

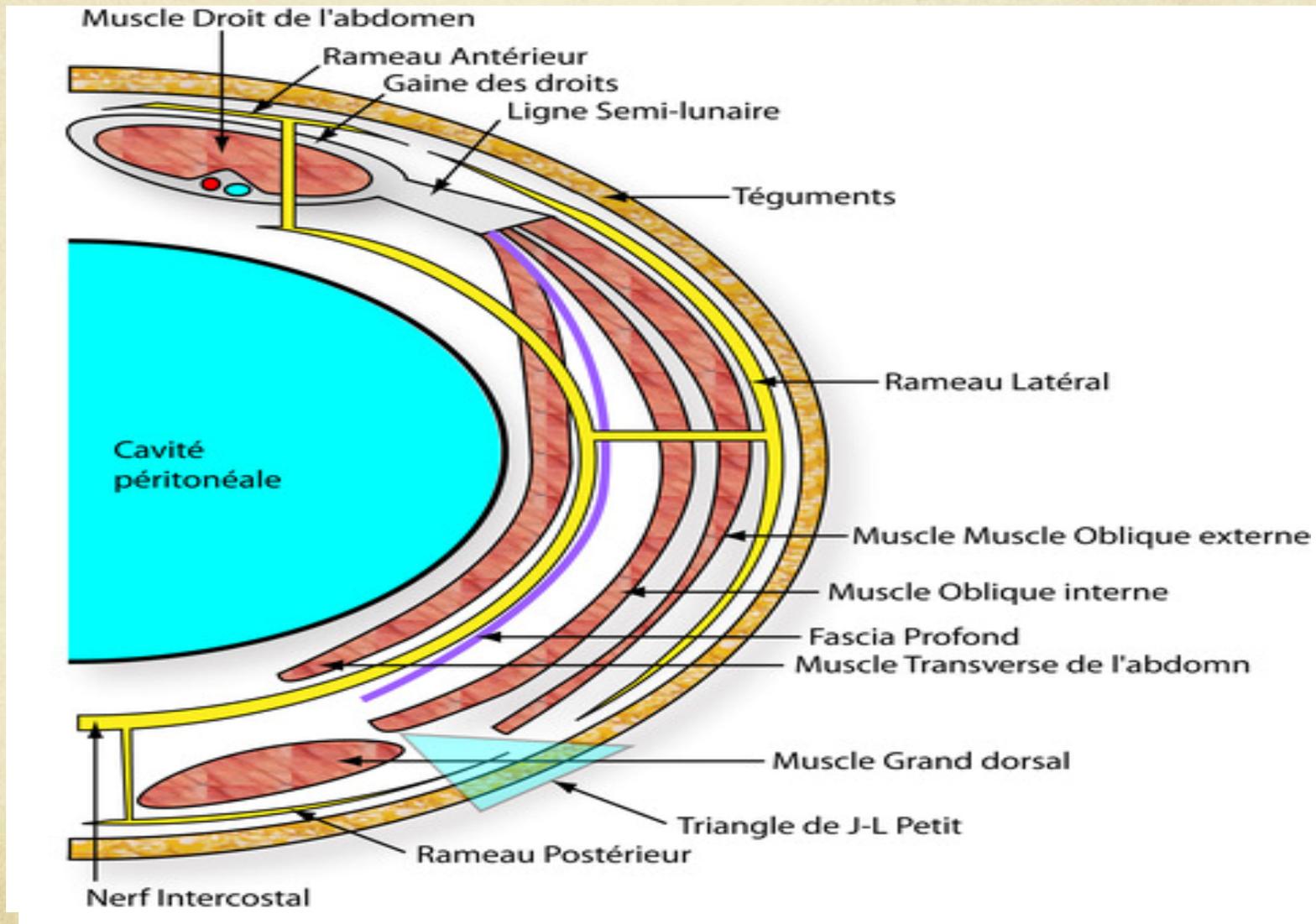
LES BLOCS DE PAROI

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Service du Pr Nouette -gaulain
JARCA 2015*

Plan

- Anatomie de la paroi abdominale
- TAP bloc
- Bloc IIIH
- Conclusion

Anatomie



D'après Zetlaoui <http://www.i-alr.com>

Innervation de la paroi abdominale

- Nerfs intercostaux T7, T8, T9, T10 et T11
- Nerf sub-costal T12
- Racine L1 se divisant rapidement en nerfs ilio-inguinal et nerf ilio-hypogastrique
- Nombreuses anastomoses

