

Effects of serratus anterior plane block for postoperative analgesia after thoracoscopic surgery compared with local anesthetic infiltration: a randomized clinical trial

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Background: Serratus anterior plane (SAP) block is a relatively novel technique that can block the lateral cutaneous branches of the intercostal nerves as well as the long thoracic nerve.

Purpose: Our study aimed to evaluate the effects of SAP block on postoperative pain after thoracoscopic surgery compared with local anesthetic (LA) infiltration.

Patients and methods: Forty adult patients undergoing video-assisted thoracic surgery were randomized to receive either SAP block (n=20) or LA infiltration of incision (n=20). The primary outcome was postoperative visual analog scale (VAS) score at the 2nd, 8th, 16th, 24th, and 48th hour after surgery. The secondary outcomes were the consumption of sufentanil at 8th, 16th, 24th hours postoperative. In addition, rescue analgesia, drug-related adverse effects after surgery was also analyzed.

Results: The SAP group showed lower VAS scores at the 2nd hour (at rest: SAP group 11 [8–13] vs LA group 28 [26–32], $P=0.01$; on coughing: 15 [13–18] vs 33 [26–38], $P=0.01$) and the 8th hour (at rest: 13 [12–18] vs 36 [32–46], $P=0.01$; on coughing: 19 [16–23] vs 42 [36–53], $P=0.01$) after surgery. Postoperative sufentanil consumption in the SAP group during 0–8 hrs was significantly lower compared with the LA group ($P<0.01$). The use of rescue analgesia was also significantly lower in the SAP group ($P=0.02$) during 0–12 hrs.

Conclusion: Compared to LA infiltration, ultrasound-guided SAP block may provide better pain relief as well as reduce opioid consumption after thoracoscopic surgery.

Keywords: serratus anterior plane block, thoracoscopic surgery, local anesthetic infiltration

Introduction

Effectiveness of pain management is an important component of enhanced recovery after thoracic surgery.¹ Insufficient analgesia may lead to adverse outcomes, such as extended hospital stay, and increase patient medical expenses. Although new surgical procedures, such as video-assisted thoracic surgery (VATS), have considerable advantages compared with traditional thoracotomy, 29% of the patients still undergo postoperative pain, which makes achieving postoperative analgesia challenging.^{2,3} Thoracic epidural analgesia is widely regarded as the gold standard for thoracic analgesia however with a certain failure rate, which also is associated with complications such as spinal hematoma and higher in-hospital mortality.^{4,5}

Therefore, a multimodal analgesic approach is recommended for management of pain.⁶ This approach usually combines local anesthetics (LAs) with opioid drugs, which is more acceptable to patients in minimally invasive surgery.^{7,8}

Recently, the ultrasound-guided serratus anterior plane (SAP) block, which was first discovered by Blanco, this relatively novel approach can provide relief of hemithoracic pain by blocking the lateral cutaneous branches of the intercostal nerves.⁹ SAP technique has been described for perioperative analgesia in breast surgery, esophageal cancer surgery, and multiple rib fractures.^{10–12} However, only a few studies have evaluated the usefulness of the SAP block in perioperative pain management in patients indicated for thoracoscopic surgery.^{13,14} Therefore, our study aimed to compare the efficacy of SAP block and LA infiltration for perioperative analgesia in VATS.

Materials and methods

Design and participation

This prospective randomized clinical trial was conducted after obtaining approval from the Chinese Clinical Trial Registry (ChiCTR1800019002) and approved by the local ethical committee (Reg. No.3209). A total of 59 patients were assessed for eligibility; the inclusion criteria were American Society of Anesthesiologist status I–II and age 18–65 years. Exclusion criteria included allergic constitution, severe cardiovascular or hepatorenal insufficiency, coagulation system disease, injection site infection, and morbid obesity (BMI>40 kg/m²). Finally, we enrolled 40 adult patients with pulmonary nodules undergoing elective thoracoscopic surgery from February 2017 to December 2017 at Zhejiang Province Hospital of Integrated Traditional Chinese and Western Medicine, China. Patients were randomly allocated to two groups using a computer-generated list of random numbers and sealed envelopes. The SAP group (n=20) received the pre-emptive SAP block at T5–6, while the LA group (n=20) received pre-emptive LA infiltration of incision. SAP block was performed by the only anesthesiologist, and thoracoscopic surgery was implemented by the same team of surgeons. Preoperatively, patients were informed about the use of visual analog scale (VAS) to assess the severity of pain, with a score from 0 to 100 (0= no pain, 100= most severe pain), and the use of patient-controlled analgesia.

