

The efficacy of transversus abdominis plane block for post-operative analgesia after the cesarean section performed under general anesthesia

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ABSTRACT

OBJECTIVE: Several methods are used to control the pain after cesarean operations. Recently, the transverse abdominis plane block (TAP) has been proposed to compensate for the problems developed by preexisting methods. In the present study, we compared the analgesic efficacy of the TAP block after caesarean section in a prospective, randomized, double-blinded controlled trial.

METHODS: In this study, thirty patients undergoing cesarean sections under general anesthesia were divided into two groups. Patients in Group T (n=15) on whom TAP Block with USG guidance was performed using 0.25% bupivacaine totally 60 ml. The patients in Group C were administered (n=15), 0.9% NaCl totally 60 ml (30 ml at each side) with USG guidance. Post-operative demand of meperidine using a patient-controlled analgesia device was recorded.

RESULTS: First time on the need for analgesia were significantly higher in the control group (Group C). The total dose of meperidine, tenoxicam, paracetamol used for analgesia was significantly higher in the Group C. The outset times of breastfeeding and mobilization did not change between the groups.

CONCLUSION: The USG-TAP block with 0.25% bupivacaine 60 ml (30 ml on each side) significantly reduced post-operative pain in patients undergoing the cesarean section. We think that TAP block is a comfortable and feasible method which reduces post-operative analgesia need and does not lead any serious complications.

Keywords: Bupivacaine; cesarean section; post-operative pain; transverse abdominis plane block; ultrasound.

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Post-operative pain has been one of the main interests of anesthesiologists because of reducing patients comfort and it is potential for causing harmful effects since the beginning of practice. Cesarean section is one of the most commonly performed surgical procedures. It is estimated that 15% of the births worldwide and 21.1% of the births in the developed world occur

by cesarean section [1]. Inadequate post-operative pain relief after the cesarean section may negatively affect mobilization, breastfeeding, and even the emotional bond between the mother and the infant, while effective analgesia improves the amount of breastfeeding and infant weight gain [2, 3]. Different methods are used for post-operative pain management during 24 hours in the



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cesarean section [4, 5] The optimum form of post-operative analgesia is not known.

Rafi first described the TAP block in 2001 [6]. He portrayed TAP block as a refined abdominal field block, with a targeted single shot anesthetic delivery into the TAP, a site which relevant nerve branches are located. Even though it has been just a decade since its discovery, TAP block has been used in several types of surgical procedures with various modifications. TAP block has been shown to be effective in the cesarean section and after hysterectomy, open prostatectomy, laparoscopic cholecystectomy, and appendectomy [7, 8]. In this study, we aimed to evaluate the postoperative analgesic efficacy of the TAP block in patients who are having a cesarean section under general anesthesia.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In this study, following institutional Ethics Committee approval (No:2015-56,1707317) and informed patient consent, patients undergoing a cesarean section were chosen with randomized double-blinded by closed-loop envelope technique. Thirty ASA I–II patients undergoing elective cesarean section were included in our study. Exclusion criteria were blood coagulation pathologies, allergies against amino-amide local anaesthetics, or inability to understand the study protocol.

No premedication was used before the operation, administration of NaCl 0.9% solution via peripheral venous access was started. Standard monitoring (pulse oximetry, electrocardiogram, and non-invasive arterial pressure) was performed, and general anaesthesia was induced with propofol 2-2.5 mg/kg and rocuronium 0.6 mg/kg. Subsequently, the trachea was intubated, and general anaesthesia was continued with 1 MAC sevoflurane in 50% air/O₂. The lungs were mechanically ventilated using a pressure-controlled mode to maintain Et CO₂ between 4.7 and 5.3 kPa.

