

Out with the Old and In with the New? A critical appraisal of Opiate Free TIVA in Bariatric Anaesthesia

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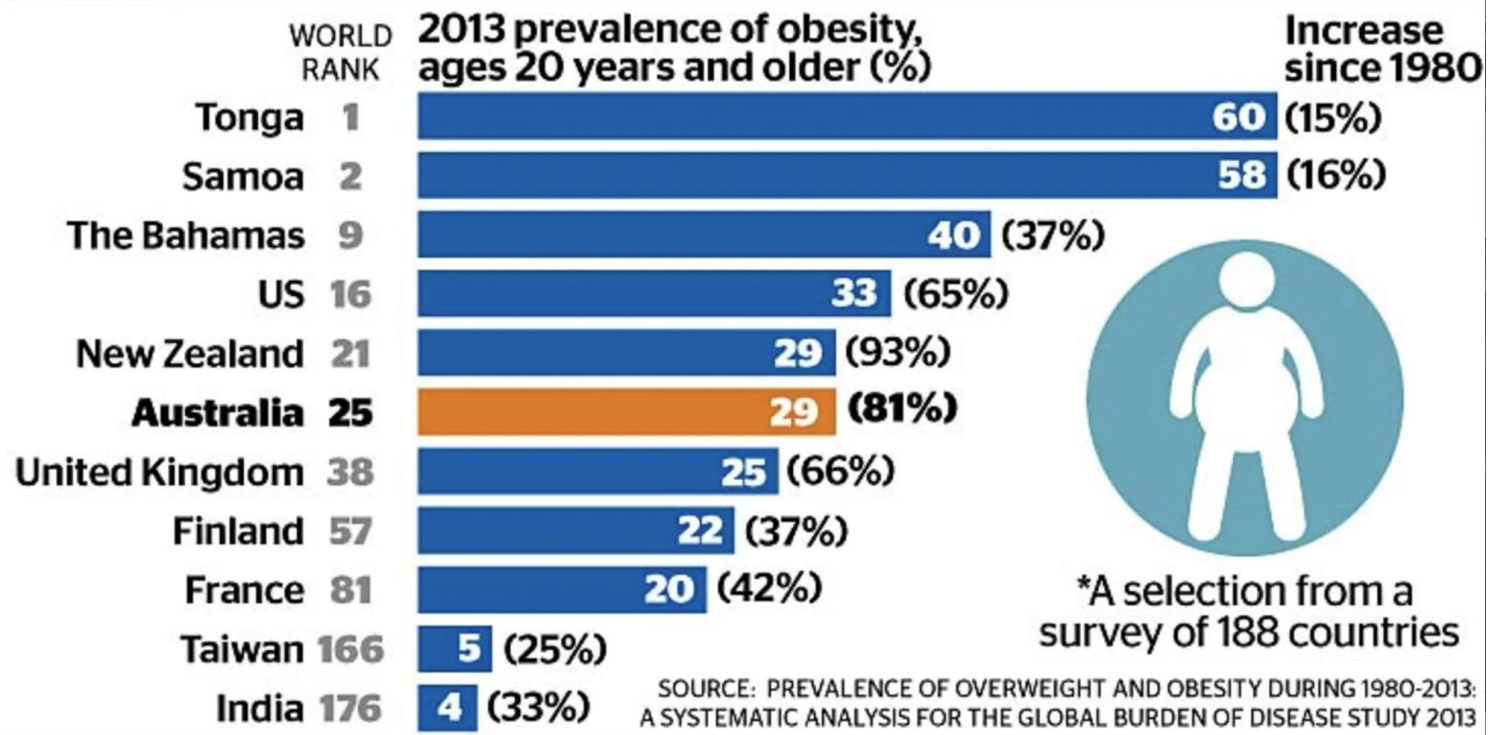
If you don't have any conflict, please delete the conflict of interest report points:

I have no potential conflict of interest to report

Douglas Hacking, Staff Anaesthetist, Austin Health, Melbourne, Australia

International Incidence of Obesity

Weighty matters



"The fat country": The rate of obesity in Australia has grown by more than 80 per cent over the past three decades. FAIRFAX GRAPHICS

<https://www.smh.com.au/lifestyle/obesity-rates-soar-in-australia-a-global-survey-reveals-20140528-394s4.html>

Incidence of Obesity over time

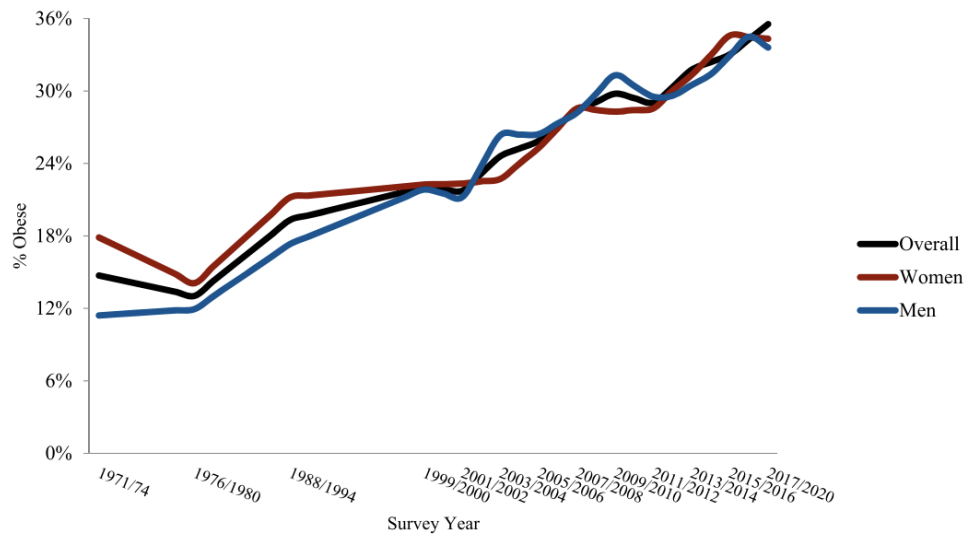


Fig. 2. Historical trends in obesity for adults age 20+ years, 1971–2020: NHANES

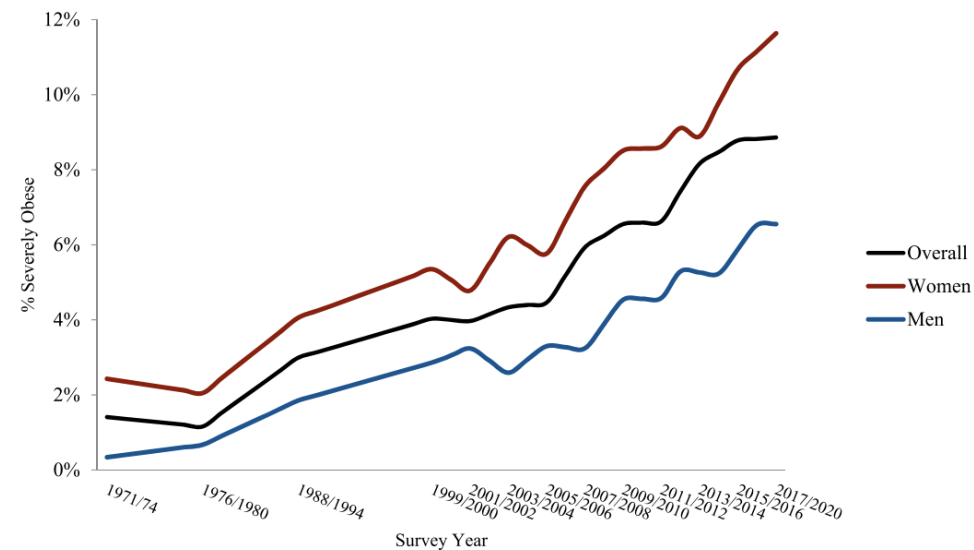


Fig. 3. Historical trends in severe obesity for adults age 20+ years, 1971–2020: NHANES

Ashley W. Kranjac Explaining adult obesity, severe obesity, and BMI: Five decades of change Heliyon 9 (2023) e16210

