

ULTRASOUND GUIDED CONTINUOUS QUADRATUS LUMBORUM BLOCK AS A PERIOPERATIVE ANALGESIC TECHNIQUE FOR PYELOPLASTY IN A PAEDIATRIC PATIENT : A CASE REPORT

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ARTICLE INFO

Received : 05 March, 2020

Accepted : 14 April, 2020

Published : 30 June, 2020

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CR 31

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3126/bjhs.v5i1.29641>

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Citation

Yadav RK, Dhungel BK, Thapa B. Ultrasound Guided Continuous Quadratus Lumborum Block as A Perioperative Analgesic Technique for Pyeloplasty in A Paediatric Patient : A Case Report. BJHS 2020;5(1)11:996-999.

ABSTRACT

With the use of ultrasound, peripheral nerve blocks can be more precise and deposition of local anesthetics under direct vision reduces drug volume and minimizes untoward toxicity. It's extensive use in peri-operative period add a safety measures to reduce procedural complications. Pain in children's are often under recognized and under treated which can lead to emotional, psychological trauma for rest of their life. Peripheral nerve blocks have the advantage of greater overall safety and efficacy for lower abdominal surgeries. An abdominal truncal block technique known as Quadratus Lumborum block has emerged recently with a goal of anesthetizing the thoracolumbar nerves for somatic as well as visceral analgesia of both lower and upper abdomen. A sound knowledge of sensory supply to the genitourinary system is important for the success of regional anesthesia. We report a case of four years old child who was diagnosed as left sided pelvic ureteric junction obstruction and was planned for pyeloplasty where continuous quadratus lumborum block was used as a mode of post operative analgesia which showed a promising result.

KEYWORDS

Paediatrics, pyeloplasty, quadratus lumborum block, ultrasound.



INTRODUCTION

Pain in children is often under recognized, under estimated and under treated even in resourceful countries.^{1,2} Untreated pain in childhood can lead to chronic pain as well as emotional and psychological scars for rest of the life.³ Postoperative analgesia options in children undergoing abdominal surgeries includes neuroaxial block such as lumbar epidural catheter, caudal injection, peripheral nerve blocks such as transversus abdominis plane (TAP) block, Quadratus lumborum plane block (QLB) and systemic analgesics like Opioids and NSAIDs. Systemic Opioids and Neuraxial blockade have higher risk of adverse effects and complications compared to peripheral nerve blocks.⁴

Caudal anesthesia is a very popular technique among pediatric anesthesiologists because of its ease of performance, high efficacy and low complication rates⁵ but this method has relatively short duration of analgesia compared to the peripheral nerve blocks.⁶ Adjuncts like morphine^{7,8} and clonidine⁹ has been used to prolong the duration of caudal block analgesia but still the adverse effects of those agents like nausea, urinary retention, pruritus and respiratory depression could limit their use.¹⁰ In addition there is always a chance of inadvertent dural puncture, unwanted motor blockade of lower limbs and disturbance of bladder function with this method.¹¹ Occult spina bifida may also pose a relative contraindication to use caudal epidural block as a part of multimodal analgesic technique.¹²

Peripheral nerve blocks have the advantages of greater overall safety and efficacy for lower abdominal surgeries. The past decade has experienced a remarkable growth in pediatric regional anesthesia.¹³ Systematic reviews have shown the use of ultrasound guidance for regional blockade in children may decrease the occurrence of failed block and increase its duration of action.¹⁴

Quadratus lumborum block (QLB) is one of the novel truncal blocks that provides analgesia to abdominal wall and viscera by anesthetizing the thoracolumbar nerves from T4 to L1 segments for somatic as well as visceral analgesia by deposition of local anesthetics in the thoracic paravertebral space. Randomized controlled trials have shown ultrasound guided QLB to have effective results¹⁵ and to be superior to both caudal and transversus abdominis plane (TAP) blocks for pediatric lower abdominal and inguinal surgeries.^{16,17} The articles on continuous quadratus lumborum block in childrens are scarce, thus we aim to highlight the analgesic importance of continuous QLB in pediatric abdominal surgeries.

CASE REPORT

Four years old child weighing 12 kg was diagnosed as Left sided Pelvic Ureteric Junction (PUJ) Obstruction and planned for left pyeloplasty. Preoperative history, systemic review and routine biochemistry were normal except for the abdomen ultrasound, which showed left PUJ obstruction with gross hydronephrosis. Parents were counseled and written informed consent was obtained.

On arrival to the operation theatre WHO surgical safety checklist was followed and monitor attached. An intravenous line was in situ so checked for patency and induction of anaesthesia was initiated with intravenous Midazolam 0.3 ml, Propofol 20 mg, Fentanyl 25 mcg, Paracetamol 200mg and Rocuronium 10 mg. Airway was secured with 5.0 mm ID cuffed ET tube and fixed after auscultation of both lung fields. Child was turned to right lateral position and under all aseptic precaution a high frequency linear probe of 3 to 12 Hz was placed over the anterior abdomen wall just above the umbilicus. This initial scan showed Rectus abdominis muscle. Further scanning laterally visualization of three abdominal muscles namely External Oblique, Internal oblique and Transversus abdominis muscles were seen from above downward. Scanning was continued to the back above the iliac crest which showed appearance of Quadratus lumborum, Psoas major muscle, tip of transverse process and Latissimus dorsi which was the end point of scanning. A 22 'G' Pediatric Tuohy Epidural needle was inserted by an in-plane technique to reach the plane between Quadratus lumborum and Psoas major muscle and 6 ml of 0.25 % Ropivacaine was deposited. Epidural catheter was inserted and fixed at the same time. The child was then turned back to supine position. Maintenance of anaesthesia was done with O₂+Isoflurane+Rocuronium and positive pressure ventilation. Intraoperative blood loss was around 50 ml and was replaced with crystalloids, rest other events were uneventful. The surgery lasted for 70 minutes and on completion of surgery extubation was done with adequate dose of reversal. Child was shifted to surgical intensive care unit (SICU).