Perioperative procedures

No premedication was used. Standard monitoring was performed including noninvasive blood pressure monitoring and evaluation of pulse oxygen saturation (SpO₂) and electrocardiography findings; an intravenous access was established. General anesthesia was induced with propofol (2.5 mg/kg), midazolam (0.05 mg/kg), sufentanil (0.6 µg/kg), and rocuronium (1 mg/kg) to facilitate double-lumen tube intubation.

The ultrasound-guided SAP block was performed with the patient in the lateral position after induction of general anesthesia. We used ultrasound (SonoSite, Bothell, Washington) with a linear ultrasound transducer (10–12 MHz). After skin disinfection, a probe was placed parallel to and between the 5th and 6th ribs in the mid-axillary region, for identification of the superficial latissimus dorsi muscles and deep anterior serratus muscles. Using a nerve block needle (22-G, 80-mm “Stimuplex D”, BBraun, Melsungen, Germany) and an in-plane technique (Figure 1A), 3 mL saline was injected above serratus anterior muscle. After confirming negative aspiration, 0.4 mL/kg 0.25% ropivacaine was injected (Figure 1B).

LA group received pre-infiltration of incision. VATS incision depends on the location of pulmonary nodules, single-incision (approximately 4 cm) with 10 mL 0.25% ropivacaine or double-incision (approximately 3 cm+1 cm) with 15 mL (10 mL+5 mL) 0.25% ropivacaine techniques are routinely used in our hospital. If the implementation of double-incision thoracoscopic surgery is inconvenient, we will adopt three-port strategy (approximately 3 cm+1 cm+0.5 cm) with 17 mL (10 mL+5 mL+2 mL) 0.25% ropivacaine for the placement of cameras and instruments.

Anesthesia was maintained using 1–1.2 MAC of sevoflurane, aiming for a bispectral index of 40–50. The doses of sevoflurane and sufentanil were also adjusted to maintain the mean arterial blood pressure (MAP) and heart rate (HR) within 80–120% of the preoperative values.

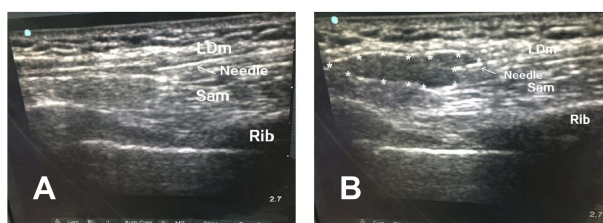


Figure 1 Using nerve block needle in-plane technique reached the position (A); after confirming negative aspiration, ropivacaine was injected (B).

Note: *Ropivacaine.

Abbreviations: LDm, latissimus dorsi muscle; Sam, serratus anterior muscle.

Hypotension (MAP <80% of the baseline) was treated with ephedrine. Bradycardia (HR <40/min) was treated with atropine 0.5 mg. All patients received 0.1 mg/kg ondansetron and dynastat 40 mg via intravenous injection before completion of the surgery. When the end-expiratory partial pressure of carbon dioxide was <45 mmHg and breath rate was >12 per minute, patients were extubated and transferred to the postoperative recovery room. The patients were then transferred to the post-anesthesia care unit (PACU). In the PACU, a PCA device (RehnMedtch, Jiangsu, China) was attached immediately.

The PCA regimen consisted of administration of sufentanil 0.5 µg/mL and saline at a total volume of 200 mL. The PCA device was programmed to provide 2-µg boluses on demand, with a lockout period of 10 mins and no background infusion. If the pain relief was inadequate after a top-up dose (VAS score>45), a rescue opioid, by intravenous administration of 100 mg tramadol, was provided by the acute pain service (APS) team. If the patient was still complaining of pain (VAS score>55), morphine 1 mg was given to the patient.