Incidence Obesity in Australia 2022 by region

Figure 2: Proportion of adults aged 18 and over with a waist circumference indicating increased risk of metabolic complications, by age group and sex, 2022

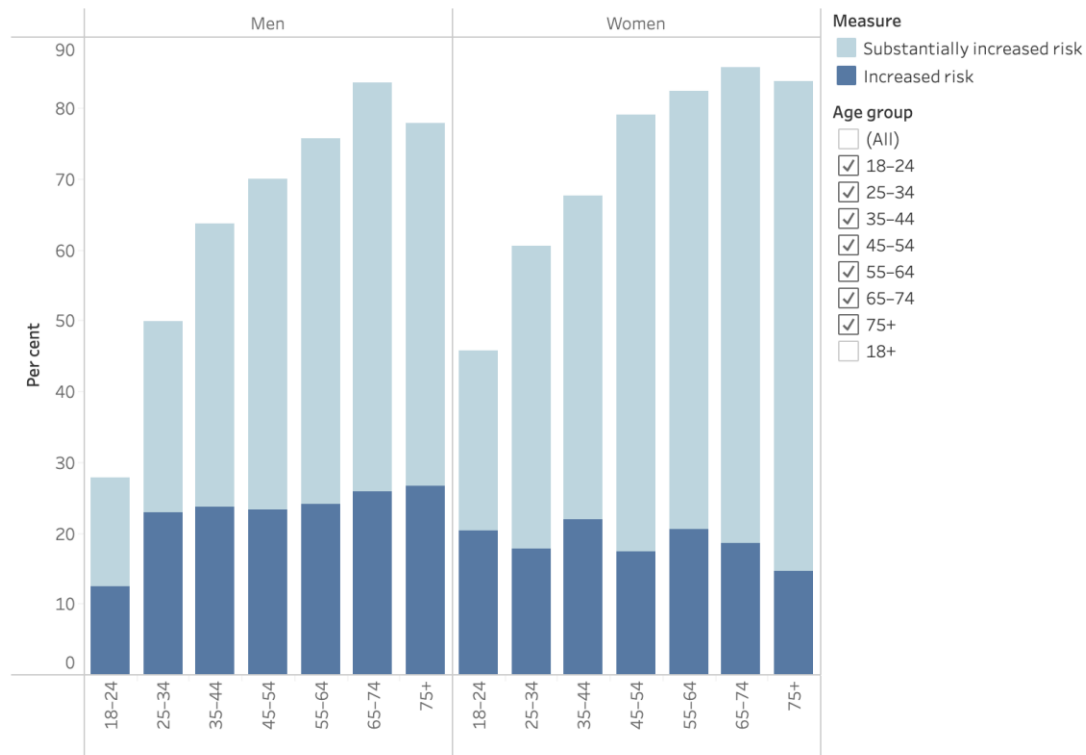
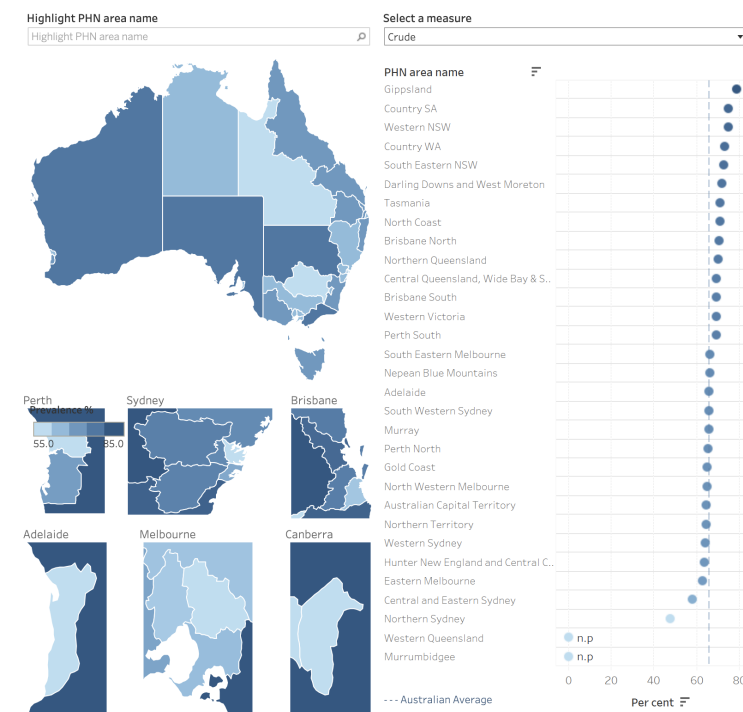


Figure 7: Age-standardised proportion of adults living with overweight and obesity, by remoteness area 2017-18



† Interpret with caution — The 2022 National Health Survey excluded very remote areas.

<https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports/overweight-obesity/overweight-and-obesity/contents/overweight-and-obesity>

Consequences of Obesity: Multi-system disorder

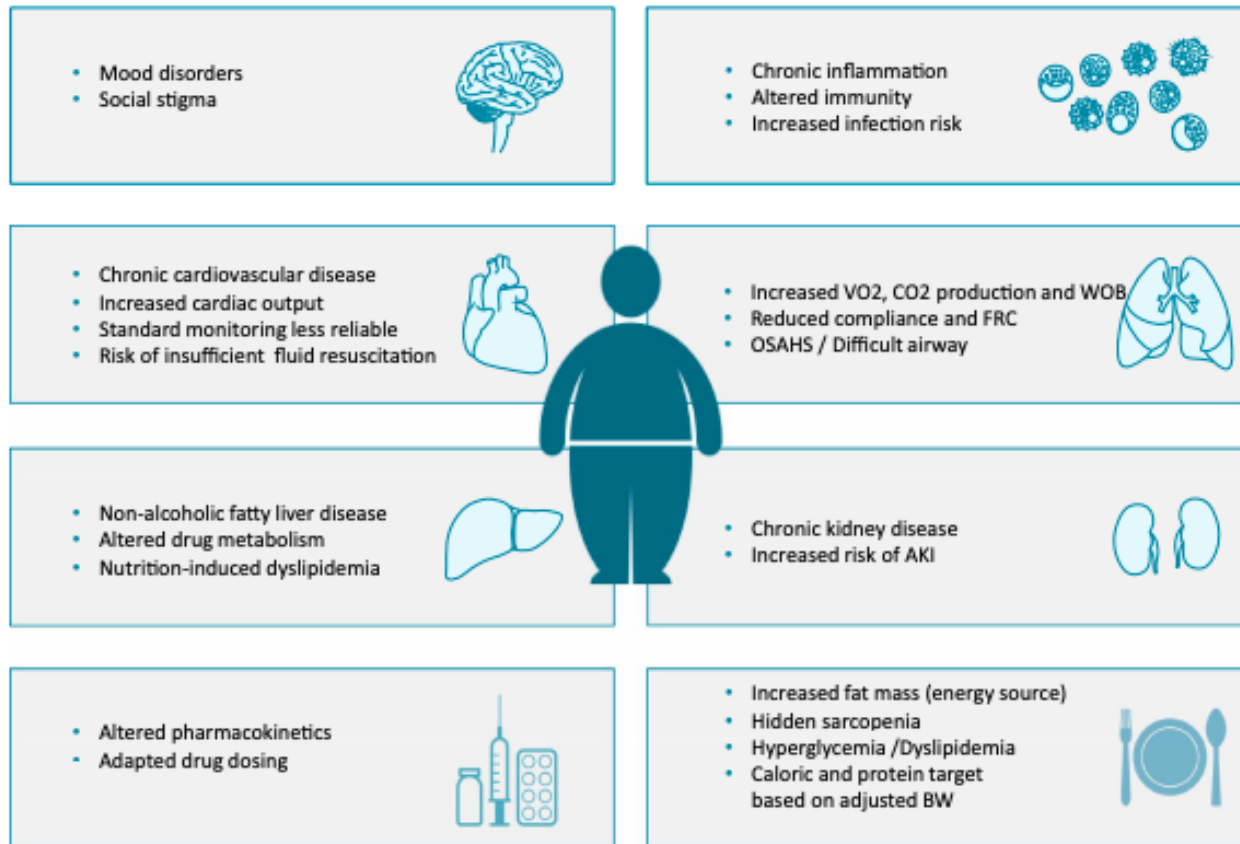
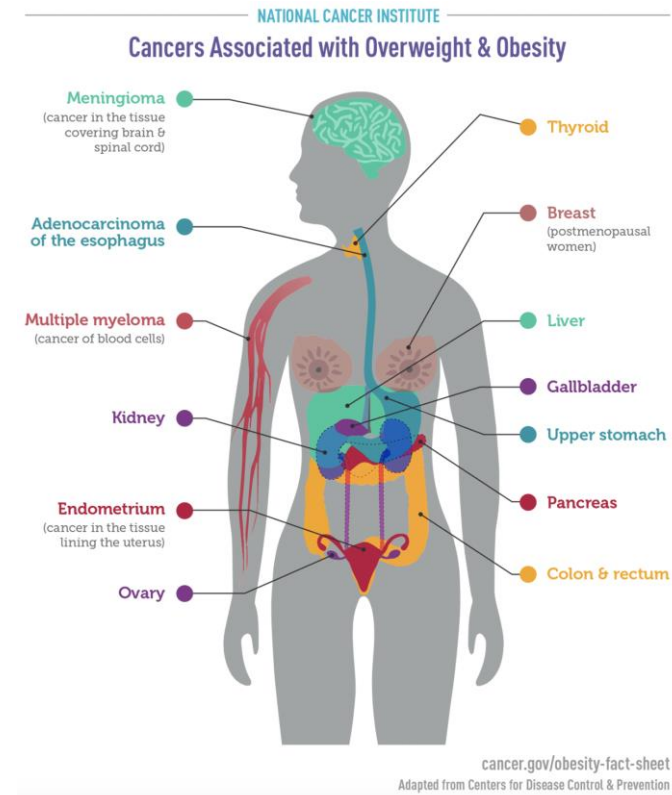


