

Combined Supra-Inguinal Fascia Iliaca, Sciatic Nerve, and Posterior Femoral Cutaneous Nerve Blocks in Austere Settings for Hemodynamically Unstable Patients with Vascular Injuries from Weapon Wounds: A Case Series

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Purpose: The management of unstable patients with weapon-wounded lower limb vascular injuries presents significant anesthetic challenges. Regional anesthesia blocks, which combine lumbar and sacral plexus blocks, or their respective branches, minimize systemic effects and are deemed appropriate for high-risk patients requiring lower limb surgery. This case series aims to share our preliminary experiences with a combined anesthetic technique—sciatic nerve (SN), posterior femoral cutaneous nerve (PFCN), and supra-inguinal fascia iliaca (SIFI) blocks—in patients sustaining weapon wounds and undergoing lower limb vascular injury repair in austere environments.

Patients and Methods: Seven patients with lower limb vascular injuries resulting from weapons who required surgery at district hospitals supported by the International Committee of the Red Cross were included in this study. Included patients underwent surgery for vascular repair and debridement using a combined nerve block technique involving the SN, PFCN, and SIFI blocks between May and December 2023. The blocks were administered using a 1:1 mixture of 1% lidocaine and 0.5% levobupivacaine.

Results: The combined block technique for the Sciatic Nerve (SN), Posterior Femoral Cutaneous Nerve (PFCN), and the Supra-Inguinal Fascia Iliaca (SIFI) were performed without complications in all patients. Three of the patients received light sedation prior to the initiation of the block procedure. All surgeries were completed successfully without the need for additional analgesics or conversion to general anesthesia.

Conclusion: The combined block technique for the Sciatic Nerve (SN), Posterior Femoral Cutaneous Nerve (PFCN), and the Supra-Inguinal Fascia Iliaca (SIFI) appears to be a safe anesthetic option for unstable or high-risk patients requiring lower limb surgery. Further research with a larger cohort is necessary to validate our findings and to potentially standardize this approach.

Keywords: war surgery, posterior femoral cutaneous nerve block, anesthesia in austere environments

Introduction

In conflict zones, managing vascular injuries, which range from 2% to 5% of all injuries, presents substantial challenges across surgery, anesthesia, and intensive care due to the urgent need to restore arterial blood flow. Delays can critically

escalate the risk of limb loss despite surgical efforts. Factors exacerbating morbidity and mortality include delayed evacuation, diagnosis, and treatment; insufficiently trained personnel; and inadequate equipment.^{1–5}

In austere, resource-limited settings, the management of vascular repairs in hemodynamically unstable patients with weapon wounds is particularly complex, affecting anesthesia choices and requiring careful consideration of patient stability, safety of the technique, environmental constraints, and the specifics of the surgery.^{1,2}

Recent medical literature has highlighted advanced regional anesthesia techniques suitable for patients at high surgical risk undergoing lower extremity procedures. These techniques often involve a combination of supra-inguinal fascia iliaca (SIFI) blocks or lumbar plexus blocks with sacral plexus blocks.^{6–10}

When performing ultrasound-guided sacral or lumbar plexus blocks, practitioners must consider risks such as unintentional internal organ injury, vessel puncture, and the need for proficient hemostasis, requiring a high level of skill in regional anesthesia. These precautions are crucial for maximizing patient safety and success of the procedure.¹¹

An approach that combines the supra-inguinal fascia iliaca (SIFI) block with the subgluteal or transgluteal sciatic (SN) and posterior femoral cutaneous nerve (PFCN) blocks can offer a technically viable and safer alternative.^{8,9,12–14}

This case series examines the management of seven patients with hemodynamic instability who sustained lower extremity vascular injuries from weapon wounds and underwent vascular repair surgery with debridement in low resource and austere environment. For anesthesia, a combination of SIFI, transgluteal SN, and PFCN nerve blocks was employed as sole anesthetic technique, optionally supplemented with light sedation. All patients provided written consent for publication, and the study was approved by Ethics Committee of Somine Dolo Hospital in Mopti, and fully complies with the Declaration of Helsinki.

