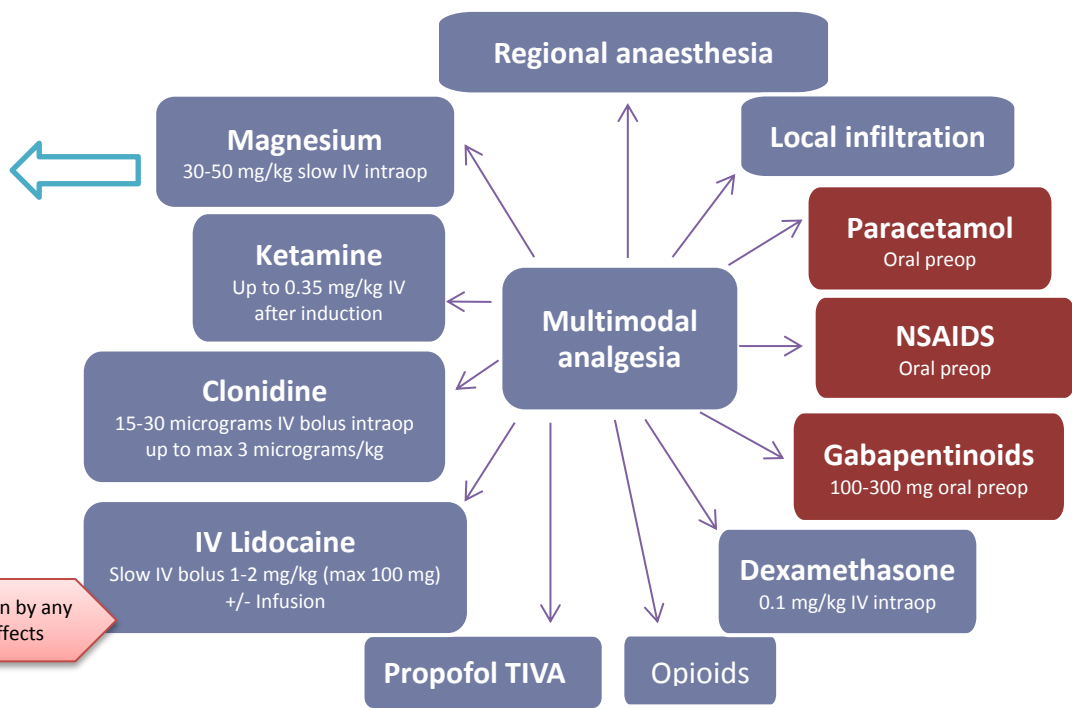
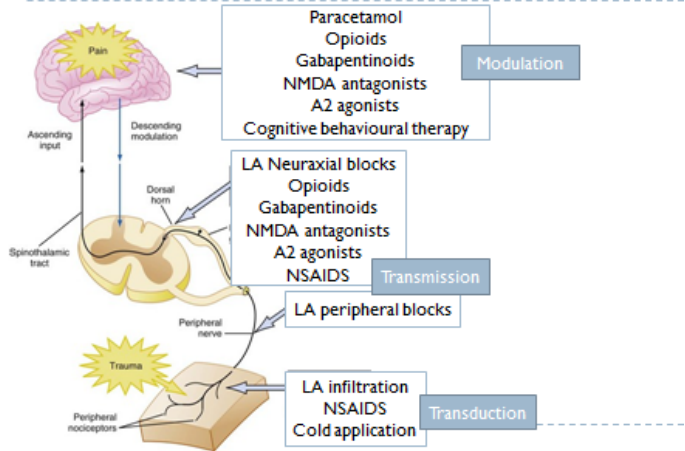


MULTIMODAL OPIOID SPARING ANAESTHESIA

1 gram = 4 mmols	
Body weight (kg)	Magnesium (grams)
40-49	1-2
50-59	1.5-2.5
60-69	2-3
70-79	2-3.5
>80	2.5-4



Pain pathways pharmacological targets



Multimodals - Indications

- Major surgery** with expected severe postoperative pain
- Opioid tolerant or opioid dependent** surgical patients
- Patients at higher risk for severe postoperative pain:**
 - Tobacco use
 - Alcohol and substance abuse disorders
 - Mood disorders
 - Anxiety
 - Catastrophising behaviour
 - Chronic pain
 - Pre-admission opioid use
- Patients at risk of opioid-related respiratory depression:**
 - Obstructive sleep apnoea (OSA)
 - Severe renal impairment
 - Elderly
 - Frail
 - Severe COPD

Remifentanil is related to **acute opioid tolerance (AOT)** and/or **opioid induced hyperalgesia (OIH)**

Prevention strategies:

- Combine with Multimodals, especially **NMDA receptor antagonists**
- Avoid high infusion rates** to provide 'hypnotic-sparing anaesthesia'
- If need for remifentanil TCI Cpt > 5 nanograms/ml to manage autonomic responses, then **give appropriate long lasting analgesia** (e.g epidural bolus, morphine, etc.) instead of increasing rate
- Combine with **Propofol TCI** vs inhalational agents
- Use **TCI vs ml/hr**
- 'Bridge' to postoperative analgesia** either during, or at completion of, surgery, **before the infusion is terminated.**

1 in 3 patients on long term opioids were first prescribed opioids after surgery
1 in 10 adults are on prescribed opioids for chronic non-cancer pain
Opioid related deaths increase to the highest ever rate