

Anestesikomplikasjoner ved keisersnitt

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Den gravide kvinnen



Og ikke fosteret



Historikken

- Mer og mer regional

- Navlesnorsprolaps, alvorlig preeklampsi, placenta previa
- Mer fødselsanalgesi med epidural - påfyll
- Epidural in situ ved mulighet for komplisert fødsel – rask RA med påfyll
- Bedre og sikrere RA med opioider

Morbiditet

- Mindre blødning, mer kvalme med RA (*Afolabi et al – Cochrane syst rev 2006.(4).CD004350*)
- Mindre smerte første uke, flere ammende mødre (*Morgan et al. Lancet 1984; 1(8372): 328-30*)

Mortalitet

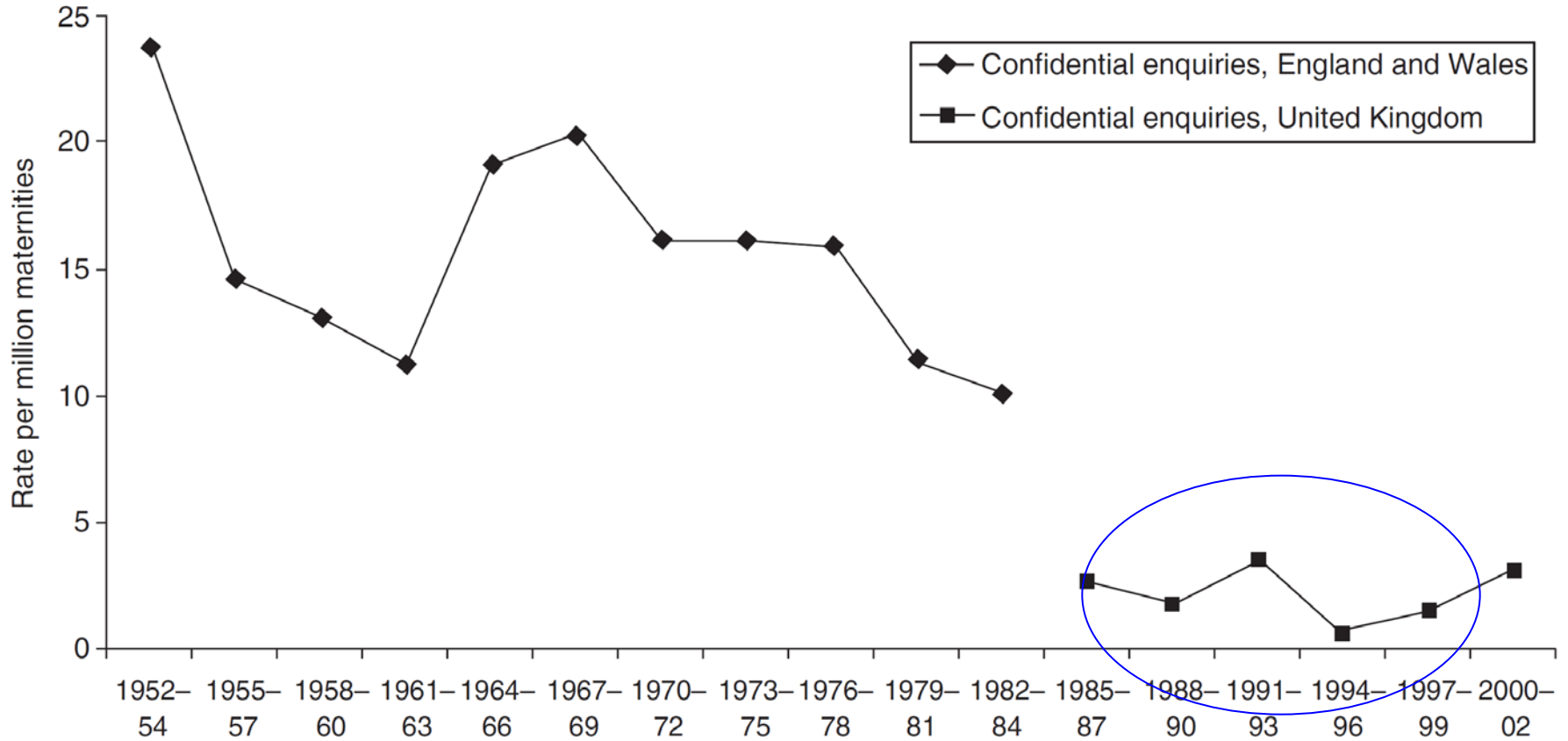
- Risk – ratio for død 16,7 GA vs RA 1985-1990
- Endret til 1.7 1991-2002 (*Hawkins et al Anesthesiology 1997; 86: 277-84 + abstract SOAP 2008*)
- Øket indikasjon for RA – dårligere mødre?

Vi blir fetere!



Obesitet

- Mange land > 50 % med BMI > 35
- = Vanskeligere å få til RA
- Ikke alltid vanskeligere luftveier



Maternal death rates from anaesthesia for all obstetric or maternity procedures; England and Wales 1952–1984, United Kingdom 1985–2002.

Reduced maternal death rates from anaesthesia

Change from general to spinal anaesthesia

Komplikasjoner

- Regional anestesi
 - Nerveskader
 - Hemodynamiske forandringer
 - Toksiske reaksjoner på LA
 - Postpunksjonshodepine
 - Redusert ammeffrekvens
- Generell anestesi
 - Intubasjonsproblemer og aspirasjon
 - Anafylaksi
 - Redusert ammeffrekvens

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Nerveskader

- Relativt vanlig (1/1000-3000) ved vanlig forløsning
- Skyldes som regel fosterets vei gjennom fødselskanalen – plexus skade – og ikke regional anestesi/analgesi
- Langvarig utdrivelsestid disponerer
- Symptomene er I regelen forbigående
- Anestesian får ofte skylden

Nerveskader

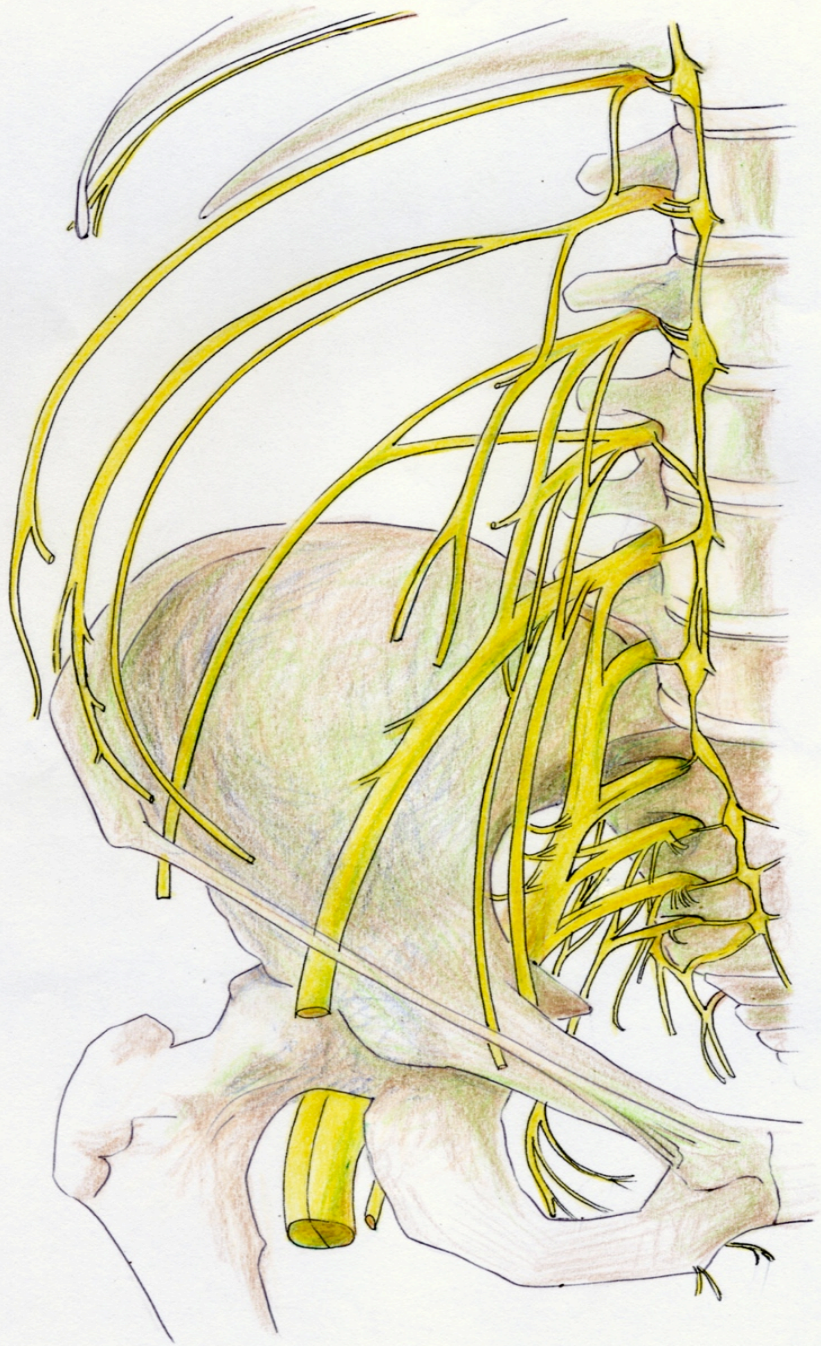
- Mange prospektive/retrospektive studier demonstrerer at mindre neurologiske sekveler er vanlig etter fødsler – men kvinner som har fått anestesiiintervensjon klager oftere
- Sakkral nummenhet vanligst etter keisersnitt I regional
- Perifere nevropatier vanligere ved vaginal forløsninger

