

Major Goals:

- Decrease post-op narcotic usage, especially IV PCA
- Allow more cases to be done as outpatient
- Minimize PONV

Multimodal Analgesia Plan

- PO acetaminophen in PAA
- DOS continuation of established PO Neurontin or Lyrica usage
- Toradol at closure, but only after checking with surgeon
- Precedex intra-op
- Decadron at induction if no contraindication
 - High dose required for analgesia (≥ 10 mg)
- Ketamine for certain patients:
 - Those on narcotics pre-op and/or
 - Age < 60
- Avoid Ultiva unless specifically indicated (prolonged Ultiva infusions are associated with hyperesthesia)
- Methadone at induction in place of all other narcotics
 - Standard dose is 20 mg
 - Decrease dose to 5-10 mg if frail, elderly, or outpatient
 - QT prolongation is a theoretical concern after one dose
 - Advantages
 1. Long duration
 2. NDMA receptor antagonism
 3. Serotonin and Norepinephrine CNS reuptake inhibition
- Post-op order recommendations
 - ATC acetaminophen
 - ATC NSAID if no contraindication
 - \pm ATC Decadron
 - \pm ATC muscle relaxant of choice
 - PRN PO narcotic for breakthrough

PONV prevention

- Scopolamine if not contraindicated
- Two IV antiemetics from different classes (Decadron counts as one)

Future considerations:

- Neuraxial opioids
- Paravertebral blocks
- ESP blocks