Pain assessment

The trained APS team evaluated and managed postoperative pain. All data were recorded by an investigator who was blinded to the group allocation and was not involved or present during surgery. Pain at rest and on coughing was recorded for each patient using the VAS (0–100) at the 2nd, 8th, 16th, 24th, and 48th hours after the surgery by the APS team. In addition, the APS service team was responsible for the maintenance of the PCA pump. The total 24 hrs consumption of sufentanil and rescue analgesics was recorded for every patient.

Study outcomes

Primary outcome measures were the VAS scores recorded at the 2nd, 8th, 16th, 24th, and 48th hours after the surgery. The secondary outcome measures were the amount of sufentanil consumption at the 8th, 16th, and 24th hours. In addition, postoperative nausea and vomiting (PONV), additional analgesic requirement, pulmonary complications, time of chest tube removal, length of hospital stay were recorded.

Sample size

The primary outcome was postoperative VAS score during 8 hrs. Sample size calculations were based on a pilot study (12 patients), the mean VAS score of the patients with LA

infiltration of thoracoscopic surgery was estimated as 32.5, with a standard deviation (SD) of 6.5. We hypothesized that SAP block would be successful in reducing the VAS score by 30% (90% power and a 5% significance level), which would require 18 patients per group. To account for missing patient data, we included 20 patients in each group.

Statistical analysis

Pain scores and the consumption of sufentanil and rescue analgesics were analyzed by the Mann–Whitney U test. Other normally distributed data are presented as mean ± SD; these data were analyzed using an independent *t*-test, while categorical variables were analyzed by the χ^2 test or Fisher exact test. $P<0.05$ was considered statistically significant for all tests. All the statistical analyses were performed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences version 22.0 (SPSS Inc, Chicago, USA).

Results

Patient characteristics and outcomes

Between February 2017 and December 2017, 59 patients undergoing elective VATS were enrolled in our study. Three patients were excluded for the following reasons: age above 65 years ($n=2$), and morbid obesity (BMI>40 kg/m²) ($n=1$). Further, six patients refused to participate. Ten patients were excluded from the final analysis because of mechanical obstruction of the PCA device ($n=2$), change in operative plan ($n=4$), withdrew the consent ($n=4$). Consequently, data were analyzed for 20 patients in each group, as shown in [Figure 2](#).

Patient background, clinical data, and perioperative details including age, sex, body weight, height, type of surgery, intraoperative sufentanil, and thoracoscopic incision were similar between the SAP and LA groups ([Table 1](#)).

VAS scores at rest and on coughing

VAS scores within 48 postoperative hours at rest and while coughing are shown in [Figure 3](#). There was a significant reduction in the median (interquartile range, IQR) of VAS at rest in the SAP group compared with the LA group at 2 hrs (SAP group vs LA group: 11 [8–13] vs 28 [26–32], $P<0.01$) and at 8 hrs (13 [12–18] vs 36 [32–46], $P<0.01$). In addition, there was a significant reduction in the median (IQR) VAS score during coughing in the SAP group compared to the LA group at 2 hrs (SAP

