### CLINICAL MEET

INTERVENTIONAL TECHNIQUES
IN
PAIN MANAGEMENT

DEPT OF ANAESTHESIA
Dr.D.Y.PATIL MEDICAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH
CENTRE, PIMPRI, PUNE

### PAIN CONDITIONS TREATED

#### PPU

Dr. D. Y. Patil Hospital & Research Centre Sant Tukaram Nagar, Pimpri, Pune - 18 Department of Anesthesia Pain Clinic

> We Treat Pain Without Surgery! बिना ऑपरेशन वेदनेपासून मुक्तता !

वेदना... एक अनुभव नको नकोसा ! वेदनामुक्ती... एक अनुभव हवा हवासा !!

Low Back Pain
Sciatica, Neck Pain
Headache
Shoulder Pain
Knee Pain
Facial Pain
Cancer Pain
Herpetic Neauralgia
Diabetic Neuropathy

Trigeminal Neuralgia

पाठदुखी, सायटीका
मानदुखी, डोकेदुखी
चेहऱ्याच्या वेदना
ट्रायजिमिनल न्युराल्जीया
कॅन्सरच्या वेदना
मधुमेही रुग्णांच्या वेदना
नागीण
स्नायूंची वेदना
संपूर्ण शरीरातील वेदना





#### INTERVENTIONAL PAIN MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES PERFORMED

- Trigger point blocks
- ROOT blocks
- Plexus block-brachial plexus, lumbar plexus
- Peripheral nerve blocks
- Sympathetic blocks
- Joint block: facet joint, sacroiliac joint, knee, hip joint



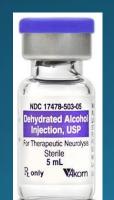
# DRUGS &TECHNIQUES USED

- Local anaesthetics
- Steroids
- Neurolytics –phenol, alcohol
- Radiofrequency lesioning

- Landmark guided
- C arm guided/fluoroscopic guided
- Ultrasound guided
- CT guided

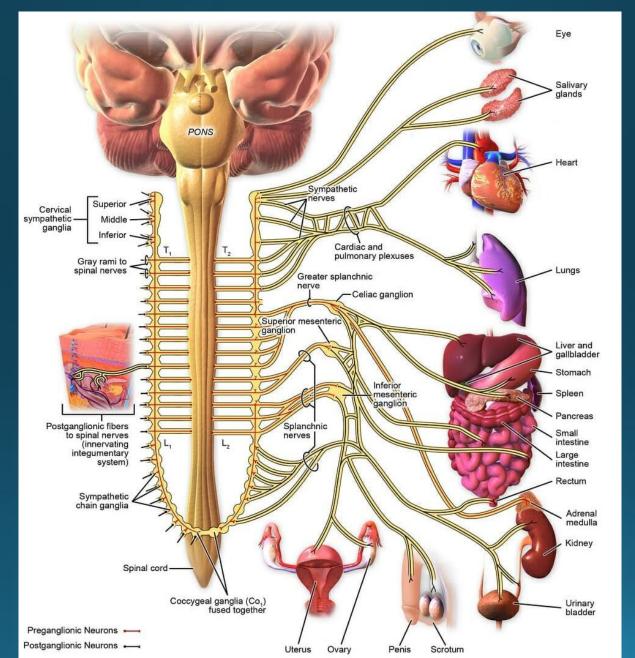








# SYMPATHETIC SYSTEM

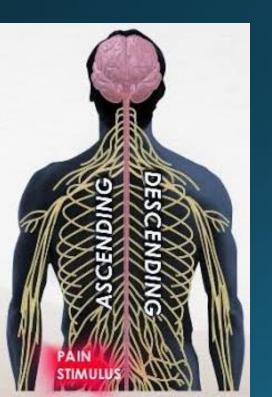


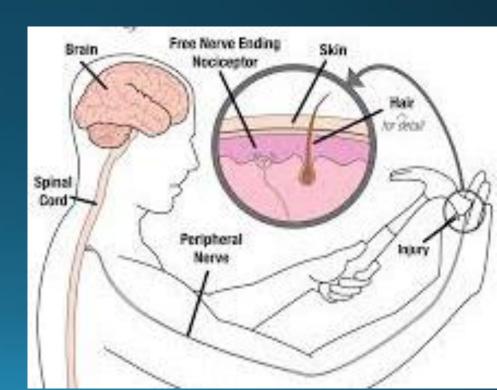
### LIST OF SYMPATHETIC BLOCKS

- Stellate ganglion(cervical sympathetic )block
- Coeliac ganglion block
- Lumbar sympathetic block
- Superior hypogastric plexus block
- Inferior hypogastric block
- Ganglion impar block

