

Intravenous lignocaine infusion facilitates acute rehabilitation after laparoscopic colectomy in the Chinese patients

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Intravenous infusion of lignocaine has emerged in recent years as a feasible, cost-effective, and safe method to provide postoperative analgesia. There is, however, no literature about this perioperative pain control modality in Chinese patients. This study aimed to determine whether perioperative intravenous lignocaine safely reduces postoperative pain, shortens postoperative ileus, and reduces the length of hospital stay in laparoscopic colorectal surgery.

Methods: Between September 2012 and May 2015, 16 patients who underwent elective laparoscopic resection of colorectal cancer and received a 1% lignocaine infusion for 24 hours postoperatively were studied. After surgery, categorical pain scores were obtained immediately, followed by hourly pain scores at rest. Pain scores at rest and with mobilisation, and patient satisfaction score were documented on postoperative day 1. Return of bowel function was measured by time of first flatus and bowel opening. The patient's rehabilitation was assessed by time taken to tolerate diet, full mobilisation, and length of hospital stay.

Results: The median (interquartile range) self-reported pain scores at 2 hours and 6 hours after surgery were 1.5 (0-4) and 2 (0-3), respectively. The median pain scores at rest and mobilisation on postoperative day 1 were 1 (0-2.5) and 2 (2.5-5),

respectively, with a median satisfaction score of 7.5 (7-9). The median times to first flatus and first bowel opening were 21 (18-35) hours and 3 (1-3) days, respectively. No patient had postoperative ileus. The median times to tolerating diet and mobilisation were 1 (1-1) day and 2 (2-3) days, respectively. The median postoperative stay was 6 (5-8) days.

Conclusions: Intravenous lignocaine is a safe and effective postoperative analgesic in a Chinese population. It enhances the rehabilitation process for patients following laparoscopic resection of colorectal cancer.

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New knowledge added by this study

- This is the first case series in Hong Kong to show that intravenous lignocaine infusion is safe in a Chinese population as postoperative analgesia. Clinical safety and effectiveness was positive in this study.

Implications for clinical practice or policy

- Intravenous infusion of lignocaine can help to enhance postoperative recovery for patients following laparoscopic resection of colorectal cancer. Large-scale structured studies should be carried out to confirm these findings.

Introduction

Over the past couple of decades, there has been a move towards fast-track surgery designed to reduce postoperative morbidities and length of hospital stay.¹ Laparoscopic methods for colonic surgery have accelerated postoperative recovery by reducing the time required for bowel function recovery and enhancing postoperative mobilisation.²

Postoperative ileus, however, remains a common reason for prolonged hospital stay following major abdominal surgery. Although its pathophysiology is multifactorial, use of opioids as postoperative analgesia is thought to contribute to the problem.^{3,4} Therefore, safe and effective postoperative pain control with minimal use of opioids is essential to enhance recovery.⁵

靜脈注射利多卡因加快接受腹腔鏡結腸切除的華籍病人的術後康復過程

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引言：靜脈輸注利多卡因經已成為近年術後鎮痛的一個可行、具成本效益和安全的方法。然而，文獻中未有關於這種圍手術期鎮痛方法對華籍患者的成效。本研究旨在探討圍手術期靜脈注射利多卡因可否安全降低術後疼痛、縮短術後腸梗阻時間，以及縮短腹腔鏡結直腸手術的住院時間。

方法：2012年9月至2015年5月期間有16名患者接受腹腔鏡切除大腸癌手術並接受24小時輸注1%利多卡因。我們記錄患者不同位置的術後即時疼痛評分，並休息期間每小時的疼痛評分。術後第1天則記錄靜息時和走動時的疼痛評分，以及患者的滿意度評分。透過第一次腸排氣和肛門排便的時間測量腸功能的恢復。通過耐受飲食、全走動和住院時間來評估患者的康復進度。

結果：術後2小時和6小時自我疼痛評分的中位數（四分位間距）分別為1.5（0-4）和2（0-3）。術後第1天的靜息和走動疼痛得分分別為1（0-2.5）和2（2.5-5）。患者的平均滿意度得分為7.5（7-9）。第一次腸排氣和肛門排便的時間分別為21（18-35）小時和3（1-3）天。所有患者均無術後腸梗阻。可接受耐受飲食和走動的時間分別為1（1-1）天和2（2-3）天。術後住院時間為6（5-8）天。

