me and standing by me.

🔌 Mohamed Hamza Elsaid Elsinsar

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List of Abbreviations

Full-term

ACB : Adductor canal block

ASA : American Society of Anesthesiologists

BMI : Body mass index

Abbr.

CPR : Cardiopulmonary resuscitation

CT : Computed tomography

EPCA : Epidural patient-controlled analgesia

MPQ : McGill Pain Questionnaire

NPI : Numerical Pain Intensity Scale

NRS : Numeric Rating Scale

PCA : Patient-controlled analgesia

SD : Standard deviation

TKA: Total knee arthroplasty

TKR: Total knee replacement

VAS: Visual Analog Scale

VDS : Verbal Descriptor Scale

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Introduction

atients undergoing total knee arthroplasty (TKA) can experience significant postoperative pain. Adequate analgesia facilitates early rehabilitation and improves patient satisfaction. (1)

Pain control modalities for post-TKA include intravenous patient-controlled analgesia (PCA), peripheral nerve blockade, and continuous epidural analgesic techniques. All methods have been shown to be efficacious in relieving postoperative pain. However, conventional techniques that use intravenous PCA with morphine and fentanyl are associated with side effects, such as respiratory depression, sedation, pruritus, nausea and vomiting, hypotension, constipation, and urinary retention. (2)

Regional blocks of the lower limb using a combination of a sciatic nerve block with a femoral nerve block is an alternative technique to the conventional neuraxial (spinal or epidural) anesthesia, which is problematic as the patients may be septic with unstable cardiovascular system, and spinal/epidural. (3)

Anesthesia may drop the blood pressure further. In recent years, adductor canal block (ACB) has been introduced as a pure sensory nerve block for postoperative analgesia

following knee surgery. ACB technique is relatively easy and is performed under ultrasound guidance. (4)

Adductor canal blocks (ACBs), which target the saphenous nerve and provide comparable analgesia to femoral nerve blocks with a lesser degree of quadriceps weakness, have been the focus of multiple recent investigation. (5)

Aim of the Work

The purpose of this study is to compare efficacy, hemodynamic effects, opiate consumption and side effects of Adductor canal block and intravenous patient-controlled analgesia (PCA) in terms of postoperative primary total knee arthroplasty analgesia.

Chapter (I) Post-Operative Pain

A. Definition of pain:

Pain is defined by the International Association for the Study of Pain as "an unpleasant sensory and emotional experience arising from actual or potential tissue damage or described in terms of such damage. (6)

B. Physiology of pain

Pain is often classified by its pathophysiology into 2 major types: nociceptive and neuropathic.

of pain that occurs when free nerve endings are activated by tissue damage or inflammation. Pain pathway involves three orders neurons, The majority of the first-order nociceptive neurons make synaptic connections in Rexed layer II (substantia gelatinosa) and the second-order neurons make synaptic connections in laminae IV-VIII. The second-order neurons also receive input from mechanoreceptors and thermoreceptors, the cell bodies of third order neurons lie within the ventral posterolateral of the thalamus which terminate in the ipsilateral postcentral gyrus. (7) Nociception involves the four processes of transduction, transmission, perception, and modulation. These processes are highly complex, but a simple