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Pharmacological Update: adjuvants in ALR

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WHY ... adjuvants in LRA?

Regional Anesthesia & Pain Medicine

11 August 2022 / Volume 47, Issue Suppl 1

SP30.1 ADJUVANTS OR DEXAMETHASONE AS MULTIMODAL ANALGESICS AT HIGH DOSES?

Pia Jæger. Department of Anesthesia, The Juliane Marie Center, Rigshospitalet, Copenhagen University Hospital, Denmark

It is a common perception that higher concentrations of local anaesthetics will increase the duration of nerve blocks, but the relationship between concentration and duration is not linear.
Low volume or concentration → reduced block effectiveness, success rate and duration
Excessive volume or concentration → No linear duration increase but toxicity risk increase

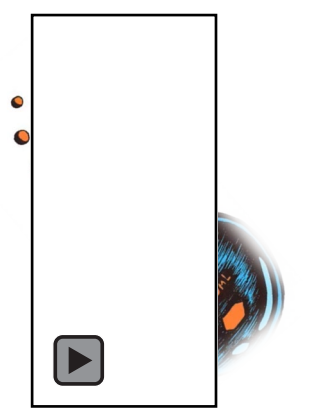
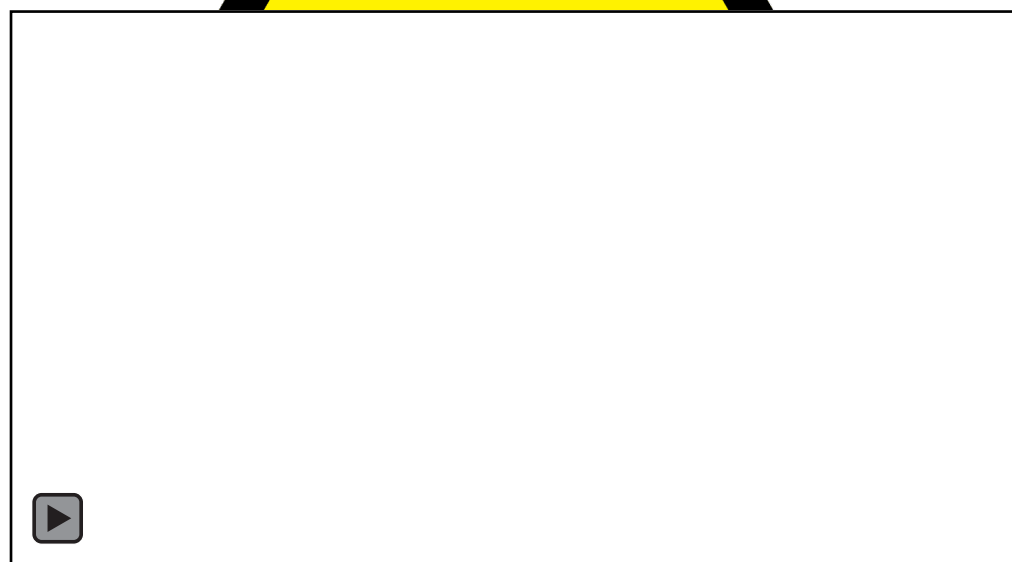
ADJUVANTS HELP INCREASE DURATION AND ANALGESIC COVERAGE



WHICH ... adjuvants in LRA?



- DEXMEDETOMIDINE
- EPINEPHRINE
- DEXAMETHASONE
- BUPIVACAINE
- CLONIDINE
- MORPHINE
- FENTANYL
- MAGNESIUM
- KETAMINE
- MIDAZOLAM
- NEOSTIGMINE





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 PLOS ONE

September 10, 2015

Local Anesthetic Peripheral Nerve Block Adjuvants for Prolongation of Analgesia: A Systematic Qualitative Review

Meghan A. Kirksey^{1,2}, Stephen C. Haskins^{1,2}, Jennifer Cheng¹, Spencer S. Liu^{1,2*}

¹ Department of Anesthesiology, Hospital for Special Surgery, New York, New York, United States of America, ² Department of Anesthesiology, Weill College of Medicine at Cornell University, New York, New York, United States of America

Randomized controlled trials and meta-analyses that were published between **1990 and 2014** were included in the initial bibliographic search. Only studies that were **published in English** and **listed block analgesic duration** as an outcome were included. A total of **61 novel clinical trials and meta-analyses** were included in this systematic qualitative literature review.