Nerveskader

- Anesthesiology 2002; 97; 1274-80 (Frankrike):
Prospektiv studie: 5640 spinaler og 29732 epiduraler:
ingen alvorlige sekveler, 2 perifere nevropatier
- Anesthesiology 2004; 101: 950-9 (Moen et al) 9
alvorlige sekveler etter 200.000 epiduraler og 50.000
spinaler.
- Det vil si...

Nerveskader

- Andelen av nerveskader som skyldes anestesi vites ikke fordi:
 - Diagnosen er vanskelig
 - Definisjon, alvorlighetsgrad, varighet?
 - Avhengighet til anestesilegens erfaring?



Nerveskader

- Trykk på lumbosacralplexus
- Obturator nerve skade
- Femoral mononeuropati
- Meralgia parestetika
- Nervus peroneus skade

Sentralnerveskader

- Traumatisk, ischemisk, infeksiøs eller kjemisk
- Kan skyldes mange andre ting enn anestesien
- Iatrogene komplikasjoner er svært sjeldne
 - Foruten postdurapunksjons hodepine...

Men duralekkasje kan også gi..

- Cranial nerve utfall – spesielt nervus abducens
- Cranialt subduralt hematom
 - Tap av CSF – trykk ; meningvener kan ryke – subdural hematom
 - OBS persisterende hodepine etter bloodpatch! , særlig hvis ledsaget av andre symptomer (bevissthetsforandringer, kramper el)
 - MR!!!

Direkte skade mot nerverot eller ryggmarg

- Epiduralkateteret tres langt inn, rundt en nerverot
- Epiduralnålen skader conus
- Udiagnostisert spina bifida occulta
- Spinalnålen kan treffe en nerve I cauda equina
 - Kort radierende smerte/parestesi I ett dermatom
- Spinalnålen kan skade conus
 - Smerte ved innstikk før CSF kommer tilbake I nålen

Direkte skade

- Stikker I et for høyt nivå
- 27% av menn og 43 % av kvinner har conus som går **nedenfor** L1!
- DERFOR: Stikk alltid nedenfor det du tror er L3!!!

Epidurale hematomer

- Svært sjelden i obstetrikken@
- 2 tilfeller i Sverige, begge med HELLP syndrom
- Kan oppstå spontant under fødsel!

Spinal subduralt hematom

- Er beskrevet i obstetrikken (en kvinne med ependymom, en kvinne med preeklampsi/koagulopati)

Infeksjoner

- 1. Epidurale abscesser: ca 1/350.000 obstetriske prosedyrer
 - Som regel etter forlenget (dager) epidural
 - Ryggsmerter og feber!!!
- 2. Meningitter 1/50.000 obstetriske prosedyrer
 - Feber, hodepine, fotofobi, kvalme og oppkast

Komplikasjoner

- Regional anestesi
 - Nerveskader
 - Hemodynamiske forandringer
 - Toksiske reaksjoner på LA
 - **Postpunksjonshodepine**
 - Redusert ammefrekvens
- Generell anestesi
 - Intubasjonsproblemer og aspirasjon
 - Anafylaksi
 - Redusert ammefrekvens

Postpunksjonshodepine

- Durapunksjon med epiduralnål ca 1,5%
 - 52% risiko for PDPH
- PDPH etter durapunksjon med spinalnål: 1,5-11%
avhengig av nålestørrelse/type/teknikk.
 - Minst risiko med pencilpoint 25-27 Gauge

Forebygging av PDPH

- Rikelig væske – drikke
- Analgesi (paracet)
- Koffein
- Aminophyllinderivater?
- Tre inn epiduralkateter spinalt ved duraperforasjon med epiduralnål??

Bloodpatch

- Timing?
- Mengde?
- Teknikk??

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Maternell hypotensjon

- Veldig vanlig: 80-85%
- Systemic vascular resistance ↓
- Venous capacitance ↑
- CO ↑

00:16:14

00:58:35

01

PLACEBO

08:20:56

00:16:14 00:26:49 00:37:24 00:47:59 00:58:35

08:20:56

00:16:14 00:26:49 00:37:24 00:47:59 00:58:35

08:20:56

00:16:14 00:26:49 00:37:24 00:47:59 00:58:35

08:20:56

00:16:14 00:26:49 00:37:24 00:47:59 00:58:35

Highlighted Section: 00:00:02

CO l min⁻¹
5,2

DO₂ ml min⁻¹
691

SVR dyn s cm⁻⁵
1148

Sys/Dia mmHg
113/65

MAP mmHg
82

PP mmHg (PPV)
47 (18%)

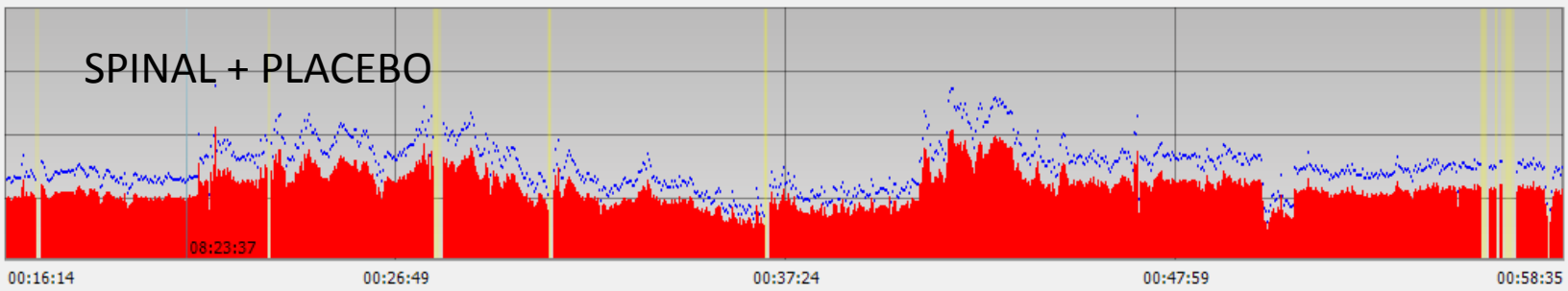
SV ml (SVV)
63 (5%)

