

Preoperative Care in SDS

#### **Inclusion Criteria:**

 Idiopathic scoliosis patients

### **Exclusion Criteria:**

Neuromuscular patients

## Equipment:

- Infusion pumps
- · Hotline with blood tubing
- Prone pillow
- Bite blocks
- Tegaderm/ointment for eye protection
- Esophageal temp probe

## Maintenance of TIVA:

- Propofol gtt: 50-150 mcg/kg/min
  - Higher dose may decrease NM signals
- Remifentanil gtt: 0.2-0.5 mcg/kg/min
- · Avoidance of inhaled anesthetics
- · Avoidance of dexmedetomidine gtt

#### **PONV Prophylaxis:**

- Dexamethasone 0.1 mg/kg (Max 8 mg)
- Ondansetron 0.15 mg/kg (Max 8 mg) at end of case

### **Antibiotics:**

 Cefazolin 30 mg/kg prior to incision and every 3 hours

## **Coagulation:**

- Tranexamic acid (TXA)
  - Loading Dose: 30 mg/kg (Max 2 grams)
- Infusion: 10 mg/kg/hour

## Muscle Relaxants:

 Surgeons may ask for NMB to be given for exposure following completion of baseline neuromonitoring

## **Emergence:**

- Upon completion of final neuromonitoring test:
  - $\,{}_{^{\circ}}$  Discontinue ketamine gtt
  - If preferred, may discontinue propofol infusion and start inhalational anesthetic
  - Continue remifentanil infusion until closing skin
  - Continue TXA until closing of skin
  - If clinically indicated or transferring to PICU, check final ABG
  - Administer ondansetron, ketorolac,
     & acetaminophen if have not already
  - Ok to extubate patient deep if clinically indicated

#### **Preoperative Care**

- Carbohydrate-rich drink up to 2 hours before surgery
- Consider IV placement in SDS
- Anxiolysis: Midazolam IV vs PO per anesthesia team

## Case Setup & Induction

#### Vascular Access:

- Have ultrasound (US) in room and order anesthesia US to capture image
- 2-3 large bore IVs (avoid antecubital location if possible)
- Arterial line

## **Intraoperative Care**

## **Multimodal Analgesia:**

- Methadone 0.15 mg/kg (Max 15 mg)
- Administered at beginning of case
- · Ketamine gtt: 5 mcg/kg/min
- Acetaminophen: 12.5 mg/kg (Max 1000 mg)
  - · Administered at beginning of case and q6 hrs
- Ketorolac 0.5 mg/kg (Max 15 mg)
  - Administered at end of case (confirm with surgeon)
- Consider avoiding long-acting opioids (morphine and hydromorphone), may give fentanyl boluses PRN
- Surgeon may inject local anesthetic at incision site

## **MAP Management:**

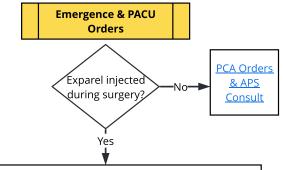
- Have phenylephrine or dopamine gtt in line
- Ephedrine prn
- MAP goals vary by phase of surgery

## Fluid Management/Blood Transfusion:

· Utilize cell saver

## **Temperature Management:**

 Maintain normothermia (36 to 38 C) utilizing upper & lower Bair Hugger



### \*APS Consult & PCA Orders only if Exparel NOT Injected\*

#### **PACU Orders:**

- Fentanyl 0.5 mcg/kg q5 min PRN pain
- Hydromorphone 5 mcg/kg q5 min PRN pain
- Diazepam 0.05 0.1 mg/kg (Max 5 mg) IV x 1 PRN muscle spasm

# Prior to surgery patient/family meets

- Pre-op nurse
- Anesthesiologist
- Surgeon
- Child Life Specialists



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#### Induction:

- Consider the avoidance of non-depolarizing NMBs for intubation
- May give succinylcholine if appropriate

## Phases of Surgery & MAP Goals: \*Always Confirm w/ Surgery\*

- Phases 1 & 2:
  - 1. Decortication of vertebral laminae, destruction of facet joints and removal of spinous processes
  - 2. Placement of pedicle screws
  - MAP goal ~65 mmHg (If < 10 yrs old, normal age based MAP)
- Phase 3: Distraction of spinal cord
  - MAP goal 75-85 mmHg (If < 10 yrs old increase to 25% above normal)

# Change or Loss of Neuromuscular Signals:

- Make sure surgeon stops operating
- Verify change or loss w/ neuromonitoring team and ask for characterization (change vs loss; diffuse vs focal)
- Verify correct probe placements and patient positioning
- Increase MAP
  - ∘ Age > 15: 85-95 mmHg
  - Age 10-14: 80-90 mmHg
  - Age 5-9: 75-85 mmHg
- Age 1-4: 70-80 mmHgHypoventilate >45 mmHg
- Confirm current medications, including infusions
- Optimize ABG and O<sup>2</sup> carrying
- capacity (transfuse as needed)
  Consider lidocaine IV 1-2 mg/kg to
- treat possible vasospasm
- Prepare for possible wake-up test
- Coordinate postop plans w/ surgeon

Prior to surgery algorithm Inpatient care algorithm

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Link to: synopsis