WHAT OUT ... WHAT IN?

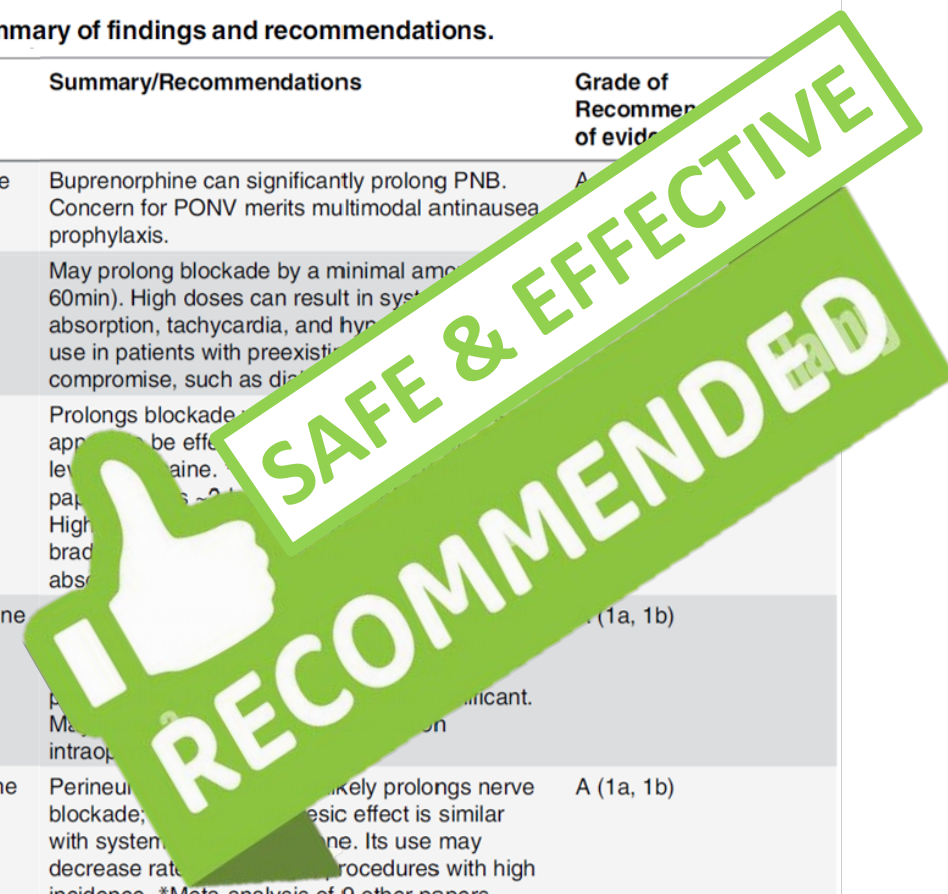
Table 3. Summary of findings and recommendations.

Agent	Summary/Recommendations	Grade of Recommendation (level of evidence) ³
Morphine	Not recommended due to lack of quality studies and lack of consistently positive results.	A (1b)
Fentanyl	May prolong bupivacaine PNB. Not recommended due to inconsistent results and	A
Tramadol	7/8 studies showed minimal to no prolongation of analgesia or nerve blockade. Not recommended due to lack of evidence of clinically significant efficacy and potential to increase PONV.	A
Magnesium	Consistently shown to be effective in clinical studies. One study of 100 patients suggests analgesic effect.	A (1b)
Ketamine	Presence of ketamine in the blood (sea).	A (1b)
Neostigmine	Presence of neostigmine in rabbit model,	A (1b)
Midazolam	Not recommended. Established neurotoxicity when administered with local anesthetics in animal models, high incidence of sedation, and lack of quality clinical studies.	A (1b)



Table 3. Summary of findings and recommendations.