# MECHANISM OF PAIN RELIEF

- Interrupts nociceptive signals from viscera to brain
- Relief of ischemic pain due to vasodialation in vasospastic and vasoocclusive conditions

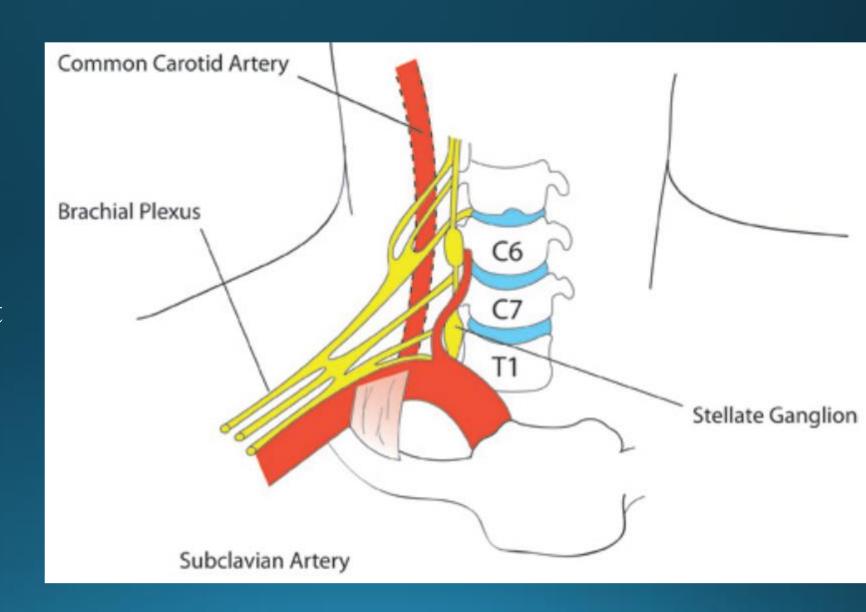




### STELLATE GANGLION BLOCK

#### **ANATOMY**

- Stellate ganglion provides sympathetic supply to upper extremity and half of the face
- Situated on either side of the root of the neck at the level of c6,c7 cervical vertebrae



# Stellate Ganglion Block(SGB)

#### Indications

#### Chronic Pain conditions

- Complex Regional Pain Syndrome 1&2
- Herpes zoster affecting the face and neck
- Refractory chest pain or Angina
- Phantom limb pain

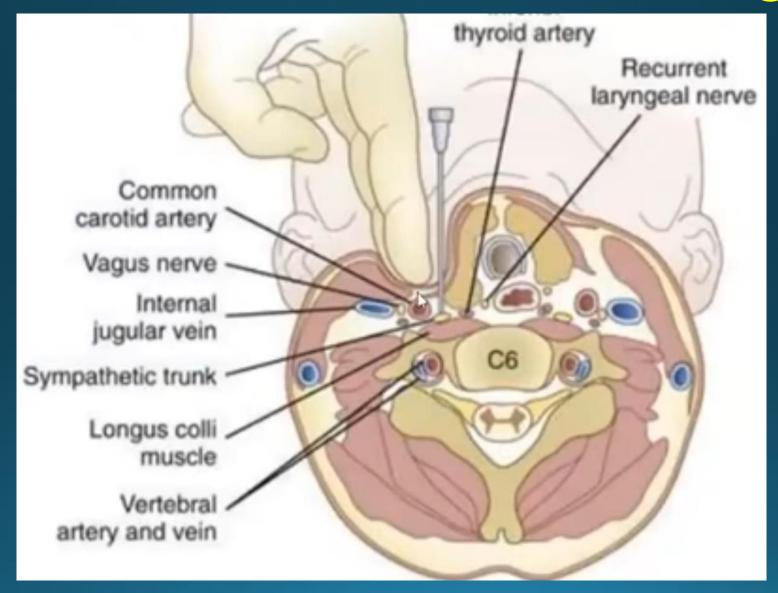
#### Vascular Disorders of upper limb

- Raynaud's phenomenon
- Obliterative vascular disease
- Vasospasm
- Scleroderma
- Trauma
- Embolic phenomenon
- Frost bites
- Accidental intraarterial injection of thiopentone or other scleroscing agent