HR min⁻¹ (HRV)
83 (3%)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9



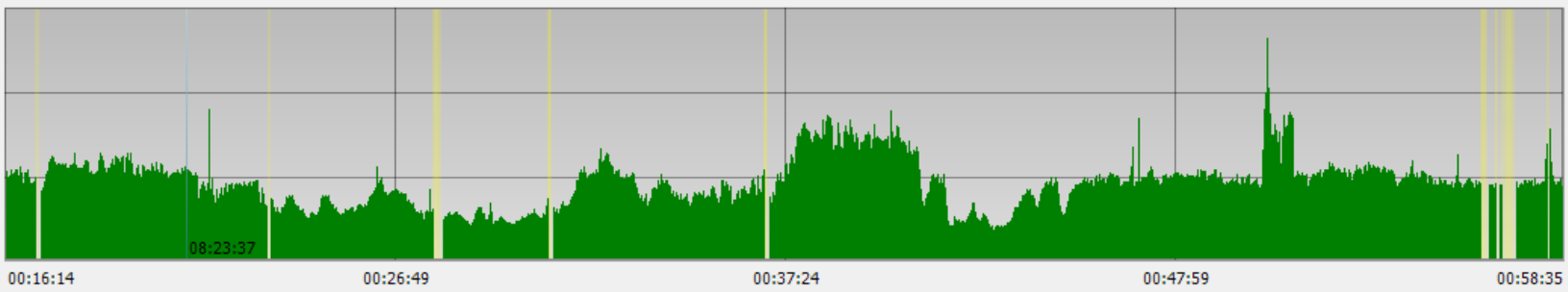
SPINAL + PLACEBO



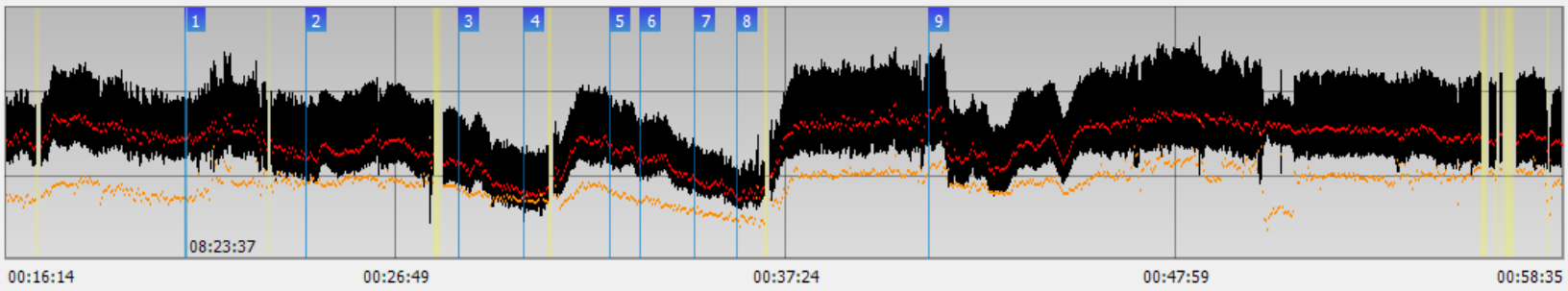
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CO l min⁻¹
4,9

DO₂ ml min⁻¹
643



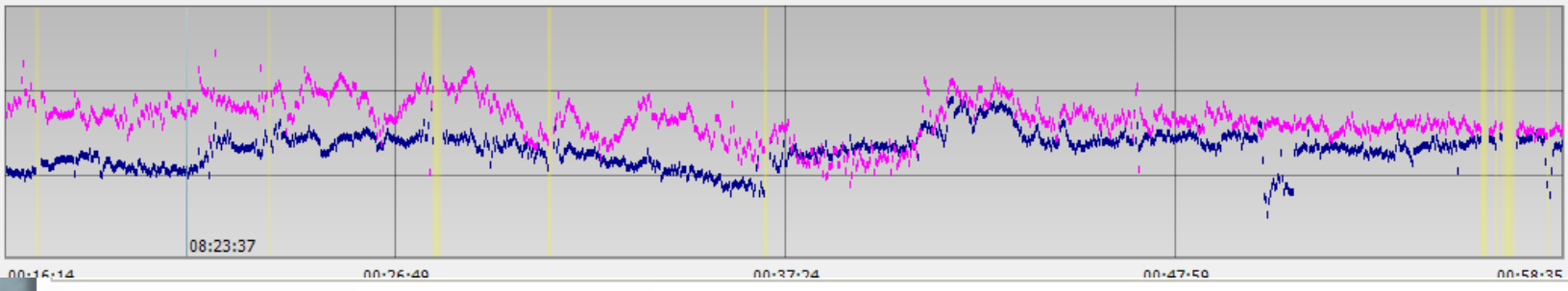
SVR dyn s cm⁻⁵
1077



Sys/Dia mmHg
95/60

MAP mmHg
72

PP mmHg (PPV)
35 (16%)



SV ml (SW)
54 (9%)

HR min⁻¹ (HRV)
90 (2%)

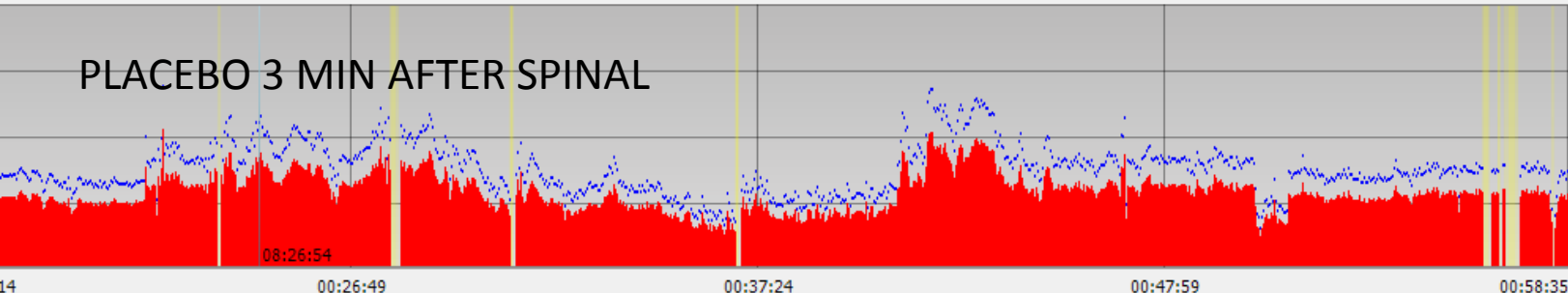
00:16:14

00:58:35

101

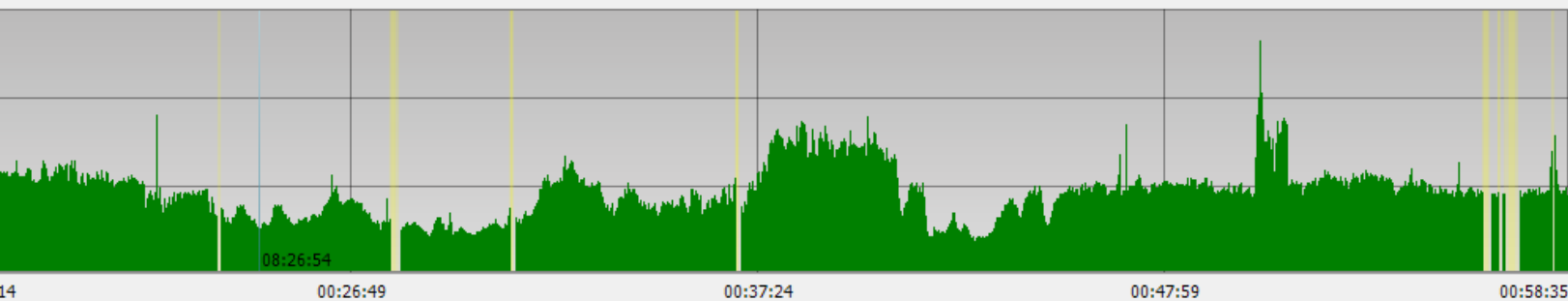
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PLACEBO 3 MIN AFTER SPINAL

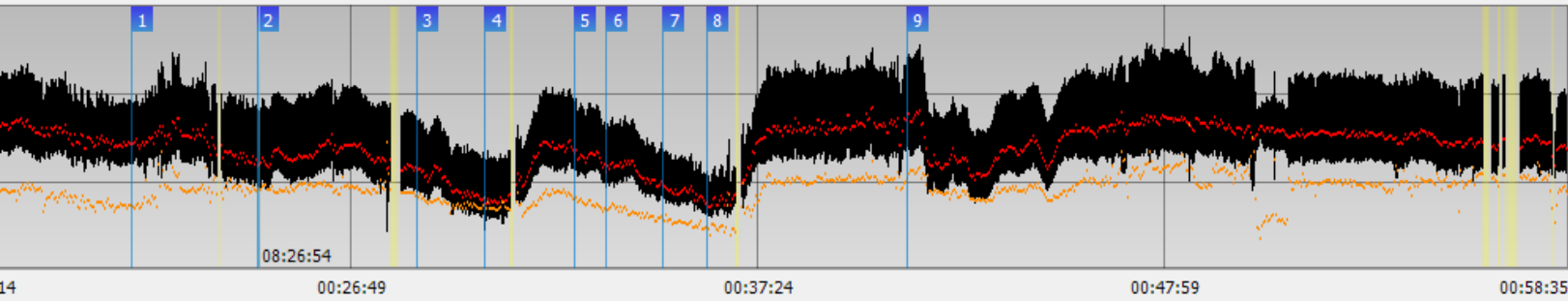


CO l min⁻¹
8,3

DO₂ ml min⁻¹
1105



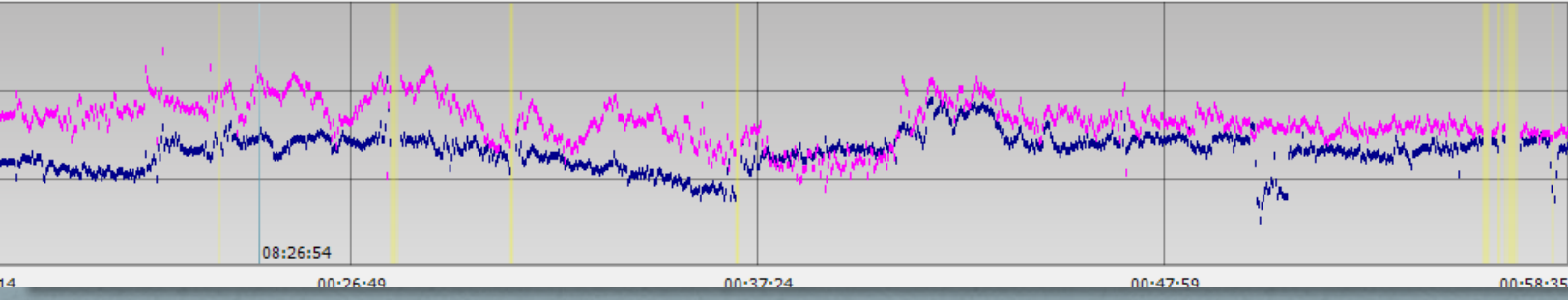
SVR dyn s cm⁻⁵
515



Sys/Dia mmHg
90/46

MAP mmHg
61

PP mmHg (PPV)
44 (20%)



