Background and Aims We present the management of an elderly ASA 4 female with a left-sided fractured neck of femur. Comorbidities included stable angina, asthma and COPD. Acutely, a superimposed chest infection precipitated respiratory distress and hypoxaemia. Clopidogrel, stopped the day before, may not be adequate for procedures involving the iliac artery. Peripheral vascular surgery patients commonly present multiple diseases and receive anticoagulants or antiplatelet drugs. Nonetheless, revascularization procedures may last many hours. Thus the risk of a long-lasting general anesthesia may increase while neuraxial blocks may expose patients to an augmented risk of bleeding [1]. Peripheral blocks last longer and guarantee hemodynamic control but may not be adequate for procedures involving the iliac artery.

We present a case of a patient, who underwent revision of an iliaco-femoral bypass under a combination of lumbar plexus and quadratus lumborum blocks.

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We present a case of a patient, who underwent revision of an iliaco-femoral bypass under a combination of lumbar plexus and quadratus lumborum blocks.

Abstract 199 Figure 1

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>24h opioid consumption</th>
<th>Pain score at rest</th>
<th>Pain score at movement</th>
<th>Incidence of nausea and vomiting</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ESP block vs control</td>
<td>5.92 (4.55, 7.29)</td>
<td>1.24 (1.00, 1.48)</td>
<td>0.78 (0.59, 1.00)</td>
<td>0.66 (0.46, 0.93)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QL block vs control</td>
<td>5.80 (3.13, 7.15)</td>
<td>1.50 (0.74, 2.29)</td>
<td>0.78 (0.59, 1.00)</td>
<td>0.66 (0.46, 0.93)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAP block vs control</td>
<td>5.18 (3.60, 6.90)</td>
<td>1.58 (0.74, 2.32)</td>
<td>0.78 (0.59, 1.00)</td>
<td>0.66 (0.46, 0.93)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conclusions Fascial plane blocks are effective analgesic techniques in total abdominal hysterectomy. However, there are insufficient data for to draw definitive conclusions, further studies are required for QL and ESP blocks.

198 FASCIAL PLANE BLOCKS IN TOTAL ABDOMINAL Hysterectomy: A Systematic Review and Network Meta-analysis

1G-H Bai*, 1M-C Tsai, 2T-Y Hung, 3W-H Hou. 1School of Medicine, College of Medicine, Taipei Medical University, Taipei City, Taiwan, Province of China; 2Department of Anesthesiology, Taipei Mackay Memorial Hospital, Taipei City, Taiwan, Province of China; 3Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, Center of Evidence-based Medicine, Taipei Medical University Hospital, Taipei City, Taiwan, Province of China

Background and Aims Fascial plane blocks can provide effective analgesia for abdominal surgeries. However, different randomized controlled trials (RCTs) showed controversial results in total abdominal hysterectomy and there were limited data directly comparing the techniques. We conducted a network meta-analysis of RCTs to investigate the effectiveness of transversus abdominis plane (TAP) block, quadratus lumborum (QL) block and erector spine plane (ESP) block in patients with total abdominal hysterectomy.

Methods We searched PubMed, Embase, Cochrane Library, and CINAHL from inception to June 2021. Random-effects network meta-analyses were performed for comparing the fascial plane blocks. The primary outcome was 24 hours morphine equivalent consumption and the secondary outcome included time to first rescue analgesia, pain scores and rates of nausea and vomiting.

Results Eighteen studies were included in the current meta-analysis. Quality assessment revealed that only 11 of 18 RCTs had some concerns regarding overall risk of bias. The results showed quadratus lumborum block was the best intervention for morphine consumption reduction at 24 h and resting pain scores. Transversus abdominis plane block was also effective in reducing opiate consumption and resting pain scores. However, no techniques were associated with a reduced incidence of postoperative nausea and vomiting. TAP block subgroup analyses revealed that location and timing of plane block may impact the effectiveness of 24 h opioid consumption reduction.

Conclusions Fascial plane blocks are effective analgesic techniques in total abdominal hysterectomy. However, there are insufficient data for to draw definitive conclusions, further studies are required for QL and ESP blocks.
hypertension, blindness, ischemic cardiopathy, moderate aorta stenosis. Scheduled for revision of iliac-femoral bypass of the left leg, expected to last 3 to 6 hours. General anaesthesia and neuraxial anaesthesia weren’t the best options, due to patient multimorbidity and aorta’s stenosis. With patient’s consent, we performed an ultrasound plus nerve stimulation guided lumbar plexus block with Shamrock approach [2] (Stimuplex ultra 360 – 100 mm – Bbraun) with 30 ml of 0.375% ropivacaine; subsequently the needle was retracted and further 20 ml of the same mixture were deposited in the plane between psoas and quadratus lombo-rum muscles. Weak sedation with propofol TCI 0.6 µg/ml was administered.

Results Surgery was carried out in 4 hours with complete surgical anesthesia and hemodynamic stability. After one hour in recovery room, patient was dismissed to the ward.

Conclusions Shamrock approach allowed the successful combination of lumbar plexus and transmuscular quadratus lombo-rum block.

Background and Aims Anaesthesia and post-operative analgesia for patients undergoing total knee arthroplasty (TKA) has evolved over the last 20 years. Our aim was to carry out a quality improvement project to assess the benefit of motor sparing nerve blocks which includes the IPACK and low femo-ral triangle blocks. We aimed to assess post-operative pain scores and analgesic requirements.

Methods We carried out a retrospective analysis of patients undergoing TKA including 46 patients after seeking approval from the local audit committee. We used medical notes to obtain patient characteristics, method of anaesthesia and analgesia provision, opiate consumption, and pain scores.

Results 100% of patients had a spinal anaesthetic with 1 patient requiring conversion to GA. 41% of patients had a combined IPACK and low femoral triangle block. The remainder received LAI by the surgeon. The mean request for first opiate dose was earlier by 20 min in the block group. Opiate consumption was significantly lower in the first 24 hours by 21 mg OME. 90% had no to mild pain at 24 hours in the block group compared to 63% in the LAI group. Pain scores at 48 hours were similar in both groups. A multimodal approach to analgesia was used for all patients.

Conclusions Motor sparing nerve blocks for patients undergoing TKA is beneficial in the first 24 hours with improved pain scores, reduced opiate consumption as well as surgeon satisfaction. We have implemented recommendations to add these to our ERAS pathway and aim to train anaesthetists in performing these blocks for all TKA patients.