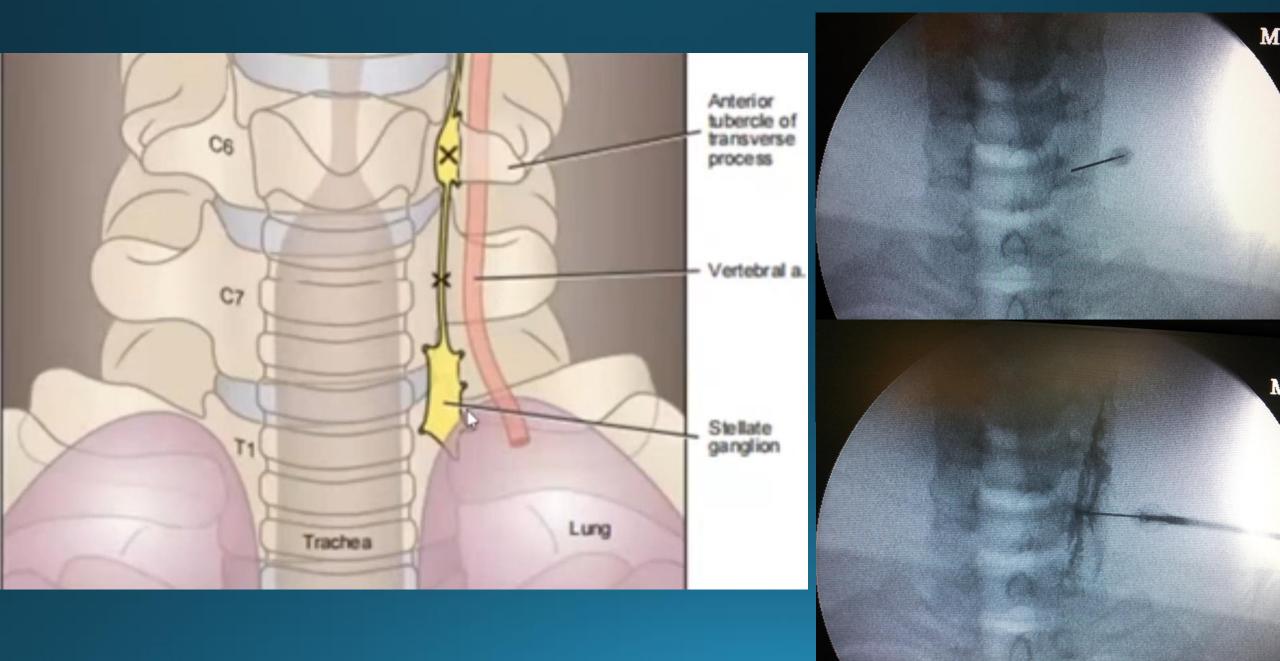
#### Contraindications

- Anti-coagulated patients or those with coagulopathy
- Recent myocardial infarction
- Glaucoma
- •Pre-existing contralateral phrenic nerve palsy (may precipitate respiratory distress)

# SGB LANDMARK TECHNIQUE



# SGB FLUOROSCOPY ASSISTED

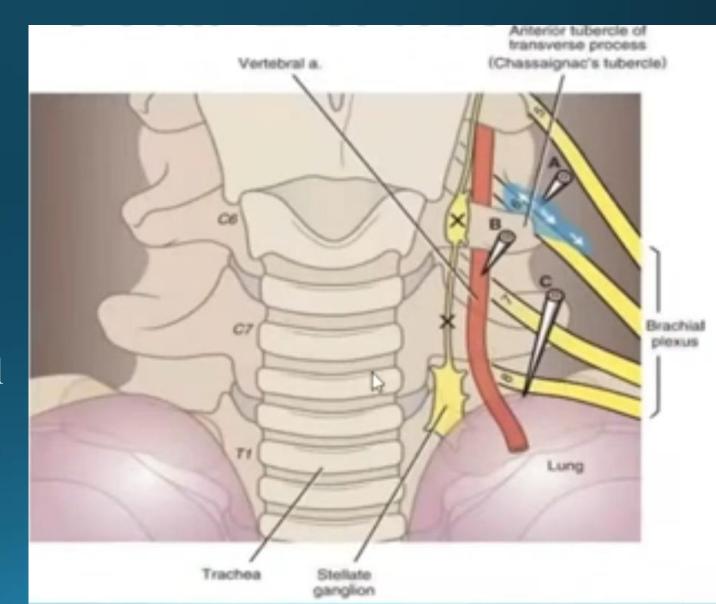


## SGB ULTRASOUND GUIDED



#### SGB POSSIBLE RARE COMPLICATIONS

- Injury to the surrounding vital structures like pleura, esophagus, carotid artery, nerves.
- Horner's syndrome :Miosis,Partial ptosis,Anhidrosis:Confirmatory sign
- Hematoma formation
- Hoarseness due recurrent laryngeal nerve injury
- Infection