Refining the Course of the Thoracolumbar Nerves: A New Understanding of the Innervation of the Anterior Abdominal Wall

**W.M. ROZEN,^{1*} T.M.N. TRAN,² M.W. ASHTON,¹ M.J. BARRINGTON,²
J.J. IVANUSIC,³ AND G.I. TAYLOR¹**

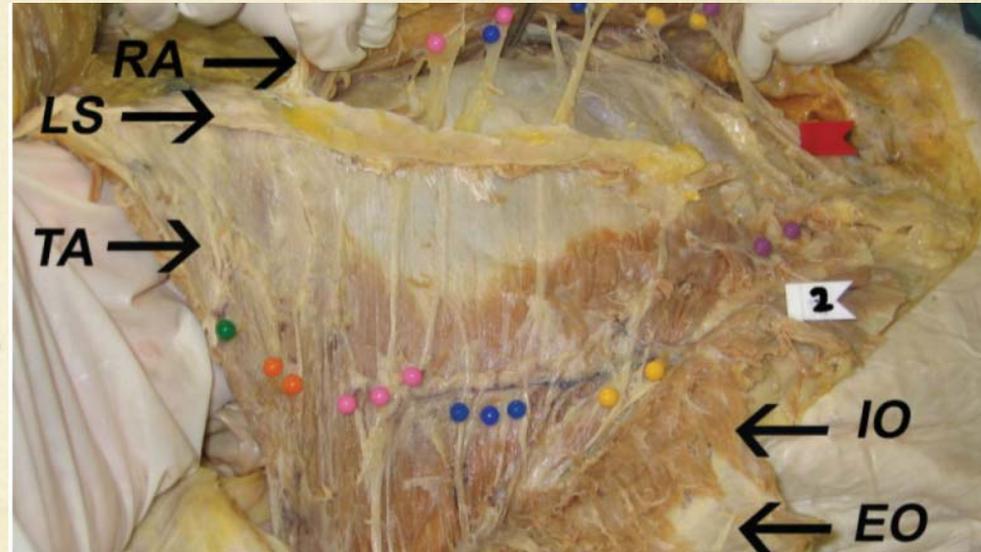
- Étude anatomique
- 10 sujets: 8 embaumés, 2 cadavres frais
- 20 dissections de la paroi abdominales allant de la ligne medio-axillaire à la ligne blanche
- Sur 5 hemi-abdomen, étude du trajet nerveux depuis leur origine

Refining the Course of the Thoracolumbar Nerves:

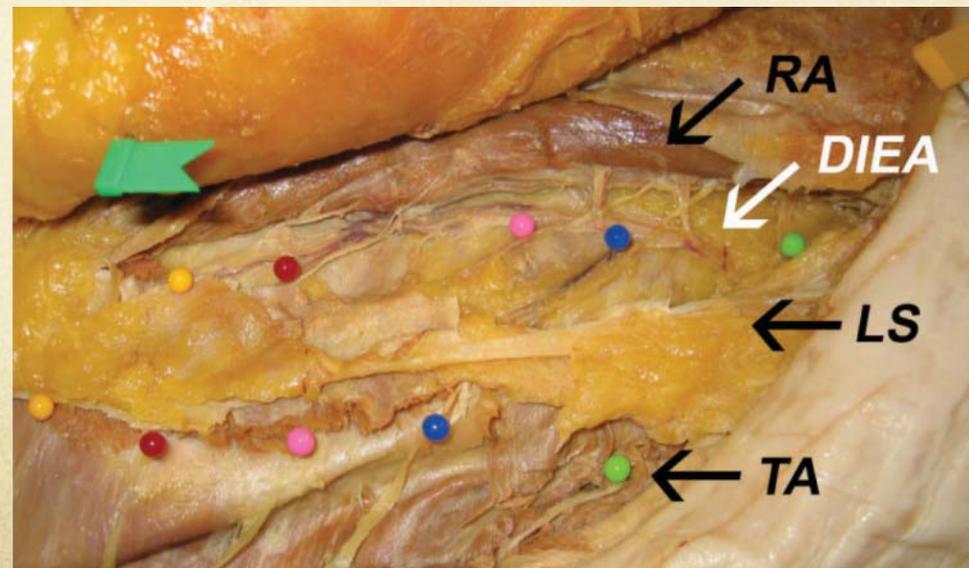
A New Understanding of the Innervation
of the Anterior Abdominal Wall

