

# Administration Case Report With EXPAREL in C-Section

This case report represents the individual experience of Dr B. Wycke Baker and is intended to demonstrate his methodology for using EXPAREL in a cesarean delivery.

Pacira BioSciences, Inc. recognizes that there are alternative methodologies for administering local anesthetics, as well as individual patient considerations when selecting the dose for a specific procedure.

EXPAREL is indicated for single-dose infiltration in adults to produce postsurgical local analgesia and as an interscalene brachial plexus nerve block to produce postsurgical regional analgesia. Safety and efficacy have not been established in other nerve blocks.

## CASE INFORMATION

<b>Physician Name</b>	B. Wycke Baker, MD
<b>Affiliation</b>	Clinical Professor of Anesthesiology and Obstetrics/Gynecology Baylor College of Medicine, <i>voluntary faculty</i> Houston, TX
<b>Surgical Case Performed</b>	Cesarean delivery
<b>Inpatient or Outpatient Procedure</b>	Inpatient

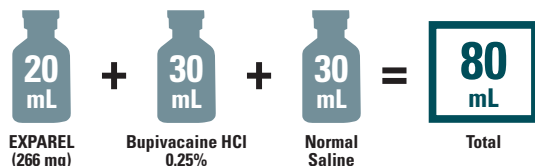
## PATIENT CHARACTERISTICS

<b>Gender</b>	Female
<b>Age</b>	38 years
<b>Patient History and Characteristics</b>	Patient had a range of comorbidities, including postsurgical nausea and vomiting, childhood asthma, and recent upper respiratory infection. G3P2, with 2 cesarean deliveries.

## PROCEDURAL DETAILS

<b>Incision Size</b>	12-cm Pfannenstiel
<b>Preoperative Analgesics Used</b>	Combined spinal/epidural anesthesia: hyperbaric bupivacaine 0.75% 13.5 mg + morphine 0.1 mg
<b>Intraoperative Analgesics Used</b>	80 mL of expanded EXPAREL
<b>Postoperative Multimodal Medications Used</b>	IV acetaminophen: 1 g IV first dose, then 1 g PO q6h*; IV ketorolac 30 mg q6h* (around the clock); PO ondansetron 4 mg q6h PRN *Dose intervals were shingled so patient received alternating dose of IV acetaminophen or IV ketorolac every 3 hours.

### Dose of EXPAREL and Total Volume Used



IV, intravenous; PO, by mouth; PRN, when necessary; q6h, every 6 hours.

The recommended dose of EXPAREL is based on the size of the surgical site, the volume required to cover the area, and individual patient factors that may impact the safety of an amide local anesthetic. The maximum dose of EXPAREL should not exceed 266 mg.

EXPAREL can be administered unexpanded (20 mL) or expanded to increase volume up to a total of 300 mL (final concentration of 0.89 mg/mL [ie, 1:14 dilution by volume]) with normal (0.9%) saline or lactated Ringer's solution.

Bupivacaine HCl may be administered immediately before EXPAREL or admixed in the same syringe, as long as the ratio of the milligram dose of bupivacaine HCl to EXPAREL does not exceed 1:2. Admixing may impact the pharmacokinetic and/or physicochemical properties of EXPAREL, and this effect is concentration dependent. The toxic effects of these drugs are additive and their administration should be used with caution, including monitoring for neurologic and cardiovascular effects related to local anesthetic systemic toxicity. Other than with bupivacaine, EXPAREL should not be admixed with other drugs prior to administration.

**Please see Important Safety Information on reverse and refer to accompanying full Prescribing Information for complete Dosage and Administration information before using EXPAREL.**

## DR BAKER'S INFILTRATION NOTES

For this procedure, Dr Baker divided the injectate into four 20-mL syringes (20 mL per syringe). Using a 21-gauge 110-mm Pajunk needle, he then performed an ultrasound-guided bilateral classic transversus abdominis plane (TAP) block. Starting at the right midaxillary line, the needle was advanced into the fascial plane through the external oblique and internal oblique muscles to the transversus abdominis muscle at the level of the T11 vertebra. After a negative aspiration, he infiltrated 40 mL into the TAP. Once completed, he repeated this on the left midaxillary line at the level of the T11 vertebra.