Agent	Summary/Recommendations	Grade of Recommendation (level of evidence) ³
Buprenorphine	Buprenorphine can significantly prolong PNB. Concern for PONV merits multimodal antiemetic prophylaxis.	A
Epinephrine	May prolong blockade by a minimal amount (60min). High doses can result in systemic absorption, tachycardia, and hypertension. Use in patients with preexisting cardiovascular compromise, such as diastolic hypertension.	A
Clonidine	Prolongs blockade of brachial plexus. May be effective in patients with pain. High doses may cause bradycardia and hypotension.	A
Dexmedetomidine	Prolongs blockade of brachial plexus. May be effective in patients with pain. High doses may cause bradycardia and hypotension.	(1a, 1b)
Dexamethasone	Perineural dexamethasone likely prolongs nerve blockade. Its analgesic effect is similar to systemic dexamethasone. Its use may decrease rate of PONV in procedures with high incidence. *Meta-analysis of 9 other papers supports prolongation of brachial plexus blocks compared to dexamethasone-free controls.	A (1a, 1b)





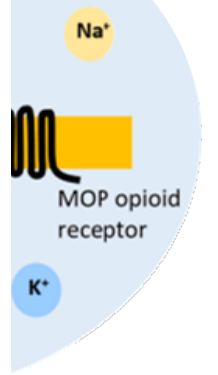
Buprenorphine

Table 2. Clinical findings for most extensively studied agents not covered by recent meta-analyses.

Agent	Local Anesthetic	Site/Dose	Prolongation of Analgesia or Sensory Block	Side Effects & Toxicity	Systemic Control (route)	Jadad Scale (I-V)	
✓ Hi	Buprenorphine	Bupivacaine 0.5% + epi [18]	Sciatic—0.3mg	6h*	PONV events: 7 in control group, 21 in IM buprenorphine group, 19 in PN buprenorphine group	No	V
✓ Blo	Buprenorphine	Mepivacaine 1% + tetracaine [16]	—	15h**	None	No	III+
✓ Ar	Buprenorphine	—	—	0.3 mg	PONV in 2/20 in PN buprenorphine group, 6/20 in IM buprenorphine group, and 3/20 in control group	Yes	V
its	Buprenorphine	Levobupivacaine 0.75% [19]	ISB—0.15mg	6h***	PONV in 4/50 pts; hypotension in 1/50 pts	No	IV+
✓ Sic	Buprenorphine	Lidocaine 1% + bupivacaine 0.5% [15]	SCB- 3mcg/kg	9h*	Pruritus in 4/20 pts; PONV in 10/20 pts	No	II
✓ PC	Buprenorphine	Bupivacaine 0.3% [20]	SCB- 3mcg/kg	6h**	PONV in 2/20 pts in PN buprenorphine group and 2/20 pts in IM buprenorphine group. No buprenorphine-free control group.	Yes (IM)	III

0,3 mcg/kg
0,3 mg

6h - 15h



itors



Epinephrine

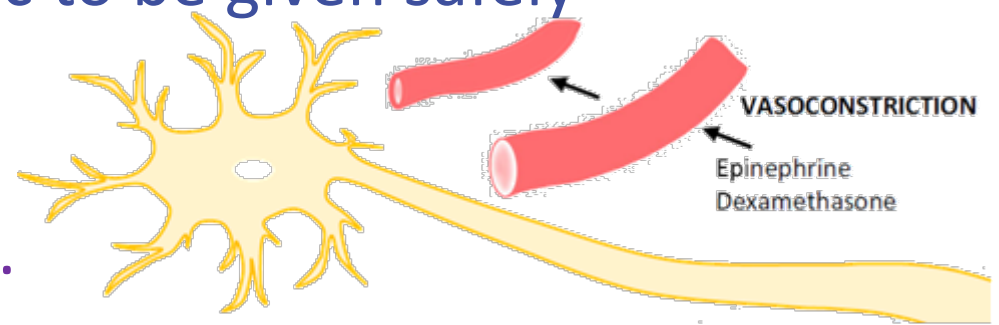
✓ Vaso

Agent	Local Anesthetic	Site/Dose	Prolongation of Analgesia or Sensory Block	Side Effects & Toxicity	Systemic Control (route)	Jadad Scale (I-V)
✓ p Epinephrine	Lidocaine 1.5% ^[42]	Axillary-200mcg/ml	45min**	Tachycardia and hypertension with 200mcg	No	IV
✓ a Epinephrine	Mepivacaine 1% ^[43]	Brachial plexus-200mcg	1h***	None	No	III+
Epinephrine	Ropivacaine 0.5% and 0.2% ^[44]	Femoral-	None*	None	No	IV

duration

- ✓ allow for larger doses of local anesthetic to be given safely
- ✓ Intravascular injection detection
- ✓ Side effects: tachycardia and hypertension.