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- TAP plexus (artère iliaque circonflexe profonde)



- Rectus plexus (artère épigastrique inférieure)



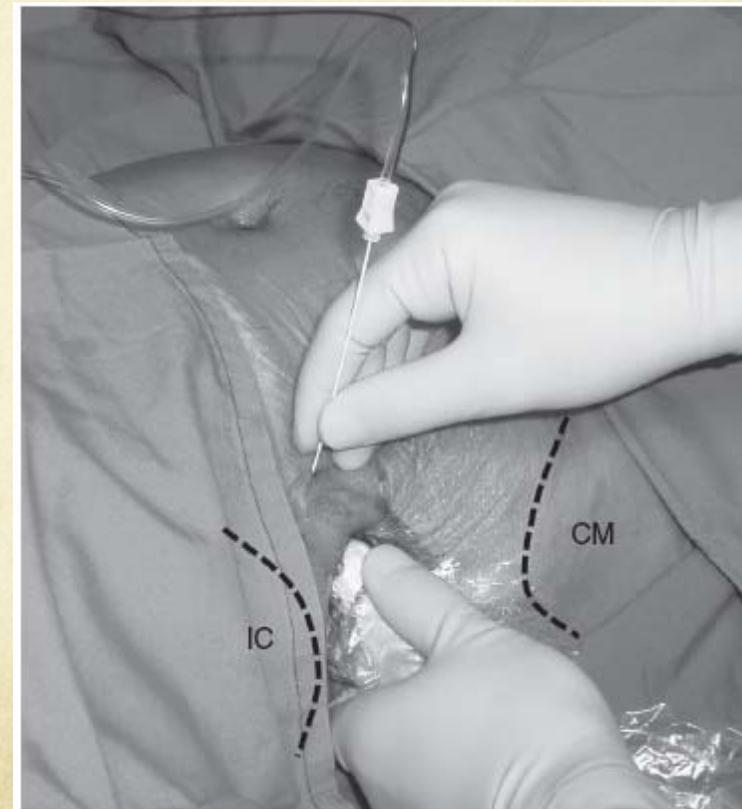
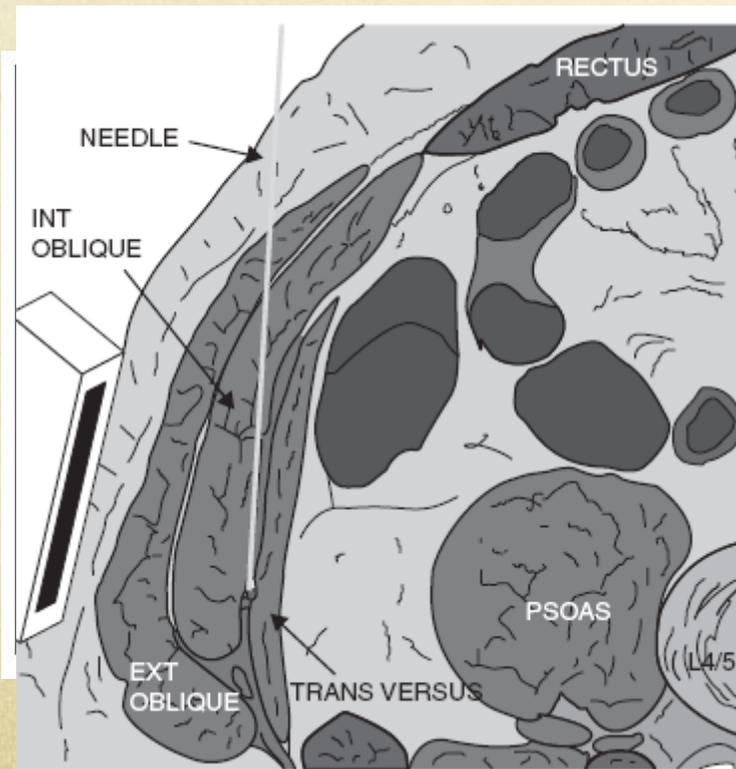
TAP Bloc ligne médio axillaire : réalisation

