the contribution of the brachial plexus block was decisive for the success of the treatment.

### #36397 NEUROPATHIC LONG LATERAL THORACIC NERVE PAIN (NTLL) AS A CAUSE OF CHRONIC CHEST WALL PAIN. CASE SERIES

1Juan Bernardo Schuitemaker Requena*, 2Arturo Cohen Sanchez, 3Lorene Antonio Lopez Pantealeon, 4Laura Pozo Carou, 5Ana Teresa Imbicica Esqueta, 6Veronica Margarita Vargas Raidi. 1Pain Medicine, Grup Creu Graga, Catella de Mar, Spain; 26th year Medicine Student, Universitat de Vic – Universitat Central de Catalunya Facultat de Medicina, Vic, Spain; 3Anesthesia and Pain Medicine, Hypnos S.I.P., Sant Cugat del Vallés, Spain; 4Anesthesia and Pain Medicine, Hospital Quiron Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain; 5Anesthesia and Pain Medicine, IAS Hospital Santa Caterina, Girona, Spain; 6Anesthesia and Pain Medicine, Consorci Sanitari del Maresme. Hospital de Mataró, Mataró, Spain

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#### Background and Aims
Non-specific costal pain, characterized by flank thoracic pain caused by entrapment of nerve branches, remains a challenge for pain management physicians. In this study, we present a series of cases where patients with flank pain achieved clinical improvement through the use of NTLL plane block (figure 1), combining local anaesthetic and triamcinolone acetate.

#### Methods
Case 1 28-year-old female patient with persistent pain following retro-muscular periareolar breast augmentation. Despite implant removal, the pain persisted, and physical examination, thoracic electromyography, and nerve magnetic resonance imaging showed normal results. Case 2 52-year-old patient underwent mastectomy with breast implants and experienced lateral thorax pain beyond the surgical innervation area. After the NTLL block, the pain subsided but returned to lower intensity after three weeks. Pulsed radiofrequency ablation of the NTLL was subsequently performed. Case 3 41-year-old patient without relevant medical history experienced sudden-onset pain in the left lateral thorax after engaging in regular paddle tennis. Pain resolution occurred after the block, allowing the patient to resume sporting activities. Case 4 37-year-old patient with no significant medical history, presenting with sudden-onset diffuse tenderness in the left costal area. Complete symptom resolution was achieved following the block.

#### Abstract #36397 Figure 1

#### Conclusions
To our knowledge, this is the first case series describing neuropathic pain associated with the NTLL. It is important to note that while LACNES has been recently introduced, not all cases of thoracic wall pain can be attributed to this syndrome. Consideration of the innervation of the lateral thoracic wall and the potential contribution of the NTLL is crucial in diagnosing and managing such cases.

### #36023 EXTERNAL OBLIQUE INTERCOSTAL NERVE BLOCK CATHETERS AND WOUND CATHETERS IN HEPATOBILIARY SURGERY PATIENTS: EVALUATING ANALGESIC EFFICACY

Caspar Biauz*, Rita Aganwala, Hannah Morrison, Simone Misquita, Laura-Anne Dymore-Brown, Aidan Devlin. Anaesthetics, King’s College Hospital NHS Foundation Trust, LONDON, UK

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#### Background and Aims
Effective postoperative pain management is challenging after open hepatobiliary surgery. Our trust increasingly uses spinal anaesthesia with regional techniques such as preperitoneal wound catheters (inserted by the surgeon prior to wound closure) and external oblique intercostal (EOI) blocks. The EOI is a novel block to deposit local anaesthetic in the fascial plane between the intercostal and external oblique muscles at sixth rib level. Case studies and cadaveric work offer positive evidence basis. We aim to evaluate the efficacy of both techniques.

#### Methods
We collected retrospective data from consecutive HPB surgery patients who received spinal anaesthesia and either EOI block catheters or wound catheters. Data collected included pain scores, PCA requirements, time in HDU, length of stay, and time to bowel function and soft diet initiation.

#### Results
Patients reported mild to moderate postoperative pain suggesting that both techniques, as part of multi-modal analgesia, are effective. EOI blocks may be a superior technique to wound catheters as patients who received EOI blocks had shorter stays in HDU, were discharged earlier, and reported lower pain scores. They also had earlier removal of PCAs, mobilisation, return of bowel function, and initiation of soft diet.

#### Conclusions
Our study highlights the importance of evaluating and optimising postoperative pain management techniques ensuring patients receive the best possible care. The use of both preperitoneal wound catheters and EOI blocks, in combination with spinal anaesthesia, appear to provide effective analgesia these patients. Further work is needed to confirm the superiority of EOI blocks over wound catheters.

Attachment EOI audit form2 Section 1.doc

### #35032 THE INCIDENCE OF TRANSIENT HYPERTENSION AFTER INTERSCALENE BLOCK FOR AWAKE SHOULDER ARTHROSCOPY IN THE LATERAL DECUBITUS POSITION

Nurcan Özcan Sert, Alper Kilicaslan*, Sarkilar Gamze. Meram Medical Faculty Anesthesiology, Necmettin Erbakan University, Konya, Turkey

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