



**Montefiore**  
THE UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL

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Albert Einstein College of Medicine  
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# Pain Management Post- TKA: Can we get Opioid Free?

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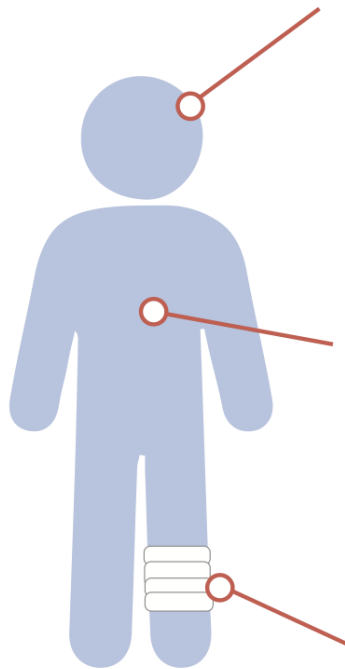
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**I have nothing to disclose.**

Detailed disclosure information is available via:

AAOS Disclosure Program on the AAOS website at



### Processing of pain:

- cognitive behavioral therapy\*
- patient education\*
- acetaminophen\*
- opioids<sup>†</sup>, gabapentinoids<sup>†</sup>, ketamine<sup>†</sup>

### Transmission of pain:

- regional analgesia\*
- opioids<sup>†</sup>, gabapentinoids<sup>†</sup>, ketamine<sup>†</sup>

### Source of pain:

- compression\*, cryotherapy\*
- local anesthetics\*
- non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs)\*

Office=>Surgery=>Post-op

# Office

- Patient education
- Optimize medical conditions related to pain
  - Anxiety
  - Fibromyalgia
  - Substance abuse
- Cognitive Behavioral Therapy
- Hyponosis

## Education about pain:

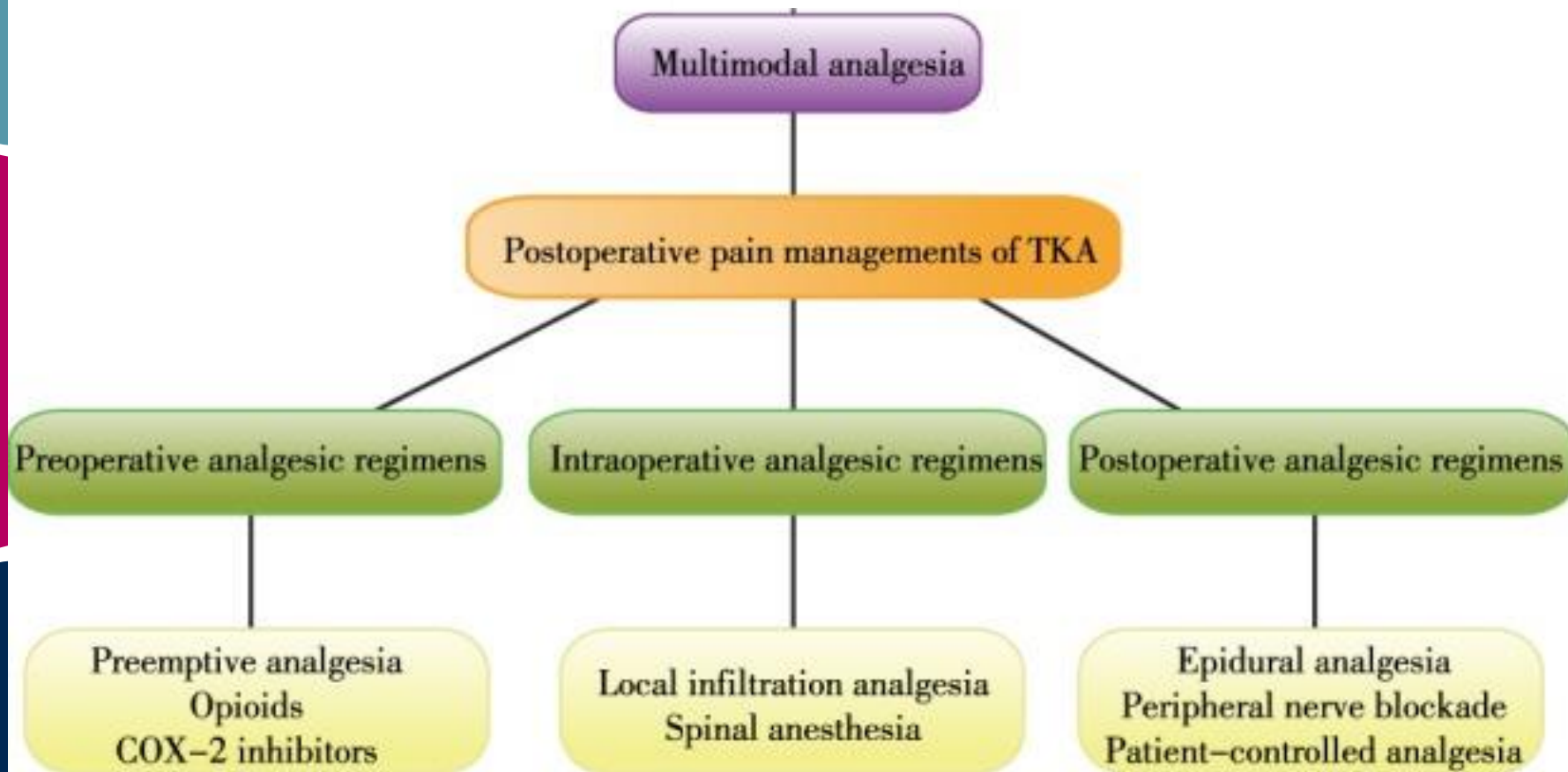
*“I know that pain is my body’s response to tissue trauma.”*

