

**EFFECT OF DEXAMETHASONE WITH BUPIVACAINE ON DURATION OF SUPRA CLAVICULAR BLOCK COMPARED TO BUPIVACAINE WITH NORMAL SALINE: A PROSPECTIVE, RANDOMIZED AND DOUBLE BLIND STUDY**Vishnu Vardhan A<sup>1</sup>, Vishnu Mahesh Babu B<sup>2</sup>, Sai Naveena Lakshmi B<sup>3</sup>**HOW TO CITE THIS ARTICLE:**

Vishnu Vardhan A, Vishnu Mahesh Babu B, Sai Naveena Lakshmi B. "Effect of Dexamethasone with Bupivacaine on Duration of Supra Clavicular Block Compared to Bupivacaine with Normal Saline: A Prospective, Randomized and Double Blind Study". Journal of Evolution of Medical and Dental Sciences 2014; Vol. 3, Issue 28, July 14; Page: 7861-7869, DOI: 10.14260/jemds/2014/2984

**ABSTRACT: BACKGROUND:** In this study, we evaluated the effect of Dexamethasone with Bupivacaine compared to Bupivacaine with Normal Saline on the duration of the Supra clavicular block. **METHODOLOGY:** After obtaining institutional ethical committee's approval and getting informed consent from the patients, 50 patients were randomly divided into two groups D and C comprising of 25 each. We excluded patients less than 50-75kgs weight and patients who had comorbidities like Diabetes Mellitus, Hypertension and people on oral anti-coagulants. Patients were premedicated with Tab. Ranitidine 150mg night before surgery and Inj. Midazolam 0.05mg/kg IM 1hr prior to surgery. Group D received 28 ml of 0.5% bupivacaine with 8 mg (2ml) Dexamethasone. Group C received 28 ml of bupivacaine with 2ml of Normal saline. **RESULTS:** In our study, the mean duration of analgesia in group D was 1278.8 ± 82.83 minutes (21.3 hrs) whereas in group C it was 425.6 ± 53.31 minutes (7.08 hrs) ( $p < 0.0001$ ). The mean duration of motor block in group D and group C were 1082 ± 80.47 minutes (18.03 hrs) and 359.2 ± 55.45 minutes (5.98 hrs) respectively ( $p < 0.0001$ ). Both these data were highly significant statistically. **CONCLUSION:** We conclude that addition of Dexamethasone to local anesthetic drugs in supraclavicular brachial plexus block significantly prolongs the duration of analgesia and duration of motor block in patients undergoing upper limb surgeries.

**KEYWORDS:** Dexamethasone, Bupivacaine and Supraclavicular Brachial Plexus block.

**INTRODUCTION:** Brachial plexus block is a popular and widely employed regional block technique for perioperative anesthesia and analgesia for surgeries of the upper extremity.<sup>[1]</sup> Regional nerve block avoids the unwanted effects of the anesthetic drugs used during general anesthesia and the stress of laryngoscopy and tracheal intubation.<sup>[2]</sup> Now-a-days different drugs have been used with local anesthetics to achieve quick, dense and prolonged block.<sup>[3]</sup> Drugs like Epinephrine, Morphine, Pethidine, Clonidine, Butorphanol, Midazolam are used along with local anesthetics for this purpose.<sup>[4]</sup> But these are associated with side effects like sedation, respiratory depression, psychomimetic effects, pruritus etc.<sup>[5]</sup> Drugs with minimal side effects and prolonged duration of analgesia are always looked for.

Recently various studies proved the efficacy of steroids like Dexamethasone for its prolonging effects on the duration of regional nerve blocks.<sup>[6]</sup> Dexamethasone is very potent and highly selective glucocorticoid. Basically it is used as anti-inflammatory and immunosuppressant.<sup>[7]</sup> Clinical Uses of Dexamethasone are for treatment of many inflammatory and autoimmune conditions but Glucocorticoids are also used to treat patients suffering from neuropathic pain and complex regional pain syndromes (CRPS).<sup>[8,9]</sup>

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They induce a degree of vasoconstriction, so one theory is that the drug acts by reducing local anesthetic absorption.<sup>[10]</sup> A more attractive theory holds that dexamethasone increases the activity of inhibitory potassium channels on nociceptive C-fibres (via glucocorticoid receptors), thus decreasing their activity.<sup>[11,12]</sup>

Our aim was to evaluate the efficacy of Dexamethasone with Bupivacaine compared to Bupivacaine with normal saline on the characteristics of supraclavicular brachial plexus block.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS:** The Present study was conducted in the Government General Hospital, Rangaraya Medical College, Kakinada during the period of July 2013 to September 2013.