### CASE REPORT 1: SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS (SLE) WITH VASCULITIS

- 35 yr, female
- C/o non healing wound and black spots on three fingers of right hand
- Persistent burning pain, no relief with conventional analgesics

#### **Drugs administered:**

• 0.25% sensorcaine (1ml),Inj Dexamethasone 4mg,Inj.Methylprednisolone 40mg



# CASE REPORT 2: RIGHT HAND CRPS

- 55 yrs,F
- Persistent pain on the right hand
- No relief with conventional analgesics
- Diagnosis: CRPS RIGHT HAND



# PATIENT IMPROVEMENT VIDEO

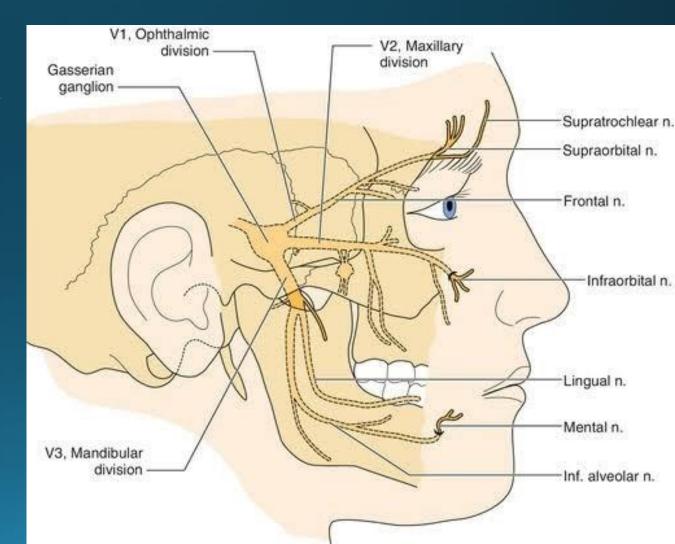


Consent for publication in medical meeting obtained from patient

### TRIGEMINAL/GASSERIAN GANGLION BLOCK

### TRIGEMINAL NERVE: ANATOMY

- Largest and one of the most complex cranial nerves
- 3 divisions:
- Ophthalmic, Maxillary, Mandibular
- Inside the skull on each side of the head.
- Site:depression in the middle cranial fossa



# TRIGEMINAL NEURALGIA

• Severe electric shock like pain typically involving one side of face



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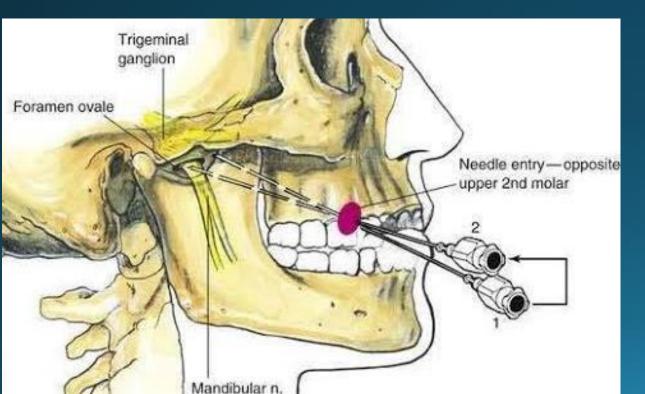
### TRIGEMINAL GANGLIONBLOCK:

#### **TECHNIQUE:**

#### **DRUGS ADMINISTERED:**

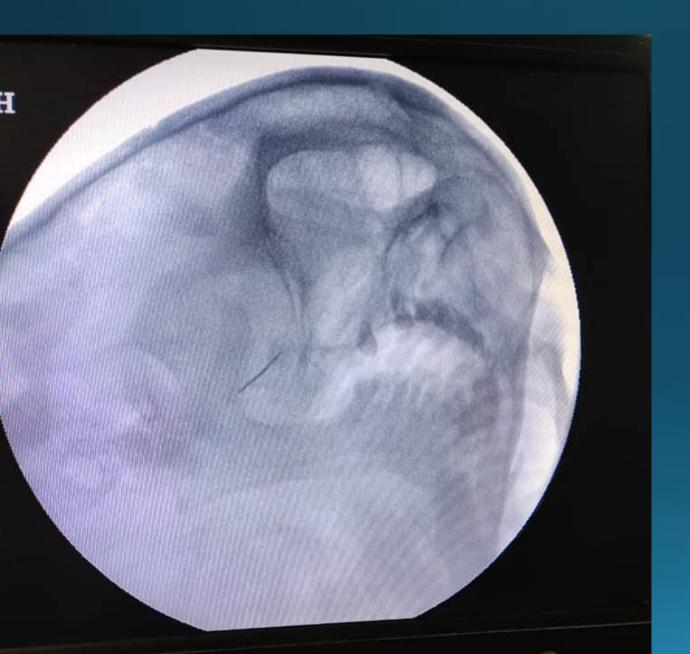
1ml,0.25% sensorcaine, Inj dexamethasone 4mg, Inj MPS 40mg RF ABLATION :Under fluoroscopy control, controlled temperatures are USED TO DESTROY SMALLER PAIN FIBERS SELECTIVELY

