

HEMODYNAMIC AND BISPECTRAL CHANGES DURING PIN INSERTION IN CRANIOTOMY – EFFECT OF LOCALLY INFILTRATED BUPIVACAINE

Vesna Durnev¹, Marija Soljakova¹, Venko Filipce², Maja Mojsova Mijovska¹, Marina Temelkovska Stevanovska¹

¹ Clinic of Traumatology, Orthopedics, Anesthesia, Reanimation, Intensive care and Emergency at Medical School, University “St. Cyril and Methodius”, Skopje, R. of Macedonia

² University Clinic of Neurosurgery at Medical School, University “St. Cyril and Methodius”, Skopje, R. of Macedonia

Corresponding author: Vesna Durnev. University Clinic of Traumatology, Orthopedics, Anaesthesia, Reanimation, Intensive care and Emergency at Medical School, University “St. Cyril and Methodius”, Skopje, R. of Macedonia, Vodnjanska st. 17, Skopje, R. of Macedonia; Tel: +38972 238506; E-mail: vesna.durnev@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction Cranial pins insertion is a method for head stabilization and together with the scalp incision is one of the biggest noxious stimulus associated with arousal and rapid increase of the blood pressure leading to pathological increase of the intracranial pressure. The aim of this investigation is to study the superiority of the locally infiltrated anesthetic bupivacaine just before the skull pin insertion and the scalp incision in craniotomy under general anesthesia.

Methods In the study thirty patients of both genders aged 24-72 years were included. They were categorized as ASA 1 and 2 and divided into two group of 15 patients each, group B (bupivacaine) and group S (saline). We recorded the bispectral (BIS) index, the mean arterial pressure (MAP) and the pulse rate (PR) in five time intervals:

t 0-2min before pin insertion; t 1-2 min after pin insertion; t 2-5 min after; t 3-10min after and t 4-15 min after.

Results Significant difference $p < 0.05$ was achieved in group S for all three followed parameters: blood pressure, heart rate and bispectral index. The difference is present in all four time intervals compared to the initial one before the pin insertion. With further analysis it was demonstrated that the investigated BIS index participates the most in the overall significance in group F.

Conclusion The scalp infiltration with local anesthetic bupivacaine results with stable hemodynamic parameters and stable intracranial pressure during the painful procedures as craniotomy.

Key words: cranial pin, local infiltrative anesthesia, hemodynamics, bispectral index, bupivacaine

INTRODUCTION

The maintenance of the normal values of the arterial blood pressure and the control of the anesthesia depth during the perioperative period is one of the most important issues in the neuroanesthesia, especially when we have patients with cerebral vascular changes and tumors. During the perioperative period the mean arterial pressure (MAP) values may increase or decrease excessively. A hazardous decrease in the arterial pres-

sure, regardless of the underlying cause, leads to cerebral hypoperfusion and possible brain damage if this hypoperfusion lasts too long. On the other hand, any kind of nociceptive stimulation in an insufficiently anesthetized patient is associated with a sudden increase in the arterial blood pressure, which carries the risk of aneurysm rupture or a rapid increase in the intracranial pressure [1, 2].

The hemodynamic response as sudden tachycardia and hypertension can occur even after an adequate proper depth of general anesthesia. This

stress response is detrimental in patients with intracranial pathology [3].

The insertion of cranial pins for head stabilization is a method for head stabilization in elective craniotomy and together with skin incision is one of the prominent noxious stimuli. They induce in insufficiently anesthetized patients significant hemodynamic response, increased stress hormones and in patients with impaired autoregulation may lead to increased intracranial pressure [4, 5].

The determination of the bispectral index (BIS) is a method which has gained popularity because it reflects the hypnotic and anesthetic depth. The BIS index is a measure derived from the processed electroencephalogram (EEG) data [6]. The BIS index has been shown to be superior to the other processed EEG parameters in assessing the depth of anesthesia and sedation [7,8]. A BIS value of 40–65 is suitable for anesthesia [9]. The BIS index can be also used as a predictor of patient's response to nociceptive stimulus under anesthesia and it has decreased the incidence of intraoperative awareness [10, 11].