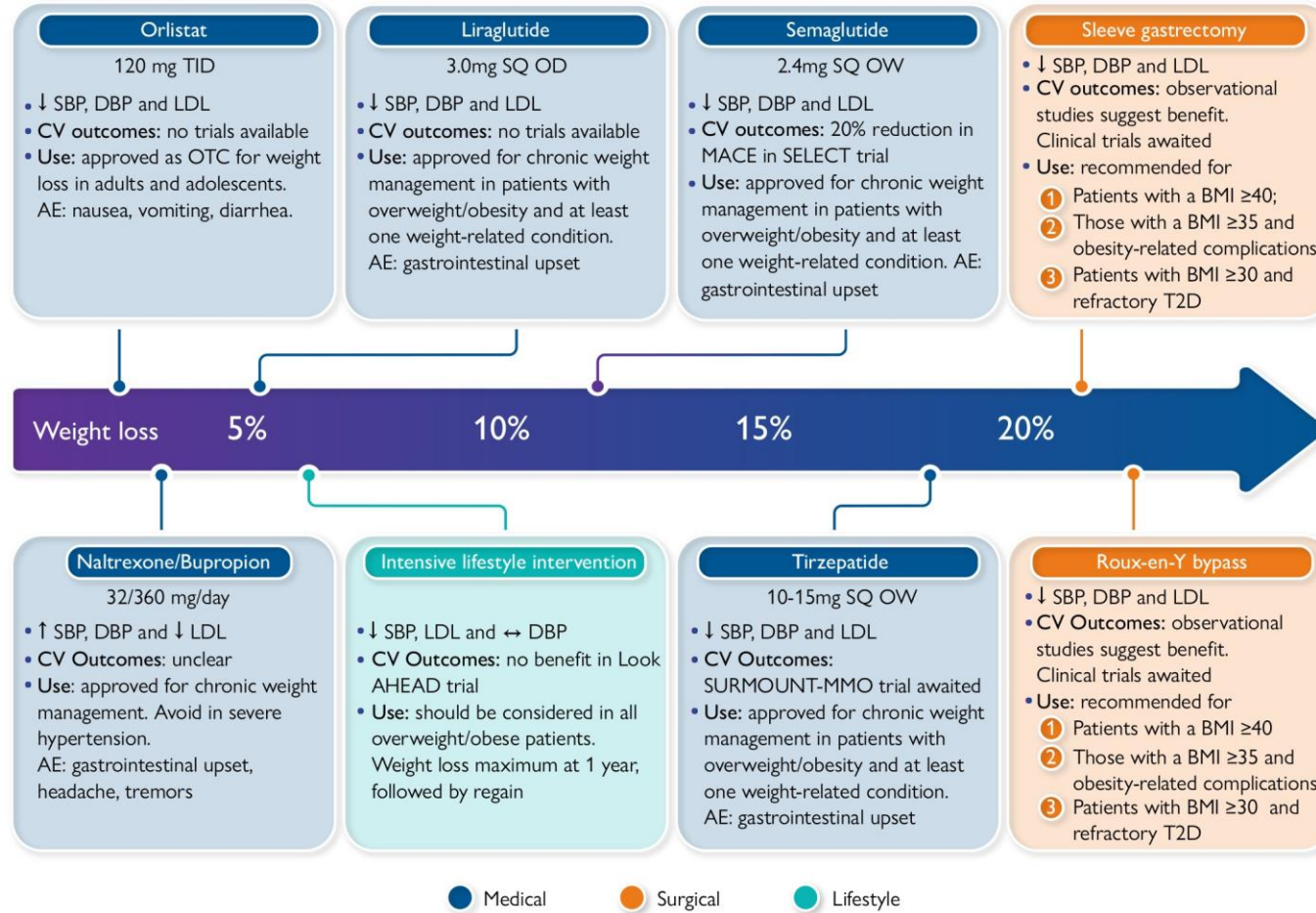
Fig. 1 Impact of obesity on organ systems and their management during critical illness. WOB work of breathing, FRC functional residual capacity, OSAHS obstructive sleep apnea and hypoventilation syndrome, BW body weight

Obesity in the critically ill: a narrative review Intensive Care Med (2019) 45:757–769