5-10 mcg/ml
45 - 60 min





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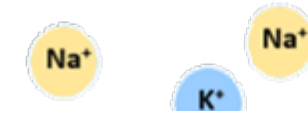
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Clonidine



Agent	Local Anesthetic	Site/Dose	Prolongation of Analgesia or Sensory Block	Side Effects & Toxicity	Systemic Control (route)	Jadad Scale (I-V)
Clonidine	Bupivacaine 0.375% ^[53]	Sciatic popliteal- 100mcg	~3-4h**	None	Yes (IM)	V
Clonidine	Levobupivacaine 0.5% ^[54]	Sciatic popliteal- 100mcg	None*	50% with clonidine experience. >20% decrease in systolic BP	No	V
Clonidine	Ropivacaine 0.5%	Sciatic popliteal- 100mcg	None***	None	No	IV+
Clonidine	Bupivacaine 0.5%	Sciatic popliteal- 100mcg vs. 2mcg/kg	21h with vs. 11h	Higher hypotension, bradycardia, and sedation in 2mcg/kg group	No	V
Clonidine	Bupivacaine 0.5% ^[57]	SCB- 30mcg	21h with vs. 11h	Sedation	No	V
Clonidine	Lidocaine 2% (note: comparison to epinephrine 5mcg/ml) ^[58]	Cervical plexus- 5mcg/ml	21h with vs. 11h	Increased lidocaine plasma concentrations compared to epinephrine	No	V
Clonidine	Bupivacaine 0.5% and lidocaine 2% (note: comparison to 5mg midazolam) ^[59]	SCB- 150mcg	None**	None	No	I+

**1 mcg/kg
150 mcg**

3h - 21h

- ✓ α_2 -agonist
- ✓ α_2 -adrenoceptor
- ✓ Mechanism of action
- ✓ channel
- ✓ α_1 -adrenoceptor
- ✓ Side effects

Cyclic-nucleotide gated ion channel
Sedation
Inhibition



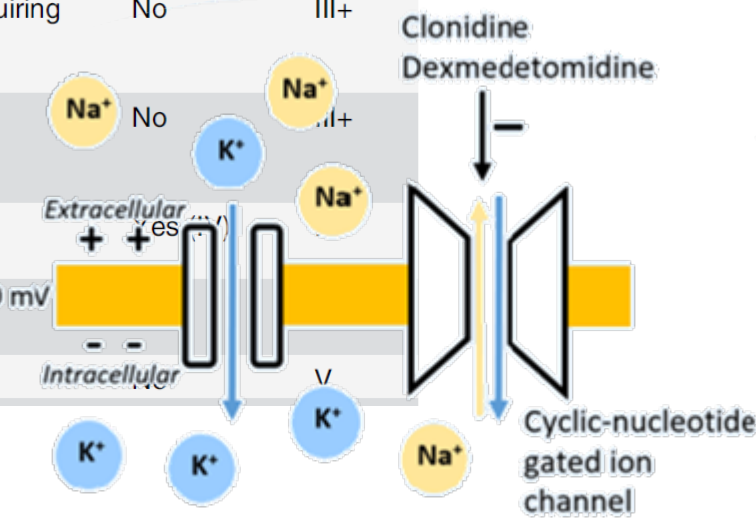
Dexmedetomidine

- ✓ α_2 -a
- ✓ Prol
- acti
- ✓ No
- ✓ Side

Agent	Local Anesthetic	Site/Dose	Prolongation of Analgesia or Sensory Block	Side Effects & Toxicity	Systemic Control (route)	Jadad Scale (I-V)
Dexmedetomidine	Bupivacaine 0.375% ^[64]	SCB- 100mcg	~8h*	Bradycardia in one patient	No	III+
Dexmedetomidine	Ropivacaine 0.5% ^[65]	ISB- 150mcg	~4h**	Lower HR with dexmedetomidine, no neurotoxicity	No	V
Dexmedetomidine	Ropivacaine 0.375% ^[66]		~50min**	Sedation, bradycardia requiring atropine	No	III+
Dexmedetomidine	Mepivacaine 0.5% ^[67]		~75min**	Bradycardia	No	III+
Dexmedetomidine	Ropivacaine 0.5% ^[68]	Distal nerve block- 20mcg	~1h - 8h	None	No	III+
Dexmedetomidine	Ropivacaine 0.5% ^[68]	Posterior tibial- 1mcg/kg	~1h - 8h	Hypotension, bradycardia	No	III+
Dexmedetomidine	Bupivacaine 0.25% ^[69]	SCB- 1mcg/kg	~180min*	Bradycardia	No	III+