結論：靜脈輸注利多卡因可作為腹腔鏡結腸切除華籍患者術後鎮痛的一個安全和有效的方法，它能加快病人的康復過程。

The advantages of continuous infusion of thoracic epidural analgesia (TEA) compared with intravenous (IV) patient-controlled analgesia with opioid have been studied. The results show that TEA significantly improves early analgesia requirement following laparoscopic colectomy with an opioid-sparing effect. Nonetheless TEA is associated with other adverse reactions such as urinary retention, hypotension, epidural haematoma, and abscess formation.⁶ Intravenous infusion of lignocaine has emerged in recent years as a feasible, cost-effective, and safe method to provide postoperative analgesia.⁷ Recent randomised controlled trials have shown that the combined analgesic, anti-inflammatory, and antihyperalgesic properties of IV lignocaine improve outcomes and shorten hospital stay following colorectal surgery.⁸ There is level I (PRISMA: Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses) evidence that IV lignocaine infusions are opioid-sparing and significantly reduce pain scores at rest and during activity, nausea, vomiting, duration of ileus after abdominal surgery, and length of hospital stay. Perioperative IV administration of lignocaine also has a preventive analgesic effect following a wide range of operations.⁹⁻¹¹

Currently there is no literature about this perioperative pain control modality in the Chinese patients. In the following account, we present a

case series of Chinese patients who underwent laparoscopic colorectal surgery and received a perioperative IV lignocaine infusion.

Methods

We reviewed cases of patients who underwent elective laparoscopic resection of colorectal cancer and received a lignocaine infusion as postoperative analgesia between September 2012 and May 2015 at North District Hospital in Hong Kong. This study aimed to determine whether postoperative IV lignocaine infusion would provide adequate analgesia, shorten the duration of postoperative ileus, reduce postoperative complications, enhance rehabilitation, and shorten hospital stay. This study was done in accordance with the principles outlined in the Declaration of Helsinki.

Anaesthesia

All patients were assessed preoperatively by an anaesthetist to exclude any contra-indications to use of IV lignocaine. Routine consent for anaesthesia was obtained with clear choices offered for postoperative analgesia and the relevant risks explained to the patient. The choices for postoperative analgesia included epidural analgesia, IV lignocaine infusion, and IV patient-controlled analgesia with morphine. Intravenous lignocaine was offered when patients refused or were contra-indicated for epidural analgesia. If patients were not suitable for either epidural analgesia or IV lignocaine, IV patient-controlled analgesia with morphine was offered. The anaesthetic technique was standardised for all patients.

All patients received an IV bolus injection of lignocaine 1.5 mg/kg over 20 minutes on induction followed by a continuous infusion of 1.5 mg/kg/h intra-operatively. The 1% lignocaine infusion was continued at a rate of 1 mg/kg/h for 24 hours postoperatively, delivered through a GemStar infusion device with the fixed calculated dose set up by the case anaesthetist. For safety reasons, the lignocaine infusion was connected to a dedicated IV line to avoid accidental bolus administration. General anaesthesia was induced with fentanyl 1-2 µg/kg, propofol 2-3 mg/kg, and cisatracurium 0.15-0.2 mg/kg for intubation. Anaesthesia was maintained with oxygen in room air or nitrous oxide and isoflurane or sevoflurane at an end-tidal anaesthetic concentration of approximately 1 minimal alveolar concentration. Ketorolac 15-30 mg was administered on induction if not contra-indicated clinically. Intravenous tramadol 50-100 mg and morphine was used intra-operatively for analgesia as decided by the list anaesthetist. Wound infiltration of local anaesthetic, 0.25% levobupivacaine 20 mL, was administered by the surgeon at the end of surgery.