## Expectations for pain:

*“I know some pain is normal, so I don’t need to worry.”*

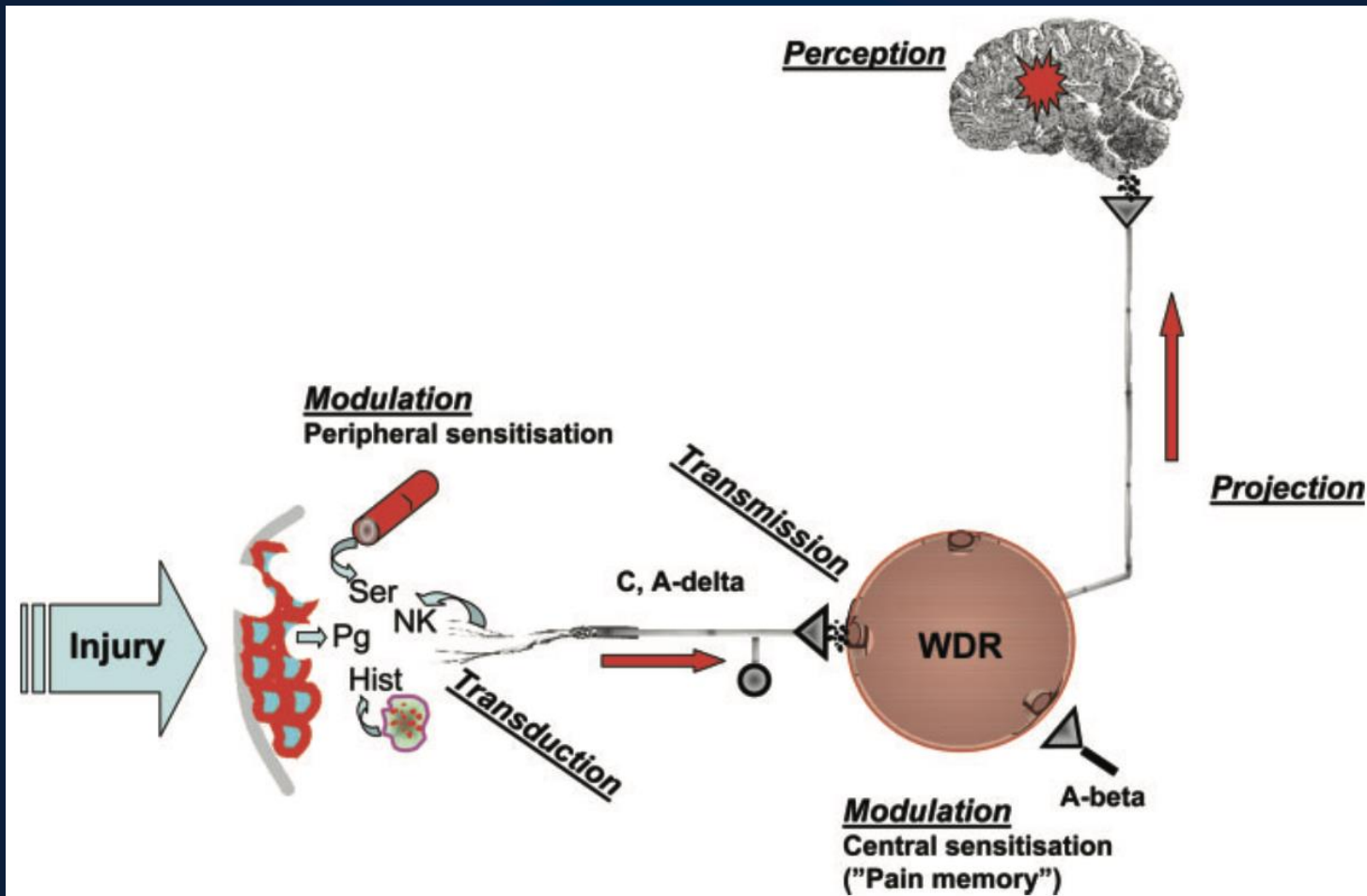