- repérage dynamique: en avant grands droits, à l'extérieur T OI et OE de la profondeur à la superficie,
- sonde d'échographie ligne medio axillaire, entre le rebord des cotes et la crête iliaque
- ponction dans le plan des US avec injection de l'anesthésique local entre l'OI et le T : lentille biconvexe
- Patient scopé, perfusé, sous oxygène, injection lente et fractionné avec test d'aspiration répété
- possiblement sous AG

REGIONAL ANAESTHESIA

Determination of spread of injectate after ultrasound-guided transversus abdominis plane block: a cadaveric study

T. M. N. Tran¹, J. J. Ivanusic², P. Hebbard¹ and M. J. Barrington^{1*}



REGIONAL ANAESTHESIA

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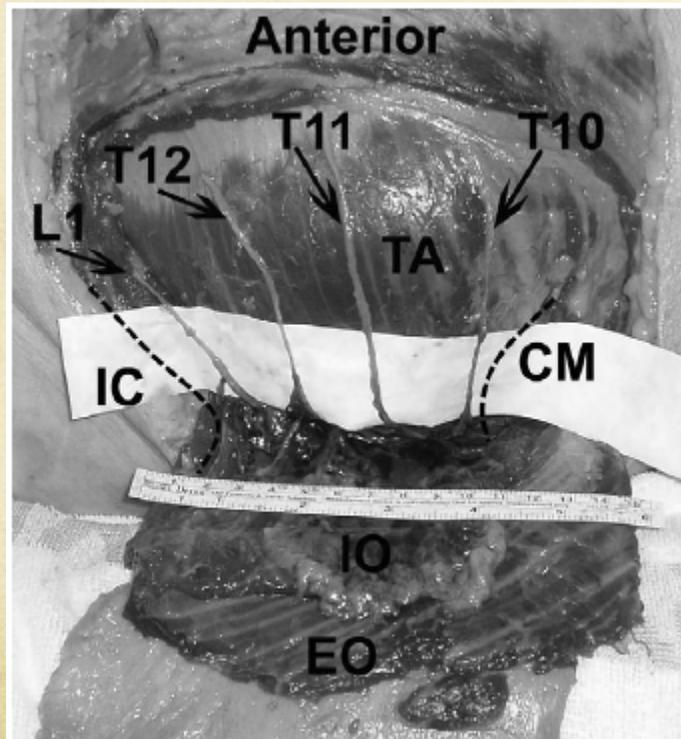


Table 1 The number of nerves identified by dissection and involved by dye (*n*) and the relative frequency (%). T10–T12, thoracic nerve roots; L1, lumbar nerve root

	Number of nerves identified by dissection	Number of nerves involved by dye (<i>n</i>)	Frequency of nerves involved by dye (%)
T9	9	0	0
T10	16	8	50
T11	16	16	100
T12	15	15	100
L1	14	13	93

16 hemi-thorax: injection colorant

- T9 0%
- T10 50%
- T11 et T12 100%
- L1 93%

Cutaneous Sensory Block Area, Muscle-Relaxing Effect, and Block Duration of the Transversus Abdominis Plane Block *A Randomized, Blinded, and Placebo-Controlled Study in Healthy Volunteers*

Kion Støving, MD, Christian Rothe, MD, Charlotte V. Rosenstock, MD, PhD, Eske K. Aasvang, MD, DMSc, Lars H. Lundstrøm, MD, PhD, and Kai H. W. Lange, MD, DMSc

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16 volontaires sains

Randomisation droite/gauche

- TAP bloc unilatéral 20cc ropivacaine 7,5mg/ml
- TAP bloc 20cc de SSI

Objectif principal:

Évaluer aire sensitive cutanée bloquée

Objectifs secondaires

Évaluer le bloc moteur
Evaluer la durée

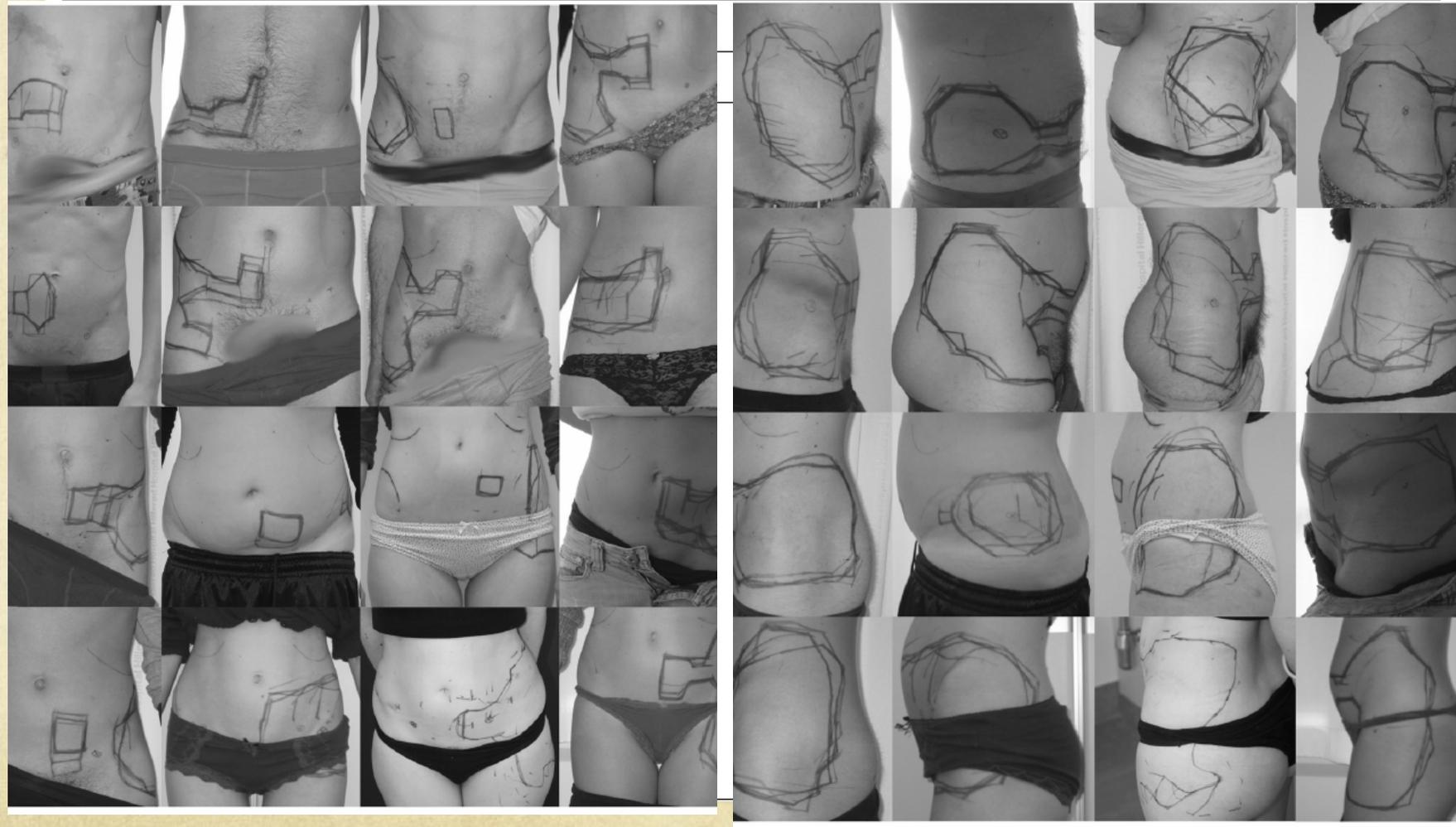


FIGURE 1. Photograph and ultrasonographic images demonstrating siting of the TAP block. A, Photograph of needle and transducer. B, Before injection of LA. C, After injection of LA. The US transducer is placed in the transverse plane between the 12th rib or costal margin and the iliac crest. The end point of injection is 1 to 2 cm anterior to thoracolumbar fascia. The left side of the image is oriented medially, and the skin is at the top of the images. The needle is marked with arrowheads. PC indicates peritoneal cavity; CM, costal margin; IIC, iliac crest; AAL, anterior axillary line; MLC, medial axillary line.