Surgical procedure

Patients who had colorectal cancer and underwent elective laparoscopic colorectal resection were recruited into the study. All patients had colorectal cancer but the surgical procedure performed depended on the location of the tumour and the international standard. The surgeries included: laparoscopic right hemicolectomy (n=2), laparoscopic left hemicolectomy (n=3), laparoscopic sigmoidectomy (n=5), laparoscopic anterior resection of rectum (n=1), laparoscopic lower anterior resection with total mesorectal excision and stoma formation (n=4), and laparoscopic abdominoperineal resection (n=1). All patients had four to five small incisions for the laparoscopic procedure together with one larger 6- to 8-cm abdominal incision for specimen retrieval. For the patient with laparoscopic abdominoperineal resection, a larger wound for specimen retrieval was made over the perineal region instead of the abdomen.

Postoperative analgesia

All patients were prescribed regular oral paracetamol 500 mg to 1 g 3 to 4 times per day. Regular oral diclofenac SR 100 mg daily for 3 days was prescribed if not contra-indicated. As required, IV tramadol 50 mg every 6 to 8 hours was given if pain was not adequately controlled. Rescue subcutaneous morphine was prescribed in the protocol for severe uncontrolled pain.

Outcome measures

All postoperative data were collected prospectively. The acute pain service and ward nurses followed the clinical plan that was devised by both the surgical and pain team.

After surgery, a categorical pain score (divided into none, mild, moderate, or severe pain) was obtained immediately in the postoperative care unit by recovery nurses. After the patient was discharged to the ward, pain scores were obtained by ward nurses on a numerical rating scale at rest hourly for 24 hours until lignocaine infusion was stopped. Patients would be reviewed by acute pain management team before lignocaine infusion was stopped and pain scores on postoperative day 1 were obtained at rest and during mobilisation. The numerical rating scale scored pain from 0 to 10 with 0 being no pain and 10 being the worst pain imaginable. Pain scores are continuous variables and are presented as median (interquartile range [IQR]) scores against time. Patient satisfaction score from 0 to 10 was also assessed by the acute pain management team. The presence of nausea, vomiting, dizziness, and other possible side-effects was documented. Intra-operative and postoperative analgesic consumption was recorded. All patients

were monitored by cardiac monitor intra-operatively by anaesthetists and postoperatively in the recovery room by nurses. When patients were discharged to the ward, they were monitored for the next 24 hours until the end of IV lignocaine infusion with vital signs recorded every hour, including blood pressure, pulse, saturation, and continuous cardiac monitoring. There was no recorded cardiac arrhythmia event noted for any patient.

Return of bowel function was assessed by calculating the time from end of surgery to the passage of first flatus and first bowel opening. Postoperative rehabilitation was assessed by the time taken to tolerate diet and achieve full mobilisation and the length of hospital stay. These data are expressed as median (IQR) scores.

Results

Sixteen patients were studied with a mean (\pm standard deviation) age of 66 ± 10 years. All were classified as American Society of Anesthesiologists grade I to III. Demographic data and duration of surgery are shown in Table 1.

During IV lignocaine infusion, four patients experienced nausea, one vomited, and two complained of mild dizziness. No serious adverse reactions were reported. All patients tolerated and completed the infusion of lignocaine.

In the postoperative care unit, most patients experienced none or mild pain. Only one patient complained of severe pain and required a fentanyl bolus for rescue analgesia. The self-reported pain scores are shown in Table 2. In addition to regular paracetamol, five patients requested IV tramadol for rescue analgesia in the first 24 hours postoperatively; these patients received tramadol 50-150 mg. No patient requested morphine during the first 24 hours postoperatively. Of the 16 patients, 11 showed

TABLE 1. Demographic data and duration of surgery of the patients (n=16)

	No. of patients or mean \pm SD
Male / female	10 / 6
Age (years)	66 \pm 10
ASA grade I / II / III	1 / 11 / 4
Type of surgery	
Laparoscopic right hemicolectomy	2
Laparoscopic left hemicolectomy	3
Laparoscopic sigmoidectomy	5
Laparoscopic lower anterior resection	5
Abdominal perineal resection	1
Duration of surgery (mins)	171 \pm 51

Abbreviations: ASA = American Society of Anaesthesiologists; SD = standard deviation