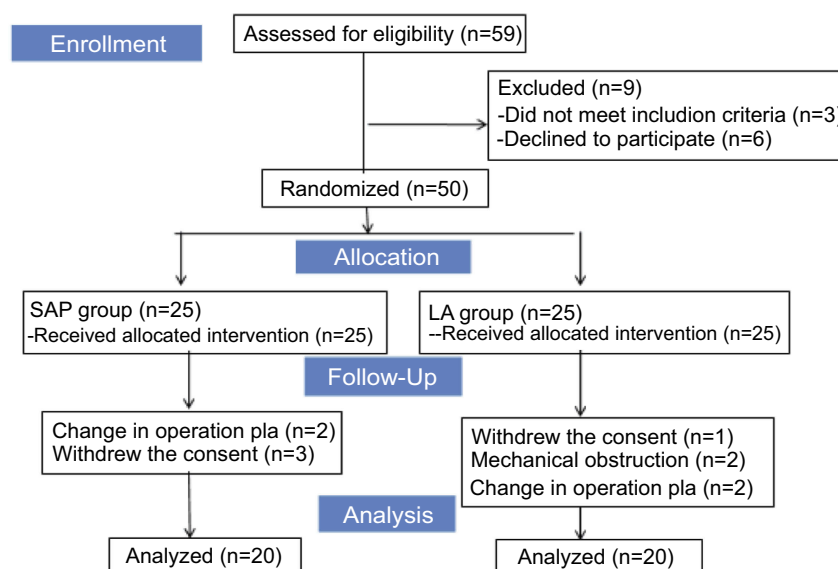


Figure 2 Patient flow diagram.

Abbreviations: SAP, serratus anterior plane; LA, local anesthetic.

Table 1 Patient characteristics and operation details

	SAP (n=20)	LA (n=20)	P
Male, (n %)	11 (55)	12 (60)	0.749
Age(y), Mean \pm SD	58.9 \pm 5.7	57.1 \pm 6.2	0.337
Height (cm), Mean \pm SD	165.1 \pm 7.9	166.7 \pm 8.5	0.528
Weight (kg), Mean \pm SD	63.9 \pm 7.8	62.3 \pm 8.8	0.544
ASA physical status (I/II)	(10/10)	(13/7)	0.337
Operation time (mins), Mean \pm SD	110.1 \pm 26.2	107.8 \pm 30.3	0.799
Type of surgery, (n %)			
Lobectomy	12 (60)	11 (55)	0.75
Segmentectomy	8 (40)	9 (45)	0.75
Thoracoscopic incision, (n %)			
Single	9 (45)	8 (40)	0.75
Double	9 (45)	11 (55)	0.53
Three	2 (10)	1 (5)	0.55
Intraoperative sufentanil (ug), Mean \pm SD	43.5 \pm 5.2	44.0 \pm 6.6	0.79
Blood loss (mL)	135 \pm 67.1	155 \pm 84.1	0.41
Urine output (mL)	460 \pm 162.7	427.5 \pm 147.9	0.52

Note: Continuous variables with normal distribution are presented as mean \pm standard deviation (SD), and categorical variables are presented as n (%).

Abbreviations: SAP, serratus anterior plane; LA, local anesthetic; ASA, American Society of Anesthesiologists.

group vs LA group: 15 [13–18] vs 33 [26–38], $P<0.01$) and at 8 hrs (19 [16–23] vs 42 [36–53], $P<0.01$). However, it was not significantly different in both groups at 16, 24, and 48 hrs after surgery.

Opioid consumption after surgery

The opioid consumption in the SAP group was 6 (2–8) μ g, which was significantly lower than that in the LA group (18 [12–26] μ g, $P<0.01$), during 0–8 hrs postoperatively.