Case Series

Data from May to December 2023 were retrospectively collected from the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)-supported hospitals, Kidal referral Health Center and Somine Dolo Hospital in Mali. The findings are concisely displayed in Table 1.

All seven patients in the series received supra-inguinal fascia iliaca (SIFI) block along with transgluteal SN and PFCN blocks as the exclusive anesthetic technique. Of these, two children and one adult were also given light sedation

Table 1 Summary of Case Series

N	Age (Years)	Sex	Weight	Origin	Time Elapsed Before Surgery	Causal Agent.	Anesthesia Technique	Primary Surgery	Definitive Outcome
1	7	F	24kg	Kidal	< 1h	Strayed bullet	SIFI+Sciatic+PFCN+ Sedation (Total volume LA 20mL)	Vascular repair+DBR	Limb salvaged and flow restoration +DPC
2	12	M	32kg	Kidal	<1h	Shrapnel/ drones*	SIFI+Sciatic+PFCN+Sedation (Total volume LA 24mL)	Vascular repair+DBR	Limb salvaged and flow restoration+DPC
3	21	M	60kg	Kidal	<1h	Shrapnel/ drones*	SIFI+Sciatic+PFCN (Total volume LA 48mL)	Vascular repair+DBR	Amputation+DPC
4	30	M	76kg	Kidal	<1h	Shrapnel/ drones*	SIFI+Sciatic+PFCN+Sedation (Total volume LA 50mL)	Amputation	DPC
5	18	M	60kg	Mopti	4–6h	Bullet	SIFI+Sciatic+PFCN (Total volume LA 50mL)	Vascular repair+DBR	Amputation+DPC
6	33	M	80kg	Mopti	4–6h	Bullet	SIFI+Sciatic+PFCN (Total volume LA 60mL)	Vascular repair+DBR	Amputation+DPC
7	23	M	95kg	Mopti	> 12h	Bullet	SIFI+Sciatic+PFCN (Total volume LA 60mL)	Vascular repair+DBR +Ex-fix	Amputation+DPC

Notes: Drones*: patients were part of mass casualty incident. Total Volume of LA: local anesthetic mixture 1:1 of lidocaine 1% and levobupivacaine: 0.5% in equal volume proportioned at ration 3:2 to supra-inguinal fascia iliaca (SIFI) and SN and PFCN respectively, and 0.8mL/kg as maximum limit.

Abbreviations: DPC, delay primary closure; SIFI, suprainguinal fascia iliaca; PFCN, posterior femoral cutaneous nerve; DBR, debridement; Ex-fix, external fixator.

prior to the administration of the blocks. Standard monitoring comprising Spo₂, NIBP, EKG was applied. The blocks were performed by non-physician anesthetists and physician anesthetists for this case series.

Anesthesia Technique

Preparation

In this nerve block protocol, a mixture of 0.5% levobupivacaine and 1% lidocaine in equal volume (1:1 proportion) was administered for a total volume of 0.8mL/kg as maximum limit. The volume was then divided in a 3:2 ratio for the supra-inguinal fascia iliaca (SIFI) block and the combined SN and PFCN nerve blocks, respectively. For adults and pediatric, a 100mm and 50mm length nerve block needle was used, respectively (Stimuplex Ultra 360, insulated echogenic needle; size 22 G, bevel angle 30°, B. Braun Medical Inc., Melsungen, Germany). The procedure did not involve the use of nerve stimulation, and aseptic precautions were meticulously maintained.

