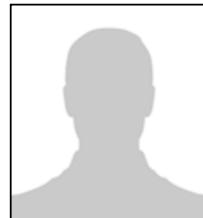


Neuraxial labor analgesia: A literature review

Fábio Farias de Aragão

Maternidade Natus Lumine, Brazil



Abstract

Labor is considered one of the most exciting experiences, but it is also one of the most painful experiences a woman can experience during her lifetime. Although labor pain does not threaten the life of a parturient, it has important consequences for the mother and fetus. Physiological responses to pain during vaginal delivery influence maternal and fetal well-being, as well as the evolution of labor. Therefore, the use of analgesic techniques to relieve labor pain has become more frequent, but the effects of neuraxial analgesia techniques on labor and its outcomes are still debatable. Analgesia does not seem to affect the incidence of Cesarean sections, but may increase the chance of instrumental vaginal delivery, in addition to prolonging the second stage of labor; however, without changing the prognosis. Non-pharmacological analgesic techniques such as hydrotherapy, acupuncture and transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation are available. Pharmacological techniques include peripheral blockades (paracervical and pudendal), inhaled analgesia (nitrous oxide and halogenated), intravenous analgesia (opioids and non-opioids), and neuraxial analgesia. Among them, neuraxial analgesia (epidural, spinal anesthesia, and combined spinal-epidural anesthesia) is considered the most effective.

The aim of this review is to discuss the main pharmacological techniques of labor analgesia available, among them the neuraxial, inhaled and intravenous (remifentanil) techniques, as well as to evaluate the advantages and disadvantages associated with each technique. We will also discuss induction techniques (epidural, combined spinal-epidural, continuous spinal, dural puncture epidural) and maintenance of analgesia (intermittent epidural bolus, continuous epidural infusion, patient-controlled epidural analgesia, computer-integrated patient-controlled epidural analgesia).

Biography

Fábio Farias de Aragão is the Anesthesiologist and Chief of the Anesthesiology Department of the Natus Lumine Maternity. He is the Member of the obstetric anesthesia committee of the Brazilian Society of Anesthesiology.

Publications

Fathi Najafi T, Latifnejad Roudsari R, Ebrahimipour H. The best encouraging persons in labor: a content analysis of Iranian mothers' experiences of labor support. *PLOS ONE*. 2017;12:1---14.

Kooyalamudi V, Sidhu G, Cornett EM, et al. New labor pain treatment options. *Curr Pain Headache Rep*. 2016;20:11.

Hawkins JL. Epidural analgesia for labor and delivery. *N Engl J Med*. 2010;362:1503---10.

Hu L, Zhang J, Wong CA, et al. Impact of the introduction of neuraxial labor analgesia on mode of delivery at an urban maternity hospital in China. *Int J Obstet Anesth*. 2015;129:17---21.

Wassen MM, Hukkelhoven CW, Scheepers HC, et al. Epidural analgesia and operative delivery: a ten-year population-based cohort study in The Netherlands. *Eur J Obstet Gynecol Reprod Biol*. 2014;183:125---31.

World Conference on Anaesthesiologists and Surgeons | Amsterdam, Netherlands | July 13-14, 2020

Citation: Fábio Farias de Aragão, *Neuraxial labor analgesia: A literature review*, Anaesthesia 2020, World Conference on Anaesthesiologists and Surgeons, Amsterdam, Netherlands, 13-07-2020, 05