CLINICAL STUDY: EFFECT OF TRANSVERSUS ABDOMINUS PLANE BLOCK ON POSTOPERATIVE ANALGESIA AND PATIENT COMFORT IN PATIENTS UNDERGOING ABDOMINAL SURGERY UNDER GENERAL ANESTHESIA

Yukse N.¹, Isbir A.C.², Mimaroglu C.³, Gursoy S.³, Kaygusuz K.⁴, Ozdemir Kol I.²

¹Sivas State Hospital, Dept of Anaesthesiology, Sivas, Turkey,

²Cumhuriyet University Hospital, Dept of Anaesthesiology, Sivas, Turkey,

³Cumhuriyet University Hospital, Dept of Anaesthesiology & Pain Medicine, Sivas, Turkey,

⁴Cumhuriyet University Hospital, Dept of Anaesthesiology & Intensive Care, Sivas, Turkey

Background and Goal of Study: Transversus abdominus plan(TAP) block is defined regional approach in recent years, providing analgesia after abdominal surgery in the anterior wall of the abdomen. The aim of this study is to investigate the effects of TAP block on postoperative analgesia quality and pain on patient comfort by removing the additional stresses(prolongation of time to stand up, nausea, vomiting) caused by pain in the patients undergoing general anesthesia, such as cesarean section, myomectomy and hysterectomy.

Materials and Methods: Patients undergoing abdominal surgery, it was planned to investigate the postoperative analgesia and comfort of 50 patients aged 18-65 years, including ASA I-II group, with and without transversus abdominus plane block.

Results and Discussion: TAP block was observed in patients who underwent at all hours of the VAS score was lower than in patients without the TAP block ($p < 0.05$).

1 hour and 30 min for patients undergoing block analgesic requirements were significantly different when compared with other groups ($p < 0.05$). Patients with tap block had less postoperative analgesic requirement, less nausea and vomiting, and these patients could walk earlier. It was observed that the same patients were able to cough earlier and to release their secretions.

Conclusion(s): TAP block is a highly effective regional anesthesia method for relieving pain in the postoperative period. With TAP block, side effects will be reduced as the amount of analgesics applied in the postoperative period will decrease.

References:

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