Technique

We performed an ultrasound-guided supra-inguinal fascia iliaca (SIFI) block combined with a transgluteal sciatic and PFCN nerves block using a Sonosite M-Turbo ultrasound Machine (Sonosite M-Turbo V R Fujifilm Inc., USA). Preoperative informed consent was obtained for all patients. Single short sedation was initiated for 2 pediatric patients (ketamine 5mg+ midazolam 1mg and fentanyl 10Micrograms) and one adult patient (Ketamine 10mg, midazolam 4mg and fentanyl 50microgram).

Supra-Inguinal Fascia Iliaca (SIFI) Block

The SIFI block was performed as described by Amato PE and Thames MR as depicted in [Figure 1](#), using a 100mm nerve stimulator needle for adults and a 50mm needle for pediatric patients.¹⁵ A high frequency linear probe (HFL38 Transducer 13–6 MHz) was used for both adults and pediatric patients, utilizing an in-plane approach. A linear probe is placed 2/3 internally and 1/3 externally perpendicular to a line between the anterosuperior iliac spine (ASIS) and the pubic tubercle (inguinal ligament). The following sono-anatomical landmarks indicate proper probe positioning:

- The iliacus muscle is superficial to the ilium with hyperechoic fascia iliaca at the superficial border of the muscle.
- Cranially, the abdominal wall muscle, with the deep circumflex artery located between the internal oblique muscle and fascia iliaca.
- Deep into the iliacus muscle lies the anterior inferior iliac spine.

Under ultrasound guidance, the needle is advanced under the fascia iliaca between the abdominal wall muscles and the iliacus muscle, clear of the deep circumflex artery. Careful hydro-dissection allows the potential space between the fascia iliaca and the iliacus muscle to be opened: the ascent of the artery upon injection of the local anesthetic indicates good diffusion.

Transgluteal Approach to the Sciatic Nerve and Posterior Femoral Cutaneous Nerve

With the transgluteal approach ([Figure 2](#)), the sciatic nerve is identified deep to the gluteus maximus muscle, above the quadratus femoris and between two bony structures: the ischium and the greater trochanter. A curvilinear probe (C60x Transducer 5–2 MHz) was used for all adult patients, while a linear probe was used for the two pediatric cases. Both nerves are approached from the same injection point. The needle is directed deep and medially between the gluteus maximus muscle and the biceps femoris tendon within the deep investing fascia of the gluteus maximus muscle. At this level, the inferior gluteal artery can be perceived.^{14,16} 5 to 10 mL of local anesthetic are injected with diffusion remaining above the deep investing fascia of the gluteus maximus muscle, which serves as an anatomical barrier between the PFCN and the sciatic nerve.¹⁴ The needle is then redirected toward the sciatic nerve by traversing the deep investing fascia of the gluteus maximus muscle, where the remainder of the local anesthetic is injected.

Subgluteal Approach to the Sciatic Nerve and Posterior Femoral Cutaneous Nerve

In non-obese patients, a high-frequency linear ultrasound probe can be used for the blockade of SN and PFCN at the gluteal crease. The subgluteal approach allows the identification of the greater trochanter, the long head of the biceps