After obtaining institutional ethical committee's approval and informed consent, 50 patients aged between 20-45years posted for upper extremity surgery, belonging to American Society of Anesthesiologist's (ASA) grading I and II of both sexes weighing 50-75kg were taken up for this study.

### Exclusion Criteria:

- Patient refusal.
- Patients belonging to ASA III and IV.
- History of allergy to local anesthetics or Dexamethasone.
- Coagulopathy.
- Diabetes mellitus.
- Local infection at the site of proposed puncture for supraclavicular block.
- Pre-existing neuropathy involving the surgical limb.
- Systemic use of corticosteroids within 6 months before surgery.

They were divided randomly by simple random sampling method into 2 groups, GROUP D and C comprising of 25 each.

In the operation theatre, intravenous access was secured with 18G cannula on the opposite limb and IV fluid was started.

All the basic monitoring devices like SPO<sub>2</sub>, ECG, NIBP were attached & baseline parameters were recorded.

Patients were pre-medicated with Tab. Rantidine 150mg night before surgery and Inj. Midazolam 0.05mg/kg IM 1 hr prior to surgery.

Supraclavicular block was performed using nerve stimulation technique in the supine position with head turned 45° to the opposite side and arm placed by the side of chest.

Needle insertion site was prepared with antiseptic solution.

About 1-1.5 cm above the midclavicular point subclavian artery pulsations were felt, 50mm long insulated needle was inserted in caudal, backward and medial direction.

When muscle contractions were seen at stimulating current between 0.2 mA and 0.5 mA at 2 Hz frequency with pulse width of 0.1ms, drugs were injected with intermittent negative aspiration.

Group D received 28 ml of 0.5% bupivacaine with 8mg (2ml) dexamethasone. Group C received 28 ml of bupivacaine with 2ml of normal saline.

The following parameters were assessed after institution of the blockade:

- Sensory blockade was tested using pin prick method along the distribution of the four nerves (median nerve, radial nerve, ulnar nerve and musculocutaneous nerve).
- Onset of sensory blockade is considered as the time interval between the end of local anaesthetic administration and loss of sensation to pin prick.
- The duration of analgesia is defined as the time interval between the end of local anaesthetic administration to the time when patient had VAS (Visual analogue scale) score of  $\geq 4$ .
- Motor blockade assessment was done using the Modified Bromage scale for upper extremities on a three point scale.

### **Modified Bromage Scale (Three Point Scale):**

- Grade 0 = normal motor function with full flexion/extension of elbow, wrist and fingers.
- Grade 1= decreased motor strength with ability to move fingers and/or wrist only.
- Grade 2= complete motor blockade with inability to move fingers.
  - Onset of motor blockade is considered as the time interval between the end of local anaesthetic administration and inability to move fingers.
  - The duration of motor blockade is defined as the time interval between the end of local anaesthetic administration and the recovery of complete and motor function of the hand and forearm.

The surgery was allowed to proceed when complete anesthesia was achieved. Intraoperatively HR, ECG, NIBP, SPO2 were monitored. Post operatively, motor blockade and VAS score were assessed every hourly. Inj. Diclofenac 75mg IM was administered as rescue analgesic.

**Statistical Analysis:** All the data was compiled systematically and analyzed using Student's t-test, Chi square test. p Value < 0.05 was considered significant and p < 0.0001 as highly significant.

**RESULTS:** 50 Patients were enrolled for the study. All patients completed the study successfully.

The demographic profiles of the patients in both the groups were comparable with regards to age, sex and weight, ASA status and mean duration of surgery.

Comparison of Initial Block Characteristics in both the Groups:

The mean time to onset of sensory block in minutes was  $16.92 \pm 4.63$  in group D and  $18.46 \pm 3.55$  in group C ( $p = 0.19$ ) it was statistically not significant.