**1 mcg/kg
 150 mcg**

1h - 8h





Dexamethasone

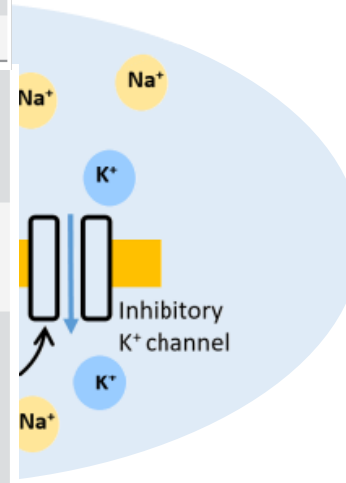
- ✓ Anti-in
- ✓ Stimul
- neuroi
- inhibit
- excitak
- ✓ System
- ✓ Inducing localised vasoconstriction

Agent	Local Anesthetic	Site/Dose	Prolongation of Analgesia or Sensory Block	Side Effects & Toxicity	Systemic Control (route)	Jadad Scale (I-V)
Dexamethasone	Lidocaine 1.5% + epi[73]	SCB- 8mg	3h**	None	No	V
Dexamethasone	Prilocaine 2%[76]	Axillary- 8mg	3h**	Not reported	No	IV+
Dexamethasone	Bupivacaine 0.5%[77]	Sciatic/saph- 8mg; ankle- 8mg	Sciatic/saph—13% of patients with pain in first 24hrs vs. 47% in IM group; ankle—none	Not reported	Yes (IM)	V
Dexamethasone	Ropivacaine 0.5%[78]	ISB- 10mg	None	3.8% of patients in blood adm	Yes (IV)	V
Dexamethasone	Bupivacaine 0.5% [79]	8mg	None	Statistically significant increase in incidence of numbness and paresthesia at 24 and 48hrs. No symptoms persisted at 8wks in any group.	Yes (IV)	V
Dexamethasone	Bupivacaine 0.25%[74]	TAP- 8mg	1h*	Decreased nausea and vomiting (6/30 with dexamethasone vs. 14/30 with control).	No	IV+
Dexamethasone	Bupivacaine 0.25%[81]	SCB- 1mg, 2mg, 4mg	10h*	One transient paresthesia noted in 2mg group	Yes (IV)	V

1 mg – 10 mg

1h – 24h

No side effects!





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Preclinical Pharmacology

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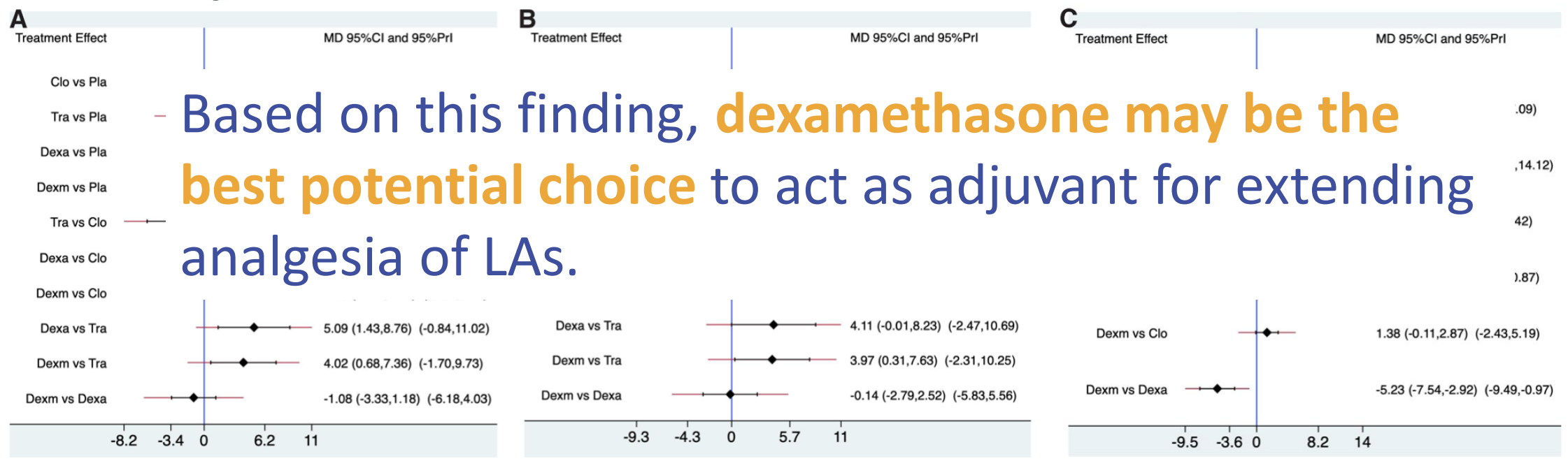
The Facilitatory Effects of Adjuvant Pharmaceuticals to Prolong the Duration of Local Anesthetic for Peripheral Nerve Block: A Systematic Review and Network Meta-analysis