Postoperative analgesia was maintained with continuous Infusion of Ropivacaine 0.125 % @ 1.5 ml per hour via QL Catheter and IV Paracetamol 180 mg eight hourly. FLACC (Face, Legs, Activity, Cry, Consolability) scoring system was used for pain assessment every hourly along with monitoring of other routine vitals and whenever the child was anxious or any fluctuation in hemodynamics was noticed. The FLACC score was 0/10 during the entire stay at SICU. Rescue analgesia of 25 mcg Fentanyl was advised if the FLACC score exceed 3 at any point, however it wasn't required. The catheter was taken out on the 3rd postoperative day and shifted to surgical ward. On 7th postoperative day the child was discharged to home.



Figure 1: Child on Right Lateral position, (Quadratus Lumborum Scanning with Linear Probe).

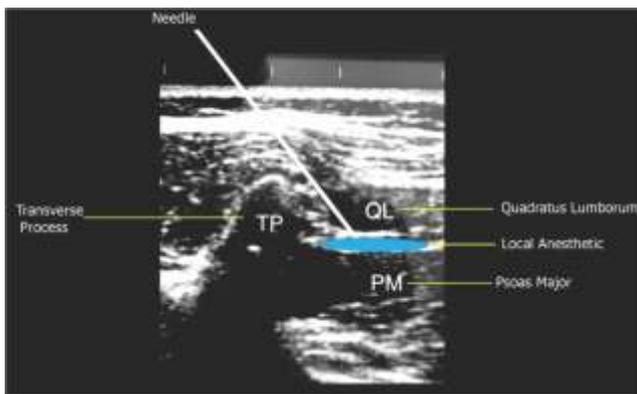


Figure 2 : Ultrasound Image showing Quadratus Lumborum block.

DISCUSSION

Quadratus lumborum plane block was first described by Blanco et al. in 2007.¹⁸ In this technique local anesthetic is injected in the thoracolumbar fascia adjacent to the quadratus lumborum muscle that results in its spread medially and cranially under the crura and arcuate ligaments of the diaphragm and further onto the thoracic paravertebral space (PVS).¹⁹ This results in the blockade of T4 to L1 dermatomes.¹⁹ This hypothesis is supported by various imaging studies that showed the drug distribution pattern in the QLB to be more similar to a paravertebral block than to TAP block.²⁰⁻²² The visceral analgesia that occurs is due to the spread of anesthetics drugs to the celiac ganglion or sympathetic trunk via splanchnic nerves, as is the case with the paravertebral block²³. Several needle approaches and injection sites have been proposed. Blanco originally labeled some anterior injection locations as type 1 and type 2, but has since referred to type 2 as the “QLB” because of the greater analgesia with the more posterior type 2 approach. Type 3 quadratus lumborum block is the one in which transmuscular injection of local anaesthetic agents occurs between quadratus lumborum and psoas

major muscle.²⁴ Several authors have successfully used single shot QLB in pediatric age group for various abdominal and thoracic surgeries.²⁵⁻²⁷ Several Randomized controlled trials have also shown single shot QL to be superior.²⁸⁻³⁰ But to our knowledge studies that reported the use of continuous QL block in this age group is scarce. In our case the continuous infusion not only facilitated maintenance of surgical anesthesia with lower amounts of anesthetics intraoperatively but also allowed for complete avoidance of opioid during the patient's entire hospital stay. This is in contrast, to our institution's current practice for this procedure. Typical analgesic management of children includes a ropivacaine 0.2%, 0.75–1.25 ml/kg caudal with intraoperative short acting opioid (fentanyl 2–4 µg/kg) and post-operative rescue opioid as needed along with ketorolac and acetaminophen. A continuous QL block has allowed us to avoid the need for a caudal. The dose of Ropivacaine that we used, 0.125 % @ 1.5 ml per hour is well in agreement with several authors³¹⁻³³ and did not produce any toxicity.

With the lower risk profile of an QLB compared to central blocks, this may be of added benefit. In addition, with the uncertainty of long term neurological side effects of general anesthesia on infants, utilizing an QL catheter may allow for adequate surgical anesthesia with minimal additional anesthetic.

CONCLUSION

The recently introduced QLB, as a single shot or continuous infusion, may be a good option for abdominal and lower abdominal surgeries in pediatric patients as well. The continuous QL block can provide an opioid free analgesic alternative with satisfactory pain control. However further prospective trials comparing QL block with current analgesic techniques are needed to get a convincing result.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

None

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