

# Assessment of the sympathetic nervous system blockade of the upper limb after a brachial plexus block in patients receiving haemodialysis

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		<input type="checkbox"/> Record updated in last year

## Plain English summary of protocol

Not provided at time of registration

## Contact information

### Type(s)

Scientific

### Contact name

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## Additional identifiers

EudraCT/CTIS number

IRAS number

ClinicalTrials.gov number

Secondary identifying numbers

07AN007

# Study information

## Scientific Title

Assessment of the sympathetic nervous system blockade of the upper limb after a brachial plexus block in patients receiving haemodialysis: an observational single centre cohort study

## Study objectives

Regional anaesthesia of the upper limb results in blockade of motor and sensory nerves, providing surgical and post-operative analgesia. Sympathetic nerves are also blocked resulting in local vasodilatation. This may be of benefit in surgery where enhanced blood flow is beneficial such as arterio-venous fistula creation. The degree and duration of sympathetic blockade produced by regional blocks however, has never been quantified. This study aims to quantify sympathetic blockade by measuring the changes in skin blood flow and skin temperature after placement of a brachial plexus block.

Laser Doppler flowmetry is a non-invasive technique for estimating blood flow flux. Briefly, it consists of applying a small probe to the surface of the forearm. This probe is connected by a fibreoptic cable to a small, weak laser. Visible laser light is shone at the skin. Some of this light is reflected back and picked up by a light detector that is also part of the probe. Some of this reflected light would have had its frequency changed because of the Doppler effect when it hits moving red cells. The path of the light back to the probe is not direct, but affected by scattering, thus the probe can say nothing about direction of flow, just that it is happening. The overall change in frequency seen is proportional to the blood flow flux: a vectorless unit of flow velocity. By plotting the output from the Doppler probe against time, changes in blood flow flux in response to stimuli can be observed.

The transient hyperaemic response is a test of dynamic vascular function that has been extensively studied in our department and elsewhere. Most vascular beds autoregulate to some extent. That is they maintain blood flow in the face of varying perfusion pressures. They achieve this by dynamically changing the resistance of the vascular bed when perfusing pressure changes. These changes are rapid, but not instantaneous, so if perfusion pressure is dropped briefly (e.g. by feeding artery occlusion) and then released, there will be an overshoot of flow just after the compression is released. This is known as the transient hyperaemic response (THR).

Laser Doppler flowmetry and THR has previously been used to study vascular reactivity in the upper limb and is a safe and reproducible measure of changes in skin blood flow flux. The THR response has been shown to be abolished when skin vessels are maximally dilated by local application of a known vasodilator (sodium nitroprusside). A number of studies in our department have shown the THR test to be a reproducible indicator of vascular reactivity that can reliably be used for comparing repeated measurements in individuals. Therefore, the test is an attractive tool for studying the effects of sympathetic blockade on skin vascular reactivity.

## Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

## Ethics approval(s)

Derbyshire Research Ethics Committee approved on the 12th October 2007 (ref: 07/H0401/129). Amendment 1 approved on the 20th January 2010.

## Study design

Single centre observational cohort study

**Primary study design**

Observational

**Secondary study design**

Cohort study

**Study setting(s)**

Hospital

**Study type(s)**

Diagnostic

**Participant information sheet**

Not available in web format, please use the contact details below to request a patient information sheet

**Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied**

Renal failure

**Interventions**

Subjects will have a measure of their forearm blood flow made on three occasions:

1. Immediately before the insertion of the regional block for surgery
2. Immediately after the insertion of the regional block for surgery
3. Four hours post-insertion of regional block

Subjects will be asked to refrain from exercise and eating or drinking caffeine-containing substances for 2 hours prior to the measurement of blood flow. They will spend at least 15 minutes acclimatising to the environment prior to starting the experiment.

For the measurements to be made four hours after surgery:

Subjects will sit semi-recumbent with the arm to be measured outstretched. The laser Doppler flowmeter probe will be attached to both forearms using a specially designed adhesive chamber and a temperature probe applied to the skin adjacent to the flowmeter. Output from the flowmeter will be recorded on a laptop computer. The skin blood flow flux and temperature will be monitored until a steady baseline is reached.