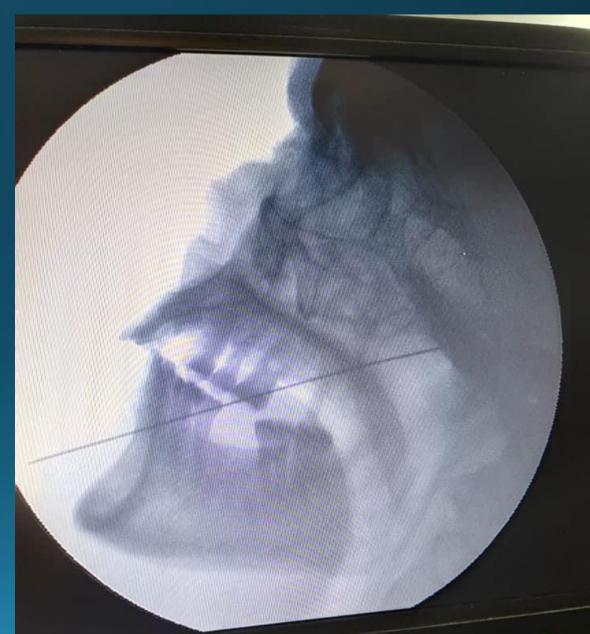






## TRIGEMINAL GANGLION BLOCK





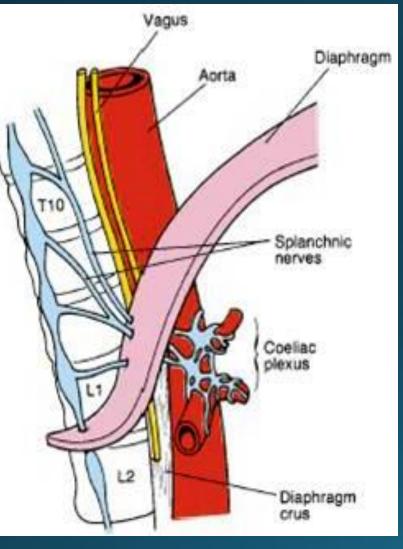
### PATIENT IMPROVEMENT AFTER BLOCK



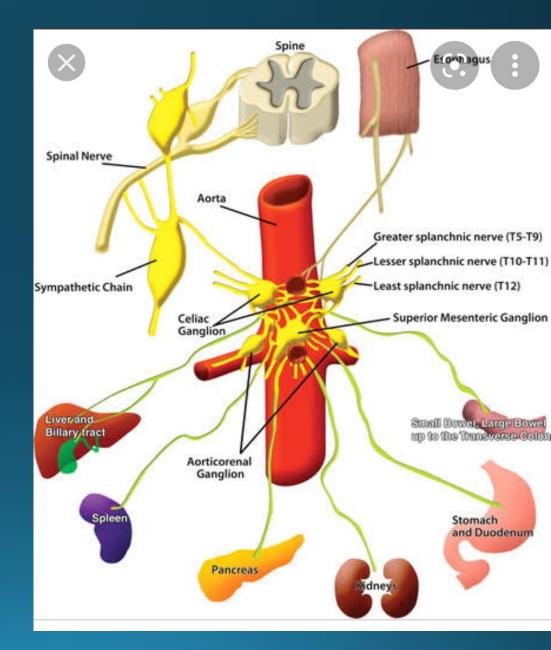
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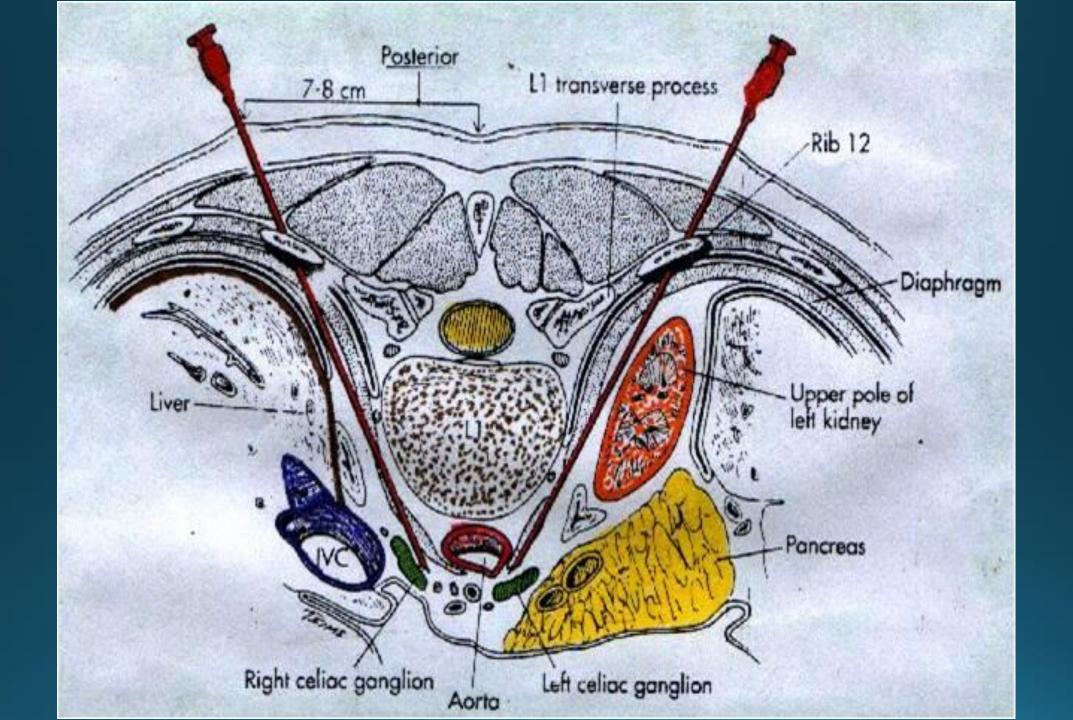
# COELIAC PLEXUS BLOCK