# Multimodal Analgesia



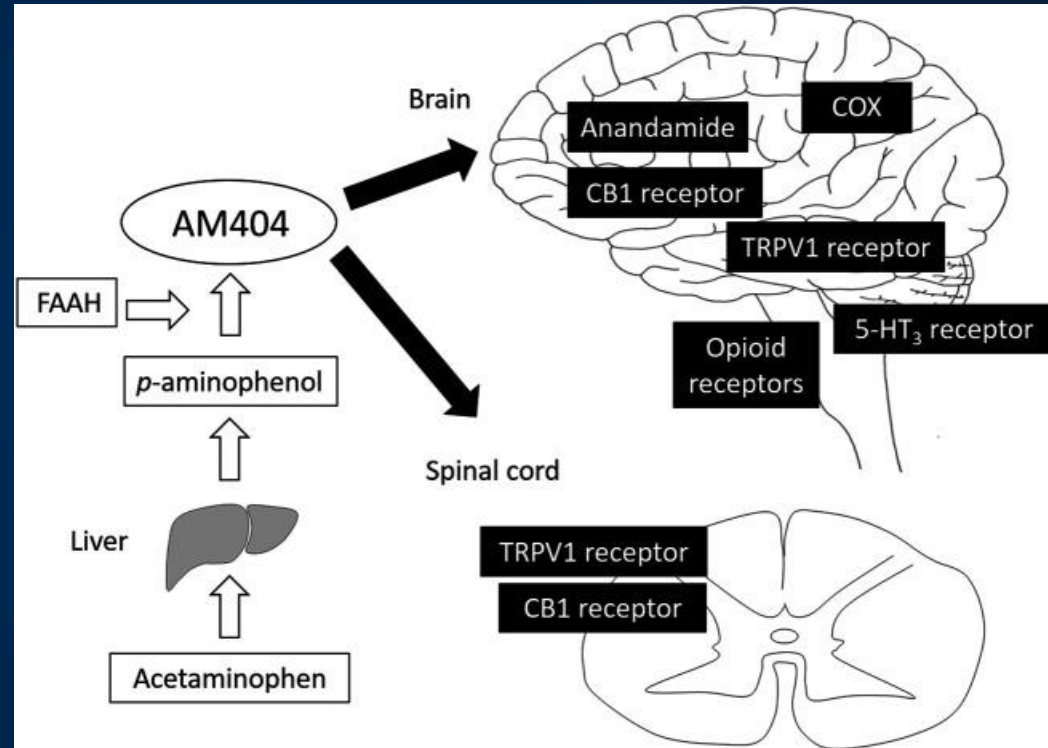
Orthop Surg. 2019 Oct; 11(5): 755–761.