The mean time to onset of motor block in minutes in group D and group C was  $21.82 \pm 3.61$  and  $23.43 \pm 3.89$  respectively ( $p = 0.1359$ ) it was statistically not significant.

Mean time to onset of sensory and motor blockade were earlier in Dexamethasone group compared to the control group, but it is not statistically significant ( $p > 0.05$ ).

Peri-operative Block Characteristics:

Duration of motor block and duration of analgesia were prolonged in Dexamethasone group compared to the control group. It is statistically very significant as  $p < 0.0001$ .

In our study, the mean duration of analgesia in group D was  $1278.8 \pm 82.83$  minutes (21.3 hrs) whereas in group C it was  $425.6 \pm 53.31$  minutes (7.08 hrs) ( $p < 0.0001$ ), highly significant statistically.

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The mean duration of motor block in group D and group C were 1082 ±80.47minutes (18.03 hrs) and 359.2 ± 55.45 minutes (5.98 hrs) respectively ( $p < 0.0001$ ), highly significant statistically.

Incidence of nausea in group D was 4%, in group C was 16%, which is statistically significant.

Incidence of tingling/numbness in the early post-operative period is 4% in group D, 8% in group C which is statistically not significant.

**DISCUSSION:** Regional anesthesia is a simple, safe, effective technique of anesthesia having distinct advantages over general and intravenous regional anesthesia very particularly for Day Case Surgeries. Hence, regional anesthesia techniques are gaining prominence now-a-days. The main reason is they can be utilized for analgesia during post-operative period besides avoiding all the problems associated with general anesthesia.<sup>[13]</sup>

Supraclavicular brachial plexus block is also simple to perform, safe and effective technique which produces a reliable block of the upper extremity.<sup>[14]</sup> Several adjuvants like ketamine, epinephrine, opioids, alpha2 agonists etc. can be added to local anesthetics to prolong the duration of regional blocks and also to intensify the quality of regional blocks.<sup>[15,16]</sup> In our study we evaluated the efficacy of Dexamethasone added to Bupivacaine for supraclavicular Brachial Plexus block.

Intra operative assessments regarding the onset, duration and quality of both sensory and motor blocks were carried out by an observer anesthetist who was blinded to group allocation and the study drug.

The demographic profiles of the patients in both the groups were comparable with regards to age, sex and weight, ASA status and mean duration of surgery. Statistically not significant ( $p > 0.05$ )

The mean time to onset of sensory block in minutes was 16.92 ± 4.63 in group D and 18.46 ± 3.55 in group C ( $p = 0.19$ ). Statistically not significant.

The mean time to onset of motor block in minutes in group D and group C was 21.82 ± 3.61 and 23.43 ± 3.89 respectively ( $p = 0.1359$ ). Statistically not significant.

Steroids are very potent anti-inflammatory and immunosuppressive agents. Perineural injection of steroids is reported to influence post-operative analgesia as well.<sup>[17]</sup> Synthetic glucocorticoid dexamethasone is preferred in various studies because of its potential and lack of mineralocorticoid activity.<sup>[18]</sup> Dexamethasone is also known for its anti-emetic property. Dexamethasone is the preferred anti-emetic agent in cases of refractory in nausea and vomiting.

Though the safety of perineural dexamethasone has been questioned, the use of dexamethasone at doses between 4 and 12 mg via intravenous, perineural and epidural routes is described in regional anesthesia and pain medicine text books.<sup>[19]</sup> However in vivo and in vitro animal studies also proved that locally applied corticosteroids have no long term effects on the structure, electric properties or function of peripheral nerves.<sup>[20]</sup>

One limitation of our study is we did not follow up the patients for long periods > 3 months for chronic neurological effects of dexamethasone. The dose we used in our study is a safe dose which was proved in several clinical trials. No significant side effects were noted in the study group in our study.

Kopacz DJ, Katherine Holte et al., found that addition of small amounts of dexamethasone to bupivacaine incorporated in micro capsules prolonged local analgesia compared with microcapsules with plain bupivacaine after subcutaneous administration in humans.<sup>[21]</sup>

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R. G. Pathak et al., showed that there was no significant difference in the onset time to sensory and motor blocks between two groups in their study which correlated with the findings of our study.<sup>[22]</sup>

In our study, the mean duration of analgesia in group D was  $1278.8 \pm 82.83$  minutes (21.3 hrs) whereas in group C it was  $425.6 \pm 53.31$  minutes (7.08 hrs) ( $p < 0.0001$ ), highly significant statistically.

