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Research Article

OCCURRENCE OF POLE DURAL HOLE HEADACHE IN CASES EXPERIENCING ELECTIVE CESAREAN SEGMENT UNDERNEATH VERTEBRAL ANESTHESIA THROUGH MEDIAN AGAINST PARAMEDIAN METHOD

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Abstract:

Objective: PDPH remains single of main problems of vertebral anesthesia. Here remain 2 methods to manage vertebral anesthesia i.e. middle in addition paramedian. Researchers led the research to associate occurrence of PDPH afterwards vertebral anesthesia for cesarean segment through middle against paramedian method by means of 26 instrument pencil point pointer.

Methodology: The current randomized measured test remained led at Sir Ganga Ram Hospital Lahore (Pakistan) from September 2017 to March 2018. 130 women experienced elective cesarean segment underneath vertebral anesthesia remained registered. Afterwards knowledgeable on paper agreement, parturient remained arbitrarily alienated into 2 identical sets through draw technique; Set A cases established vertebral chunk through median method also Set B respondents conventional this by paramedian method. Altogether vertebral chunks remained achieved through 26 measure pencil point pointer. The cases remained requested around occurrence otherwise nonappearance of headache complete VAS in subsequent 3 days.

Results: In median method (Set A), 4 cases (5.6%) had PDPH; while in paramedian method (Set B) solitary One case (1.7%) got PDPH. Altogether cases remained of earlier age also little equivalence. Researchers established PDPH inside 1-2 days that remained of slight to reasonable in grade on Visual Analogue Scale also reassured through respite, adequately of solutions also modest analgesics comprising caffeine in minor patients. Whereas durable analgesics also influence relaxants remained extra in patients of reasonable PDPH. PDPH remained reassured inside 48-72 hours in altogether patients deprived of slightly problem. The variance remained statistically irrelevant (p value=1.31).

Conclusion: Paramedian method remains improved as compared to average method in rappers of decrease inside occurrence of PDPH, nevertheless consequences remained statistically unimportant.

Key Words: Average; Paramedian; Pole Dural hole headache; Vertebral; Cesarean Segment; Pencil-idea vertebral pointer Anesthesia, Vertebral, Cesarean Segment, Pole-Dural Hole Headache.

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INTRODUCTION:

Vertebral anesthesia remains the procedure of essential neuraxial barrier working for numerous medical measures of inferior stomach, inguinal, urogenital, rectal in addition inferior appendage operations. Backbone anesthesia remains relaxed to achieve also has quick in addition penetrating beginning [1]. Vertebral anesthesia remains connected through reduced occurrence of intravenous thrombosis also pulmonary embolism, concentrated blood loss also transfusions necessities also remains innocuous for numerous measures of higher stomach in cases through lung illnesses if accomplished appropriately nevertheless still here remains the danger of difficulties [2]. Approximately additional assistances comprise former reappearance of bowel purpose subsequent operation, initial deployment also reduced persistent distress also hospital visit. Once practiced for cesarean segment, vertebral anesthesia permits the mother to endure conscious also practice birth of their child, initial breast feeding also avoids occurrences of stomach fillings ambition also, disastrous endotracheal intubation. The incidence of PDPH remains straight related to width of pointer that remains experienced to stab dura mater [3]. Uniform nevertheless pointer holes through comparatively slighter length working for subarachnoid chunk reduction danger of pole Dural hole annoyance, those hands remain stimulating to usage also transmit the slighter achievement degree through orientation to vertebral anesthesia. The quantity of researches demonstration that paramedian method remained healthier than middle method in footings of pole Dural hole headache (5% against 29%). The variance amongst together methods remained extremely important (p -value=0.06) [4]. Though dissimilar outcomes remained existing presentation that through median method 10.4% cases established pole Dural hole pain whereas through paramedian method, 11.8% cases established pole Dural hole annoyance, presenting that here remained not any statistically substantial modification in pole Dural hole annoyance amongst 2 methods ($p=0.876$) Totally contradictory consequences exhibited that pole Dural puncture pain remained somewhat extra known in paramedian than middle method (10.9% against 10.5%) nevertheless consequences remained statistically unimportant (p -value > 0.06). Examination remained directed through would like to acquire variation medical routine with regards to utilizing better methodology (middle or paramedian) to diminish PDPH related grimness and mediation. We intended to look at the recurrence of pole Dural cut migraine in cases experiencing elective cesarean segment underneath vertebral anesthesia by

middle against paramedian method, utilizing 27 measure pencil fact needles.