# Pre-Emptive Analgesia



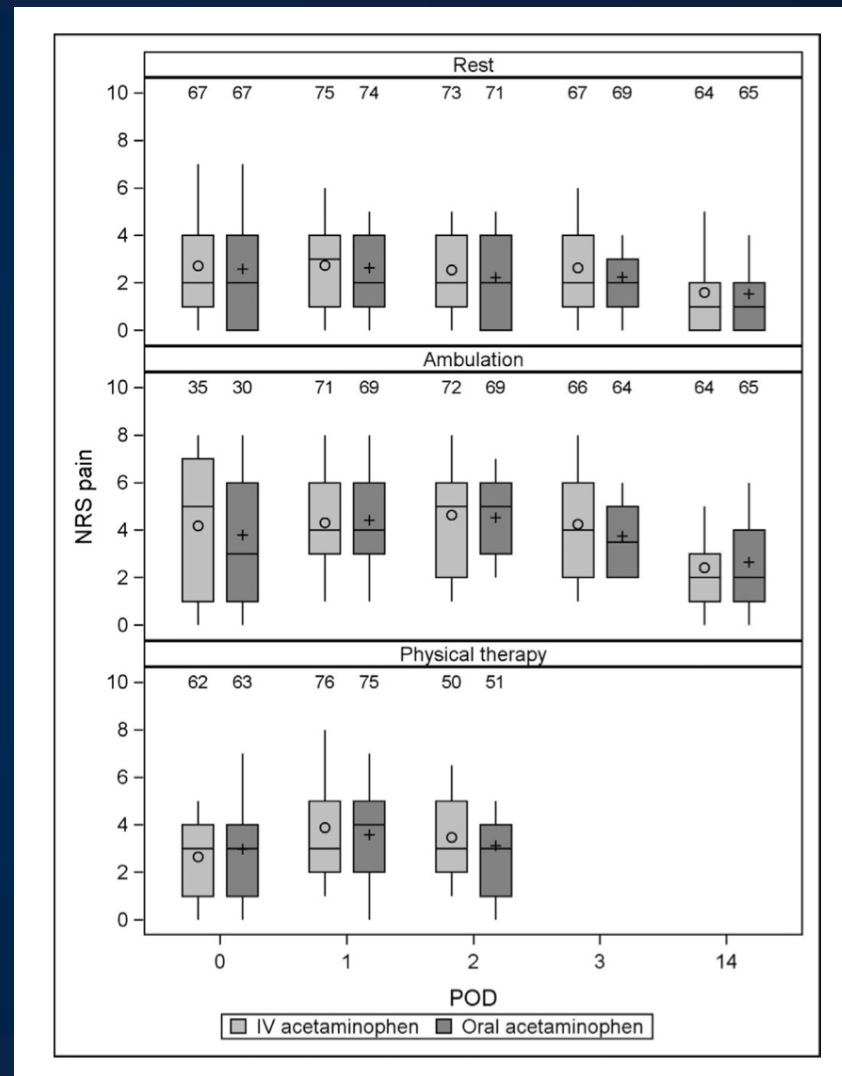
# Acetaminophen

- Metabolized by liver
- CNS mechanism
- Common in all phases of pain:
  - Pre-Emptive
  - Intra-op
  - Post-op