Cutaneous Sensory Block Area, Muscle-Relaxing Effect, and Block Duration of the Transversus Abdominis Plane Block

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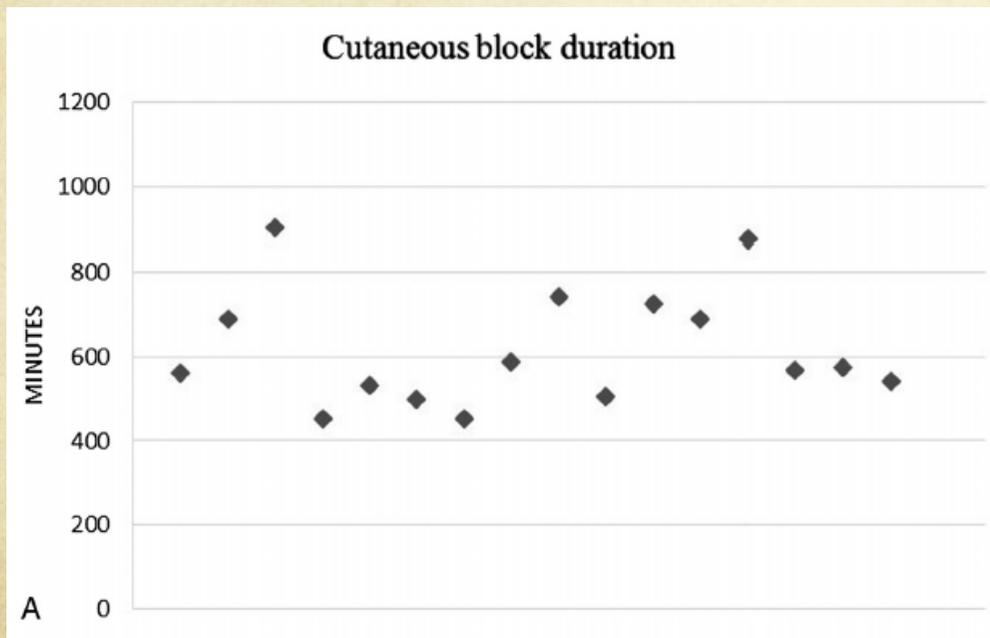
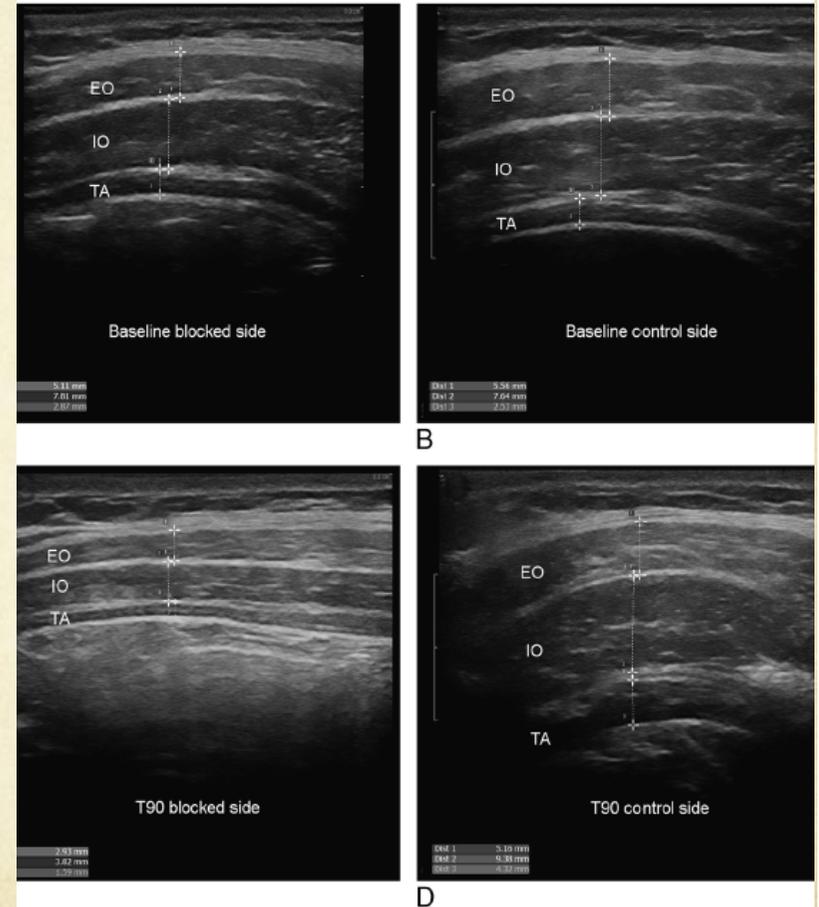
Conclusion:

Zone cutanée bloquée essentiellement latérale et caudale

Organisation en plexus sous un fascia?