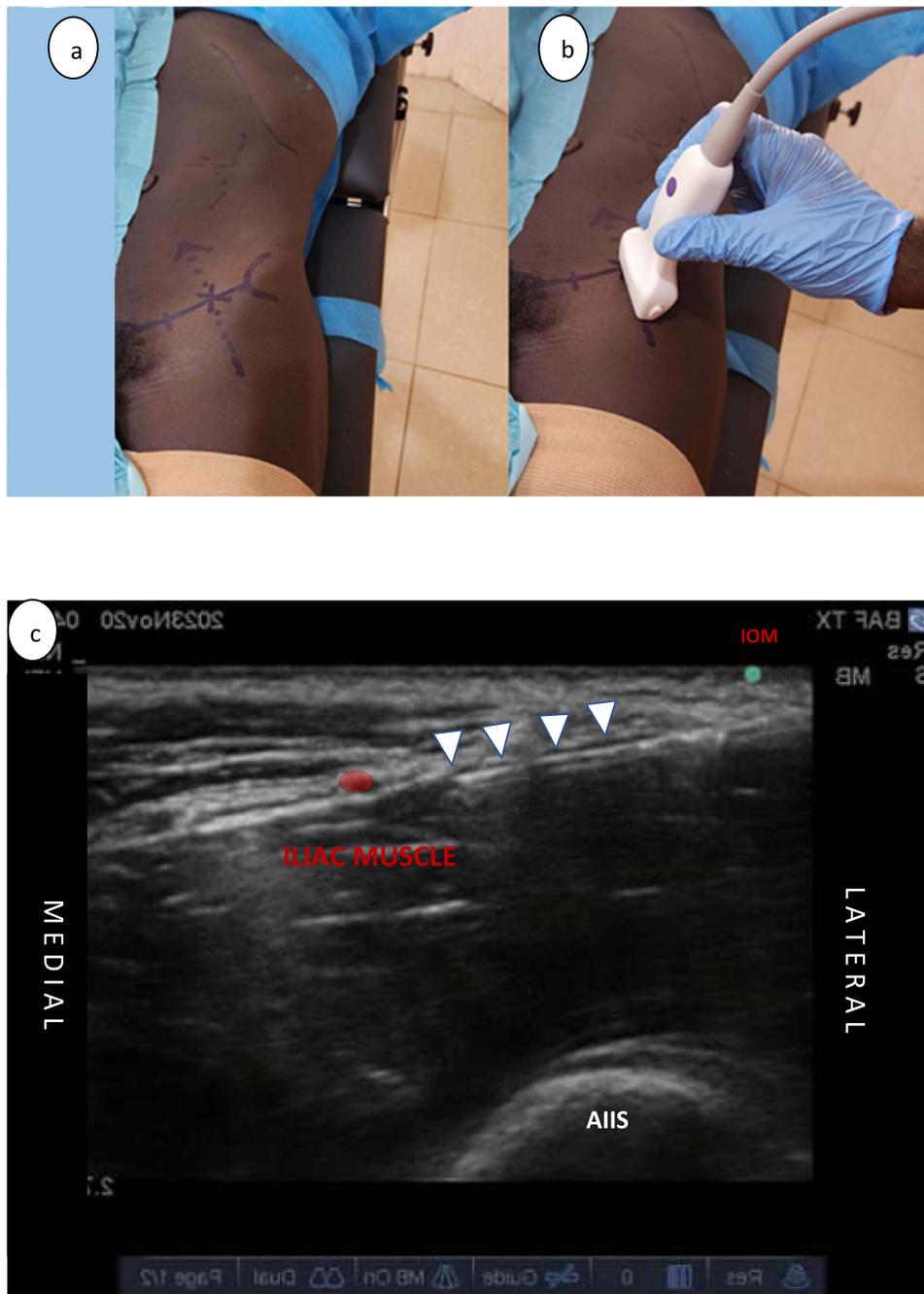


Figure 1 Supra-inguinal fascia iliaca block.

Notes: (a) Landmark, (b) probe position, (c) sono-anatomy.

Abbreviations: ●, Deep Circumflex Artery; ▲, Needle; AIIS, Anterior inferior iliac spine; IOM, Internal oblique muscle.

femoris muscle, the sciatic nerve (SN) and the posterior femoral cutaneous nerve (PFCN). The SN is usually found lateral or deep to the biceps femoris, while the PFCN lies superficial or slightly lateral to the SN and beneath the gluteus maximus and fascia lata, as indicated in Figure 3. A 22-gauge, 50mm echogenic needle is advanced in an in-plane, lateral-to-medial orientation to separately block the SN and PFCN.^{12–14,17}

While both subgluteal and transgluteal approaches are accepted, the transgluteal approach was exclusively used for all patients in this case series, reflecting practitioner preference rather than a prescriptive standard.

