ULTRASOUND-GUIDED BILATERAL ERECTOR SPINAE PLANE (ESP) BLOCK IN A PATIENT UNDERGOING RETROPERITONEOSCOPIC NEPHRON-SPARING SURGERY FOR KIDNEY CANCER: A CASE REPORT.

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Argomento: Anestesia loco-regionale e analgesia

Introduction:

Laparoscopic kidney surgery offers the advantage of reduced postoperative pain, faster recovery, and shorter hospital stay [1].

Etiology of postoperative pain after laparoscopic surgery is multifactorial: patients may develop nociceptive, inflammatory and neuropathic pain. Pain management should be multimodal considering the complexity of the its origin.

Hypotesis:

We hypothesised that performing ESP block at a lower vertebral level would provide effective abdominal analgesia for retroperitoneal laparoscopic nephron-sparing surgery for kidney cancer [2].

Case report:

A 57-year-old man was admitted to our hospital with history of arterial hypertension and a 3 cm right kidney cancer. He accepted to undergo retroperitoneoscopic nephron-sparing surgery.

Before the induction of general anesthesia we performed a bilateral ultrasound guided ESP block at T9 level with 30 ml of ropivacaine 0,375% and fentanyl 50 mcg for each side.

General anesthesia was inducted and heart rate, ECG, invasive blood pressure and SpO_2 were monitored during surgery.

Surgery lasted 196 minutes and was uneventful. The enucleation of the renal lesion was clampless.

A good intraoperative analgesia was obtained; post-operative analgesia lasted 24 hours, the patient required only acetaminophen 3000 mg ev and oxycodone 4 mg through a PCA ev pump.

The postoperative period was uneventful from the urologic point of view.

Conclusion:

This case report shows that an ESP block at a lower vertebral level can provide good intraoperative

and postoperative analgesia in patients undergoing retroperitoneoscopic nephron-sparing surgery for kidney cancer, especially in those for whom epidural or opioids analgesia is undesirable or contraindicated.

Bibliography:

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