Patients were divided with double-blinded technique into two groups before the induction of anesthesia; both groups were visualized with ultrasound (Famio 8, Toshiba Ootawarashi, Japan) at the end of the surgery before the recovery from anesthesia. The probe was placed in the area between costal margin, iliac crest and midaxillary line. Once the external oblique abdominis muscle (EOAM), internal oblique abdominis muscle (IOAM) and transversus abdominis muscle (TAM) were visualized at the level of the anterior axillary line

between the 12th rib and the iliac crest (Fig. 1), the puncture area and the ultrasound probe were prepared in a sterile manner. Then, the block was performed with a 0.91x100 mm, 20 Gauge (Stimuplex D Braun) needle and an injection line realizing an 'in-plane' ultrasound-guided technique as illustrated in Figure 1. Once the tip of the needle was placed in the space between the IOAM and TAM and negative aspiration. After negative aspiration 2 ml of NaCl 0,9% was administered between I.O.M and T.A.M to verify the location of the needle. In TAP Group, 30 ml 0.25% bupivacaine was administered under direct ultrasonographic guidance. The contralateral block was performed equally. In the control group, 30 ml NaCl 0.9% was administered between I.O.M. and T.A.M. at both sides.

During operations, heart rates and systolic/diastolic mean arterial pressures were recorded at 15 min time intervals. Before the end of the surgery, all patients were administered 1mg/kg meperidine I.V bolus for analgesia. After the end of the operation at the time of 0, 5, 15, 30. minutes and 1, 2, 4, 12. ve 24. hours pain score has been rated with a visual analog scale (VAS) and verbal descriptor scales (VDS). Sedation level has been evaluated using a modified Ramsay scale. Nausea, vomiting mobilization time, breastfeeding time, patient satisfaction and duration of surgery were also recorded.

After the operation, the patients were transferred to the recovery room, where the analgesia was maintained using patient-controlled analgesia (PCA). The correct use of the device was precisely explained during the patient's informed consent. The patients stayed for 2 h in the recovery room and were then transferred to the ward.

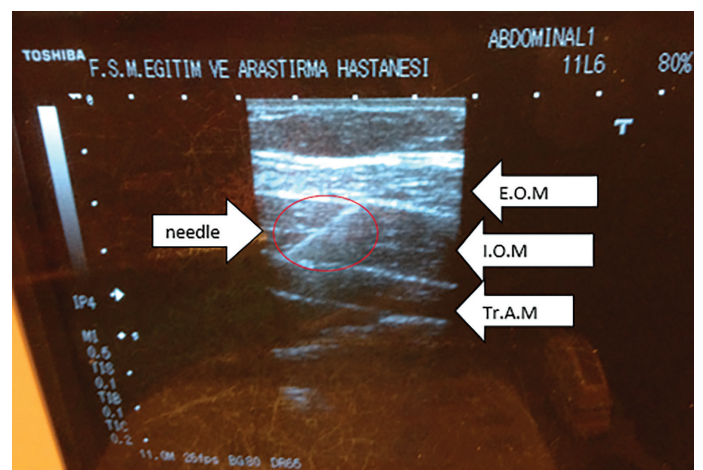


FIGURE 1. Ultrasound image during initial injection, image of the needle and the muscle layers.

During the 2 h in the recovery room and subsequent 24 h on the ward, the total amount of meperidine administration was recorded.

All the patients were attached to the PCA pump, including meperidine 10 mg meperidine bolus and 15 minutes of lockout time aiming post-operative analgesia control. Instead of using PCA, if VAS score still remains bigger than three (VAS>3) 1 gr paracetamol I.V was administered. If VAS score still remains bigger than three (VAS>3) tenoxicam 20 mg I.V was administered to the patient. If VAS score still remains bigger than three (VAS>3) 0.5 mg/kg meperidine IV has been given to the patient as the last option. During 24 hours in both groups, the need for analgesia has been compared. Twenty-four hours after the injection, both sites of the TAP block injections were inspected to detect side-effects such as haematomas or infection.

When evaluating the results obtained in this study, IBM SPSS Statistics 22 program was used for statistical analysis. We used the Shapiro Wilks test when evaluating distribution suitability of the parameters. Data were presented as mean (SD), number (%), or ratio as appropriate. After testing for normal distribution were compared with Student's t-test, and groups with a normal distribution were compared using a Mann-Whitney U-test. A paired sample t-test was used for intra-group comparison of quantitative data showing a normal distribution, and Wilcoxon Signed Ranks test was used for intra-group comparison of parameters without normal distribution. Fisher's exact test was used during the comparison of qualitative data. P-values of 0.05 were considered significant.