# IV Acetaminophen

- RCT IV vs. Oral Q6 hours
- THA
- No difference in pain or opioid usage over 3 days

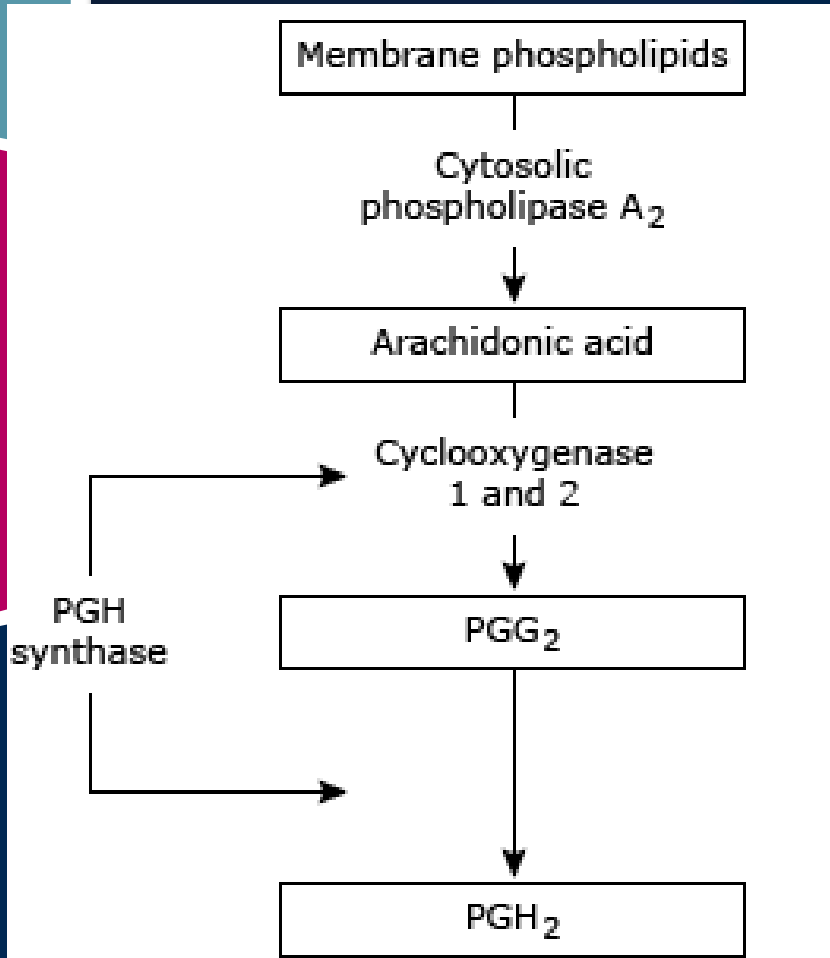




## The Efficacy and Safety of Acetaminophen in Total Joint Arthroplasty: Systematic Review and Direct Meta-Analysis

- **Moderate evidence:** oral and IV acetaminophen during the inpatient hospitalization
- **Strong evidence:** safety of oral and IV acetaminophen