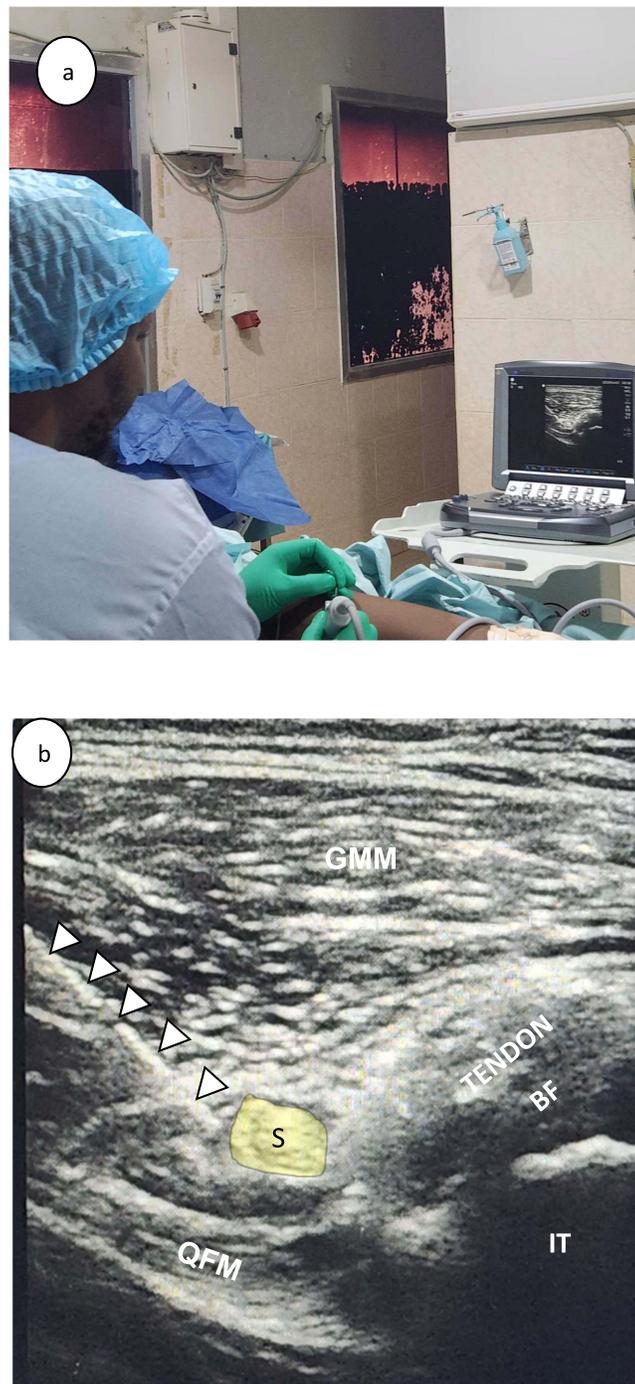


Figure 2 Sciatic and Posterior femoral cutaneous nerve Blocks. (a) non-physician anesthetist performing transgluteal approach to sciatic and PFCN nerve block. (b) Sono-anatomy of transgluteal approach for the sciatic nerve and PFCN blocks.

Notes: Kidal referral health center, A district hospital supported by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Kidal, Mali.

Abbreviations: QFM, Quadratus Femoris Muscle; GMM, Gluteus maximus muscle; S, Sciatic Nerve; BF, Tendon of Biceps Femoris; IT, Ischial Tuberosity; ▽, Needle.

Discussion

Our case series open a perspective of using an approach combining SIFI block and SN and PFCN blocks as sole anesthetic technique and safe alternative to general anesthesia in high-risk patients, particularly for hemodynamically unstable weapon-wounded patients undergoing lower limb surgery in austere environment.