RESULTS

With 15 patients per group, a total of 30 patients were entered into this study. There was no statistically significant difference among two groups regarding age, weight, height, body mass index (BMI), ASA physical status and additional diseases, such as hypertension, diabetes mellitus or history of abdominal surgery, and operation time (Table 1).

There was no statistical difference in mean arterial pressures between the two groups. In group T, according to baseline, there was no significant change after induction 1st, 5th and 10th minute. The decrease in the 1st minute was significant ($p=0.017$). There was a significant decrease in all post-operative measurement times compared to baseline ($p<0.05$, $p<0.01$). In group C, according to baseline, there was a significant decrease in all post-operative measurement times ($p<0.05$, $p<0.01$).

In TAP Group, no patient needed extra analgesic requirements. However, in the control group, 11 patient needed extra tenoxicam 20 mg i.v bolus for analgesia requirement. Among these 11 patients who were administered extra paracetamol, six of them needed 1 gr paracetamol i.v for further analgesia, and finally, among these six patients, three of them needed 50 mg meperidine bolus for further analgesia.

VAS in group, C was significantly higher than the TAP group at post-operative 1.,5. and 15. minutes. ($p=0.001$; $p<0.01$) ($p=0.004$; $p<0.01$) ($p=0.012$; $p<0.05$). There was no difference in the further time periods. In group T, according to post-operative 1st minute, there was a significant decrease after 15th minute post-operative measurement times ($p<0.05$, $p<0.01$). In group C, there was a sig-

TABLE 1. Evaluation of the demographic characteristics between the groups

	TAP Group Median±SD	Control Group Median±SD	Total Median±SD	p
Age (year)	30.27±4.79	28.8±4.13	29.53±4.45	¹ 0.376
BMI (kg/m ²)	30.08±4.16	30.62±6.4	30.35±5.31	¹ 0.786
Operation time (min)	50.2±11.72	38.0±10.82	44.1±12.7	¹ 0.006**
ASA, n (%)				
1	11 (73.3)	12 (80)	23 (76.7)	² 1.000
2	4 (26.7)	3 (20)	7 (23.3)	
Additional diseases n (%)	4 (26.7)	3 (20)	7 (23.3)	² 1.000

¹Student's t-Test; ²Fisher's Exact Test; ** $p<0.01$; SD: Standard deviation.

nificant decrease in all post-operative measurement times compared to postoperative 1st minute ($p < 0.01$) (Table 2).

VDS in group C is significantly higher than group T at post-operative 1, 5, 15, 30, 60. minutes. ($p = 0.001$; $p < 0.01$) ($p = 0.001$; $p < 0.01$) ($p = 0.012$; $p < 0.05$) ($p = 0.001$; $p < 0.01$) ($p = 0.047$; $p < 0.05$). There was no difference in the further time periods. In group T, there was

TABLE 2. Visual Analog Scale (VAS) Variation

VAS	Group T Mean±SD (Median)	Group C Mean±SD (Median)	p
Postop 1 st min	2.27±0.88 (3)	5.2±1.82 (6)	0.001**
Postop 5 th min	2.27±0.88 (3)	4.13±1.88 (3)†	0.004**
Postop 15 th min	1.93±1.1 (2)†	3.33±1.59 (3)‡	0.012*
Postop 30 th min	1.93±1.1 (2)†	2.53±0.83 (3)‡	0.096
Postop 1 st hr	1.8±1.01 (2)‡	2.07±1.44 (2)‡	0.829
Postop 2 nd hr	1.4±1.18 (1)‡	1.4±0.91 (2)‡	0.914
Postop 4 th hr	1.13±0.99 (1)‡	1.27±0.88 (1)‡	0.583
Postop 6 th hr	1.13±1.13 (1)‡	1.07±0.7 (1)‡	0.983
Postop 12 th hr	0.73±0.96 (0)‡	0.73±0.59 (1)‡	0.634
Postop 24 th hr	0.47±0.64 (0)‡	0.6±0.51 (1)‡	0.396

Mann-Whitney U Test; †Wicoxon Sign Test; * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$; †when evaluating in-group $p < 0.05$; ‡ when evaluating in-group $p < 0.01$; SD: Standard deviation.