TABLE 2. Self-reported pain scores

Time after surgery	Median (IQR) pain score*
2 Hours	1.5 (0-4.0)
6 Hours	2.0 (0-3.0)
1 Day (rest)	1.0 (0-2.5.0)
1 Day (mobilise)	2.0 (2.5-5.0)

Abbreviation: IQR = interquartile range

* Pain was reported on a numerical rating scale 0-10, with 0 being no pain and 10 the worst pain

TABLE 3. Outcome measures

Outcome measure	Median (interquartile range)
Time to first flatus (hours)	21 (18-35)
Time to first bowel opening (days)	3 (1-3)
Time to tolerate diet (days)	1 (1-1)
Time to mobilisation (days)	2 (2-3)
Postoperative stay (days)	6 (5-8)

overall satisfaction with the analgesia with median satisfaction score of 7.5 (7-9).

As seen in Table 3, the median times to first flatus and first bowel opening in the postoperative period were 21 (18-35) hours and 3 (1-3) days, respectively. The median times to tolerating diet and mobilisation were 1 (1-1) day and 2 (2-3) days, respectively. No patient had postoperative ileus. Only one patient had acute retention of urine that delayed discharge from hospital. Three other patients had a prolonged hospital stay due to social problems.

There was no documented postoperative arrhythmia for any patient.

Discussion

Although this is a small case-series review, we have shown that lignocaine infusion is a safe and feasible means of postoperative pain control for patients undergoing laparoscopic colorectal resection. There was no major or serious adverse reaction such as cardiac arrhythmia during the lignocaine infusion. We also demonstrated that lignocaine infusion provided effective analgesia over the first 24 hours with acceptable pain score, low rescue opioid consumption, and good patient satisfaction score. Our results are consistent with the literature. Harvey et al¹² observed that pain scores were decreased when a lignocaine infusion was administered compared with a group who received IV infusion of normal saline. Kaba et al¹³ also demonstrated that their lignocaine group required 50% less opioid during the first 24 hours postoperatively. Similar results were reported in other randomised controlled trials demonstrating

that IV lignocaine has an opioid-sparing effect as an adjuvant analgesic.^{7,14} A recent meta-analysis by McCarthy et al¹⁵ examined the overall efficacy of IV lignocaine on postoperative analgesia and recovery from surgery in patients undergoing various surgical procedures. It concluded that IV lignocaine infusion in the perioperative period has clear advantages in patients undergoing abdominal surgery in terms of both pain control and bowel motility.

Our study also observed that IV lignocaine resulted in rapid recovery of bowel function and mobilisation. The median time for return of flatus and ability to tolerate an oral diet was within 24 hours. The median (IQR) time for bowel opening was 3 (1-3) days. These results are similar to the findings of Kaba et al¹³ who showed that lignocaine infusion improved postoperative bowel function. In that study, defaecation occurred almost 1 day earlier in the lignocaine group compared with the group who received normal saline. The reasons for postoperative ileus are multifactorial, including use of opioid analgesia, the sympathetic response, and visceral inflammatory response resulting from surgery.¹⁶ A lignocaine infusion may shorten the time to bowel opening by decreasing opioid use, limiting the inflammatory response, and having a direct inhibitory effect on the sympathetic nervous system of the mesenteric nervous plexus resulting in enhanced bowel contractility.¹⁷

A meta-analysis showed that continuous IV administration of lignocaine significantly reduces the length of hospital stay when compared with controls.¹⁷ In our study, however, the median hospital stay was 6 days, similar to our usual experience. We are evaluating the possible reasons for the lack of impact on hospital stay. One of the reasons may be related to patient expectations and preference for a longer hospital stay after major surgery. Another possible reason is the similar rehabilitation care pathway for the two groups of patients that when strictly followed tended to negate the advantages of IV lignocaine.

Conclusions

This review shows promising results demonstrating that IV lignocaine is a safe and effective postoperative analgesia in a Chinese population. It also provides comparable outcomes to those reported worldwide that postoperative lignocaine can provide a beneficial rehabilitation effect for patients who have undergone laparoscopic colorectal surgery. This provides a good platform from which to design a randomised controlled trial in the Chinese population.

Declaration

The authors declared no conflicts of interest in this study.

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