The current body of medical literature includes various accounts of employing either the Fascia Iliaca Block or the lumbar plexus block, sometimes in conjunction with a parasacral plexus block or sciatic block, for surgeries involving the

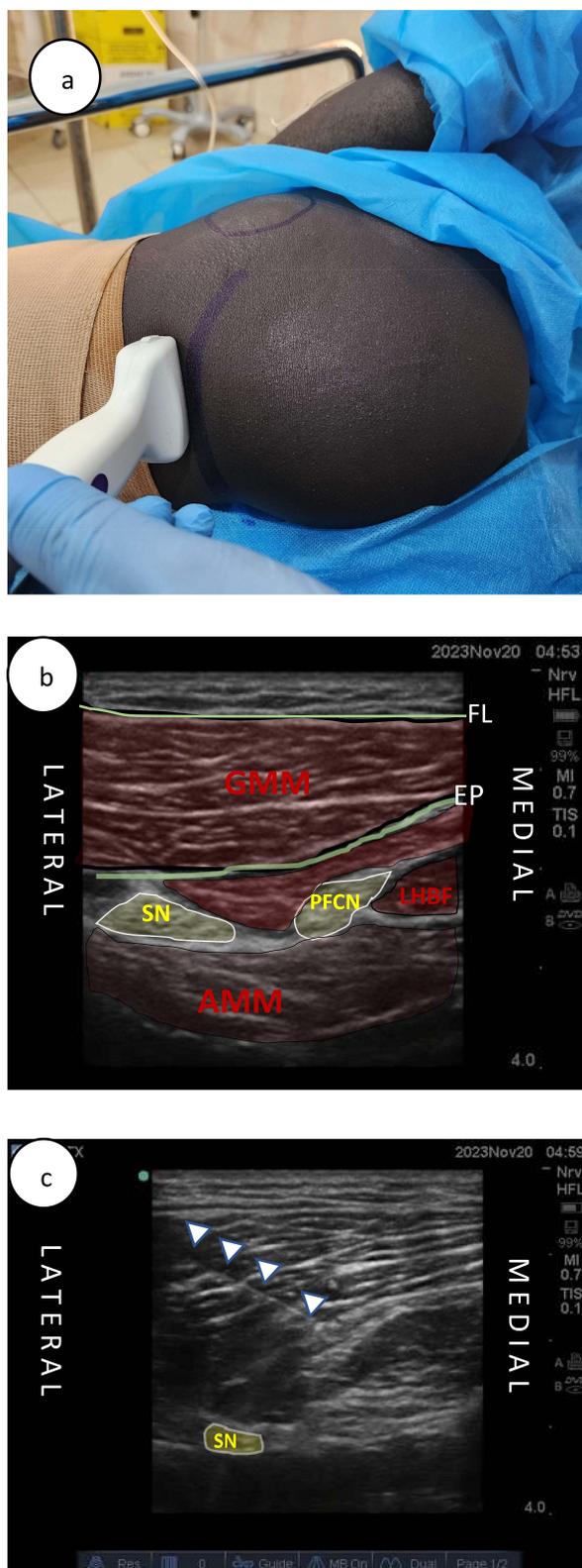


Figure 3 Subgluteal approach of Sciatic Nerve and Posterior Femoral Cutaneous Nerve at gluteal crease. (a) Probe position and landmarks. (b) Sono-anatomy. (c) Needle progression towards the posterior femoral cutaneous nerve (PFCN).

Abbreviations: SN, Sciatic Nerve; PFCN, Posterior Femoral Cutaneous Nerve; GMM, Gluteus Maximus Muscle; AMM, Adductor Magnus Muscle; LHBF, Long Head of Biceps Femoris; FL, Fascia lata; EP, epimysium of gluteus maximus.

lower limbs. These techniques are documented as part of an analgesic regimen or, in some cases, as the primary anesthetic method.^{6–10} However, to the best of our understanding, this case series marks the initial instance of documenting a comprehensive approach that integrates the SIFI block with both the SN and PFCN blocks.