These detrimental hemodynamic and awareness changes can be prevented by infiltration of the scalp with local anesthetic [12] or by skull block prior to pin placement [13].

We hypothesized that the values of the BIS index and hemodynamic parameters would increase when skull pins are inserted and skin incision is performed although the anesthetic depth is adequate enough. It would remain unchanged when patients received local anesthetic bupivacaine infiltration of the scalp, which blocks the strong nociceptive stimuli followed with stable perioperative patient condition.

OBJECTIVE

The objective of the study is to examine the superiority of the locally infiltrated anesthetic bupivacaine at the place of the pin insertion and the skin incision in preventing pain stimulation in patients with craniotomy measured through the changes in the bispectral index (BIS) and the hemodynamic parameters as mean arterial pressure and heart rate.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study was designed as prospective, control randomized research. This randomized prospective trial was conducted at the University

Clinic of Traumatology, Orthopedics, Anesthesia, Reanimation, Intensive care and Emergency and the University Clinic of Neurosurgery at Medical School, University "St. Cyril and Methodius", Skopje, Republic of Macedonia, in a period of six months (January 2016 till June 2016).

After obtaining the written information consent from each patient, we enrolled a total of thirty patients of both genders, aged 20-70 years ASA physical status I and II, undergoing elective craniotomy.

Criteria for exclusion were patients with uncontrolled hypertension, patients undergoing emergency surgery, intracranial aneurysm surgery, those having significant cardiac, pulmonary, renal or hepatic disease, those having contraindication to beta blockers, or taking treatment that can affect hemodynamic parameters. Criterion for exclusion is the already known hypersensitivity to local anesthetic bupivacaine.

All patients were premedicated with diazepam 5 mg orally the night before the day of surgery and on the morning of surgery. In the operating room, a BIS sensor (Covidien) was attached to the forehead and the monitor was set to generate a value every 15 s. The routine monitoring consisted of an electrocardiogram (ECG), end tidal CO₂, pulse oximetry, invasive blood pressure (IBP) and heart rate measurement.

The patients were induced with fentanyl 2µ/kg, propofol 1.5-2 mg/kg and rocuronium in dose of 0.6mg/kg. Ventilation was maintained with a tidal volume of 6–8 ml/kg and respiratory frequency of 12–15/min. Anesthesia was maintained with continuous remifentanyl infusion and isoflurane 1%-2% in mixture of 50% air/oxygen. The depth of the anesthesia was maintained within the BIS index value of 40–60.

After the normalization of the hemodynamic effects of the tracheal intubation (approximately 5 min after intubation), the patients were randomized in two groups. The first group (Group B) of 15 patients received 20ml 0.25% bupivacaine local anesthetic infiltrated at the place of the pin insertion and the skin incision. The second group (Group S) consisted of 15 patients same as the first one who received 20 ml saline scalp infiltration 2 to 5 minutes before the pin insertion and the skin incision. We followed the changes in the BIS index value and the hemodynamic parameters as the mean arterial pressure and heart rate using recorded values before the pin insertion and the skin incision in time (t₀) and subsequently the regular intervals of 5 min (t₁, t₂, t₃, t₄) after the pin insertion for total time of 20 min.

STATISTICAL ANALYSES

The data for the continuous variables such as age, HR, MAP and BIS index were expressed as mean with SD. The comparison of the changes over time between the groups was carried out by using the independent Student's *t*-test and we used analysis of variance (ANOVA) to see the significance in comparing t0 with other time intervals for all three variables in two groups.

The post hoc test of Tukey for group S (difference between t0 and other time intervals) was also used to reveal the variable that contributes the most in the overall statistically significant result.

All statistical analyses were carried out with 5% level of significance, and $P < 0.05$ was considered as significant difference.

