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Direct Laparoscopic approach of transverse abdominis plane block: New innovation

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The Transverse Abdominis Plane (TAP) block is a peripheral nerve block designed to anesthetize the nerves supplying the anterior abdominal wall (T6 to L1). It was first described in 2001 by Rafi as a traditional blind landmark technique using the lumbar triangle of Petit. The initial technique described the lumbar triangle of Petit as the landmark used to access the TAP in order to facilitate the deposition of local anesthetic solution in the neurovascular plane. Other techniques include ultrasound-guided access to the neurovascular plane via the mid-axillary line between the iliac crest and the costal margin, open transversus abdominis plane block and a subcostal access termed the oblique subcostal access. New technique review aims to describe the direct laparoscopic technique in transverse abdominal plan blockade for different surgical interventions. Detailed review of TAP blockade starting from relevant anatomy, brief description of old TAP blockade techniques, details of direct laparoscopic TAP blockade, with description of complications, technical difficulties, results and expectations. The study concludes the direct laparoscopic transverse abdominal plan blockades is simple procedure with high quality efficacy can be used routinely in most of laparoscopic surgery procedures of the abdomen and pelvis.

Biography

Ali Hasan has completed his Doctorate in Medicine from Tishreen University, Syria and Postgraduate studies in General Surgery from Ministry of Health. He has completed his training in Cardiac Surgery, Acute Surgery from the Heart Institute in Syria. He is also Pioneer in Healthcare Management and the Head of Emergency Department and Chief Medical Officer of Saudi German Hospital.

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