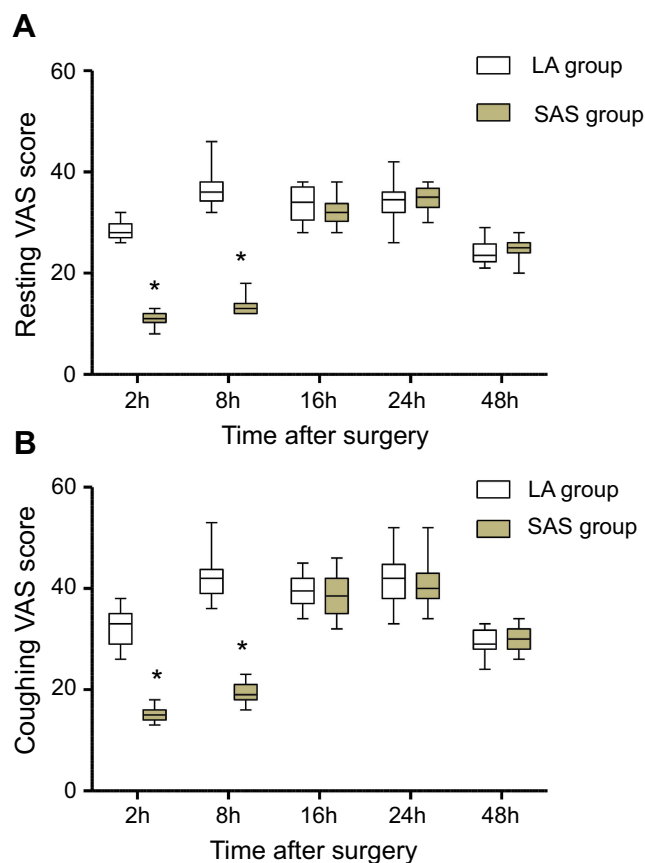


Figure 3 Postoperative pain scores during the first 24 hrs after thoracoscopic surgery.

Note: *Statistically significant.

Abbreviations: SAP, serratus anterior plane; LA, local anesthetic.

Comparable doses of sufentanil were administered to the two groups at 8–16 and 16–24 hrs (Figure 4).

Rescue analgesia

The dose of tramadol administered was significantly lower in the SAP group during 0–12 hrs (100 [0–200] mg vs 200

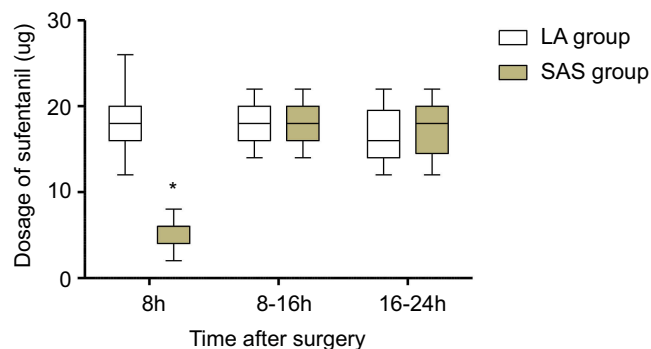


Figure 4 The time course of opioid consumption postoperative.

Note: *Statistically significant.

Abbreviations: SAP, serratus anterior plane; LA, local anesthetic.

Table 2 The dose of tramadol postoperative

	SAP (n=20)	LA (n=20)	P-value
Rescue tramadol (mg), median (interquartile range, IQR)			
0–12 hrs	100 (0,200)	200 (0,400)	0.02*
12–124 hrs	100 (0,200)	100 (0,200)	0.64
24–48 hrs	0 (0,100)	0 (0,100)	0.74

Note: *Statistically significant ($p < 0.05$).

Abbreviations: SAP, serratus anterior plane; LA, local anesthetic.

[0–400] mg, $P=0.02$). Comparable rescue analgesia was implemented to the two groups at 12–24 and 24–48 hrs (Table 2).

Postoperative data

There was a significant reduction in the incidence of PONV in the SAP group (10%), which was lower than that in the LA group (40%), but there was no significant difference ($P=0.07$). The incidence of atelectasis and pneumonia, time of chest tube removal, and length of hospital stay were comparable between the groups (Table 3).

Discussion

Our current randomized trial firstly compared the SAP block with local wound infiltration after thoracoscopic surgery to present the effectiveness of the SAP block. The SAP block provided a superior pain relief in the early postoperative period, with significantly lower pain scores and less opioid consumption up to 8 hrs compared with LA infiltration.

Operative wound, muscle splitting, chest tube stimulation, and visceral pain are important components of post-thoracoscopic pain. Accordingly, managing multiple pain after thoracoscopic surgery is necessary. However, most patients complain about the pain of the chest tube after operation. The chest tube directly stimulates the contraction

Table 3 Postoperative data

	SAP (n=20)	LA (n=20)	P-value
Nausea and vomiting, n (%)	2(10)	8(40)	0.07
Atelectasis, n (%)	0(0)	1(5)	1
Pneumonia, n (%)	1(5)	1(5)	1
Time of chest tube removal (d), Mean \pm SD	3.7 \pm 0.9	3.6 \pm 1.1	0.87
Length of hospital stay (d)	10.6 \pm 2.4	11.6 \pm 2.0	0.19