### COELIAC PLEXUS ANATOMY



- Ganglia lie on each side of Tl1 (aorta posteriorly, pancreas-anteriorly, IVC-laterally).
- Supplying the upper abdominal organs
- (liver, gall bladder, spleen, stomach, pancreas, kidneys, small bowel, and 2/3 of the large bowel).



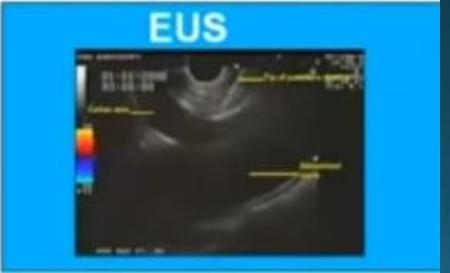


# CPB TECHNIQUES









# COELIAC PLEXUS BLOCK INDICATIONS CONTRAINDICATION

- For relief of pain from intraabdominal organs.
- CHRONIC PAIN –
  e.g. chronic pancreatitis
- CANCER PAIN PALLIATIVE CARE

for upper abdominal organ cancer pain, Ca pancreas,
Ca stomach, Ca gall bladder

- Bleeding and infection
- Large aortic aneurysm

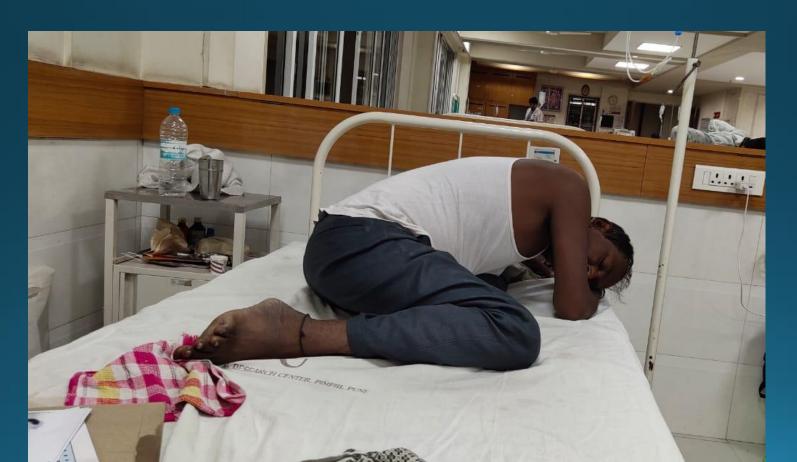
# CPB TECHNIQUE

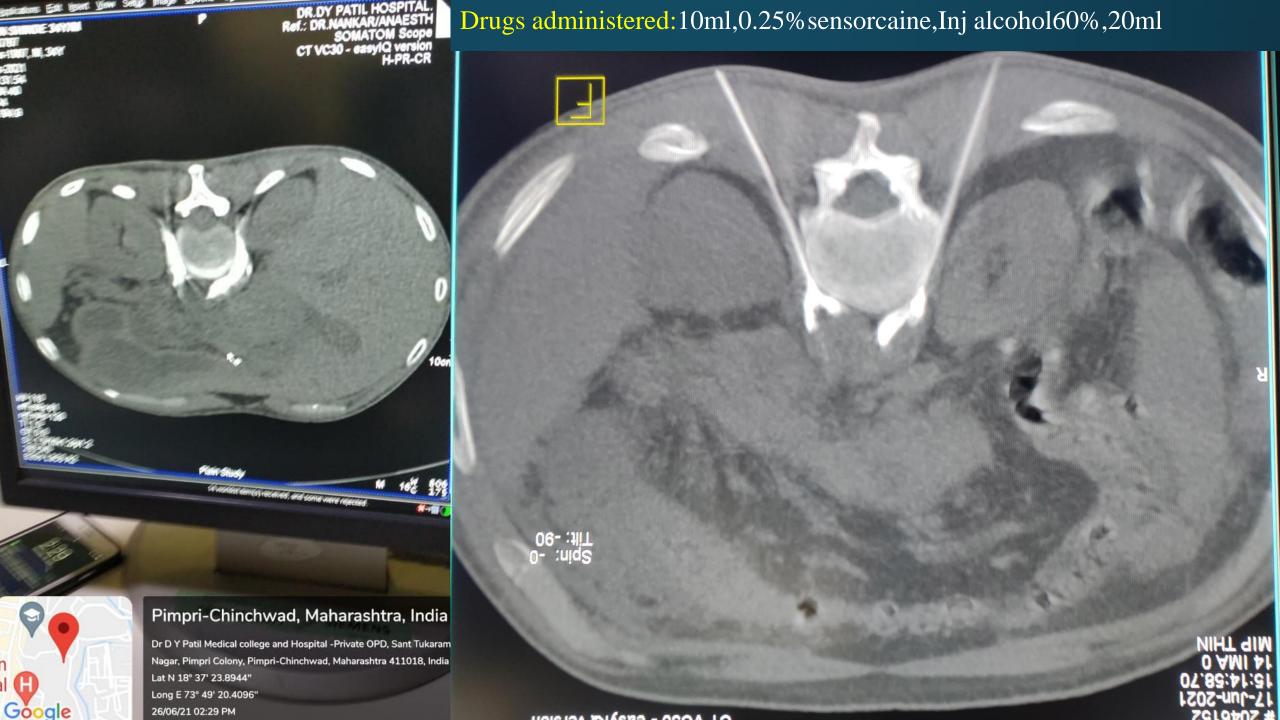
- Patient: prone position.
- X-ray screening, i.v sedation, L.A infiltration of the superficial layers.