RESULTS

The investigation consisted of 30 patients divided in two groups, each of 15 patients, group B

Table 1. Gender prevalence

	Group B	Percentage	Group S	Percentage
M	9	60.00000	10	66.66667
F	6	40.00000	5	33.33333
Total	15	100.0	15	100.0

Table 2. Demographic characteristics

Parameter	Group B	Group S	p - value
Gender M/F	9/6	10/5	0.7034
Age	52.6±15.3	58.26±13.76	0.296738
Weight	73.2±15.4	71.06±8.99	0.636867
Height	165.8±10.9	172.13±9.16	0.723987

Shortcuts: B-Bupivacaine; S – Saline

Table 3. Hemodynamic parameters and BIS index in different time intervals comparing the two groups

time	MAP			HR			BIS		
	Gr B ̄p=15	Gr S ̄p=15	P	Gr B ̄p=15	Gr S ̄p=15	P	Gr B ̄p=15	Gr S ̄p=15	P
t0	61 ±7.7	69.6 ±16.9	0.082974	70.3 ±14.1	68 ±15.6	0.672267	44.4 ±4.8	44.6 ±4.9	0.912244
t1	64.26 ±7.2	96.2 ±20.7	0.000005	74.3 ±13.8	85.4 ±15.7	0.049579	47.9 ±6.3	52.4 ±6.2	0.061110
t2	64.53 ±7.4	97.6 ±20.4	0.000002	72.8 ±13	87.4 ±11.4	0.002810	46.9 ±5.8	54 ±5.4	0.001962
t3	62.46 ±7.0	97.13 ±18.6	0.000000	72.3 ±13.2	85.8 ±9.8	0.003751	45.4 ±4.4	52.3 ±4.0	0.000120
t4	61.3 ±6.1	86.5 ±16.3	0.000006	71.6 ±13.1	79.5 ±10.1	0.076774	44.9 ±4.6	51.3 ±4.0	0.000398

and group S. The demographic data are displayed in Table 1 as percentage and in Table 2 as mean value ±SD.

The gender structure of the examined people in either group is presented as percentage in Table 1 showing little predominance in males, but the overall difference in the gender distribution of the investigated people is without any significance between two groups.

According to the results presented in Table 2 there is no significant difference in the distribution of the variables as age, weight and height.

In Table 3 the three variables are presented as MV±SD: mean arterial pressure (MAP), heart rate (HR) and bispectral index (BIS) measured in four time intervals after the pin insertion t1 - 2 min, t2 – 5min, t3 – 10min, t4 – 15min. There is a significant difference $p < 0.05$ between the two groups for all three variables in time intervals t2 and t3, the significance in time interval t1 is shown for variables MAP and HR and in time interval t4 is shown for MAP and BIS.

In Table 4 the three variables are shown by comparing values in time interval t0 related to all following time measurement t1, t2, t3 and t4 with the goal to see which time interval contributes the most to the significant difference. For all three variables, time t0 compared to t1, t2, t3 and t4 shows significant difference in Gr. S.

Table 4. Comparing the values for BIS, MAP and HR (t0/t1; t0/t2; t0/t3;t0/t4)

	SS – Eff.	df – Eff.	MS – Eff.	SS – Err.	df – Err.	MS – Err.	F	p
BIS t0 Gr S	806.800	4	201.700	1757.87	70	25.1124	8.031895	0.000022
MAP	8593.520	4	2148.380	24531.07	70	350.4438	6.130455	0.000274
HR	3834.587	4	958.647	11537.60	70	164.8229	5.816224	0.000423
BIS t0 Gr B	129.520	4	32.380	1960.00	70	28.0000	1.156429	0.337539
MAP	159.387	4	39.847	3565.73	70	50.9390	0.782242	0.540523
HR	129.813	4	32.453	12765.73	70	182.3676	0.177956	0.949058