SV ml (SV)
75 (14%)

HR min⁻¹ (HRV)
111 (24%)

00:58:35

Highlighted Section: 00:00:02

PLACEBO – 15 MIN AFTER SPINAL

CO l min⁻¹
3,1

DO₂ ml min⁻¹
405

SVR dyn s cm⁻⁵
809

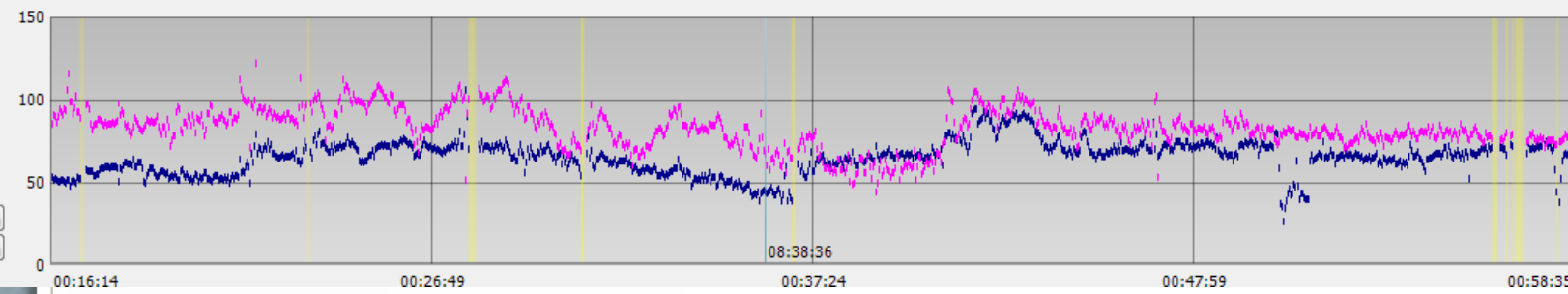
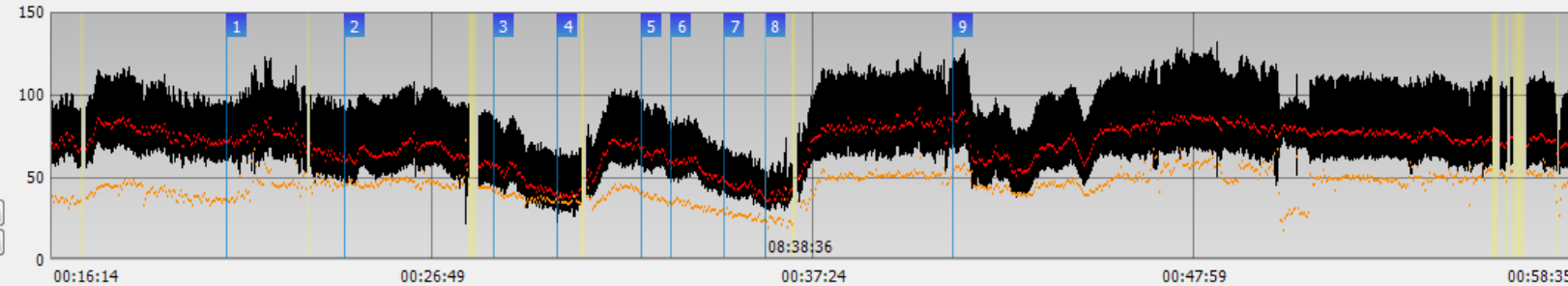
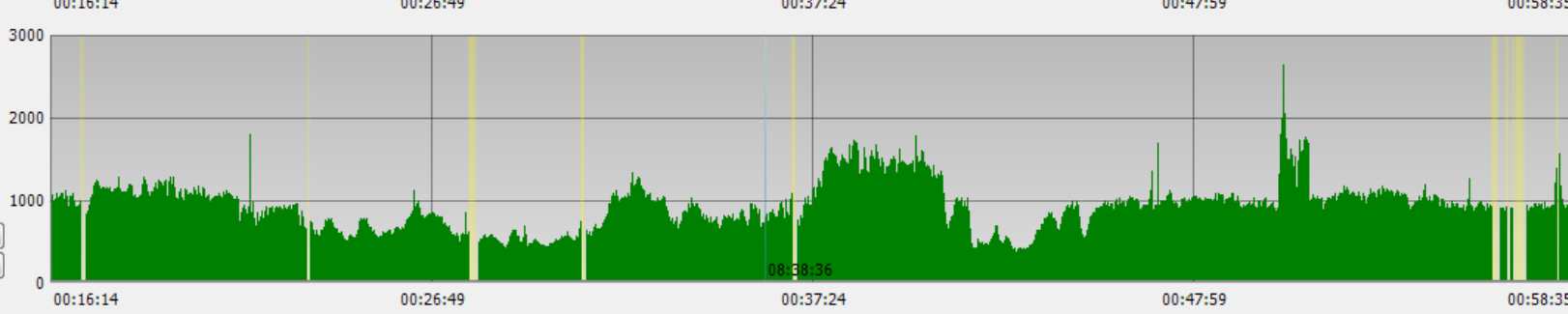
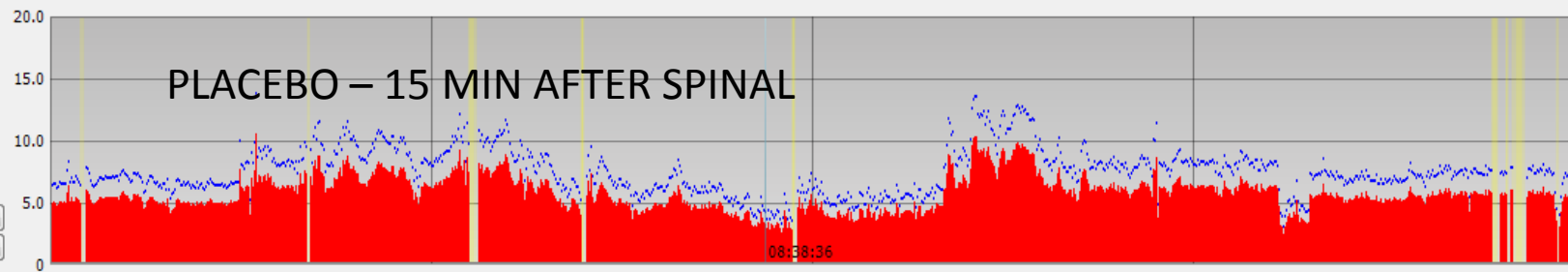
Sys/Dia mmHg
54/31

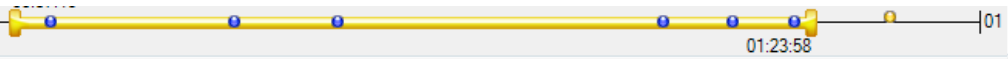
MAP mmHg
38

PP mmHg (PPV)
23 (32%)

SV ml (SW)
45 (17%)

HR min⁻¹ (HRV)
67 (13%)