METHODOLOGY:

This short-term measured research remained led at Sir Ganga Ram Hospital Lahore (Pakistan) from September 2017 to March 2018. Subsequent limitations remained experienced for example magnitude scheming through World Health Organization example scope calculator. Close of implication (α) =2%; Power of trial ($1-\beta$) =82% Expected PDPH by Average method= 29%; Expected PDPH through Paramedian method= 5%. The smallest trial magnitude curved out to remain 65 cases in apiece set; 130 respondents in over-all via non-possibility, purposive sample. Pregnant women of age 21–41 years experiencing elective cesarean segment underneath vertebral anesthesia through ASA position 1 and 2 remained registered in our research. Women having cluster annoyance, tightness headache, sequential arteritis, long-lasting pain disease, past of migraine before somewhat long-lasting annoyance preoperative otherwise on day of operation, remained excepted. Blood loss diathesis, unbalanced thickening outline, pre-prevailing nervous illness otherwise cardiac issue (irregular ECG) also hypertension (Blood Pressure>141/92 mmHg). Before initiating the square, offices for revival also back up of overall anesthesia remained affirmed. Screens remained connected besides 4 admittance verified. The back remained prepared utilizing antibacterial arrangement. Hyperbaric bupivacaine (1.76%) 2.7 ml was infused intrathecally, as a nearby analgesic specialist by utilizing 27 measure pencil point needle. Following vertebral anesthesia, the patient was situated in recumbent position and a >16° wedge was put under the correct hip to maintain a strategic distance from prostrate hypotension. Hypotension remained preserved through quick organization of intravenous liquids in addition infusion phenylephrine 51-102 µg (1.6–2.5 mcg/kg). Every one of cases remained given vertebral anesthesia. Subtleties remained noted with respect to age, method utilized in addition post Dural cut cerebral pain in addition graphic simple scale notch more than 74 pole-employable hrz. Every one of information remained gone into appended proforma.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS:

Completely composed information remained arrived into SPSS version 21. Measurable variables i.e. age also Visual Analog Scale score remained obtainable through mean \pm SD. Qualitative mutable i.e. pole Dural puncture pain remained offered as occurrence also percentage. Chi-square trial remained detected for

assessment of pole Dural hole pain in mutually sets. The p value of ≤ 0.06 remained occupied as statistically substantial.

RESULTS:

In this current research, overall 130-woman cases, which saw presence standards deprived of dropping into slightly of elimination standards, remained encompassed. Patients remained randomly owed to solitary of 2 sets (Set A and Set B of 65 cases apiece) through lottery technique. No one of cases remained released out otherwise misplaced from research at somewhat phase. Cases in together sets remained comparable concerning age delivery. In Set A, (median method), here remained 58 cases (92%) in age set 21-31 years and 07 cases (11%) in age set 32-37 years. In Set B, (paramedian method), here remained 54 cases (82.8%) in age set 21-31 years and 12 cases (19.4%) in age set 32-37 years. Statistically here remained irrelevant variance among age of cases amongst 2 research sets i.e. $p = 0.303$ (Figure 1) The average age of overall cases remained distinguished as

27.93 ± 5.03 years through smallest age of 21 in addition extreme age of 37 years. In Set B (Paramedian set), solitary 2 cases (in total of 65) established PDPH. Occurrence of PDPH in Set B remained 0.0168 (2.68%). She remained 26 years old, para 3+1, established PDPH subsequently 1 day, which was moderate in degree. In slight circumstance, case remained preserved through break, sufficiently of liquids in addition, modest analgesics comprising caffeine. In reasonable patients, cases remained preserved through bed break, adequately of liquids, sturdy analgesics, caffeine also muscle relaxants. Caffeine remained assumed in procedure of medicines, tea also coffee. In completely cases, PDPH remained reassured inside 3-4 days deprived of slightly difficulty. PDPH remained absentminded in 117 (97.63%) cases in which 58 (98%) cases fitted to Set A also 60 (99.34%) cases fitted to Set B. Statistically here remained irrelevant variance among research sets i.e. $p \text{ value} = 1.31$ (Table 1 - Figure 2). Average Visual Analog Scale of whole cases remained distinguished as 3.55 ± 2.188 through smallest notch of 02 also extreme score of 07. (Table 2).

Table 1: Assessment of PDPH among trial Sets:

| PDPH | Set | | Overall |
|--------------|------------|---------|-------------|
| | SET-A | SET-B | |
| Existing | 4(2.68%) | 5(6.7%) | 9(3.35%) |
| Absentminded | 61(98.33%) | 60(95%) | 121(96.67%) |
| Overall | 65 | 65 | 130(100%) |

Table 2: Expressive figures of Visual Analog Scale of respondents:

| Visual Analog Scale | Total | 130 |
|---------------------|-------|-------|
| Mean | | 3.55 |
| Standard Deviation | | 1.188 |
| Min | | 02 |
| Max | | 07 |

Figure 1: Contrast Rendering to Ages (Set A against Set B):