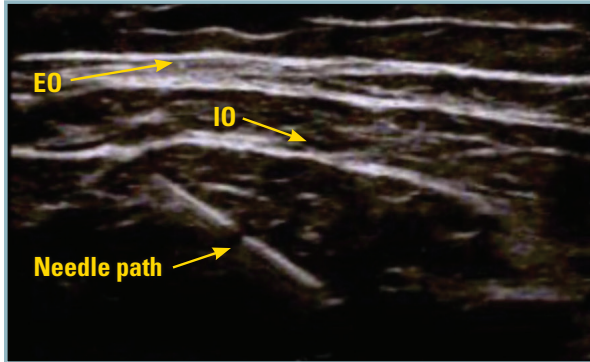


FIGURE 1. Needle placement

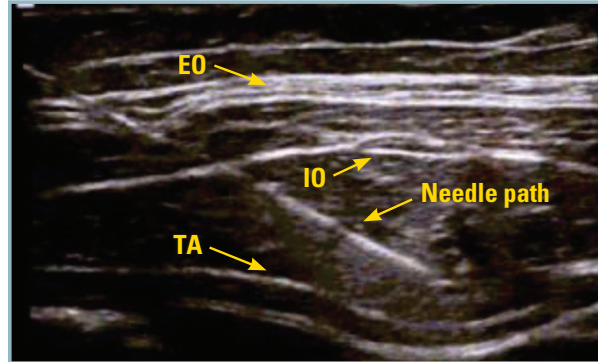


FIGURE 2. Infiltration



Be sure to aspirate prior to infiltration to avoid risk of intravascular injection.

EO, external oblique; IO, internal oblique; TA, transversus abdominis.

### Important Safety Information

EXPAREL is contraindicated in obstetrical paracervical block anesthesia. Adverse reactions reported with an incidence greater than or equal to 10% following EXPAREL administration via infiltration were nausea, constipation, and vomiting; adverse reactions reported with an incidence greater than or equal to 10% following EXPAREL administration via interscalene brachial plexus nerve block were nausea, pyrexia, and constipation. If EXPAREL and other non-bupivacaine local anesthetics, including lidocaine, are administered at the same site, there may be an immediate release of bupivacaine from EXPAREL. Therefore, EXPAREL may be administered to the same site 20 minutes after injecting lidocaine. EXPAREL is not recommended to be used in the following patient population: patients <18 years old and/or pregnant patients. Because amide-type local anesthetics, such as bupivacaine, are metabolized by the liver, EXPAREL should be used cautiously in patients with hepatic disease.

### Warnings and Precautions Specific to EXPAREL

Avoid additional use of local anesthetics within 96 hours following administration of EXPAREL. EXPAREL is not recommended for the following types or routes of administration: epidural, intrathecal, regional nerve blocks **other than interscalene brachial plexus nerve block**, or intravascular or intra-articular use. The potential sensory and/or motor loss with EXPAREL is temporary and varies in degree and duration depending on the site of injection and dosage administered and may last for up to 5 days, as seen in clinical trials.

### Warnings and Precautions for Bupivacaine-Containing Products

**Central Nervous System (CNS) Reactions:** There have been reports of adverse neurologic reactions with the use of local anesthetics. These include persistent anesthesia and paresthesia. CNS reactions are characterized by excitation and/or depression. **Cardiovascular System Reactions:** Toxic blood concentrations depress cardiac conductivity and excitability which may lead to dysrhythmias, sometimes leading to death. **Allergic Reactions:** Allergic-type reactions (eg, anaphylaxis and angioedema) are rare and may occur as a result of hypersensitivity to the local anesthetic or to other formulation ingredients. **Chondrolysis:** There have been reports of chondrolysis (mostly in the shoulder joint) following intra-articular infusion of local anesthetics, which is an unapproved use. **Methemoglobinemia:** Cases of methemoglobinemia have been reported with local anesthetic use.

**Disclosure:** Dr Baker is a paid consultant for Pacira BioSciences, Inc.