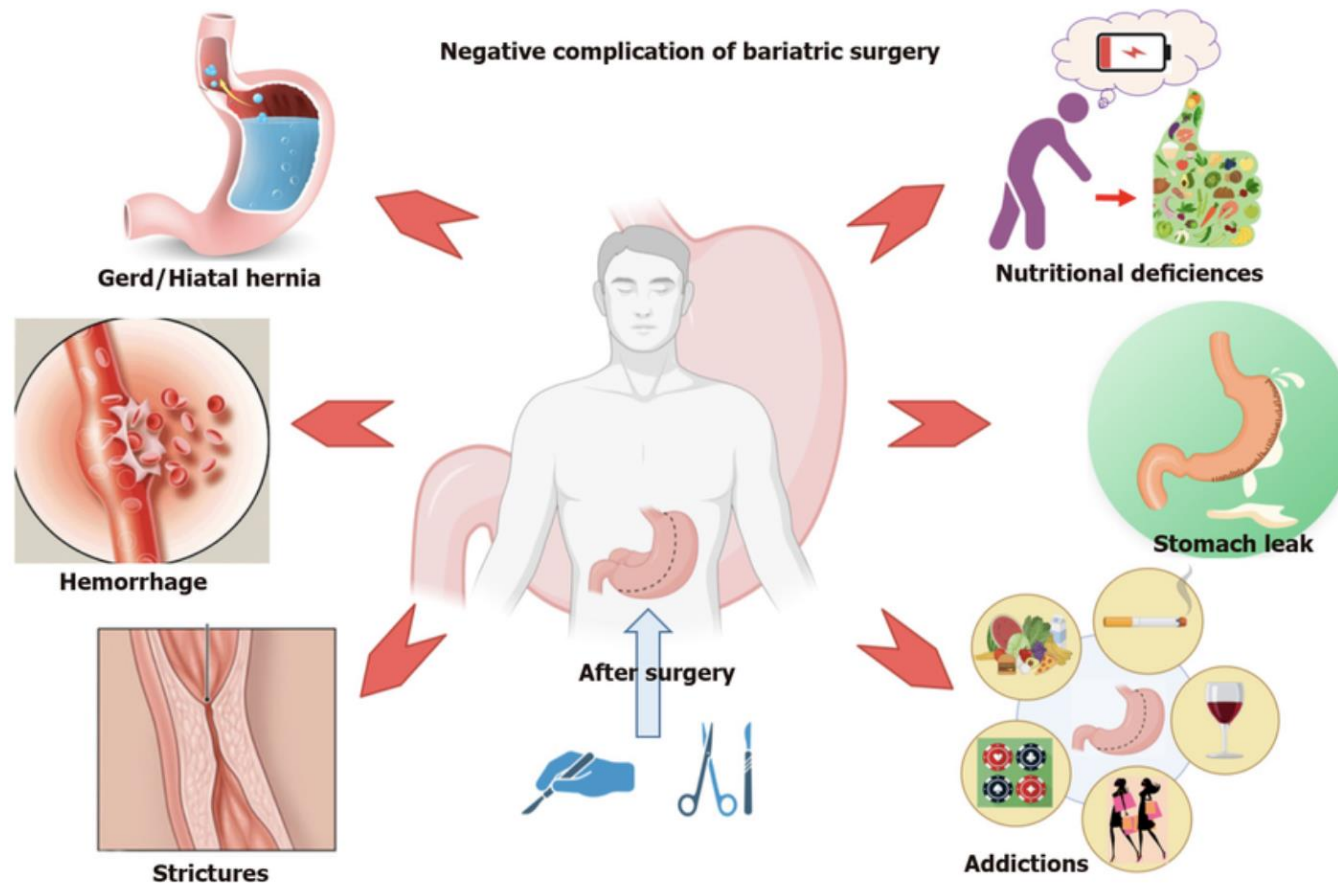


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Medical and Surgical Management of Obesity



Bariatric Surgical Complications



DOI: 10.12998/wjcc.v11.i19.4504 Copyright ©The Author(s) 2023.

Anaesthetic Complications

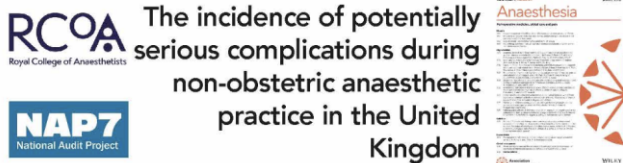
Anaesthesia 2024, 79, 43-53

doi:10.1111/anae.16155


Original Article


The incidence of potentially serious complications during non-obstetric anaesthetic practice in the United Kingdom: an analysis from the 7th National Audit Project (NAP7) activity survey


A. D. Kane,  T. M. Cook  R. A. Armstrong,  E. Kursumovic,  M. T. Davies, 
S. Agarwal,  J. P. Nolan,  J. H. Smith,  I. K. Moppett,  F. C. Oglesby, L. Cortes, 
C. Taylor,  J. Cordingley,  J. Dorey, S. J. Finney,  G. Kunst,  D. N. Lucas,  G. Nickols,
R. Mouton,  B. Patel, V. J. Pappachan,  F. Plaat, B. R. Scholefield,  L. Varney, J. Soar,* 
and **collaborators****





 In non-obstetric patients, potentially serious complications occurred in 1 in 18 (6%) cases.


 Circulatory issues were the most common cause of complications, accounting for more than 1 in 3 reported complications.


 Severe hypotension was common, whilst arrhythmias causing compromise and major haemorrhage were uncommon.

 Airway complications accounted for 24% of all reported complications, with laryngospasm and failure to successfully manage the airway being the most frequent, albeit both uncommon.

 The most frequent breathing complications were with lung ventilation and hypoxaemia, as were the metabolic complications of new acidaemia and electrolyte disturbance.

 In emergency cases, hypotension, bradycardia, major haemorrhage and septic shock were the most frequent complications and were all common.

 Complications were notably more frequent during general anaesthesia than in sedated or awake patients.

 These data confirm that during elective non-obstetric practice, individual complications are uncommon, and this is reassuring for patients, surgeons and anaesthetists.

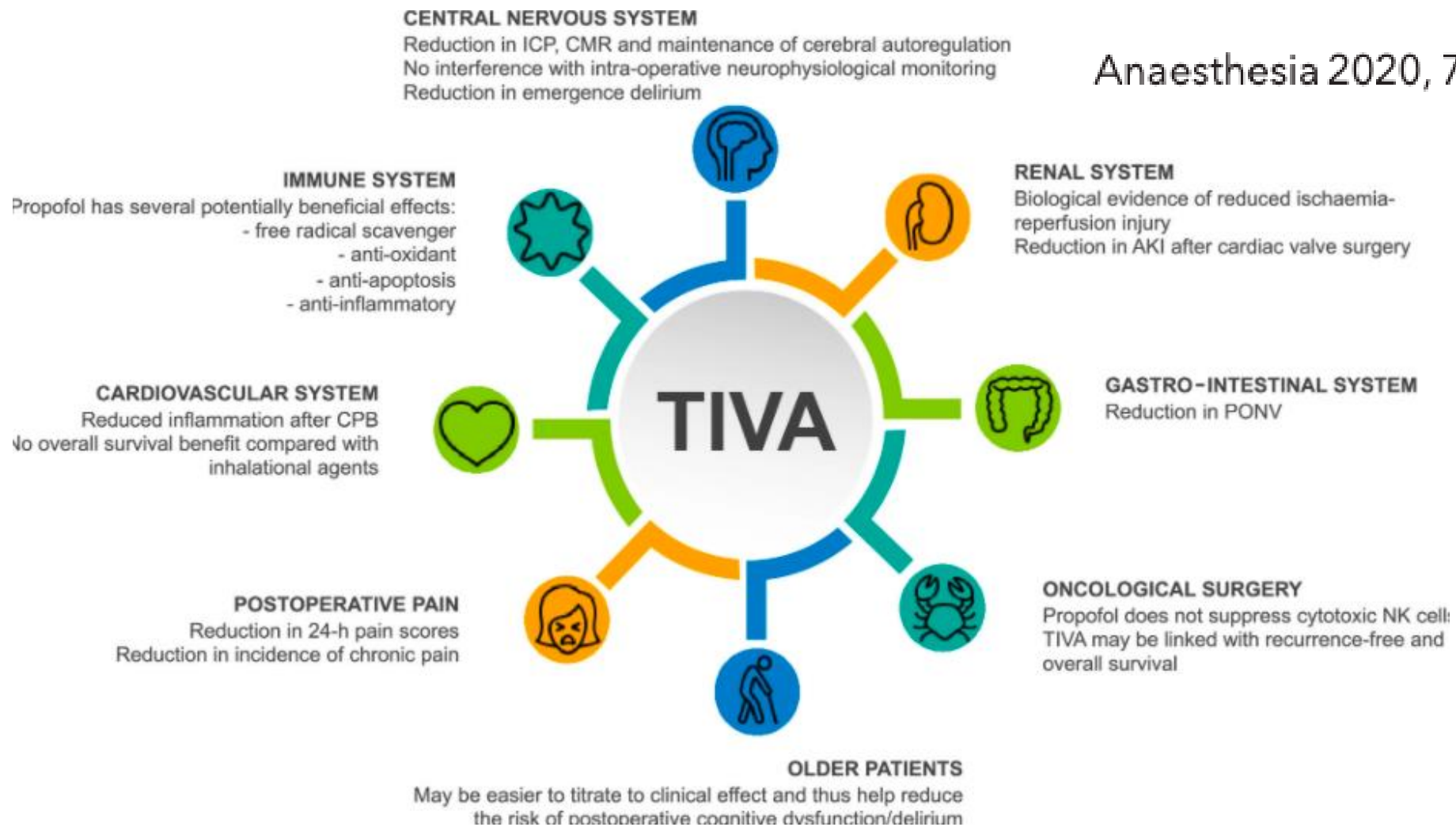


- **Total Intravenous Anaesthesia (TIVA) v's Volatile Anaesthesia**
- **Opiate Free TIVA v's Opiate TIVA**