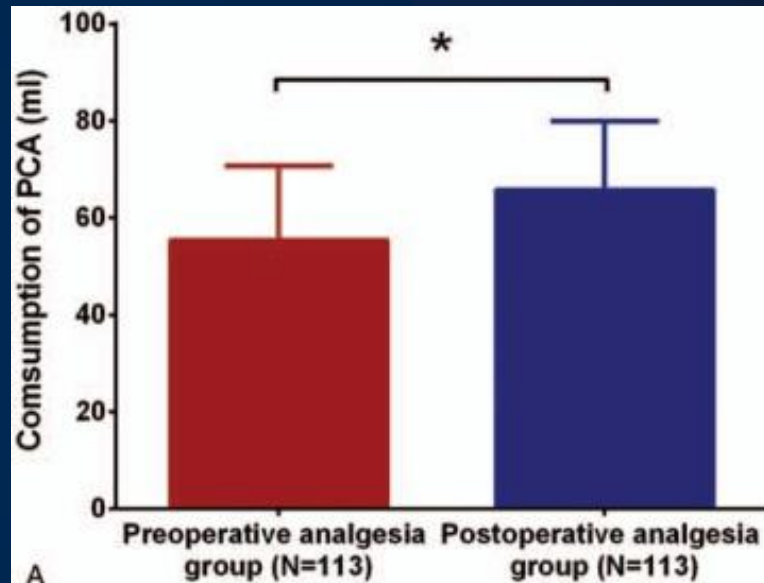
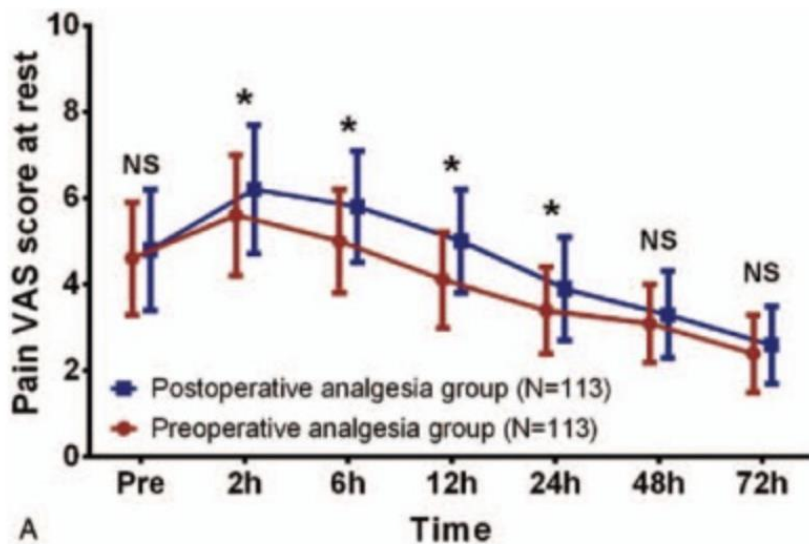
# NSAIDs



## COX selectivity and half-life of selected NSAIDs

| Drug                                    | COX-1/COX-2 IC <sub>50</sub> ratio <sup>*[1]</sup> | Half-life <sup>¶[2]</sup> |
|---|--|---------------------------|
| Ibuprofen                               | 0.5  | 2 hours                   |
| Naproxen                                | 0.7  | 12 to 17 hours            |
| 6-MNA (active metabolite of nabumetone) | 1.5  | 24 hours                  |
| Acetaminophen                           | 1.6  | 2 to 3 hours              |
| Indomethacin                            | 1.9  | 4.5 hours                 |
| Meloxicam                               | 18   | 15 to 22 hours            |
| Diclofenac                              | 29   | 2 hours                   |
| Celecoxib                               | 30   | 11 hours                  |
| Rofecoxib <sup>Δ</sup>                  | 267  | 17 hours <sup>[3]</sup>   |

