

## CASE #1: AORTOBIFEMORAL BYPASS

**Date of admission:** 11/10/2010

**Date of discharge:** 11/15/2010

**Pre-op Diagnosis:** Aortoiliac occlusive disease with bilateral lower extremity claudication

**Post-op Diagnosis:** Same as above

**Patient History:** Patient #1 is a 51 year old male with history of substance abuse, alcohol abuse, and tobacco use who has several year history of bilateral lower extremity pain secondary to aorto-iliac occlusive disease with short distance claudication. He also has history of hypertension, chronic lower back pain, and depression. He developed lower left extremity deep venous thrombosis treated with Coumadin for 3 months. His medications include amlodipine, aspirin, metoprolol, simvastatin, and tramadol. He denies any allergy to medication. ASA 3.

**Physical examination and Laboratory findings:** The patient is a well developed, mildly malnourished male who appears older than stated age. He has a 1/6 systolic murmur heard best at left sternal border. His lung examination is normal. His airway examination reveals Mallampatti class 1, natural and intact teeth, 3 finger breadth (FB) mouth opening, 3 FB thyromental distance (TMD), and positive prognath. Patient's myocardial perfusion scan a year earlier indicates a left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) of 46% with no wall motion

abnormalities. He has a normal EKG and chest x-ray . His laboratory results are essentially normal with hemoglobin of 15.4 g/dL. He has a normal basic metabolic panel, INR and PTT. ASA 3.

**Anesthesia Management Plan:** A general endotracheal anesthesia was chosen, with an epidural for postoperative pain control. Due to the length of the case and the potential for blood loss, one 18 gauge (G) and two 14 G peripheral IV was placed in addition to a 22 G left radial arterial line (A-line). Epidural catheter was placed for post-operative pain control and tested prior to induction.

**Summary:** Patient was identified and evaluated in the preoperative holding area.

Anesthesia plans were discussed, consent obtained, an 18 G peripheral IV placed, and standard American Society of Anesthesiology (ASA) monitors were applied. Patient was moved into the block room and placed in sitting position. L3-L5 was identified and the area was prepped and draped. An epidural catheter was placed per protocol. Briefly, 3 ml of 1% lidocaine was used for skin wheal and infiltration at L3-L4 interspace. An 18 gauge Touhey needle was used and epidural space was identified by loss of resistance technique. Epidural catheter was inserted, test dose was negative, and catheter was taped in place. Vancomycin (1g) infusion was started prior to going to the operating room. In the operating room (OR), patient was preoxygenated prior to induction of anesthesia. A smooth IV induction was obtained with midazolam, sufentanil, and propofol. Muscle relaxation was obtained with succinylcholine. Patient was intubated with an 8.0 endotracheal tube (ETT) under direct visual laryngoscope with a MAC 3 blade. An upper body Bair Hugger Blanket and

esophageal temperature probe were used to maintain and monitor patient's temperature. Foley catheter was placed for urine output measurement. Anesthesia was maintained with sevoflurone and sufentanil infusion, and muscle relaxation was obtained with periodical boluses of vecuronium. His vital sign was stable and his fluid balance was maintained with plasmalyte solution and monitored with a flow track. Phenyephine infusion was used intermittently as needed during the case to optimize patient's blood pressure. Since anticoagulation would be needed during the case, a baseline ACT was obtained. After heparin was administered per surgeon's request, ACT was monitored. Protamine was used to reverse the effect of heparin. During the case that lasted 6.5 hour, patient received a total of 4000 ml of crystalloid, 1000 ml of colloid, and 275 ml of cell saver. Estimated blood loss was 500 ml and urine output was 1500 ml. At the end of the case, muscle relaxant was reversed with a combination of neostigmine and glycopyrolate. Zofran was given for antiemetic. After extubation criteria were met, patient was extubated without complications. His epidural was dosed with 3 ml of 2% lidocaine.

**Disposition:** Patient was transported to the surgical intensive care unit (SICU) with a Propack, Mapleson and oxygen. Upon arrival at SICU, he was normothermic, and his pain control was adequate. He had a normal post operative course and was discharged home on post-operative day (POD) 7.