- I.V fluids-required pre-block to reduce the risk of hypotension after the procedure
- Two needle insertions: one on each side to block both of the coeliac ganglia.



### CASE REPORT 1: CA PANCREAS

- 45 yr, M, k/c/o Ca Pancreas
- Persistent abdominal pain 2 months
- No relief with conventional analgesics





### CASE REPORT2: CHRONICPANCREATITIS

- 32 yr, M, k/c/o Chronic Pancreatitis, Ex alcoholic
- Severe abdominal pain off and on, 1 yr, No relief with conventional analgesics
- Treatment received- Coeliac Plexus block, CT Guided, trans aortic, Alcohol
- Good Pain relief 2 weeks follow up



### PATIENT IMPROVEMENT AFTER BLOCK



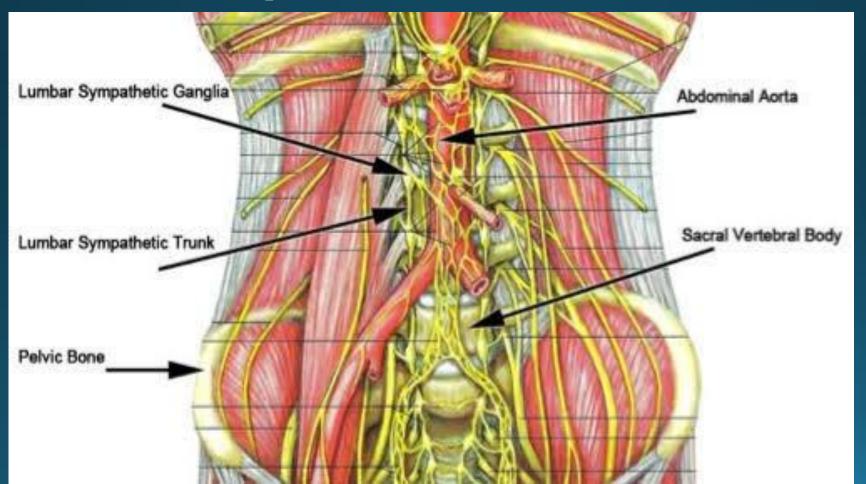
### POSSIBLE RARE COMPLICATIONS

- Severe hypotension
- Bleeding
- Intravascular injection
- Upper abdominal organ puncture
- Paraplegia
- Sexual dysfunction
- Lumbar nerve root irritation