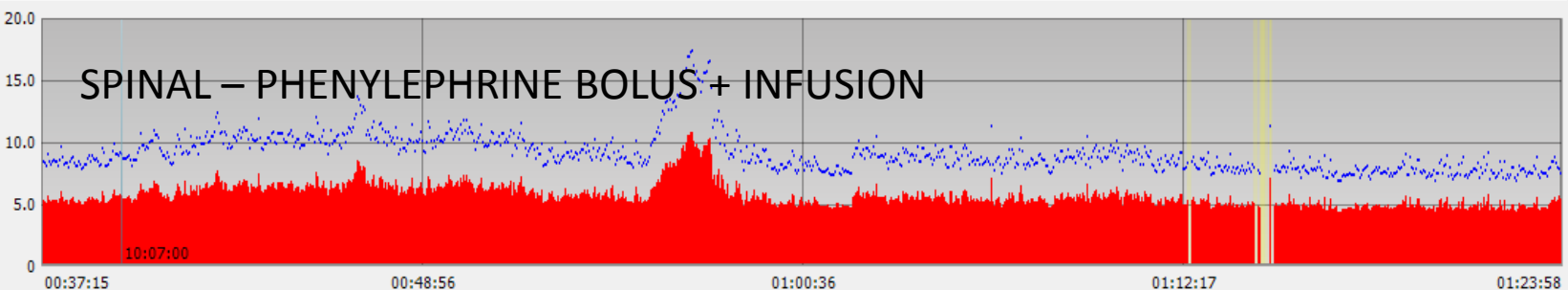




01:23:58

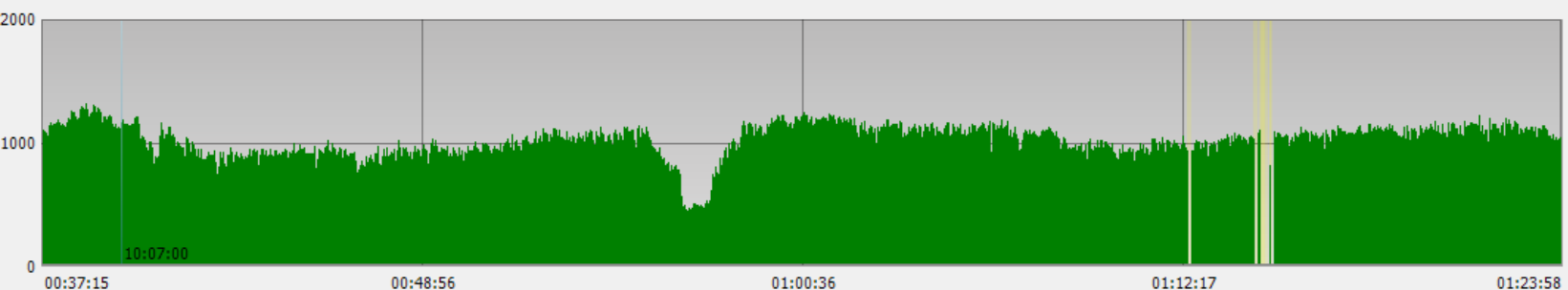
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SPINAL – PHENYLEPHRINE BOLUS + INFUSION

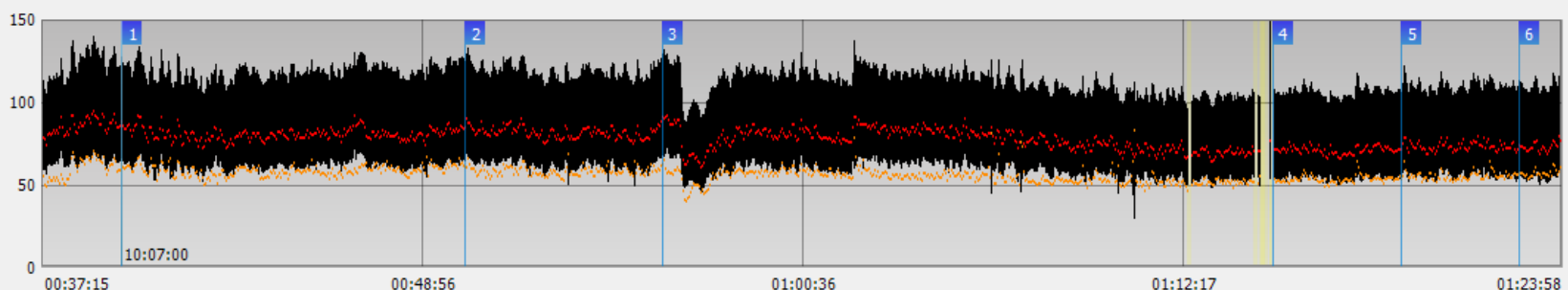


CO l min⁻¹
5,5

DO₂ ml min⁻¹
898



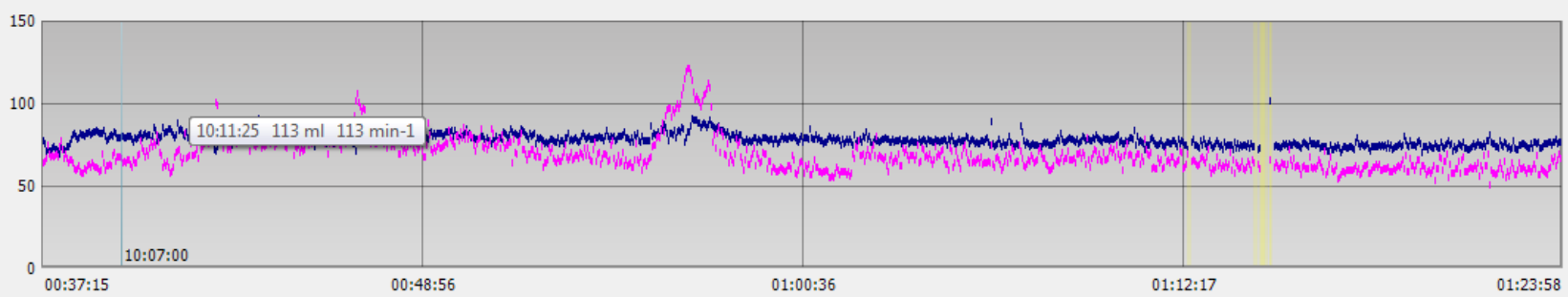
SVR dyn s cm⁻⁵
1185



Sys/Dia mmHg
129/65

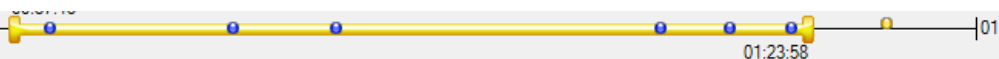
MAP mmHg
89

PP mmHg (PPV)
63 (10%)

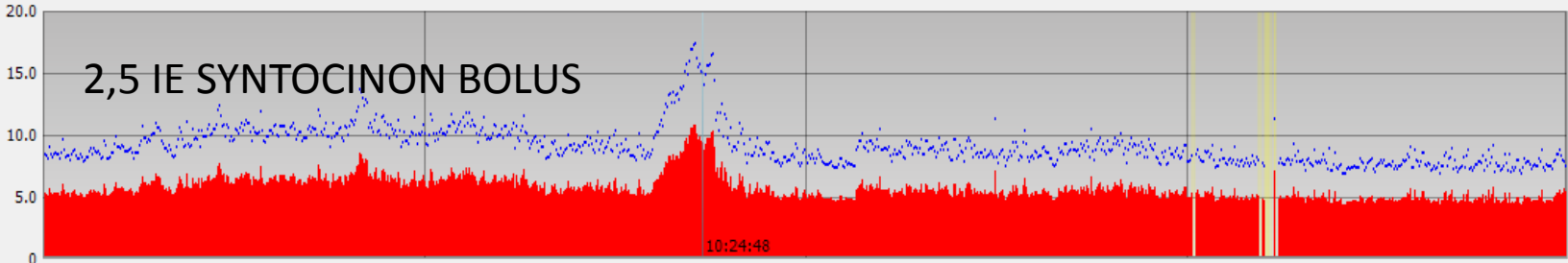


SV ml (SW)
83 (7%)

HR min⁻¹ (HRV)
66 (3%)