ANESTHETIC RECORD

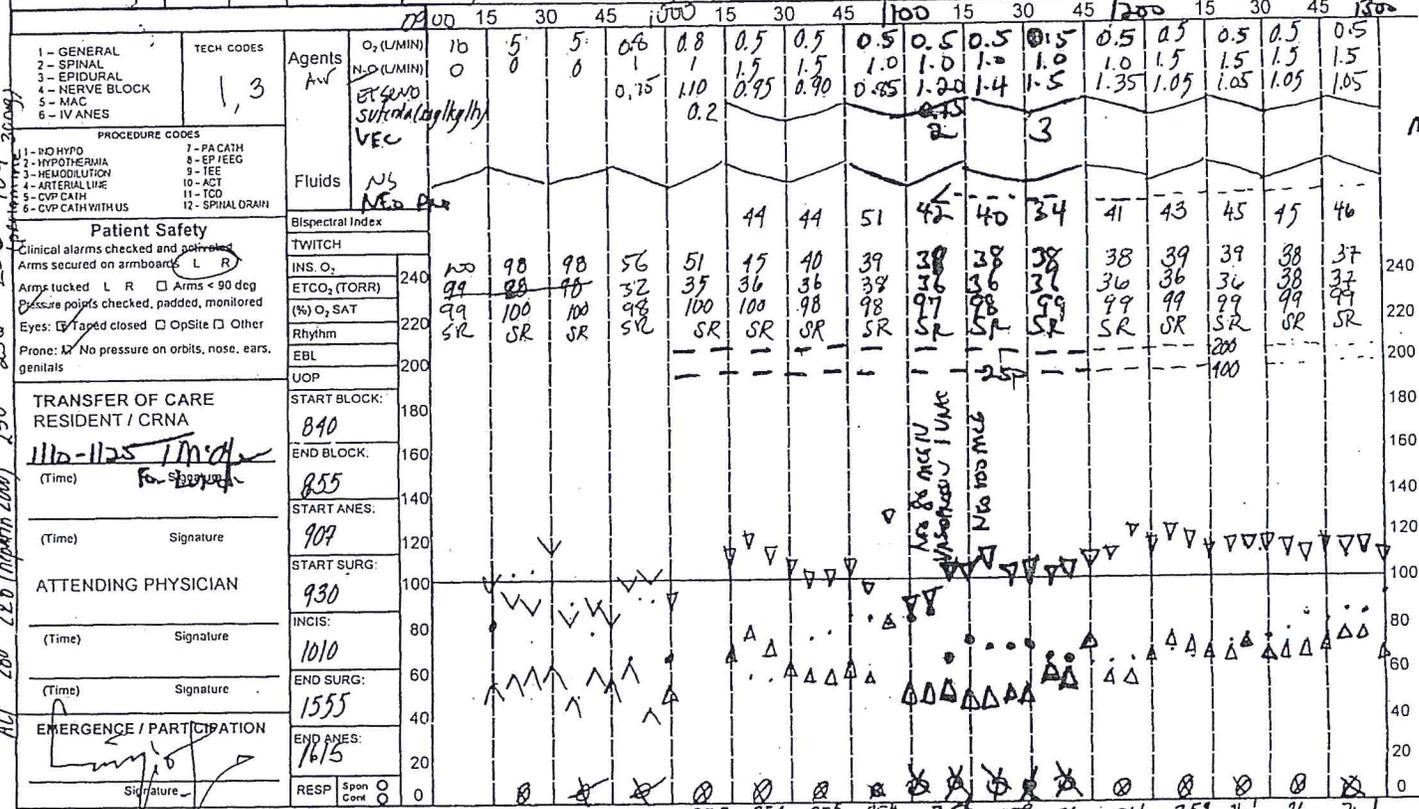
Completed by Teaching Physician

Teaching Physician Was Present Personally Performed  
 Art   
 CVP with ultrasound  
 CVP  
 PA Cath  
 Regional Anes   
 TIME OUT

INDUCTION *[Signature]*  
 I have performed preop eval, consent & VS immediately before induction & concur with plan. I was present for induction of anesthesia.  
 SURGEON *Chang*  
 OPERATIONS *arterio bifem bypass*  
 RESIDENT / CRNA *Arnold*  
 DX *PVD*

ALLERGY / REACTION	AGE	PRE-OP BP	P	HCT	WT	PS	PLACE OF SERVICE
<i>NKDA</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>119/02</i>		<i>47</i>	<i>78kg</i>	<i>1 2 3 4 5 6 E</i>	<i>ORC</i>

Time	Premedication	Effect	INDUCTION AGENTS / DOSE	AIRWAY				MONITORING				
				Pre O <sub>2</sub>	ETT Size	Depth	Grade View	BS =	LMA Size	PRE USE	STETH	ACT
	<i>Sufenta 10mg</i> <i>Versed 2mg</i>		<i>Sufenta 10mg</i> <i>Propofol 200mg</i> <i>Versed 2mg</i> <i>Sucralfate 120mg</i>	<i>MAC 3</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>23cm</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>bil</i>	<i>elective/unplanned</i>	<i>ECG</i>	<i>AIRWAY GASES</i>	<i>EP</i>
	Antibiotics <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	Start	Stop	Redose	Atraumatic	BS =	Traumatic	LMA Size	Bronchoscope	<i>BPC</i>	<i>ART</i>	<i>TCD</i>
	<i>Vancomycin</i>	<i>845</i>	<i>945</i>		EZ Mask	<i>bil BS</i>	Other	<i>ETCO<sub>2</sub> bil BS</i>	<i>TEMP</i>	<i>CVP</i>	<i>EEG</i>	<i>TEE</i>
									<i>TWITCH</i>	<i>LA</i>	<i>BIS</i>	<i>BIS</i>



TRANSFER OF CARE  
 RESIDENT / CRNA *110-1125 [Signature]*  
 ATTENDING PHYSICIAN *930 [Signature]*  
 EMERGENCY / PARTICIPATION *[Signature]*

EVENTS, Rx, PT, POSITION, ETC.  
*MSMAIDS, pt seen in preop chart reviewed, pt seated, to identify landmarks, prepped & chlorhexidine 18g Tuohy to LOR @ Bcm, catheter threads easily @ CSE @ hbx. confirmed, secured, eyes lubricated, taped, 2-14g PIV started 22g Radial A-line breathing spontaneously, suctioned, extubated & PPV, to CTICU, report to RN, CCM*

Patient Name:	Name:	SSN:	DOB:
SS#:			

SpO <sub>2</sub> 98	BP 111/79	PII 7	RR 12	T 36.7
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pH	pCO <sub>2</sub>	pO <sub>2</sub> SAT	HCO <sub>3</sub> BE	Hgb HCT	LA Ca++	Na+ K+	Glu	PT	PTT	ACT
										<i>11</i>

