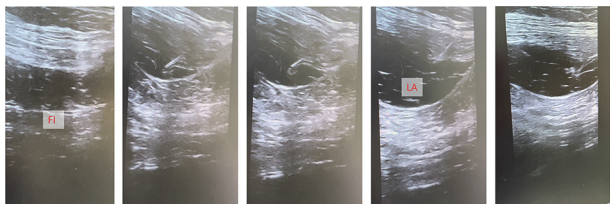


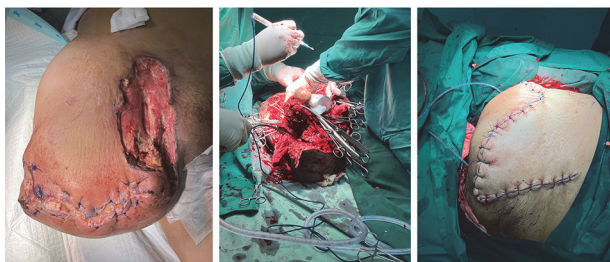
peripheral vascular disease and prior above knee amputations. Peripheral nerve block serves as a good alternative for both intraoperative and postoperative analgesia. This case report aims to describe the role of suprainguinal fascia iliaca block for hip disarticulation surgery.

Methods A 54-year-old male, presented with large inguinal ulcer and stump ulcer following above knee amputation due to peripheral arterial disease. Patient had history of chronic renal disease on routine dialysis, congestive heart failure with low ejection fraction, diabetes mellitus, and valvular heart problem. He was still on both oral clopidogrel and cilostazol. General anesthesia was conducted with fentanyl and ketamine as induction agents then central line was inserted. Suprainguinal fascia iliaca block was attempted with 40 mls of ropivacaine 0.375%; then continuous catheter was inserted after successful single shot block. Intraoperatively, hemodynamic was stable and no additional opioid was administered. Postoperative pain management included continuous ropivacaine 0.2% 10 ml/hour, oral paracetamol, and gabapentin. Patient reported minimal pain at 24 hours postoperative.

Results Hip disarticulation surgery is relatively rare procedure with challenging anesthesia management, especially when it is delivered in high-risk patients. Peripheral nerve block, including suprainguinal fascia iliaca block, may provide beneficial alternative for both intraoperative and postoperative analgesia.



Abstract #36338 Figure 1 Suprainguinal fascia iliaca block



Abstract #36338 Figure 2 Clinical pictures of hip disarticulation surgery due to stump and inguinal ulcer following above knee amputation

Conclusions Suprainguinal fascia iliaca block serves as relatively simple and safe peripheral nerve block for hip disarticulation surgery in high-risk patients.

#34467 AWAKE CRANIOTOMY WITH SLEEP-AWAKE-AWAKE TECHNIQUE

Ceyda Ozhan Caparlar*, Fatma Özkan Sipahioğlu, Reyhan İşlek, Mehmet Kalan, Rafet Ozay. *Anesthesiology and Reanimation, The University of Health Science Etlik City Hospital, Ankara, Turkey*

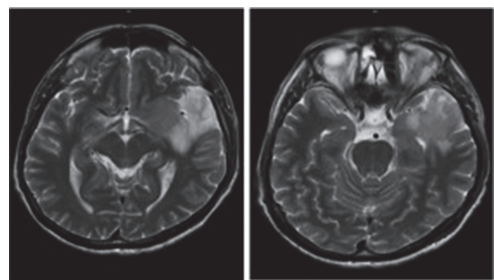
10.1136/rapm-2023-ESRA.569

Please confirm that an ethics committee approval has been applied for or granted: Not relevant (see information at the bottom of this page)

Application for ESRA Abstract Prizes: I don't wish to apply for the ESRA Prizes

Background and Aims The goal of case report is the management of awake craniotomy with sleep-awake-awake technique. An awake craniotomy is a surgical procedure in which patient is deliberately kept awake during whole surgical process or a portion of surgery.

Methods The patient was a 49-year-old male; MRI revealed a 42x38 mm glial tumor in the temporal region, close to Broca area, in the structures of the neurosurgery clinic with a complaint of headache. A craniotomy with scalp block was planned for the patient. Consent was obtained after preoperative information was given. Standard anesthesia monitoring (ASA) was performed on the patient. We planned the sleep-awake-awake technique in awake craniotomy. In induction, 2.5mg/kg of propofol, 1.5mcg/kg of fentanyl and 1mg/kg of lidocaine were administered. A supraglottic airway device, I-gel, is inserted. Then, scalp block was performed with 0.5% bupivacaine. Neurosurgeon applied Mayfield pine. As neurosurgeon approached where the tumor was located, the stage of awakening the birth was started. Before these steps, a loading dose of dexmedetomidine 1mcg/kg was given as a 15-minute infusion in 100cc fluid, and 0.2mcg/kg/hour was switched to maintenance. Remifentanyl and sevoflurane are reduced and turned off after 15minutes. The patient whose spontaneous breathing started was awakened, and i-gel laryngeal mask was removed. The patient was talked to every 3-5 minutes until the tumor area was reached and controlled by starting the engine. The patient would talk long enough to answer the questions.



Abstract #34467 Figure 1 Patient MRI

Results Awake craniotomy is multidisciplinary teamwork, and the anesthesiologist should know for various purposes, scalp blockage, and forward referral management.

#36481 COMBINED US-GUIDED ERECTOR SPINAE PLANE BLOCK (ESP) + PARASTERNAL BLOCK (PSB): NEW PERSPECTIVES IN OPIOID-FREE ANESTHESIA FOR ONCOLOGICAL MAJOR BREAST SURGERY

¹Longo Ferdinando*, ²Francesca De Caris, ²Alessandro Strumia, ²Monica Palminteri, ²Renato Ricciardi, ³Felice Eugenio Agrò. ¹Rome, Italy; ²Department Of Anesthesia, Fondazione Policlinico Universitario Campus Bio-Medico, Via Alvaro Del Portillo 200, 00128, Rome, Roma, Italy; ³Chief Department Of Anesthesia, Fondazione Policlinico Universitario Campus Bio-Medico, Via Alvaro Del Portillo 200, 00128, Rome, Roma, Italy

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