Table 5. Group S BIS t0

	{0} - M=44.600	{1} - M=52.400	{2} - M=54.000	{3} - M=52.333	{3} - M=51.333
1 {0}		0.000690	0.000143	0.000766	0.004142
2 {1}	0.000690		0.905400	1.000000	0.977248
3 {2}	0.000143	0.905400		0.891881	0.593297
4 {3}	0.000766	1.000000	0.891881		0.982080
5 {4}	0.004142	0.977248	0.593297	0.982080	

Table 6. Group S MAP t0

	{0} - M=69.667	{1} - M=96.267	{2} - M=97.667	{3} - M=97.133	{4} - M=86.533
1 {0}		0.002160	0.001129	0.001434	0.110070
2 {1}	0.002160		0.999643	0.999947	0.614597
3 {2}	0.001129	0.999643		0.999992	0.484522
4 {3}	0.001434	0.999947	0.999992		0.533689
5 {4}	0.110070	0.614597	0.484522	0.533689	

Significant difference $p < 0.05000$ (Tukey HSD test)

Table 7. Group S HR t0

	{0} - M=68.000	{1} - M=85.467	{2} - M=87.467	{3} - M=85.800	{4} - M=79.533
1 {0}		0.003594	0.000952	0.002888	0.111841
2 {1}	0.003594		0.993001	0.999995	0.712916
3 {2}	0.000952	0.993001		0.996576	0.445385
4 {3}	0.002888	0.999995	0.996576		0.669483
5 {4}	0.111841	0.712916	0.445385	0.669483	

Significant difference $p < 0.05000$ (Tukey HSD test)

With post hoc Tukey test in Table 5, 6 and 7 we can see that variable BIS in group S contribute the most in total significant difference.

DISCUSSION

The scalp is densely innervated with C-fibers [14]. A lot of studies with scalp blocks and skin incision infiltration were done to describe the relief from postoperative pain after craniotomy as in the study of Bloomfield from 1998 and Biswas from 2003 [15, 16]. Subcutaneous infiltration

with local anesthetic bupivacaine and the effect upon hemodynamics is for the first time investigated in the study of Hillman et al from 1987 [17] which demonstrated the blocking effect of the nerve endings for skin, subcutaneous tissue, muscles and periosteum of external part of the scalp.

Several possible mechanisms are suggested for the analgesic effect of the bupivacaine as local anesthetic. The studies of Pinosky from 1996 [3] and Hillman from 1987 [17] describe the membrane stabilizing effect occurring on smooth vascular musculature or sympathetic nerves.

The prolonged activity of the bupivacaine is due to the decreasing of the absorption and the increasing of the capillary permeability. Since the scalp is highly vascularized we did not use vasoconstrictor as adjunct to the local anesthetic just to disable the possibility for accidental intravascular injection and absorption in circulation leading to hypertension and tachycardia.

The study of Kinna G Shah et al. from 2014 [18] investigated the changes of the hemodynamic parameters in patients with craniotomy who were divided in three groups depending on the substance which was infiltrated before the pin fixation and the scalp incision: the group with saline, the group with bupivacaine and the group with tramadol. The results demonstrated significantly higher values of the hemodynamic parameters in the group of saline.

Likewise, in the study of Mohammadin from 2003 [19] it is found that the biggest significant difference $p = 0.03$ using bupivacaine 0.25% is achieved through the heart rate changes. The study of Bloomfield from 1998 [15] reported a lacking hemodynamic response as result of the skin incision with 0.5% bupivacaine adding adrenaline as adjunct.

In the study of Bithal from 2007 [13] 44 patients with cervical discectomy were followed. In their skull were inserted cranial pins for fixation. In the group without locally infiltrated anesthetic changes in the hemodynamic parameters it occurred with significant difference compared to the other group. He also found that the bispectral index increased significantly in the group without local anesthetic.