Bloc moteur des 3 muscles

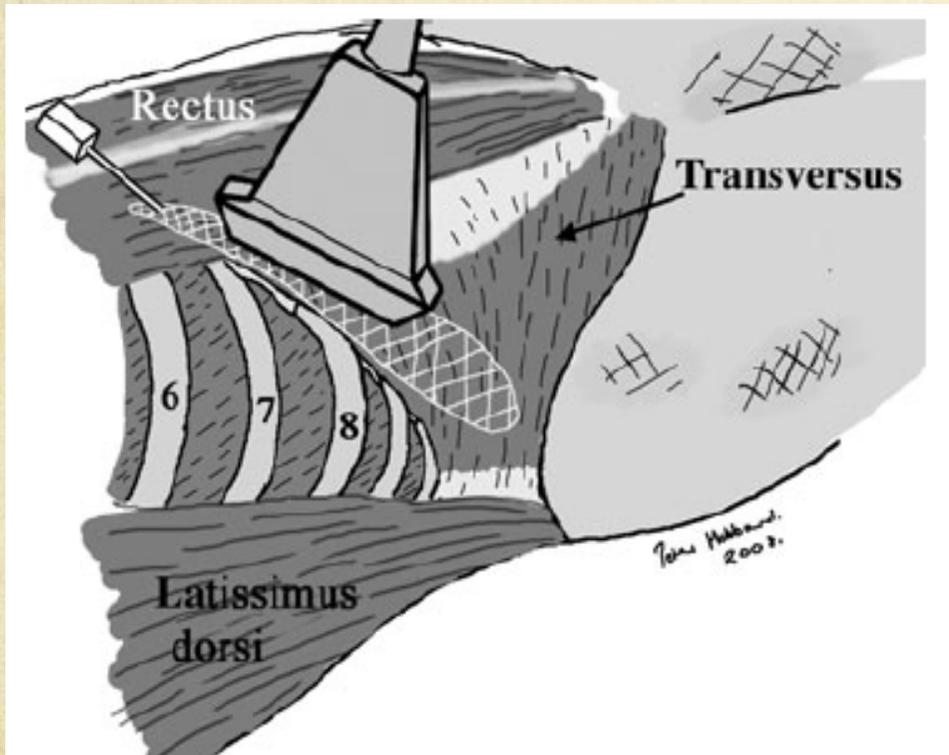
Durée environ 10h



TAP Bloc sub-costal

Spread of injectate after ultrasound-guided subcostal transversus abdominis plane block: a cadaveric study

M. J. Barrington,¹ J. J. Ivanusic,² W. M. Rozen³ and P. Hebbard⁴



- Étude anatomique sur 7 sujets
- À gauche technique en 1 injection
- À dte technique en 4 injections