TABLE 3. Verbal Descriptor Scale (VDS) Variation

VDS	Group T Mean±SD (Median)	Group C Mean±SD (Median)	p
Postop 1 st min	1.33±0.49 (1)	2.53±0.64 (3)	0.001**
Postop 5 th min	1±0.38 (1)†	2.33±0.72 (2)	0.001**
Postop 15 th min	0.93±0.46 (1)†	2.07±0.96 (2)†	0.001**
Postop 30 th min	0.93±0.46 (1)†	1.93±0.88 (2)†	0.001**
Postop 1 st hr	0.93±0.46 (1)†	1.4±0.74 (1)‡	0.047*
Postop 2 nd hr	0.8±0.56 (1)‡	1.13±0.64 (1)‡	0.140
Postop 4 th hr	0.73±0.46 (1)‡	0.93±0.59 (1)‡	0.339
Postop 6 th hr	0.73±0.59 (1)‡	0.8±0.56 (1)‡	0.732
Postop 12 th hr	0.6±0.63 (1)‡	0.47±0.52 (0)‡	0.604
Postop 24 th hr	0.27±0.46 (0)‡	0.4±0.51 (0)‡	0.446

Mann-Whitney U Test; †Wicoxon Sign Test; * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$; †when evaluating in-group $p < 0.05$; ‡when evaluating in-group $p < 0.01$; SD: Standard deviation.

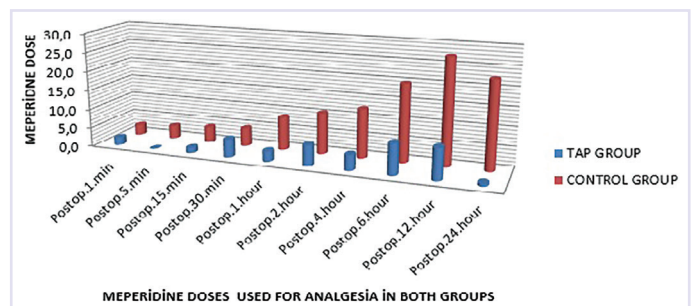


FIGURE 2. The meperidine dose variation between the groups.

a significant decrease in all post-operative measurement times compared to post-operative 1st minute ($p < 0.01$). In group C, according to post-operative 1st minute, there was a significant decrease after 15th minute post-operative measurement times ($p < 0.05$, $p < 0.01$) (Table 3).

The total dose of meperidine that was used in PCA for post-operative analgesia was higher in group C than group T statistically ($p = 0.001$; $p < 0.01$) (Fig. 2).

The need for analgesia for the first time was longer in group T than group S ($p = 0.003$; $p < 0.01$).

There was no significant difference between groups in breastfeeding and mobilization times, and also there was no significant difference in patient satisfaction and nausea or vomiting ratios.

DISCUSSION

In this study, we have compared the analgesic effects by performing the USG-TAP block through injecting 0.25% bupivacaine and 0.9% NaCl, 30 ml each for the left and the right, at a total of 60 ml, after a cesarean section performed under general anesthesia. Our study demonstrated that in elective cesarean section performed under general anesthesia with a Pfannenstiel incision, TAP block with 60 mL 0.25% bupivacaine (30 mL in each side) could decrease 24 h post-operative pain intensity and analgesic consumption.

The time to the first analgesic requirement was longer in parturients who received the TAP block. The use of meperidine for post-operative analgesia was higher in the control group. There has not been any need for extra analgesia in the TAP group. There was not a significant difference in patient satisfaction in both groups. The pain and discomfort after the cesarean section have a negative effect on early ambulation and breastfeeding, which can result in post-operative complications and the mother's

discomfort [9] Thus, providing effective and safe post-operative analgesia can prevent these morbidities.

Ripoles et al. [10] found in their multicenter review study that TAP block reduces the need for analgesia and VAS in post-operative 24 hours. In our study, we found similar results that TAP block reduces meperidine consumption and reduces VAS after the cesarean section.