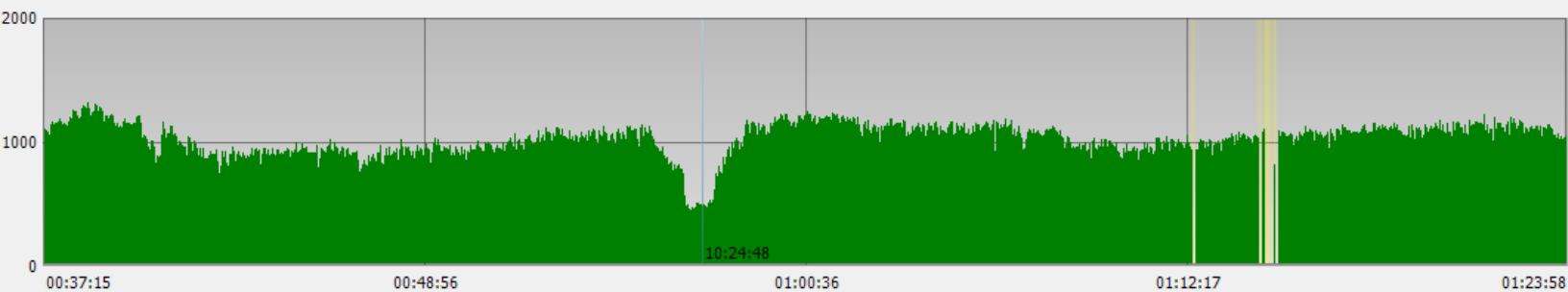
2,5 IE SYNTOCINON BOLUS



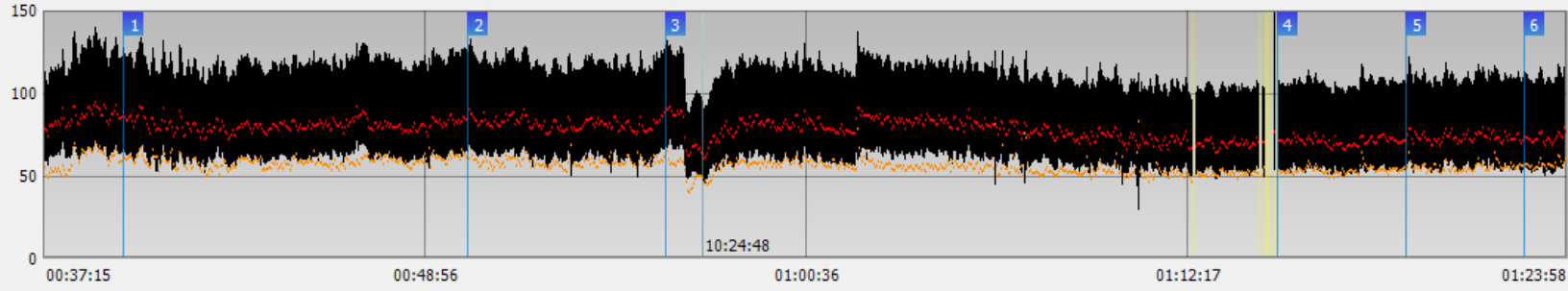
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CO l min⁻¹
9,1

DO₂ ml min⁻¹
1479



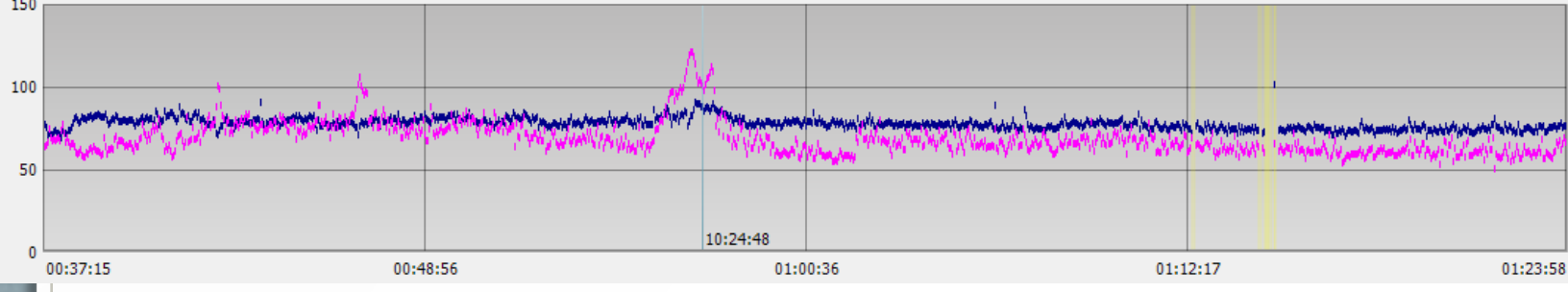
SVR dyn s cm⁻⁵
485



Sys/Dia mmHg
94/45

MAP mmHg
62

PP mmHg (PPV)
49 (15%)



SV ml (SVV)
89 (15%)

HR min⁻¹ (HRV)
102 (2%)

Volum loading?

- Preload vs coload
- Colloids vs crystalloids

WRAPPING

[Eur J Anaesthesiol.](#) 2009 Oct;26(10):842-6.

Wrapping of the legs versus phenylephrine for reducing hypotension in parturients having epidural anaesthesia for caesarean section: a prospective, randomized and double-blind study.

[Bjørnstad E](#), [Iversen OE](#), [Raeder J](#).

Source

Department of Anaesthesiology and Intensive Care, Norway. elbj@helse-bergen.no

[Ugeskr Laeger.](#) 1996 Mar 11;158(11):1526-9.

[Compression stockings as prevention of hypotension in Cesarean section during spinal anesthesia].

[Article in Danish]

[Jørgensen J](#), [Christensen PK](#), [Sonnenschein CH](#).

[Anaesthesia.](#) 1993 Apr;48(4):304-8.

Leg elevation and wrapping in the prevention of hypotension following spinal anaesthesia for elective caesarean section.

[Rout CC](#), [Rocke DA](#), [Gouws E](#).



(18% compared to 53%, $p = 0.004$).

Hemodynamikk...

- A bolus of PHE 0.25 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ followed by a continuous infusion of 0.25 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}\times\text{min}$ resulted in a hemodynamic stable parturient
- Leg wrapping, performed in a thorough manner, is a good solution and should be recommended
- No preventive intervention results in very unfavorable hemodynamics

Komplikasjoner

- Regional anestesi
 - Nerveskader
 - Hemodynamiske forandringer
 - Toksiske reaksjoner på LA
 - Postpunksjonshodepine
 - Redusert ammefrekvens
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Local anesthetic toxicity and lipid resuscitation in pregnancy

Sarah Bern^a and Guy Weinberg^{a,b}

^aDepartment of Anesthesiology, University of Illinois at Chicago, UIC Medical Center and ^bJesse Brown VA Medical Center, Chicago, Illinois, USA

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Tel: +1 312 996 4020; fax: +1 312 996 4019;
e-mail: guyw@uic.edu

Current Opinion in Anesthesiology 2011, 24:262–267

Purpose of review

Lipid emulsion has emerged as an effective treatment of local anesthetic-induced cardiac arrest, but its therapeutic application for the obstetric patient requires definition at present. This review discusses clinical reports, relevant laboratory studies, and future directions for the development of an optimal protocol for lipid resuscitation in pregnancy.

Recent findings

Several mechanisms have been postulated to account for the apparent enhanced sensitivity to local anesthetic systemic toxicity during pregnancy. One case report of lipid resuscitation in the pregnant patient demonstrates favorable outcomes and supports the safety of lipid therapy. Current guidelines and case reports propose that a large bolus of lipid at the earliest signs of toxicity may prevent cardiovascular collapse.

Summary

As the obstetric demographic becomes older and more obese, new technologies and strategies can assist in controlling maternal death and major morbidity secondary to anesthesia complications. Lipid resuscitation appears to be an effective treatment for toxicity induced by lipophilic medications and may be useful in treating systemic toxicity in the pregnant patient. Obstetric care providers should be aware of lipid resuscitation and consider its use as described by American Society of Regional Anesthesia and Pain Medicine guidelines.

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Redusert ammefrekvens

- Mye fokus siste decennium
- Settes i forbindelse med epidural analgesi og keisersnitt i regional og generell anestesi

Intrapartum Neuraxial Analgesia and Breastfeeding Outcomes: Limitations of Current Knowledge

Ashley L. Szabo, MD

Although numerous studies have addressed the relationship between intrapartum neuraxial analgesia, particularly epidural fentanyl, and breastfeeding, substantial study design limitations have precluded the current literature from furnishing strong, clinically significant conclusions. Lack of randomized controlled trials, nonstandardization of breastfeeding evaluations across studies, and failure to control for confounding variables all pose significant problems. Further research is needed to elucidate the specific relationship between neuraxial opioids and breastfeeding and, if there are significant associations, whether these drugs act directly on neonatal brain tissue to attenuate exhibition of breastfeeding behaviors. In this review, I will detail the deficiencies of the current literature and make recommendations for future research. (Anesth Analg 2013;116:399–405)

Anestesi og ammefrekvens

- Dårlige studier
- Vanskelig å konkludere
- Sosioøkonmiske forhold og tradisjoner er mye viktigere
- Opplæring og oppmuntring!
- For oss: begrenns opioidbruk hvis mulig

Komplikasjoner

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 - Redusert ammefrekvens

Aspirasjon

- CC Hall: Jama 1940; 119: 728—33. 14 tilfeller – 5 dødsfall
- Mendelson – 1946 : dyreksperimentelle studier + gjennomgang av 44000 fødsler
 - Ikke føde under fødsel
 - Mer bruk av regionale teknikker
 - Tømme magesekken før anestesi
 - Benytte antacida
 - Ha kompetente anestesiloger

RSI

- 50 år siden introduksjonen av ” balanced anaestheia for CS (Hodges Br J Anaesth 1959)