C. Xuan*, W. Yan, MD†, D. Wang*, C. Li*, H. Ma*, A. Mueller ‡ and J. Wang‡

From the *Department of Anesthesia, The First Hospital of Jilin University, Jilin, China; †Department of Anesthesia, The Second Hospital of Jilin University, Jilin, China; and ‡Department of Anesthesia, Critical Care and Pain Medicine, Massachusetts General Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts.

CONCLUSIONS: dexmedetomidine, dexamethasone and clonidine

significantly prolong the duration of Periferical Nerve Block



Based on this finding, **dexamethasone may be the best potential choice** to act as adjuvant for extending analgesia of LAs.

sensory block time (A)

motor block time (B)

time of first analgesia request represent (C)



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.... Next publication on **Drug Design, Development and Therapy**

Dexamethasone versus Dexmedetomidine as Adjuvants in Ultrasound Popliteal Sciatic Nerve Block for Hallux Valgus Surgery: A Mono-Centric Retrospective Comparative Study

A. Coviello¹, C. Iacovazzo¹, D. Cirillo¹, A. Bernasconi², A. Marra¹, F. Squillacioti¹, M. Martone¹, E. Garone¹, F. Coppola¹, A. U. de Siena¹, M. Vargas¹, G. Servillo¹

¹Department of Neurosciences, Reproductive and Odontostomatological Sciences, University of Naples "Federico II", Via Sergio Pansini, 5, Napoli NA, 80131 Naples, Italy. ; ²Department of Public Health, School of Medicine, University of Naples "Federico II", Unit of Orthopedics and Traumatology, Naples, Italy.

Dexmedetomidine and dexamethasone as adjuvants were comparable. The satisfaction questionnaire showed that the patients who received dexamethasone reported less pain intensity, less interference with sleep and a minor impact on the affective sphere.



Dexamethasone versus Dexmedetomidine as Adjuvants in Ultrasound Popliteal Sciatic Nerve Block for Hallux Valgus Surgery: A Mono-Centric Retrospective Comparative Study

Table 4. Analysis of questionnaire APS-POQ-R domains.

	Dexamethasone group (N=30)	Dexmedetomidine group (N=32)			
	<u>Mean (SD)</u>	<u>Mean (SD)</u>	<u>dF</u>	<u>t-test</u>	<u>p-value</u>
Pain severity and sleep interference	17.41±11.47	25.12±15.18	57.468	-2.267	0.027
Activity interference	0.87±10.74	3.69±4.68	39.858	-3.184	0.002
Activities in bed	0.07±0.25	1.19±2.10	31.963	-2.994	0.005
Activities out of bed	0.80±1.64	2.50±2.87	48.083	-2.927	0.005
	<u>Mean (SD)</u>	<u>Mean (SD)</u>	<u>dF</u>	<u>t-test</u>	<u>p-value</u>
Affective sphere	0.00±0.00	2.94±6.50	31.000	-2.556	0.015
Quality of postoperative pain management	82.13±28.46	107.88±26.42	58.855	-3.684	<0.001

Data are expressed in Mean ± SD or number (percentage). SD (standard deviation); dF (degrees of freedom); N (number).