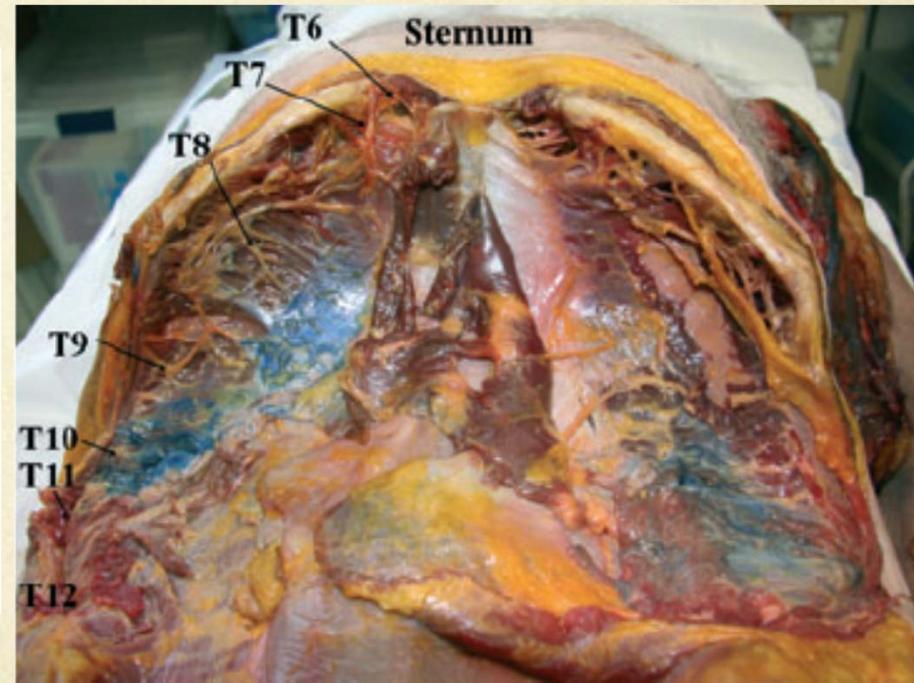


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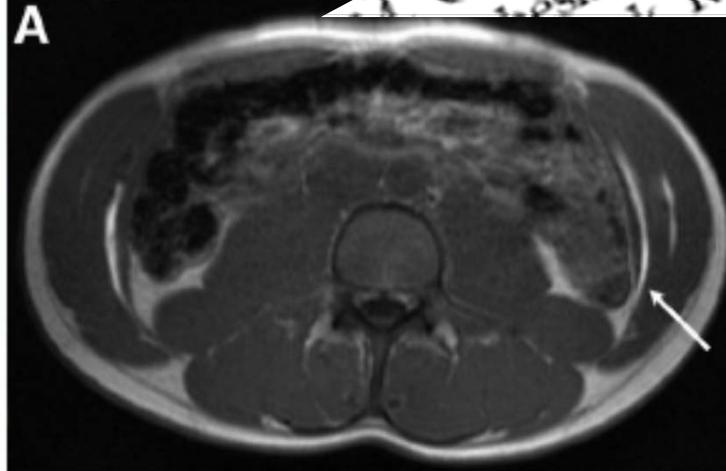
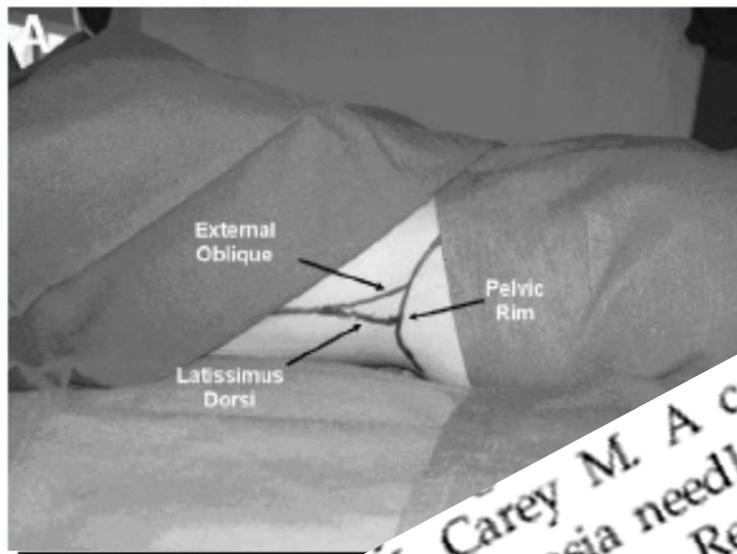
Table 1 Frequency of individual segmental nerves involved in dye according to technique. T6–T12 = thoracic nerves, L1 = Lumbar nerve. Values are number (proportion).

	Single-injection technique (%)	Multiple-injection technique (%)
T6	0 (0)	0 (0)
T7	0 (0)	3 (43)
T8	0 (0)	4 (57)
T9	3 (43)	6 (86)
T10	7 (100)	7 (100)
T11	7 (100)	7 (100)
T12	3 (43)	1 (14)
L1	0 (0)	0 (0)



TAP Bloc triangle de Jean-louis Petit

Décrit par Rafi en 2001



Transversus Abdominis Plane Block: A Cadaveric and Radiological Evaluation

John G. McDonnell, M.B., F.C.A.R.C.S.I.,
Thomas Farrell, M.B., M.A., P.D.,
David Tuite, M.B., F.F.R.P.,
and John G. Laffey, M.B., F.C.A.R.C.S.I.,

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and John G. Laffey, M.B., F.C.A.R.C.S.I.,

Carey M. A case of liver trauma with a blunt
trauma needle while performing transversus ab-
dominis plane block. Reg Anesth Pain Med 2008; 33: 274-5.

- Contaires sains
- TAP bloc bilat avec 20cc de xylo 0.5% x 2
- Anesthésie de T7 à L1 pendant 4 à 6h