The mean duration of motor block in group D and group C were  $1082 \pm 80.47$  minutes (18.03 hrs) and  $359.2 \pm 55.45$  minutes (5.98 hrs) respectively ( $p < 0.0001$ ), highly significant statistically.

In a previous study by K. C. Cummings et al., they reported that dexamethasone prolonged analgesia from Interscalene blocks using ropivacaine or bupivacaine, with the effect being stronger with ropivacaine. Dexamethasone with either drug produced nearly the same 22 h of analgesia.<sup>[23]</sup>

In a study by Shrestha BR et al., the authors found that there was significantly faster onset of action ( $14.5 \pm 2.10$  minutes versus  $18.15 \pm 4.25$  minutes;  $p < 0.05$ ) and prolonged duration of analgesia ( $12.75 \pm 5.33$  hours versus  $3.16 \pm 0.48$  hours;  $p < 0.001$ ) in the dexamethasone group than in the other group.<sup>[24]</sup>

Simon J. Parrington et al., showed that dexamethasone added to mepivacaine prolongs the duration of analgesia (332min versus 228min in control group) after supraclavicular brachial plexus block. The onset time of sensory and motor blocks were similar in both the groups.<sup>[25]</sup>

Several studies have shown that addition of 4-8mg of dexamethasone to local anesthetics effectively and significantly prolongs the duration of analgesia.

There is no significant hemodynamic variability between the two groups.

Incidence of nausea in group D was 4%, in group C was 16%, which is statistically significant. Lower incidence of nausea might be due to systemic absorption of dexamethasone.

Incidence of tingling/numbness in the early post-operative period is 4% in group D, 8% in group C which is statistically not significant. The tingling/numbness disappeared few hours post operatively.

**CONCLUSION:** Addition of Dexamethasone to local anesthetic drugs in supraclavicular brachial plexus block significantly prolongs the duration of analgesia and duration of motor block in patients undergoing upper limb surgeries.

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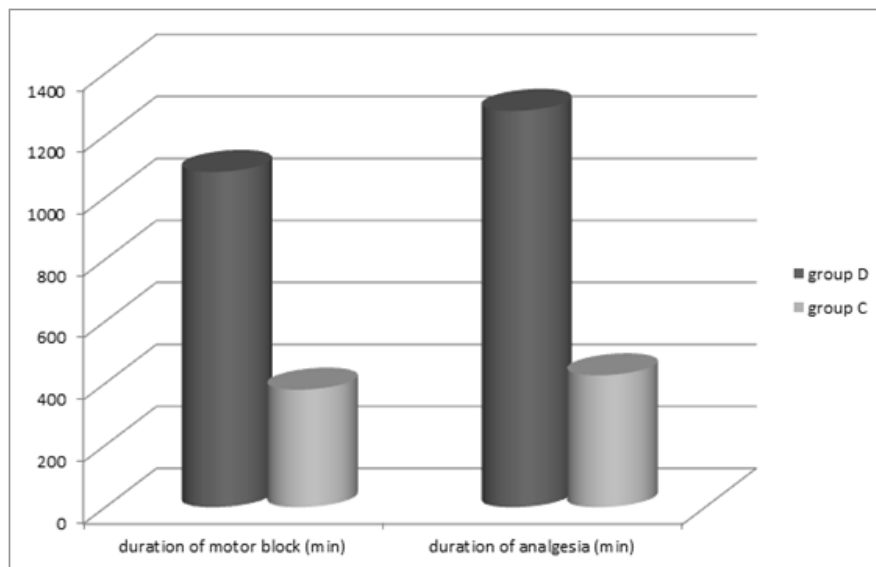
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**Figure No.1: Mean Duration of Analgesia and Motor Block**

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### HEART RATE:

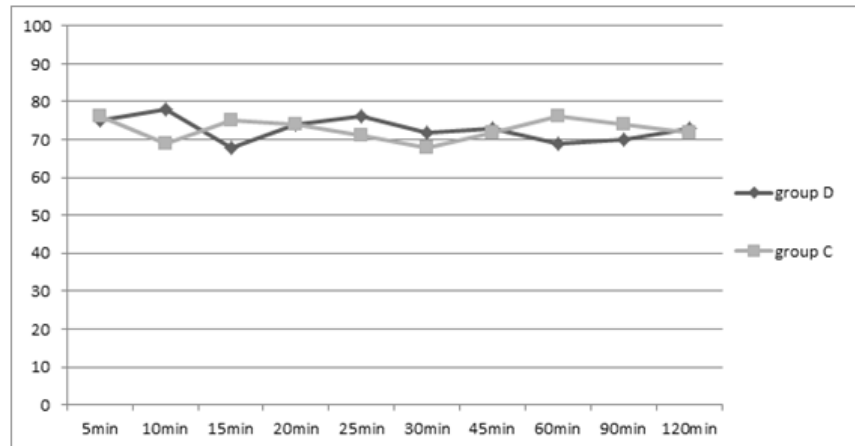
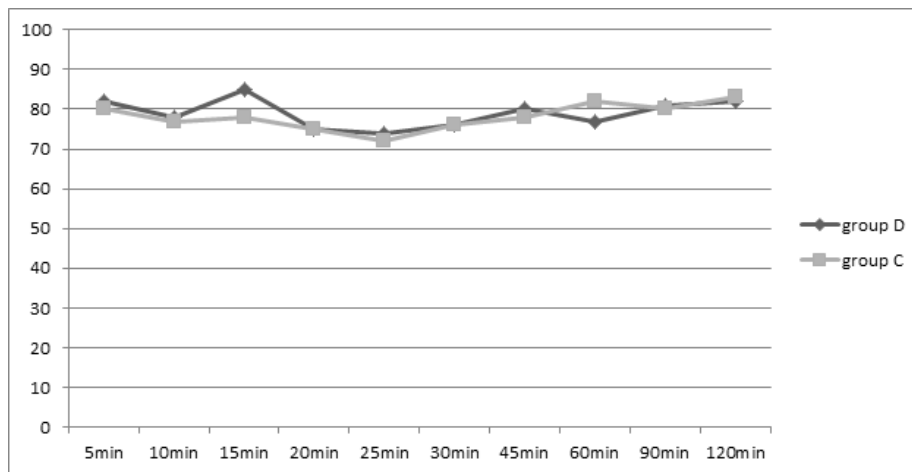


Figure No. 2: Haemodynamic Parameters

### MAP (Mean Arterial Pressure):



P > 0.05 Statistically Not Significant

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERS	GROUP C	GROUP D	P VALUE
AGE	33.88±9.39	34.28±8.8	0.8771
WEIGHT	58.92 ± 9.56	57.56 ± 8.02	0.5883
SEX(MALE/FEMALE)	17/8	15/10	0.3024
ASA I/II	22/3	21/4	0.5416
MEAN DURATION OF SURGERY(min)	90.5±13.7	95.2±15.5	0.2616

Table 1: Demographic Details



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BLOCK CHARACTERISTICS	GROUP D	GROUP C	P VALUE
ONSET OF SENSORY BLOCK (min)	16.92±4.63	18.46±3.55	0.192
ONSET OF MOTOR BLOCK (min)	21.82±3.61	23.43±3.89	0.135

**Table 2: COMPARISON OF INITIAL BLOCK CHARACTERISTICS IN BOTH THE GROUPS**

	GROUP D	GROUP C	P VALUE
DURATION OF MOTOR BLOCK(min)	1082±80.47 (18.03hrs)	379.2±55.45 (5.98hrs)	<0.0001
DURATION OF ANALGESIA(min)	1278.8±82.83 (21.3hrs)	425.6±53.31 (7.08hrs)	<0.0001

**Table 3: PERIOPERATIVE BLOCK CHARACTERISTICS**

	GROUP D (n=25)	GROUP C (n = 25)	P VALUE
NAUSEA	1 (4%)	4 (16%)	0.008
VOMITING	0	1 (4%)	0.12
PNEUMOTHORAX	--	--	
HEMOTHORAX	--	--	
HORNER SYNDROME	--	--	
TINGLING/NUMBNESS	1 (4%)	2 (8%)	0.37

**Table 4: Side effects**

Data expressed as absolute numbers or percentage

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