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Douglas Hacking, Staff Anaesthetist, Austin Health, Melbourne, Australia

Anaesthesia 2020, 75 (Suppl. 1), e90-e100



Increasing the utility of target-controlled infusions: one model to rule them all

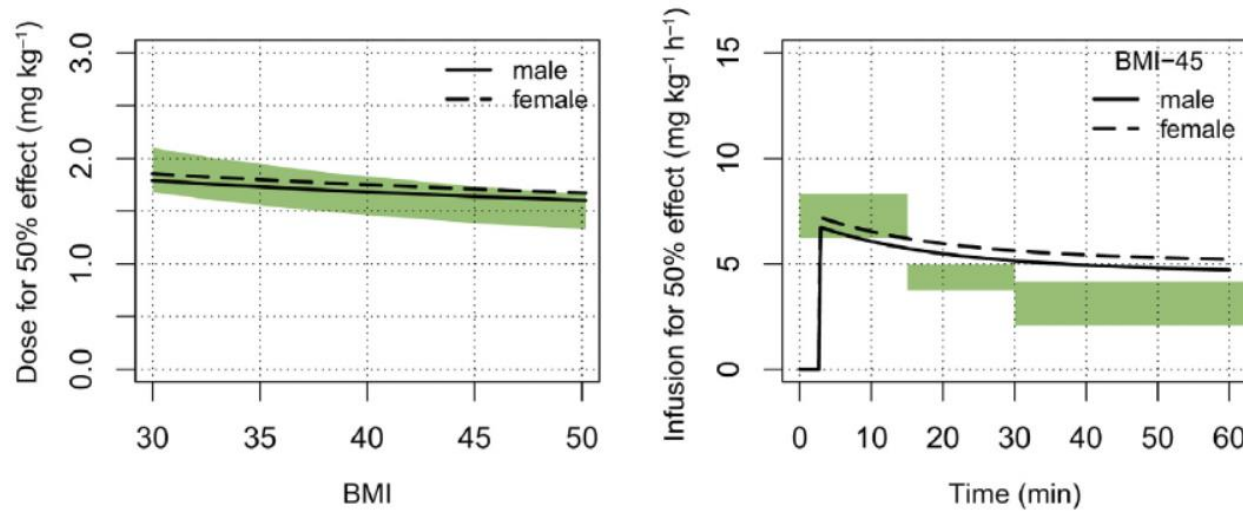
Table 1 Number and diversity of volunteers and patients included in some target-controlled-infusion models for propofol and remifentanil

Model	Number of patients	Age range (yr)	Weight range (kg)	Number of blood samples	Number of model parameters
Propofol					
Marsh ^{3,4}	16	25–65	48–84	481	7
Schnider ⁵	24	25–81	44–123	1006	11
Eleveld ⁶	1033	0.5–82	0.68–160	15 433	18
Remifentanil					
Minto ⁷	60	20–85	45–106	1992	11
Eleveld ⁸	131	5 days–85	2–106	2634	12
Kim ⁹	229	20–85	45–215	4455	9

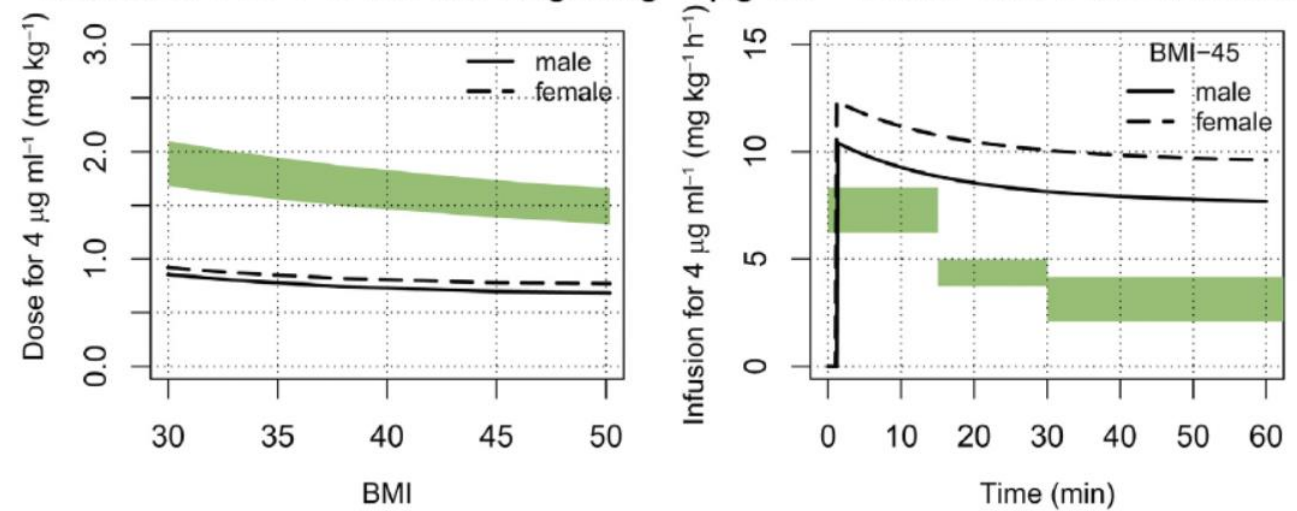
T. G. Short, D. Campbell and T. D. Egan, *British Journal of Anaesthesia*, 120 (5): 887e890 (2018)

Pharmacokinetic-pharmacodynamic model for Propofol

Eleveld PK-PD model targeting 50% drug effect



Schnider PK-PD model targeting 4 µg ml⁻¹ effect-site concentration



D. J. Eleveld, British Journal of Anaesthesia, 120 (5): 942-959 (2018)

NAP5

5th National Audit Project of
The Royal College of Anaesthetists and the
Association of Anaesthetists of Great Britain and Ireland



Accidental Awareness during General Anaesthesia in the United Kingdom and Ireland

Report and findings

September 2014

- Risk Factors for Accidental awareness during general anaesthesia (AAGA):
 - **Neuromuscular Blockade**
 - Thiopental
 - **Female Gender**
 - **Age (Adults>Children)**
 - **Obesity**
 - Previous AAGA
 - **Difficult Airway Management**
 - **Total Intravenous Anaesthesia**
 - Non-Target Controlled Infusion (TCI)
 - Failure to deliver intended dose
 - Disconnection or **Tissued IV line**
 - Transfer outside Theatre