# LUMBAR SYMPATHETIC BLOCK

### LUMBAR SYMPATHETIC ANATOMY

- Anterior divisions of L1, L2, L3 and the greater part of L4.
- The L1 root often receives a branch from T12.
- Situated most commonly in the posterior one third of the psoas major muscle, anterior to the transverse processes of the lumbar vertebrae



# INDICATIONS

- Vascular Insufficiency
- Complex Regional Pain Syndrome, Reflex Sympathetic Dystrophy
- Herpes Zoster Infection (Shingles) Involving The Legs
- Peripheral Neuropathy

### CASE REPORT 1: ANGIOLEIOMYOMA

- 60 yrs, F
- Non healing ulcer on Rt foot with severe pain, not controlled with conventional analgesics
- k/c/o Angioleiomyoma with impending gangrene and non healing ulcer with severe burning pain
- Patient had suicidal attempts due to unbearable pain
- After lumbar sympathetic block pain relief upto 90-95%, healing started





#### **Drugs administered**

- 0.25% bupivacaine,10ml
- 40 mcg clonidine
- 80 mg triamcinolone





One week post block

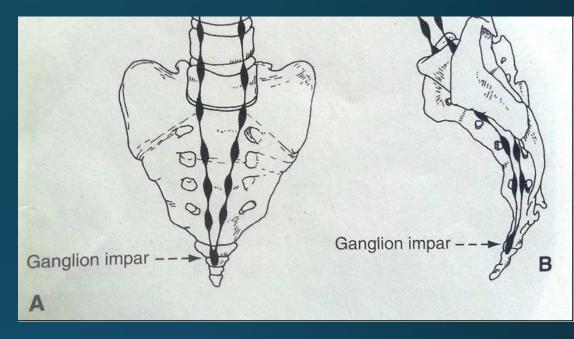
**Prior to block** 





#### GANGLION IMPAR/ COCCGOYDYNIA

- Pain in the terminal segment of the spine caused by abnormal sitting and standing posture.
- Usually managed conservatively, nonresponsive patients, ganglion impar block is used as a good alternate modality for pain relief.
- **Anatomy**: situated in the retroperitoneal space behind the rectum around the sacrococcygeal joint or directly in front of the coccyx.



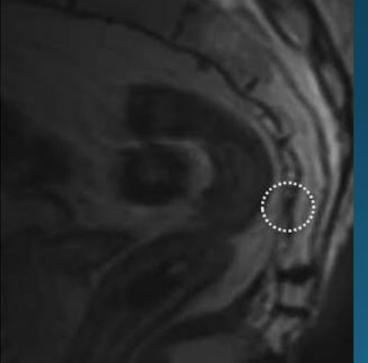


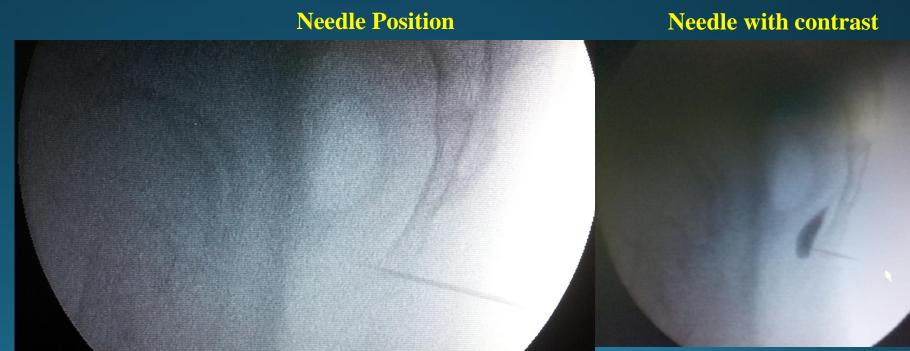
# TECHNIQUE



#### **Drugs administered**

- Inj xylocard 1%,4ml
- Inj kenocort,40mg





### CONCLUSION

# "WE CANT DO ANYTHING FOR YOU!"

# "TOGETHER WE CAN DO MUCH FOR YOUR PATIENT"

# THANK YOU