analogue scale (VAS) pain scores of the arm at rest and in abduction at hours 1, 3, 6, 9, 12, and 24. In addition, the VAS pain scores in the third month following discharge were asked to evaluate the development of chronic pain.

**Results**
Both VAS scores, intraoperative remifentanil consumption, and postoperative 24-hour morphine consumption were lower in the ESP and PECS groups compared with the control group. The time to first request for analgesia via PCA was longer in the groups performed block compared with the control group. While the time to onset of block was found to be shorter in the PECS group, none of the patients needed rescue analgesia.

**Conclusions**
The study demonstrated that the US-guided ESP and PECS block performed in patients who underwent breast cancer surgery provided effective analgesia for acute and chronic pain.

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**Abstract 10 Table 1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Major improvement</th>
<th>No improvement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cease of medication</td>
<td>16 (48.4%)</td>
<td>18 (51.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dose reduction</td>
<td>27 (70.7%)</td>
<td>11 (29.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No change</td>
<td>30 (80.5%)</td>
<td>7 (19.5%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Case report**

**ASYMPTOMATIC CEREBROSPINAL FLUID FISTULA FOLLOWING COMBINED SPINAL-EPIDURAL ANAESTHESIA IN A HEALTHY PARTURIENT**

RF Santos, RL Silva*, J Rego, F Moura. Centro Hospitalar Tâmega e Sousa, Guimarães, Portugal

**Background and Aims**
Cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) cutaneous fistula is a rare complication that can occur after a neuraxial anaesthesia technique. It can cause serious complications such as incapacitating headaches, cranial nerve symptoms, central nervous system infection and intracranial subdural hematoma.1

**Methods**
Description of a case report in the section below.

**Results**
Case report: A healthy pregnant woman was subjected to a c-section after an uneventful combined spinal-epidural neuraxial block. On the second postoperative day, upon the removal of the epidural catheter, a fluid leakage was noticed emerging from the puncture site. The fluid was crystalline and had a measured glucose level of 83 mg/dL. The patient was completely asymptomatic. Following neurosurgery consultation, as success we considered major improvement when a 3 point in NRS and a 40% in Oswestry reduction was reported. Moderate improvement was considered to be a 2 point reduction and a 20% respectively. If either criteria were met, no improvement was assessed.

We calculated sensitivity, specificity, and predictive values of quitting or reducing medication, for each success criteria.

**Results**
Number/percentage of patients meeting each criteria are shown in table no.1

- Cease of medication showed a 95% and 97% specificity for major and moderate improvement. Sensibility was 48% and 27%. PPV was 64% and 80%. NPV was 92% and 76% respectively.
- Dose reduction showed an 82% and 85% specificity for major and minor improvement, and 56% and 43% sensibility. PPV was 32% and 55%. NPV was 92 and 78% respectively.

**Conclusions**
48,5% of those who had major improvement with an ITPR quitted spontaneously at least one analgesic of its daily medication. Also, it showed an 92,3% NPV and 64% PPV. Prevalence of major improvement was 13%.
the leak site was sutured at the skin level after 24h of persistent leakage. The patient was discharged home the next day completely asymptomatic. She had the suture removed 3 days later, without any recurrence of the leakage. She didn’t report any symptoms during a two-month follow-up.

**Conclusions**

This report presents another case of a CSF fistula after a neuraxial block and highlights the success of a conservative approach that avoided not only a blood patch, but also a surgical procedure, in an asymptomatic young woman.

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**FLUOROSCOPIC APPROACH TO NEURAXIAL ANAESTHESIA IN A PATIENT OF KYPHOSCOLIOSIS**

S Gupta*, R Mane. Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, KAHER, Belagavi, India

10.1136/rapm-2021-ESRA.12

**Background and Aims**

Kyphoscoliosis is a complex deformity of the spine resulting in lateral curvature and rotation of the vertebrae and a deformity of the rib cage. There is usually secondary involvement of the cardio-respiratory and neurologic systems.

Neuraxial block is routinely performed without the aid of imaging modalities and approached blindly for placement of epidural catheter. Kyphoscoliosis poses a remarkable challenge to administration of neuraxial anaesthesia and may result in multiple pricks and complications such as nerve injury and hematoma formation.

We aimed to assess the feasibility and success of using fluoroscopy guidance for administration of epidural anaesthesia in a case of severe kyphoscoliosis.

**Methods**

A 18-year-old female 132 cm tall, with severe kyphoscoliosis was posted for Cholecystectomy. She had severe dextrorotatory-thoracic scoliosis [Cobb angle- 62°] and a compensatory levorotatory-lumbar curve [45°]. Respiratory examination showed restricted breathing with B/L wheeze. PFT showed a restrictive pattern. Open cholecystectomy was planned under Epidural Anaesthesia. Serial MRI films were assessed to determine the direction of placement of the epidural needle which was enhanced with the use of fluoroscopy guidance during the intraoperative period.

**Results**

Intraoperative period assessed in terms of patient compliance and adequate surgical anaesthesia was satisfactory.