Local anaesthetic adjuncts for peripheral regional anaesthesia: a narrative review

N. Desai,^{1,2} K. R. Kirkham³

¹ Consultant, Department of Anaesthesia, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada

² Honorary Senior Clinical Lecturer, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada

³ Assistant Professor, Department of Anaesthesia, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada

⁴ Program Director, Department of Anaesthesia, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada

Table 3. Comparison of the characteristics of an ideal local anaesthetic adjunct with perineural dexmedetomidine and dexamethasone.

Characteristics of an ideal local anaesthetic adjunct	Dexmedetomidine	Dexamethasone
Available as a preservative-free preparation	+	+
Chemically compatible with local anaesthetics	+	+*
Plausible mechanism of action	+	+
Effective for all nerve blocks	+	+
No chondrotoxic, myotoxic and neurotoxic effects	?	+
Evidence of dose-response relationship	-	+
Increase in the duration of analgesia	+	+
Increase in the duration of sensory block	+	+
No prolongation of motor block	-	-
No significant systemic side-effects	-	+

K

al, University of Toronto, CA
 Lausanne, Lausanne, SZ



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Journal of
Clinical Medicine

Review

Published: 15 February 2023



Peripheral Regional Anesthesia Using Local Anesthetics: Old Wine in New Bottles?

Lukas Gasteiger ¹, Lukas Kirchmair ², Elisabeth Hoerner ^{1,*}, Ottokar Stundner ¹ and Markus W. Hollmann ³

¹ Department of Anesthesia and Critical Care Medicine, Medical University of Innsbruck, 6020 Innsbruck, Austria

² Department of Anesthesia and Critical Care Medicine, Hospital Schwaz, 6130 Schwaz, Austria

³ Department of Anesthesiology, Amsterdam University Medical Center, University of Amsterdam, 1100 Amsterdam, Netherlands

- ✓ Extended-Release Formulations: Liposomal bupivacaine approved by FDA
- ✓ No short- and long-acting anesthetics mixture to reduce onset time (US-PNB)
- ✓ Continuous Peripheral Nerve Block
- ✓ More Adjuvants (MMPNA)



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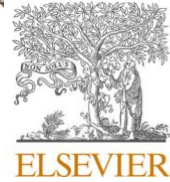


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ASRA News, November 2020

Curb Your Enthusiasm: Local Anesthetic Adjuvants for Peripheral Nerve Blocks
by Yatish S. Ranganath, MD; Melinda S. Seering, MD; and Anil A. Marian, MD, FRCA Leave

Conclusion: Despite their drawbacks, continuous catheter techniques may still **represent a superior option** in situations where prolonged regional analgesia is indicated.



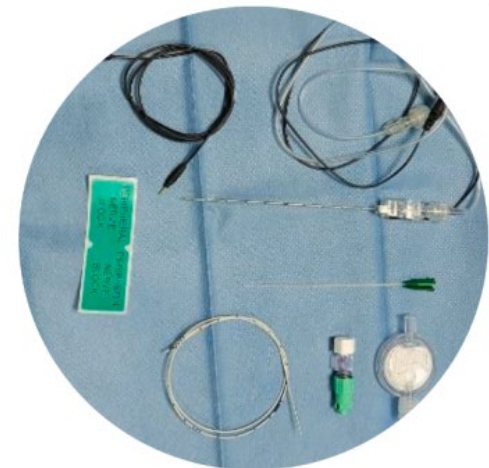
Intra-procedural catheter displacement for continuous adductor canal block: Catheter-through-needle method vs catheter-through-split-cannula method.

A. Coviello ^{a,*}, E. Spasari^a, M. Ianniello^a, M. Mariconda^b, M. Vargas^a, G. Balato^b, A. Bernasconi^b, C. Iacovazzo^a, A. Marra^a, P. Buonanno^a, G. Servillo^a