Propofol and survival: an updated meta-analysis of randomized trials

DATA SOURCE

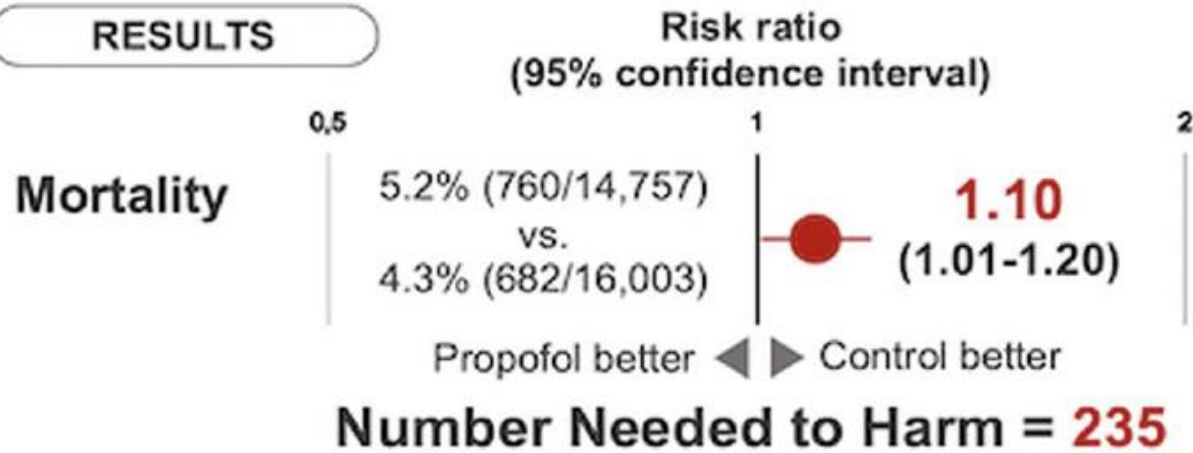
252 RCTs with **30,757** patients

COMPARISON

INTERVENTION
Propofol

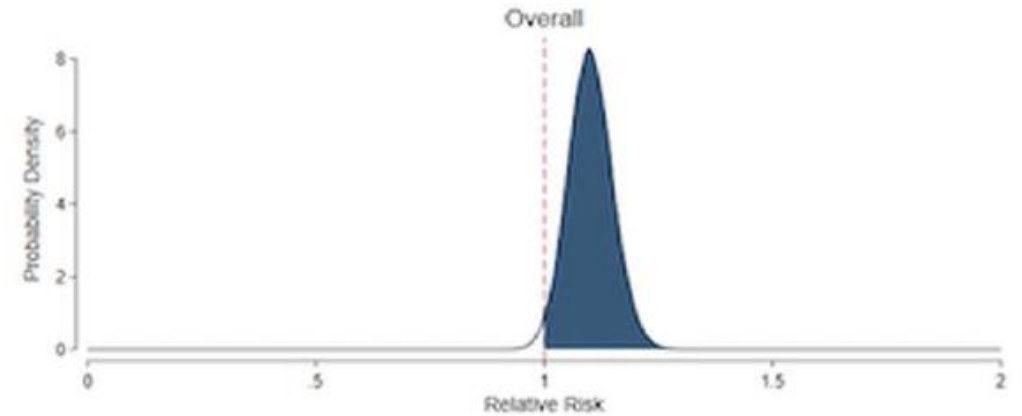
CONTROL
Any comparator

RESULTS



Propofol vs. control

The probability of relative risk of mortality >1.0 = 98.4%



CONCLUSIONS

Propofol likely reduces survival with a number needed to harm of 235.

On the horns of a dilemma: TIVA or Volatile

- Rune P. Hasselager British Journal of Anaesthesia, 129 (3): 416e426 (2022)
 - Observational Cohort of 22179 patients Colorectal Surgery from 2004 to 2018
 - Fewer complications with Volatile (22.2% to 25.2%, OR 0.84 CI 0.79-0.91)
 - Wound Breakdown, Anastomotic Leak, Ileus, Wound Abscess. Sepsis
- Explanation
 - More spinal reflexes with TIVA and greater Patient movement
 - Anti-inflammatory and anti-angiogenic TIVA less wound healing
- Balance of late cancer recurrence against wound healing
- Trials in process
 - THRIVE trial (USA), VITALS trial (UK), VAPOR-C Trial (Australia)

Bernhard Riedel British Journal of Anaesthesia, 129 (3): 284e289 (2022)

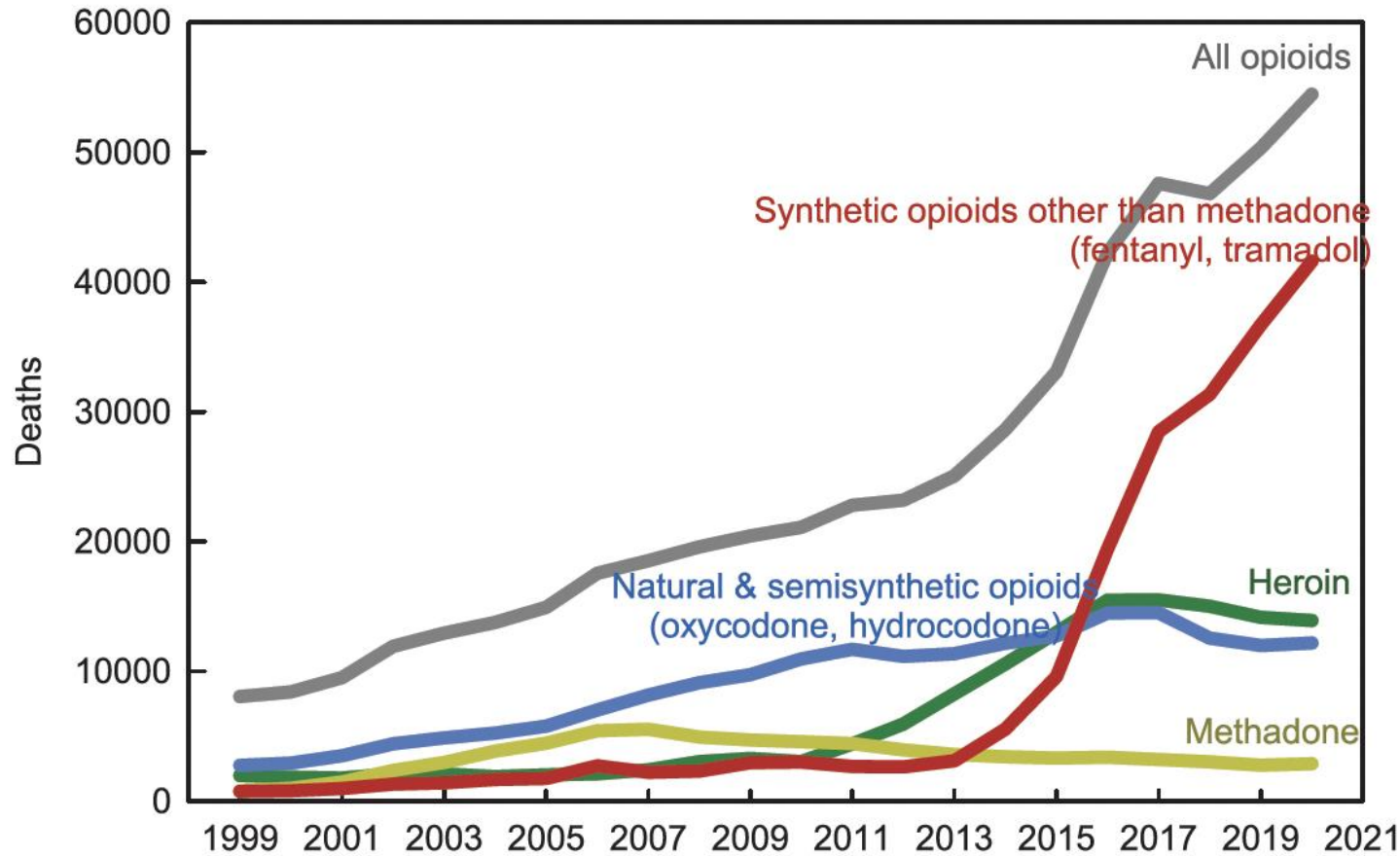
Opiate or Opiate Free TIVA

- 8000 year-old hardened Sumerian clay-tablets are the earliest prescriptions of opium (https://www.neurology.org/doi/10.1212/WNL.92.15_supplement.P4.9-055)
- Postoperative respiratory depression and Airway obstruction
- Postoperative ileus (POI) & Postoperative nausea and vomiting (PONV)
- Hyperalgesia
- Inflammation modulation & immune depression especially in oncology surgery
- Poor postoperative analgesia & increased consumption of morphine
- Pruritus
- Urinary retention
- Post operative shivering
- Prolonged length of hospital stay (LOS)

Joel Noutakdie Tochie BMC Anesthesiology (2022) 22:325

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Evan D. Kharasch

Opioid-free Anesthesia:

Time to Regain Our Balance

ANESTHESIOLOGY, V 134

NO 4 April 2021 509

Fig. 1. U.S. drug overdose deaths involving opioids 1999 to 2020 (November), by type of opioid. The data can be accessed at <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/vsrr/drug-overdose-data.htm>.