These results correspond to the results in our study. We used 0.25 % bupivacaine as anesthetic and it was locally infiltrated at the place of the cranial pin insertion and the skin scalp incision. We selected bupivacaine because of its longer activity and safety for vascularized scalp tissue. We investigated the effect upon hemodynamics and awareness using the value of the bispectral index as measure of the anesthesia depth. Analyzing the results in both groups and comparing them, we found significant difference $p < 0.05$ for all three parameters: MAP, HR and BIS index. The difference for the mean arterial pressure was statistically significant in all four time intervals (t1, t2, t3 and t4), for the heart rate the significant difference was in time intervals t1, t2 and t3 and for the BIS index the significant difference was in t2, t3 and t4.

Comparing the parameters changes in all four time intervals related to the initial time t0, 2-5min

before the pin insertion we found significant difference in Group S where patients were locally infiltrated with saline.

Also, our hypothesis was confirmed by monitoring the depth of the anesthesia (bispectral monitoring) following the BIS index which has shown big fluctuations using saline. With further analysis it was proven that precisely, the variable BIS index contributes the most to the total significance in Group S.

CONCLUSION

Scalp infiltration with local anesthetic bupivacaine results with stable hemodynamic condition and normal intracranial pressure during the painful procedures in craniotomy as pin insertion and skin incision. This condition is achieved through maintaining continuous appropriate anesthesia depth without increasing the nervous cell metabolism and without increasing the perfusion in the rigid cranial vault.

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**ПРОМЕНИ ВО БИСПЕКТРАЛНИОТ ИНДЕКС И ХЕМОДИНАМИКАТА
ПРИ ПИН ИНСЕРЦИЈА КАЈ КРАНИОТОМИИ
– ЕФЕКТ НА ЛОКАЛНО ИНФИЛТРИРАН БУПИВАКАИН**

Весна Дурнев¹, Марија Шолјакова¹, Венко Филипче²,
Маја Мојсова Мијовска¹, Марина Темелковска Стевановска¹

¹ Универзитетска клиника за трауматологија, ортопедија, анестезија, реанимација,
интензивна нега и за итни случаи, Медицински факултет,
Универзитет „Св. Кирил и Методиј“, Скопје, Р. Македонија

² Универзитетската клиника за неврохирургија, Медицински факултет,
Универзитет „Св. Кирил и Методиј“, Скопје, Р. Македонија

Резиме

Вовед: Поставување на кранијални пинови е метода за стабилизација на главата. Заедно со кожната инцизија на скалпот спаѓа во група на јаки ноцицептивни стимулуси кои се асоцирани со будење и нагло зголемување на крвниот притисок кое води до рапидно зголемување на интракранијалниот притисок. Целта на ова испитување е да се испита супериорноста на локално инфилтриран анестетик бупивакаин на местото на инцизија на скалпот и инсерција на черепните пинови кај пациенти со краниотомија подложени на општа анестезија.

Методи: Беа вклучени триесет пациенти од двата пола, на возраст од 24-72 години со АСА статус 1 и 2 и поделени во две групи секоја составена од 15 пациенти, група Б (бупивакаин група) и група Ф (физиолошки раствор група). Се следеа промените во вредностите на биспектралниот индекс, средниот артериски притисок и срцевата фреквенција пред инсерција на пиновите (t_0), t_1 (2 мин после пин инсерција), и последователни регуларни интервали (t_2 во 5 минута, t_3 во 10 минута и t_4 во 15 минута).

Резултат: Се доби сигнификатна разлика $p < 0.05$ во групата Ф за сите три следени параметри: крвниот притисок, пулсот и биспектралниот индекс. Разликата е во сите четири времиња во однос на почетното време пред поставување на пиновите t_0 . Со понатамошна анализа се докажа дека варијаблата БИС најмногу допринесува во вкупната сигнификантност во Групата Ф.

Заклучок: За време на болни процедури при краниотомија инфилтрацијата на скалпот со локален анестетик бупивакаин резултира со стабилни хемодинамски параметри и стабилен интракранијален притисок.

Клучни зборови: кранијални пинови, локална инфилтративна анестезија, хемодинамика, биспектрален индекс, бупивакаин