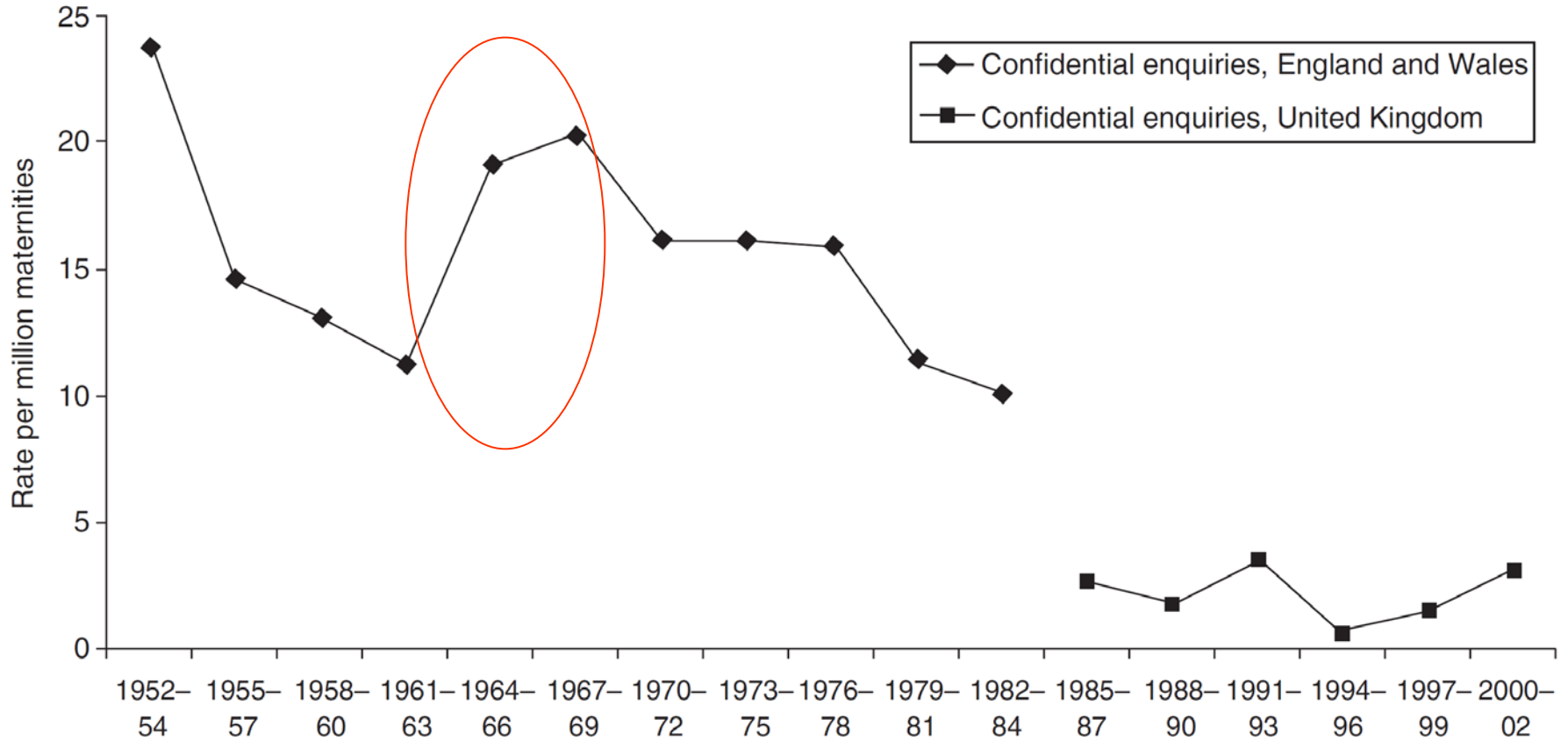
- Thiopental innledning
- Suksametonium
- Tracheal intubering
- Opprinnelig en strategi for å redusere neonatale problemer

MEN

- Report of maternal mortality 1964-66: anestesi-relatert mortalitet fordoblet

- Vanskelig intubasjon hos apneisk mor har ført til:

- Preoksygenering
- Cricoid trykk
- ” Failed intubation” prosedyrer og drill



Maternal death rates from anaesthesia for all obstetric or maternity procedures; England and Wales 1952–1984, United Kingdom 1985–2002.

Reduced maternal death rates from anaesthesia

Change from general to spinal anaesthesia

Since the Sixties

- Preoksygenering
- Thiopental og succinylcholine
- Cricoid trykk
- Ikke ventilere
- Intubasjon

- Opprettholdelse med gass for å unngå awareness

Evidence?

Lite...



*National Institute for
Clinical Excellence*

2011 update: Ikke endret!

Caesarean section

Clinical Guideline 13

April 2004

Developed by the National Collaborating Centre for
Women's and Children's Health

1.4.3 Anaesthesia for CS

1.4.3.8 General anaesthesia for emergency CS should include preoxygenation, cricoid pressure and rapid sequence induction to reduce the risk of aspiration.

GPP

| Recommendation grade | Evidence |
|---------------------------|--|
| A | Directly based on category I evidence |
| B | Directly based on: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• category II evidence, or• extrapolated recommendation from category I evidence |
| C | Directly based on: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• category III evidence, or• extrapolated recommendation from category I or II evidence |
| D | Directly based on: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• category IV evidence, or• extrapolated recommendation from category I, II, or III evidence |
| Good practice point (GPP) | The view of the Guideline Development Group |

Cricoid trykk – may the force be with you??



Cricoid trykk (Sellicks maneuver)

- Substitusjon for tonus tap i cricopharyngeus
- ” To control regurgitation until intubation with a cuffet endotracheal tube was completed”
Sellick 1961.
- ” Occlusion of the upper esophagus by backward pressure on the cricoid ring against the bodies of cervical vertebrae to prevent gastric content from reaching the pharynx.”

Cricoid trykk

- Sellick la vekt på at lungene kunne ventileres med overtrykk og at manøveren ville forhindre luftinflasjon i mavesekken.

Men

- Effekten har hittil ikke vært demonstrert på annet enn kadavre
- CP medfører relaksasjon av nedre øsofagus sfinkter
- Regurgitation forekommer til tross for CP
- Øsofagus er ikke egentlig direkte bak cricoid, teknikken ikke til å stole på
- Assosiert med mer kvalme og oppkast og muligens øsofagus-ruptur
- Intubasjon og/eller ventilasjon kan være vanskeligere med CP

CP

- 50% av de undersøkte gjør ikke CP riktig (Anaesthesia 1999; 54: 1—3)

- RCT er umulig

- Fenton PM, Reynolds F (IJOA 2009; 18: 106-10) : *Life-saving or ineffective? An observational study of the use of cricoid pressure and maternal outcome in an African setting*

CP and Malawi

- 27 hospitals in Malawi, Jan 1998-June 2000, prospective audit
- 4891 GA' s with intubation
- CP in 61 %
- 139 women vomited or regurgitated, but only 30 on induction (24 with CP)
- 11 deaths (of 77) associated with regurgitation(9 with CP)
- CONCLUSION: No evidence for a protective effect of CP as **used in this context**
 - **Anaesthetists=clinical officers**

Fleste tilfeller av oppkast og
regurgitasjon oppstod
postoperativt!

Cricoid Pressure Results in Compression of the Postcricoid Hypopharynx: The Esophageal Position Is Irrelevant

Mark J. Rice, MD*

Anthony A. Mancuso, MD†

Charles Gibbs, MD*

Timothy E. Morey, MD*

Nikolaus Gravenstein, MD†

Lori A. Deitte, MD†

BACKGROUND: Sellick described cricoid pressure (CP) as pinching the esophagus between the cricoid ring and the cervical spine. A recent report noted that with the application of CP, the esophagus moved laterally more than 90% of the time, questioning the efficacy of this maneuver. We designed this study to accurately define the anatomy of the Sellick maneuver and to investigate its efficacy.

METHODS: Twenty-four nonsedated adult volunteers underwent neck magnetic resonance imaging with and without CP. Measurements were made of the postcricoid hypopharynx, airway compression, and lateral displacement of the cricoid ring during the application of CP. The relevant anatomy was reviewed.

RESULTS: The hypopharynx, not the esophagus, is what lies behind the cricoid ring and is compressed by CP. The distal hypopharynx, the portion of the alimentary canal at the cricoid level, was fixed with respect to the cricoid ring and not mobile. With CP, the mean anteroposterior diameter of the hypopharynx was reduced by 35% and the lumen likely obliterated, and this compression was maintained even when the cricoid ring was lateral to the vertebral body.

CONCLUSIONS: The location and movement of the esophagus is irrelevant to the efficiency of the Sellick's maneuver (CP) in regard to prevention of gastric regurgitation into the pharynx. The hypopharynx and cricoid ring move together as an anatomic unit. This relationship is essential to the efficacy and reliability of Sellick's maneuver. The magnetic resonance images show that compression of the alimentary tract occurs with midline and lateral displacement of the cricoid cartilage relative to the underlying vertebral body.