The position of the axillary artery will then be identified by palpation. The axillary artery will then be compressed for a period of 20 seconds aiming for complete occlusion (as assessed by 'zero' flux on the recording computer). The pressure will then be released and the hyperaemic response recorded. This will be repeated three times at 2-minute intervals to allow mean values to be calculated.

For measurements to be made pre- and post-regional block:

Subjects will lie down with the arm to be measured outstretched. The laser Doppler flowmeter probe will be attached to both forearms using a specially designed adhesive chamber and a temperature probe applied to the skin adjacent to the flowmeter. Output from the flowmeter will be recorded on a laptop computer. The skin blood flow flux and temperature will be recorded on the recording computer until a steady baseline is reached.

The position of the axillary artery will then be identified by palpation. The axillary artery will then be compressed for a period of 20 seconds aiming for complete occlusion (as assessed by 'zero' flux on the recording computer). The pressure will then be released and the hyperaemic response recorded. This will be repeated three times at 2-minute intervals to allow mean values to be calculated.

The regional block will then be performed by the anaesthetist responsible for that operating list. The block will be via the axillary, supraclavicular or interscalene approach as is deemed most appropriate by the anaesthetist. The blocks will be performed under ultrasound guidance with a peripheral nerve stimulator.

The output from the flowmeter will then be continuously monitored. The onset of the regional block will be assessed at 5 minute intervals, by assessment of cold (using ethyl chloride) and motor power in the hand. The transient hyperaemic response test will then be repeated three times at two minutely intervals. After that, one of the measuring probes will be heated to 44°C and the change in blood flow monitored.

Four hours after the block has been sited, the laser Doppler probe will be reattached, and the blood flow and temperature recorded. The transient hyperaemic response test will then be repeated four times at two minutely intervals. The study is then complete.

05/03/2013: Please note that this trial never started due to a lack of participants.

### **Intervention Type**

Other

### **Phase**

Not Applicable

### **Primary outcome measure**

1. The transient hyperaemic response ratio (THRR) will be calculated for each compression using the formula  $THRR = F2/F1$  where F1 is the initial fall in blood flow flux following compression of the brachial artery and F2 is the hyperaemic response following its release. The mean of each set of readings will be taken and compared with the subjects' normal values using a paired t-test.
2. Skin temperature will be compared before and after the regional block and dialysis using a t-test

Measured at pre-regional block, immediately post-regional block onset, and 4 hours after regional block.

### **Secondary outcome measures**

No secondary outcome measures

### **Overall study start date**

10/02/2010

### **Completion date**

31/05/2010

### **Reason abandoned (if study stopped)**

Participant recruitment issues

# Eligibility

## Key inclusion criteria

1. Patients with end stage renal failure
2. Over 18 years of age, either sex
3. Written consent obtained
4. Due to undergo surgery for forearm fistula creation under a regional block

## Participant type(s)

Patient

## Age group

Adult

## Lower age limit

18 Years

## Sex

Female

## Target number of participants

30

## Key exclusion criteria

1. Smokers
2. Damaged skin on the arm
3. Circulatory disorders such as Raynaud's disease, systemic sclerosis, sickle cell trait or disease
4. Current use of beta blockers
5. Undergoing haemodialysis for more than 12 months

## Date of first enrolment

10/02/2010

## Date of final enrolment

31/05/2010

# Locations

## Countries of recruitment

England

United Kingdom

## Study participating centre

University Department of Anaesthesia

Nottingham

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# Sponsor information

## Organisation

Nottingham University Hospitals NHS Trust (UK)

## Sponsor details

Research and Development  
E11 Curie Court  
Queen's Medical Centre Campus  
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maria.koufali@nuh.nhs.uk

## Sponsor type

Hospital/treatment centre

## Website

<http://www.nuh.nhs.uk/>

## ROR

<https://ror.org/05y3qh794>

# Funder(s)

## Funder type

Government

## Funder Name

Special trustees of Nottingham University Hospitals (UK) - purchased Laser Flowmetry

## Funder Name

Nottingham Regional Anaesthesia (UK) - cover running costs

# Results and Publications

**Publication and dissemination plan**

Not provided at time of registration

**Intention to publish date****Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan****IPD sharing plan summary**

Not provided at time of registration