Abstracts

Abstract 129 Figure 2

Conclusions The ultrasound-guided DPNB associated with sedation and spontaneous breathing is a safe and effective strategy for the management of intra- and postoperative pain in children.

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COMPARISON OF INTRAPERITONEAL INSTILLATION OF MAGNESIUM SULPHATE AND BUPIVACAINE VERSUS INTRAVENOUS ANALGESIA IN LAPAROSCOPIC SURGERIES IN PEDIATRICS

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10.1136/rapm-2021-ESRA.130

Background and Aims Administration of magnesium sulphate via different routes has been used in anaesthetic practice for decreasing perioperative pain. It is N-methyl d-aspartate (NMDA) receptor antagonist and suppresses these receptor induced inflammation and hyper responsiveness. The antinociceptive effect of magnesium sulphate is not only useful in chronic pain, but it also determines in part, the duration and intensity of postoperative pain. These effects are due to calcium antagonism and decrease influx of calcium into the cell and antagonism of NMDA receptor. As these receptors regulate neuronal signalling and are involved in pain processing, magnesium sulphate by blocking this receptor, decreases postoperative pain as well.

Aim of the work studying analgesic efficacy of intraperitoneal instillation of a combination of Magnesium sulphate with bupivacaine versus ordinary parenteral analgesics for pain relief after laparoscopic surgeries in pediatrics.

FLACC Scale ¹		0	1	2
1	Face	No particular expression or smile.	Occasional grimace or frown, withdrawn, disinterested.	Frequent to constant frown, clenched jaw, quivering chin.
2	Legs	Normal position or relaxed.	Uneasy, restless, tense.	Kicking, or legs drawn up.
3	Activity	Lying quietly, normal position, moves easily.	Squirming, shifting back and forth, tense.	Arched, rigid or jerking.
4	Cry	No crying (awake or asleep).	Moans or whimpers; occasional complaint.	Crying steadily, screams or sobs, frequent complaints.
5	Consolability	Content, relaxed.	Reassured by occasional touching, hugging or being talked to, distractible.	Difficult to console or comfort.

Abstract 130 Figure 1

Methods Groups: Group1: will receive ordinary analgesics via intravenous route as paracetamol (7.5- 10 mg/kg) and ketorolac (0.5 mg/kg).

Group2: will receive (Magnesium sulphate 40 mg/kg and bupivacaine 4 mg/kg) in 30 ml of isotonic 0.9%N.S intra peritoneal at the end of surgery. Patient evaluated regarding FLACC score.

Results statistically significant difference according to FLACC.

highly statistically significant difference between the groups according to time to first analgesic administration.

and total analgesic requirement in the first 24h postoperative.

Conclusions The intraperitoneal administration of combination of magnesium sulphate and bupivacaine is a safe and effective method in the management of postoperative pain after laparoscopic surgeries more than intravenous administration of ordinary analgesics in laparoscopic surgeries in pediatrics.

Abstract 130 Figure 2

Abstract 130 Table 1

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5
n	66	33	33	
Type = IP (%)	33 (50.0)	0 (0.0)	33 (100.0)	<0.001
Gender = Male (%)	38 (57.6)	37 (51.5)	21 (63.6)	0.455
Operation (%)				0.877
Appendectomy	27 (40.9)	14 (42.4)	13 (39.4)	
Cholecystectomy	13 (19.7)	7 (21.2)	6 (18.2)	
Hiatus hernia	9 (13.6)	3 (9.1)	6 (18.2)	
Inguinal hernia	6 (9.1)	3 (9.1)	3 (9.1)	
Undescended testis	11 (16.7)	6 (18.2)	5 (15.2)	
X0.5 (mean (SD))	3.14 (1.56)	3.88 (1.54)	2.39 (1.20)	<0.001
X1.5 (mean (SD))	2.73 (1.66)	3.45 (1.58)	2.00 (1.41)	<0.001
X6.5 (mean (SD))	2.76 (1.59)	3.39 (1.43)	2.12 (1.49)	0.001
X12.5 (mean (SD))	2.76 (1.70)	3.58 (1.52)	1.94 (1.48)	<0.001
X24.5 (mean (SD))	2.74 (1.66)	3.55 (1.46)	1.94 (1.46)	<0.001
pre_hr (mean (SD))	102.61 (9.17)	104.39 (6.93)	100.82 (10.78)	0.114
Post_hr (mean (SD))	110.76 (11.21)	114.85 (8.70)	106.67 (12.05)	0.002
X1_hr (mean (SD))	108.59 (12.44)	114.24 (8.76)	102.94 (13.10)	<0.001
X6_hr (mean (SD))	106.45 (10.75)	110.15 (8.24)	102.76 (13.77)	0.004
X12_hr (mean (SD))	106.09 (11.04)	109.67 (8.13)	102.52 (12.49)	0.008
X24_hr (mean (SD))	104.42 (11.00)	108.18 (8.27)	100.67 (12.17)	0.005
X2.5 (mean (SD))	108.59 (10.34)	107.27 (7.91)	99.91 (11.29)	0.001
pre_SBP (mean (SD))	91.74 (7.10)	91.67 (7.00)	91.62 (7.27)	0.932
post_SBP (mean (SD))	95.98 (8.42)	97.12 (7.50)	94.85 (9.21)	0.278
X1_hr SBP (mean (SD))	95.80 (8.07)	96.82 (7.89)	94.85 (8.24)	0.325
X6_hr SBP (mean (SD))	94.70 (7.44)	94.70 (6.84)	94.70 (8.10)	1
X12_hr SBP (mean (SD))	94.52 (7.59)	94.24 (7.19)	94.39 (8.08)	0.956
X24_hr SBP (mean (SD))	93.64 (7.62)	93.79 (7.18)	93.48 (8.15)	0.873
X2.5 (mean (SD))	93.48 (7.49)	93.18 (7.27)	93.79 (7.81)	0.745
pre_DBP (mean (SD))	48.48 (5.61)	47.58 (5.32)	49.39 (5.83)	0.19
post_DBP (mean (SD))	51.24 (6.15)	51.97 (5.58)	50.52 (6.69)	0.341
X1_hr DBP (mean (SD))	51.44 (5.46)	52.42 (4.86)	50.45 (5.92)	0.144
X6_hr DBP (mean (SD))	50.15 (6.07)	50.45 (5.21)	49.85 (6.90)	0.688
X12_hr DBP (mean (SD))	50.53 (6.02)	50.45 (5.36)	50.61 (6.70)	0.92
X24_hr DBP (mean (SD))	50.61 (6.59)	50.45 (5.64)	50.76 (7.51)	0.854
X2.5 (mean (SD))	49.85 (5.82)	49.85 (5.23)	49.85 (6.43)	1
pre (mean (SD))	98.50 (2.50)	98.48 (2.51)	98.52 (2.51)	0.809
ana_req_first hour (mean (SD))	6.61 (4.45)	3.24 (2.23)	9.97 (3.92)	<0.001
ana_req_total incident (mean (SD))	97.79 (54.72)	143.94 (25.79)	51.52 (31.83)	<0.001
adverse = NO (%)	66 (100.0)	33 (100.0)	33 (100.0)	NA