Mcdonnel et al. [11] performed a bilateral TAP block using 1.5 mg/kg ropivacaine (to a maximal dose of 150 mg) or saline on each side at fifty patients after the cesarean section. Patients undergoing TAP block with ropivacaine had reduced 48 h morphine requirements, and a longer time to first PCA morphine request.

Abdallah et al. [12] found in their multicenter review which consists of five studies and 312 patients that, TAP block constitutes an effective analgesic option for post-operative analgesia after the cesarean section performed under spinal anaesthesia when spinal morphine is not used.

There are varieties between the choice of local anesthetic and constipation, techniques of the TAP block. However, there is not enough evidence which technique or concentration is superior to the other [13].

McMorrow et al. [14] found in their study that spinal morphine (but not TAP block) improved analgesia after the cesarean section. The addition of TAP block with bupivacaine to spinal morphine did not further improve analgesia. Intrathecal morphine has advantages comparing to TAP block, but it also has strong disadvantages post-operative nausea and vomiting (PONV) are some of these complications. At 30% of the patients who has intrathecal morphine has obvious pruritus. However, respiratory depression is the most serious side effect of intrathecal morphine [15]. In the study in which Kanazi et al. [16] compared TAP block with intrathecal morphine at 57 patients, the findings showed that at 46% of the patients had PONV and 39% of them had severe itching which has been treated with medical intervention. Kanzai et al. used 0.2 mg morphine in their study, but none of their patients had respiratory depression.

On the contrary, there are studies that claim that TAP Block provides better analgesia when added to the intrathecal morphine. Mirza et al. [17] have chosen TAP block for the supportive analgesic method in cases who are having a cesarean section with spinal anesthesia (bupivacaine 12 mg, fentanyl 10 µg, morphine 200 µg). They found that TAP block provides extra analgesia in all cases post-operative 10-19 hours. They think that providing extra

analgesia for such a long time is a consequence of local anesthetic spreading to the paravertebral space.

Epidural anesthesia is still a gold standard technique in post-operative analgesia at the cesarean sections. Yoko Onoshi et al. [18] compared TAP block with epidural anesthesia at 94 patients who had cesarean section with combined spinal-epidural anesthesia. Epidural group morphine (2 mg) was administered to the epidural space close to the end of surgery. In TAP group, 20 mL of either 0.375% ropivacaine or 0.3% levobupivacaine was infused to both sides of the transversus abdominis plane after surgery. All patients were placed on patient-controlled i.v. analgesia regimen with morphine after surgery. The median time to the first morphine request was longer (555 min vs 215 min), and the median cumulative morphine consumption within 24h was lower (5.3 mg vs 7.7 mg) in the TAP group than in the control group.

To our knowledge, there is no published case report about local anesthetic toxicity in TAP block. We did not see any sign of local anesthetic toxicity in our patients, too. There are two published liver laceration related to the tap block one of these lacerations occurred in USG guided TAP block [19, 20].

There are two published case reports about seizures related to TAP block. The first case seizure thought to be a conclusion of intramuscular injection of local anesthetic. In the second case, the reason was the seconder plasma absorption of the local anesthetic solution. We did not have any of these complications in our study.

CONCLUSION

As a result, TAPblock is a effective and reliable method, which is accepted in many centers worldwide and reduces the need for post-operative analgesia. Using TAPblock is easy and does not lead to any serious complications. In the future, in cases, where epidural analgesia is restricted TAP block can be an important alternative.

We think that not only with the aid of TAP catheters but also possible development of new block techniques, TAP block will play a significant role in multimodal analgesia management.

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Authorship Contributions: Concept – HB, AAY, GT, FK, NA; Design – HB, AAY, GT, NA; Supervision – HB, AAY, GT, FK; Materials – HB, AAY, FK, MAS; Data collection and/or processing – HB, AAY, GT, FK, MAS; Analysis and/or interpretation – HB, AAY, GT, NA; Writing – HB, AAY, GT; Critical review – GT, FK, MAS, NA.

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