Abbreviations: SAP, serratus anterior plane; LA, local anesthetic; d, days.

and spasm of the serratus anterior muscle, which aggravates the pain.¹⁵ Kwon et al, reported that improving anterior serratus muscle relaxation by blocking the long thoracic nerve (LTN) could reduce pain after thoracoscopic surgery.¹⁵ Traditionally, SAP block can block the cutaneous branch of intercostal nerve to relieve postoperative pain.¹⁶ Fortunately, a cadaver study conducted by Varghese et al, discovered that SAP block could also make dye spread sufficiently to cover the LTN.^{16,17} By contrast, the LTN is not blocked sufficiently by LA infiltration. Hence, we theorize that SAP block is superior to LA infiltration.

Pre-emptive wound infiltration in VATS has been shown to improve postoperative pain.⁸ Pre-emptive analgesia can block up pain signal transduction pathways and reduce central and peripheral sensitization, thus leading to a complex physiological change.^{18,19} Wound infiltration displays undoubtedly simple, effective with few complications that have already been applied in many surgeries, especially in minimally invasive surgery.^{7,8}

Interestingly, increasing attentions were paid to the novel technique – SAP block that was first described by Blanco in volunteers who obtained a superior block from T2 to T9 lasting 750–840 mins.⁹ It is valuable to mention that Okmen et al, reported that SAP group reduced pain scores and tramadol consumption in VATS compared with the control group.¹³ Meanwhile, a pilot study conjectured SAP block potentially becomes an alternative technique for epidural analgesia in esophagectomy,¹⁰ but still remain randomized trials to further prove. In 2018, a randomized trial proved SAP block can reduce pain and opioid use compared to the sham procedure after thoracoscopic lung surgery.¹⁴ However, they did not compare with the local wound infiltration. To our best knowledge, our current study first time evaluated pre-emptive SAP blockade vs pre-emptive infiltration in thoracoscopic surgery.

Currently, there is a lack of uniform evaluation criterion for the volume and concentration of SAP block. Kunigo et al, performed SAP block for breast cancer surgery, the results showed that 40 mL of 0.375% ropivacaine effected in an extensive range than 20 mL.²⁰ However, the literatures involving the plasma concentration of SAP block remain poor. For safety, our study adopted Blanco's approach (0.4 mL/kg 0.25% ropivacaine). In view of our result, the effectiveness of single SAP block was 8 hrs postoperative, in which the duration of analgesia was consistent with Blanco's experiment.

We did not observe any adverse events associated with SAP block in this study. The technique for SAP block can

be easily mastered by anesthesiologists without ultrasound experience. In our study, incidence of PONV did not show significant differences between the SAP and LA groups, which might attribute to the small sample size of our study. Patients receiving SAP block had a lower incidence of PONV. However, it is difficult to determine whether the PONV was caused by reduction in the dosage of sufentanil or excessive use of tramadol. Both groups did not show statistical significance in pulmonary complications (atelectasis and pneumonia) possibly due to the limited sample capacity in our study.

Some limitations of this study need to be considered. First, a control group is unavailable in our clinical study, as it was considered unethical by our Local Ethics Committee to perform a sham-SAP blocks or sham wound infiltration. Second, although we saw well diffusion of LAs under ultrasound, we failed to assess the sensory range and failure rate of SAP block after anesthesia. Finally, chronic pain should also be considered after thoracic surgery, while our study only recorded early postoperative pain in thoracic surgery and failed to follow-up further.

Conclusion

Our research shows that SAP block has advantages over local analgesia in thoracic surgery and may serve as a supplementary technique for thoracic analgesia.

Ethical statement

The authors declare that all patients gave written informed consent before initiation of the study protocol and was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki. The study was approved by the Ethics Committee of Zhejiang Province Hospital of Integrated Traditional Chinese and Western Medicine (Reg. No. 3209).

Data availability

The corresponding author (xmfang@zju.edu.cn) or first author (chen8239598@126.com) will be ready to send all related data for any authority on request by an email message. The data will be available this way for up to 6 months after the paper is published.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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