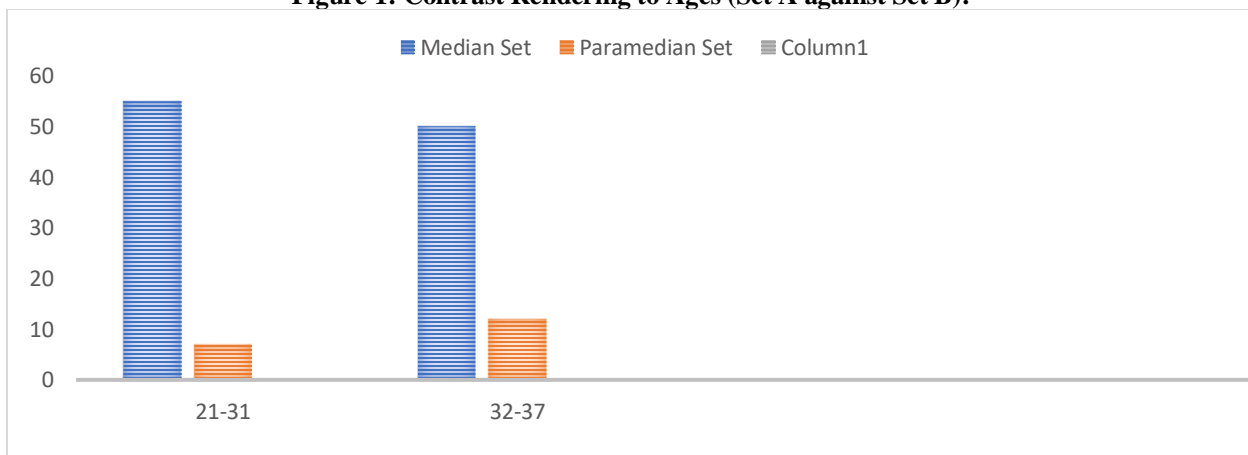
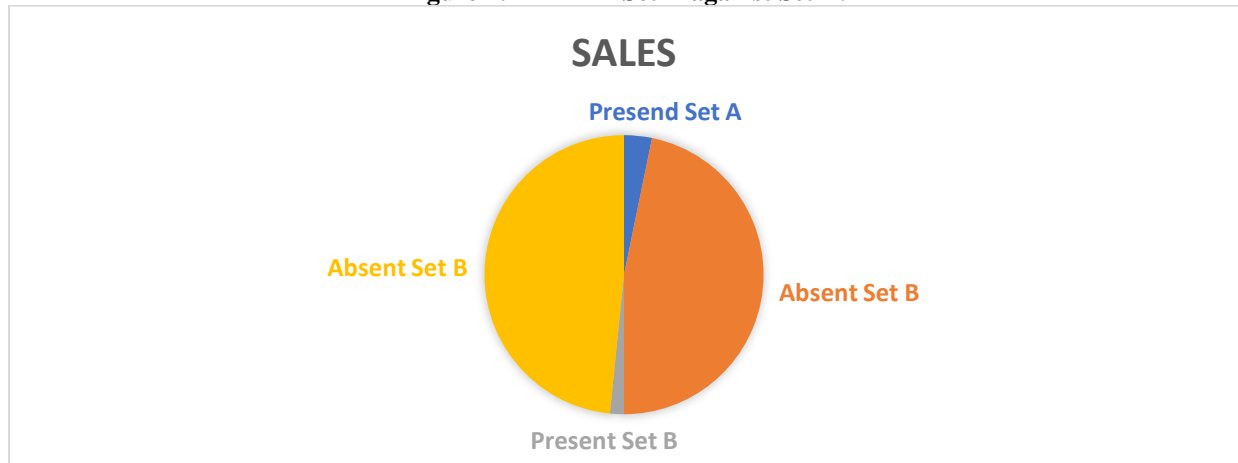


Figure 2: PDPH in Set A against Set B:

**DISCUSSION:**

The outcomes of the current research displayed that occurrence of PDPH remained a smaller amount through usage of paramedian method as associated to average method, by means of 26 instrument pencil point pointer in cases experiencing elective cesarean segment underneath vertebral anesthesia; nonetheless inopportune variance in occurrence of PDPH among 2 sets remained statistically irrelevant [6]. Set A cases had established vertebral anesthesia through average method whereas Set B cases established vertebral anesthesia through paramedian method. In Set A, 4 (in total of 65) cases established PDPH also occurrence of PDPH remained 0.06 (6%) [7]. In Set B, 2 (in total of 65) cases offered by PDPH also occurrence of PDPH remained 0.0168 (2.68%). Nevertheless seemingly, here remained decrease in occurrence of PDPH through usage of paramedian tactic, variance in occurrence of PDPH among 2 sets remained statistically irrelevant i.e. p value=0.31. Li JY et al. associated practical effort also occurrence of pole Dural puncture pain among 2 methods of vertebral anesthesia i.e. average also paramedian methods [8]. Cesarean segment remained achieved in 750 females underneath vertebral through moreover average otherwise paramedian method. This exposed that average tactic remained related through the meaningfully better achievement amount in initial effort (234 of 355 cases) than paramedian method. (210 of 360 cases) ($p < 0.06$) [9]. The occurrences of PDPH among middle and paramedian methods afterwards solitary Dural hole remains 5.34% (11 of 234 cases) in addition 0.98% (3 of 207 cases), correspondingly. They decided that paramedian method may knowingly decrease occurrence of PDPH but then again this would want the additional dexterous hand to rise effective amount [10].

CONCLUSION:

This stay resolved over consequences of the current research that paramedian method remains seemingly improved as compared to middle method in reports of dropping occurrence of PDPH in cases experiencing elective cesarean segment underneath vertebral anesthesia, however consequences remained medically irrelevant.

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