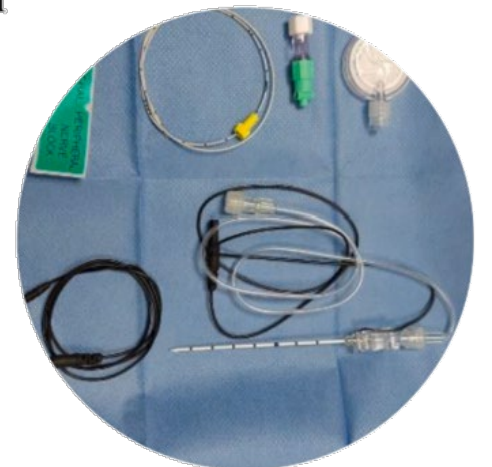
^a Department of Neurosciences, Reproductive and Odontostomatological Sciences, University of Naples “Federico II”, Italy

^b Department of Public Health, School of Medicine, University of Naples “Federico II”, Unit of Orthopedics and Traumatology, Naples, Italy

CTSC SET



CTN SET



... And Over the needle???



MMPNA: Multimodal Perineural Analgesia

- ✓ The evidence for MMPNA efficacy is very heterogeneous, no conclusion on the safety
- ✓ Recent data on the chemical compatibility of some substance mixtures, particularly regarding their aptitude for crystallizing after admixture, raise additional concerns.





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WHERE ... adjuvants in LRA?

British Journal of Anaesthesia, 119 (2): 183–91 (2017)

BJA

REVIEW ARTICLE

Efficacy of perineural vs systemic dexamethasone to prolong analgesia after peripheral nerve block: a systematic review and meta-analysis

M. Baeriswyl¹, K. R. Kirkham², A. Jacot-Guillarmod¹ and E. Albrecht^{1,*}

¹Department of Anaesthesia, Lausanne University Hospital, Lausanne, Switzerland and ²Department of Anaesthesia, Toronto Western Hospital, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Ropivacaine, but not bupivacaine, combined with dexamethasone, crystallizes in vitro studies, crystallization may occur (pH incompatibility)



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 PLOS ONE

September 10, 2015

Local Anesthetic Peripheral Nerve Block Adjuvants for Prolongation of Analgesia:
A Systematic Qualitative Review

Meghan A. Kirksey^{1,2}, Stephen C. Haskins^{1,2}, Jennifer Cheng¹, Spencer S. Liu^{1,2*}

Using lidocaine with **epinephrine** prolonged motor block by 10 minutes and sensory block by 30 minutes. When added to **mepivacaine** prolonged motor and sensory block duration by approximately 60 minutes.

Clonidine was shown to prolong block by approximately 3–4 hours with **bupivacaine** added, but did not prolong blockade with levobupivacaine.

Dexamethasone with **Levobupivacaine** shows synergistic action.

Each adjuvant ... Own anaesthetic



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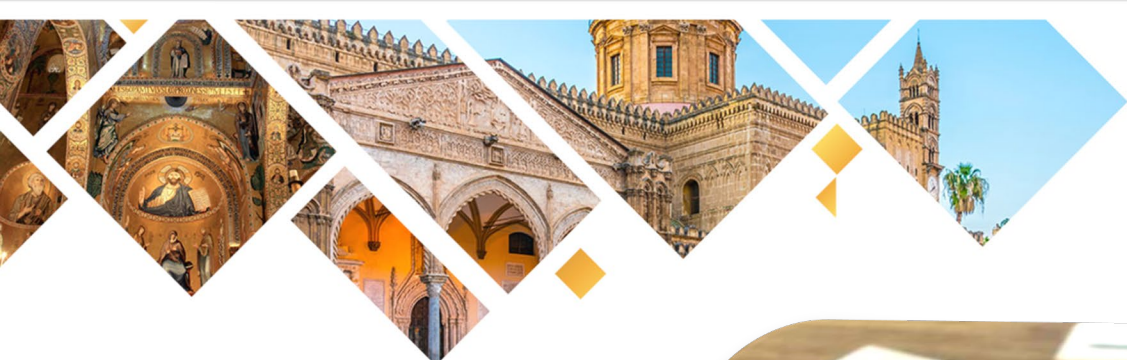


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Take Home Message

- ✓ In UK → The General Medical Council has advised that the prescription of an off-label drug can be appropriate in the presence of adequate evidence or experience of using the drug and when no alternative and licensed drug meets the patient's need.
- ✓ In USA → the Food and Drug Administration in the USA has recommended that the use of an unlicensed drug can be indicated in the presence of reasonable scientific rationale and when sound clinical judgement is exercised.
- ✓ In Italy?





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Antonio Coviello MD

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