Opiate or Opiate Free TIVA

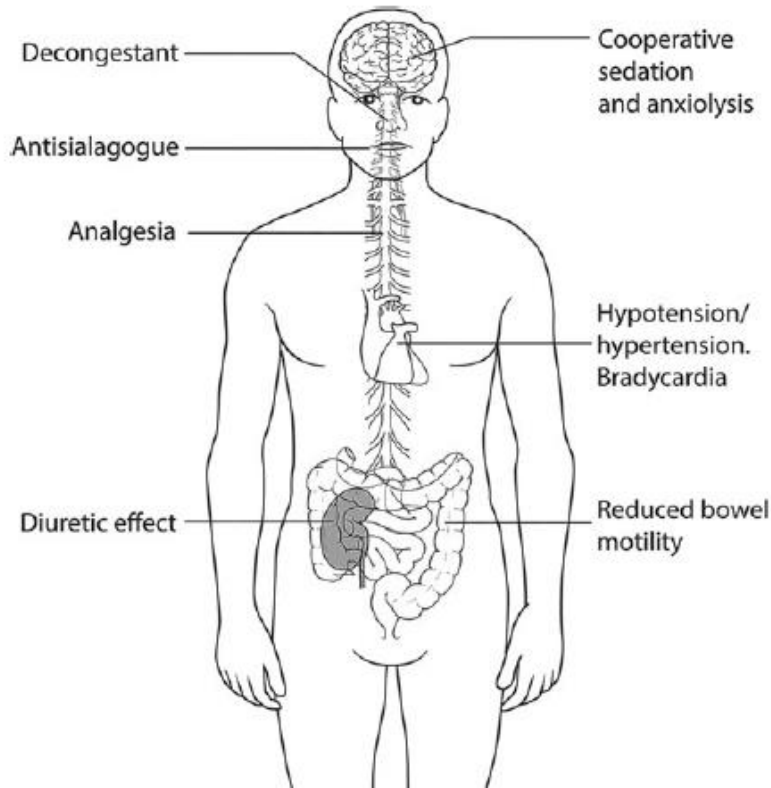
- Pubmed Publications on Opiate Free TIVA
 - 2010 to 2015: 100
 - 2015 to 2021: 200
- Agents used
 - Dexmedetomidine
 - Ketamine
 - Lignocaine

Harsha Shanthanna, A Critical Review of Opioid-free versus Opioid-sparing Approaches Anesthesiology 2021; 134:645–59

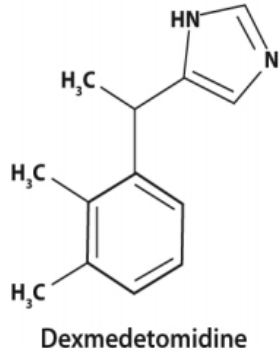
Dexmedetomidine: Selective Alpha II Agonist

Dexmedetomidine: its use in intensive care medicine and anaesthesia

VL Scott-Warren MBChB (Hons) FRCA¹ and J Sebastian BSc MBBS MRCP FRCA²



- Opiate substitute with Volatile GA
 - Can J Anesth 2005 52:2 176-180
 - 433kg, 0.7mcg/kg/hour, Isoflurane MAC 0.5, Ketamine 60mg for AFOI
 - J Clin Anesth 2006 18(1) 24-8
 - Fentanyl (0.5mcg/kg/hr)
 - Dexmed (0.4mcg/kg/hr)
 - Less Desflurane & Morphine post op
- Bariatric dose 0.2-0.4mcg/kg/hr LBW
 - Anaesthesia, 120 (5): 969e977 (2018)
- Amnesia in 50% of Patients
 - SA Journ. Anaesth. & Analg, 2010 16:1, 101



Lignocaine

Perioperative Use of Intravenous Lidocaine

Lauren K. Dunn, M.D., Ph.D., Marcel E. Durieux, M.D., Ph.D.

Anesthesiology 2017; 126:729-37

Local Anesthetics and the Inflammatory Response

A New Therapeutic Indication?

Markus W. Hollmann, M.D.* and Marcel E. Durieux, M.D., Ph.D.†

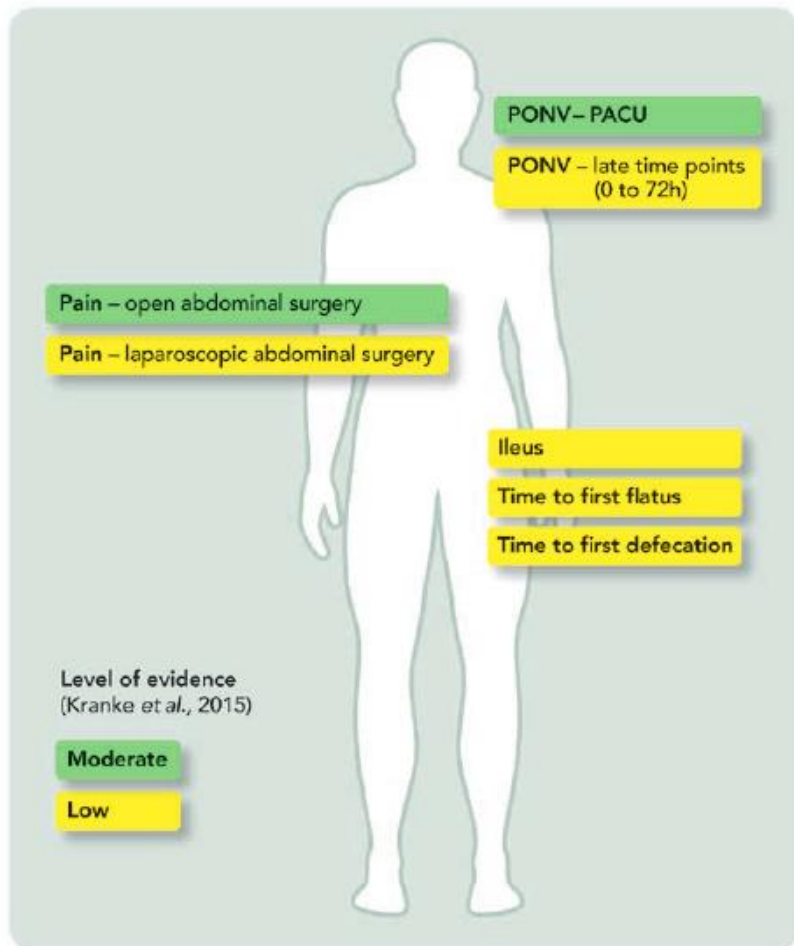
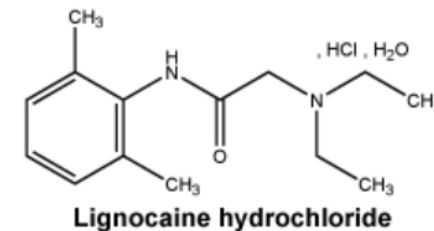
Anesthesiology, V 93, No 3, Sep 2000

OBES SURG (2014) 24:212-218
DOI 10.1007/s11695-013-1077-x

ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTIONS

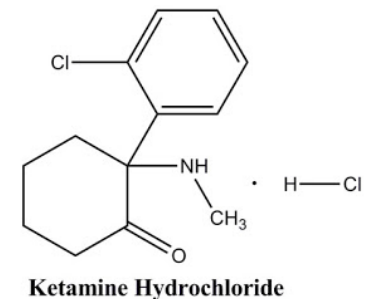
Systemic Lidocaine to Improve Quality of Recovery after Laparoscopic Bariatric Surgery: A Randomized Double-Blinded Placebo-Controlled Trial

Gildasio S. De Oliveira Jr. • Kenyon Duncan • Paul Fitzgerald • Antoun Nader • Robert W. Gould • Robert J. McCarthy