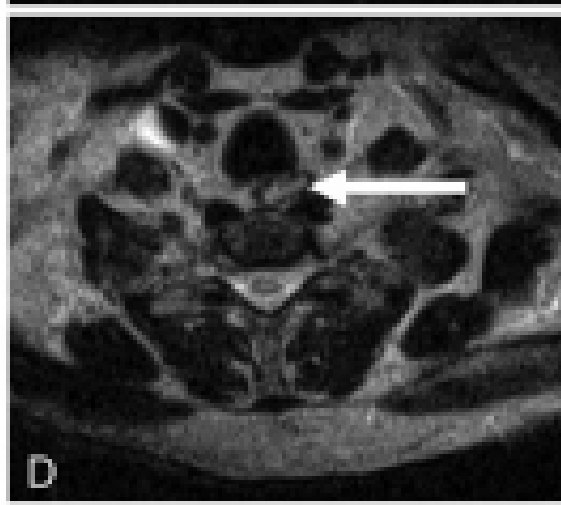
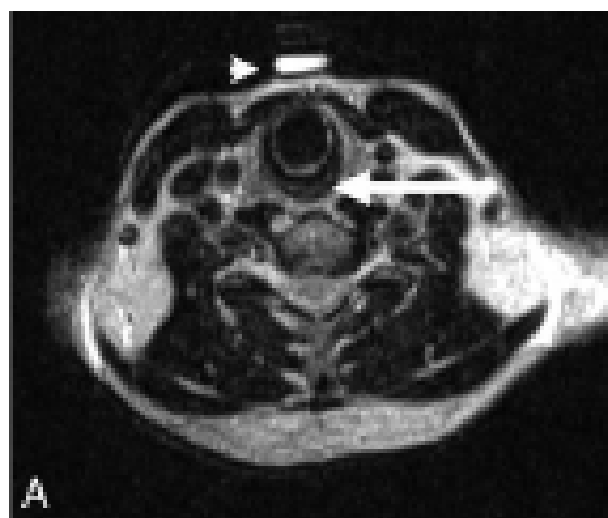


Figure 2. Axial magnetic resonance images in the sniffing position, without (A) and with (B) cricoid pressure. A, shows the postcricoid hypopharynx (arrow) and the Vitamin E marker (arrowhead) placed by the anesthesiologist before imaging. C, an example of postcricoid hypopharynx compression (arrow) lateral to the vertebral body with cricoid pressure. In this image, the postcricoid hypopharynx is compressed against the longus colli muscle group (arrowhead). D, an image 2 cm inferior to the cricoid ring distinctly showing the cervical esophagus (arrow) lateral to the vertebral body. In Panels (B) and (C), the anesthesiologist's thumb and index finger can be seen pushing on the cricoid cartilage. The axial image chosen for each study (A-C) was the image at the most inferior level of the cricoid cartilage.

Sellick's Maneuver: To Do or Not Do

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The introduction of cricoid pressure (CP) by Sellick¹ in 1961 "to control regurgitation until intubation with a cuffed endotracheal tube was complete" became an integral component of the rapid sequence induction intubation technique (RSII). The maneuver consisted of "occlusion of the upper

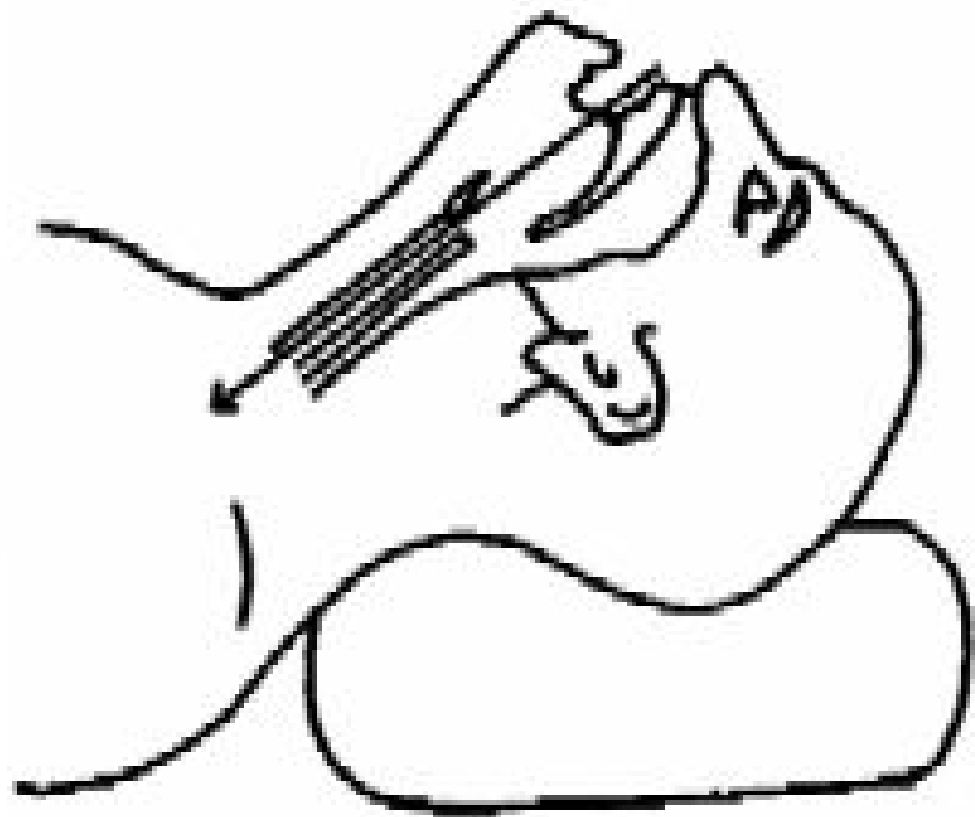
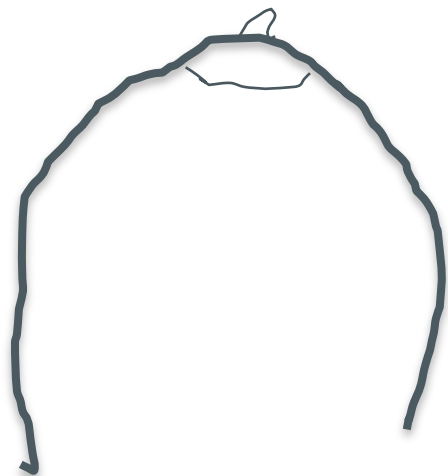
Editorial Anest Analg 2009; 105: 1360-2.

native management strategies sought. In the clinical setting, the decision to use CP should be a balance between the potential benefits that have been demonstrated repeatedly, and rare potential complications that are likely a result of improper application of the technique²⁴ but that can easily be taught.²¹ It is our duty as clinicians to make Sellick's great contribution a safe practice.

For å unngå intubasjonsproblemer og aspirasjon

- Forberedelse
- Posisjonering
- Øvelse – failed intubation drill
- Algoritme
- Husk ekstubasjonstidspunktet og aspirasjonsfaren.

Sniffing position



Komplikasjoner

- Regional anestesi
 - Nerveskader
 - Hemodynamiske forandringer
 - Toksiske reaksjoner på LA
 - Postpunksjonshodepine
 - Redusert ammefrekvens
- Generell anestesi
 - Intubasjonsproblemer og aspirasjon
 - **Anafylaksi**
 - Redusert ammefrekvens

Hypersensitivitet

- 15-50% av allergiske reaksjoner på NMBAAs oppstår ved første kontakt
- Substituerte ammonium ions er den sannsynlige epitopen for den spesifikke binding av IgE til NMBAAs
- Finnes i masse mat, kosmetikk, desinfeksjonsmidler – mulig kryssreaksjon

Hypersensitivitet

- Minerva Anesthesiol 2012; 78: 868-78: Results from the ninth French survey:
 - 1253 patients
 - 63% IgE mediated
 - 47,4% NMBA related
 - 60% succinylcholine
 - 5,9% Cis-atracurium
 - **Female predominance** (70%)
 - Cosmetics? Hormones?

Anafylaksi

- Hyppigst med sukksametonium – overgang til rocuronium I høydose?

Kan være et godt alternativ ved “Cannot intubate – Cannot ventilate” situasjoner

pga reversering med sugammadex

Oppsummering

- Anestesi representerer fare for kvinnen ved keisersnitt
- Øket bruk av regionale teknikker gjør forekomsten av alvorlige skader mindre
- Nerveskader etter regional anestesi skyldes ofte andre ting
- Det er viktig å unngå hypotensjon ved keisersnitt I RA

Oppsummering videre

- Redusert ammefrekvens etter anestesi er ikke vist og skyldes I hovedsak andre ting
- RSI er den anbefalte teknikken ved keisersnitt I generell anestesi
- Høydose rocuronium vil kunne erstatte succametonium som muskelrelaks
 - Mindre anafylaksi
 - Kan reverseres ved cannot intubate/ventilate situasjoner

TUSEN TAKK!