In our series, our technique successfully blocked the sciatic nerve, the PFCN, and the three nerve derivatives from the lumbar plexus: obturator nerve, femoral nerve, and lateral femoral cutaneous nerve. No additional analgesic was given intraoperatively.

In a randomized controlled trial for total hip replacement, ultrasound-guided SIFI block resulted in a 67% success rate for blocking all three nerves.^{18,19} Additionally, a recent cadaver study demonstrated successful blockage of the femoral nerve, lateral cutaneous nerve of the thigh, and obturator nerve using ultrasound-guided SIFI block when 40 mL of local anesthetic was administered.²⁰ In our protocol, we adhered to a maximum volume of 0.8 mL/kg for local anesthetics in our combined technique for SIFI, SN, and PFCN, with 60% of the volume (0.5 mL/kg) allocated to the SIFI block. The volume of local anesthetic used in the SIFI block plays a crucial role in achieving effective blockade of the femoral nerve, lateral cutaneous nerve of the thigh, and obturator nerve.^{20,21}

In the medical literature, there are cases describing the management of patients with cardiovascular high risk. As reported by Ho et al and Asao et al, a combined paravertebral lumbar plexus and parasacral sciatic nerve block successfully managed the reduction of a hip fracture in elderly patients with severe heart failure.^{22,23} Unlike our approach, the combined paravertebral lumbar plexus and parasacral sciatic nerve block are advanced techniques that require expertise in regional anesthesia and have the potential for serious complications.²⁴

Chia et al and Rizzo et al used a combined sciatic–femoral and lateral femoral cutaneous nerve block for the management of a patient with severe sepsis and recent myocardial infarction for an above knee amputation procedure and a patient with Eisenmenger’s syndrome with a left-type-only ventricle for meniscus extirpation by arthroscopic surgery, respectively.^{25,26} Compared to our approach which successfully blocks all the nerves of interest for above knee surgery, a combined sciatic–femoral and lateral femoral cutaneous nerve block cannot cover the obturator territory, and the block of PFCN from the SN block is inconsistent, with a reported failure rate of approximately 85% and 32% with anterior and posterior approaches to the sciatic nerve, respectively.²⁷

Clinical Implications

The integration of the SIFI block with SN and PFCN blocks emerges as a promising and safe option to spinal anesthesia or to general anesthesia, especially for high-risk patients with lower limb injury in the challenging conditions typical of warzones.

Regional anesthesia has heralded a new era in the anesthetic management of wartime surgical interventions, extending the range of surgical possibilities and enhancing patient survivability. Its strategic advantages include a reduced recovery time, superior postoperative pain control, an accelerated patient turnover, vital in mass casualty scenarios, and the optimized allocation of medical resources.^{28–30}

Strengths and Limitations

The SIFI block, along with the transgluteal or the alternative subgluteal approach to the SN and PFCN blocks, presents an accessible option compared to more complex and hazardous blocks like the lumbar plexus or parasacral plexus blocks, which require a higher degree of proficiency and expertise in regional anesthesia.^{6–10} However, the findings from our case series must be contextualized within its limitations, which include its retrospective and non-comparative design and the constraints imposed by the modest sample size. Furthermore, the technique involves the combination of three blocks using a large volume of local anesthetics, which raises concerns about the risk of local anesthetic systemic toxicity.

Future Research

Further research on a larger scale may be required to corroborate our findings and to perform a comparative analysis of our combined three-block technique against other anesthetic methods. Our study employed the transgluteal approach, which lays the groundwork for future comparisons with the subgluteal approach that targets the SN and the PFCN individually.

Conclusion

The technique that combines the SIFI block with blocks of the SN and the PFCN offers a valuable alternative for hemodynamically unstable patients who need lower limb surgery, particularly in settings with limited resources. This approach enhances the existing repertoire of anesthesia techniques, providing options beyond general and spinal anesthesia.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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