Ketamine in Metabolic Bariatric Anaesthesia

- **Magnesium and Ketamine Reduce Early Morphine (Obesity Surgery 2020, 30, 1452)**
 - Magnesium 8mg/kg/hr and Ketamine 0.15mg/kg/hr
 - Less Morphine in PACU (v's 4.51mg $p=0.045$)
 - Reduction Post Op Morphine first 24 hours (87% v's 21% $p=0.03$)
- **Role and Advantageousness of Ketamine in Obese (J Anesth Clin Res 2018, 9:5)**
 - Awake Fibre-optic intubation with dexmedetomidine or midazolam
- **Improves pain relief and less sedation (Can J Anaesth. 2003, 50 (4):336)**
 - Gastric By Pass Surgery with BMI >50 under Sevoflurane GA
 - Fentanyl or Non-Opiate (Clonidine, Lignocaine, Magnesium, Ketamine)
 - Non-opioid used Morphine PCA 5.2mg in PACU
 - Fentanyl used Morphine PCA 7.8mg ($P < 0.05$) in PACU
 - No difference in pain score one or 16 hr after surgery



Non Metabolic Bariatric Opiate Free TIVA RCT

- **Gynaecology** (77 cases)
 - Less Pain & PONV, Slow wake up (BMC Anesthesiol. (2023) 23: 34 Less Pain, Hypoxia and Paralytic Ileus (BMC Anesthesiology (2022) 22: 325)
- **Cardiac** (80 cases)
 - Less Morphine in 48 hours, AF & NIPPV (BMC Anesthesiology (2021) 21: 166)
- **Orthopedic** (100 cases)
 - Less Pain, Reduced PACU and Hospital stay (BJA (2021) 126: 136)
- **Urology** (80 cases)
 - Less Hypoxia & Pain, Early PACU discharge (J. Anaesth. Clin. Pharm. (2019) 35: 4)
- **General Surgery** (80 cases)
 - Less Pain (Rev Bras Anaesthesiol. 2015 65(3) 191)
 - Less Pain & PONV (Anesth Pain Med 2024;19:109)

Metabolic Bariatric Opiate Free TIVA RCT

- Jan P. Mulier, Brugge, Belgium
 - Retro: 9246 cases Opiate Free TIVA Safer (Ana. Obes. Surg. (2019) 29: 1841)
 - RCT 50 cases Opiate Free TIVA Less Pain, Hypoxia, Hypertension, Bleeds and PONV (J Clin Anesth Pain Med (2018) 2: 1, 15)
- Opiate Free TIVA: Dexmedetomidine > OFA clonidine > Opiate GA for Pain (257 cases: J Clin Anesth. (2022) 81: 110966)
- Opiate Free TIVA & TAP Block Less Pain, PONV, Paralytic Ileus (103 cases: BMC Anesthesiology (2022) 22: 29)
- Less Pain and PONV (Obesity Surgery (99 cases: 2023) 33: 1687)
- Less PONV (119 cases: British Journal of Anaesthesia (2014) 112: 906)
- Associated with less IL-6 release (40 cases: BMC Anesthesiology (2022) 22: 294)
 - Degree of Obesity and Operative duration also associated with IL-6 levels

Out with the Old and In with the New? A critical appraisal of Opiate Free TIVA in Bariatric Anaesthesia

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Public title	Improving the ways we put patients to sleep (anaesthesia) for weight loss surgery
Scientific title	SOOThe: Study of Obesity-reduction and Opiate-free Total Intravenous Anaesthesia (TIVA). Using TIVA in bariatric surgery improve the analgesia and reduce post operative nausea and vomiting.
Secondary ID [1]	Nil Known
Universal Trial Number (UTN)	U1111-1247-3539
Trial acronym	SOOThe: Study of Obesity-reduction and Opiate-free Total Intravenous Anaesthesia
Linked study record	Not applicable

Prospective Randomised double blind control trial of Patients randomised to Volatile and Opiate anaesthesia v's Propofol (4mcg/ml TCI), Ketamine (6mcg/kg/min), Lignocaine (2mg/kg/hr) and Dexmedetomidine (0.8mcg/kg/hour) in context of universal triple anti-emetic use.

ANESTHESIOLOGY

Balanced Opioid-free Anesthesia with Dexmedetomidine *versus* Balanced Anesthesia with Remifentanyl for Major or Intermediate Noncardiac Surgery

The Postoperative and Opioid-free Anesthesia (POFA) Randomized Clinical Trial

Helene Beloeil, M.D., Ph.D., Matthias Garot, M.D., Gilles Lebuffe, M.D., Ph.D., Alexandre Gerbaud, M.D., Julien Bila, M.D., Philippe Cuvillon, M.D., Ph.D., Elisabeth Dubout, M.D., Sebastien Oger, M.D., Julien Nadaud, M.D., Antoine Becret, M.D., Nicolas Coullier, M.D., Sylvain Lecoeur, M.D., Julie Fayon, M.D., Thomas Godet, M.D., Michel Mazerolles, M.D., Fouad Atallah, M.D., Stephanie Sigaut, M.D., Pierre-Marie Choinier, M.D., Karim Asehounne, M.D., Ph.D., Antoine Roquilly, M.D., Ph.D., Gerald Chanques, M.D., Ph.D., Maxime Esvan, Ms.C., Emmanuel Futier, M.D., Ph.D., Bruno Laviolle, M.D., Ph.D., for the POFA Study Group* and the SFAR Research Network†

ANESTHESIOLOGY 2021; 134:541–51

When Opiate Free TIVA goes wrong

- Randomised
 - Remifentanyl Cet TCI (3 to 5 ng/ml) IBW
 - Dexmedetomidine (0.4 to 1.4 µg/kg/hour) IBW
- Dexmedetomidine group
 - Trial ceased early due to 5 cases of severe bradycardia including 3 cases of asystole
 - Post-operative hypoxemia
 - Delayed extubation Prolonged PACU stay, and intra-operative bradycardia
 - Less morphine consumption
 - Less PONV



“Opioid-free anesthesia may be feasible. Nevertheless, it appears neither logical nor beneficial to patients.”

Opioid-free Anesthesia: Time to Regain Our Balance

Evan D. Kharasch, M.D., Ph.D., J. David Clark, M.D., Ph.D.

- Anesthesiology 2021, 134 4 509-514
- No evidence that opioid-free strategies
 - Have benefits above and beyond opioid-sparing strategies,
 - Influence the risk or prevent persistent post-operative opioid use, or
 - Prevent post-operative opioid overprescription

Metabolic Bariatric Opiate Free TIVA Meta-Analysis

- PONV Universal agreement
 - Obes Surg. (2022) 32: 3113
 - Cureus (2024) 16: e54094
 - Acta Anaesthesiol Scand. (2022) 66:170
 - Healthcare (2024) 2, 1094
 - J. Clin. Med. (2021) 10, 2069
- Incomplete evidence and conflicting data on
 - Pain Scores
 - PACU Opiate use, Post-operative Opiate use, Hyperalgesia and Opiate Tolerance
 - Safety and Sedation
 - Haemo-dynamic stability
 - Length of Stay

Limitations to Metabolic Bariatric Opiate Free TIVA Studies

- Large Retrospective Cohorts Studies or Small RCT usually of less than 100 cases
- Variety Opiate Free TIVA protocols reported
 - Drug type & doses
- Opiate Free TIVA dose not allow titration of analgesia through the case
- Opiate Free TIVA not consistently compared with multi-modal analgesia including Opiate sparing strategies
- Encouraging data on PACU Pain and PACU discharge could be a function of the half lives Dexmedetomidine, Lignocaine and Ketamine
- Limited Data on Opiate requirements in the Post-operative period and at Discharge

J. Clin. Med. 2021, 10, 2069; Healthcare (2024) 2, 1094; Anesthesiology 2021; 134: 645 ; Anesthesiology 2021, 134: 509

What to do Now?

- Clear Evidence for OFA in Metabolic Bariatric Anaesthesia for PONV
- Large Double Blind Placebo Randomised Controlled Trials
 - Opiate Free TIVA v's Multimodal Opiate Sparing
 - Pain and Opiate Use Post operatively and after discharge
 - Safety and Sedation
 - Length of Stay





'And I'm leaving Santa a leaflet on obesity and some blood pressure pills'

**Any
Questions?**