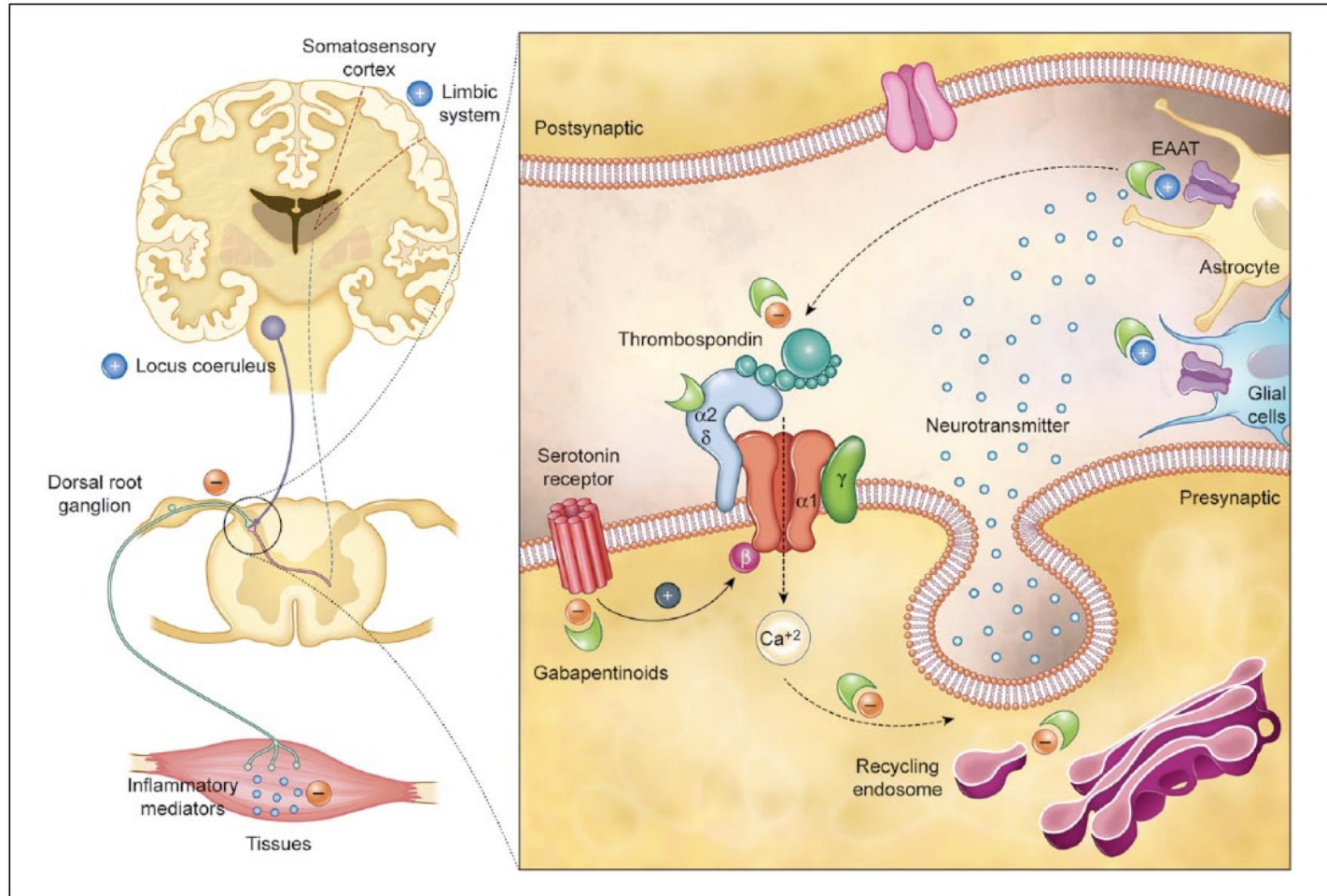
# Pre-Emptive Celecoxib



## The Efficacy and Safety of Nonsteroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs in Total Joint Arthroplasty: Systematic Review and Direct Meta-Analysis

- **Strong evidence:** oral selective COX-2 or non-selective NSAID and intravenous ketorolac
- Prescribers need to **remain vigilant** when prescribing NSAIDs

# Gabapentinoids



# Perioperative Oral Pregabalin Reduces Chronic Pain After Total Knee Arthroplasty: A Prospective, Randomized, Controlled Trial

- Patients receiving pregabalin:
  - consumed less epidural opioids ( $p < .01$ )
  - consumed **less oral opioid** pain medication while hospitalized ( $p < .01$ )
  - had greater active flexion over the first 30 postoperative days ( $p = 0.01$ )
  - **incidence of neuropathic pain was less** frequent in the pregabalin group (0%) compared with the placebo group (8.7% and 5.2%) at 3 and 6 months, respectively  $p < 0.01$  and  $p = 0.01$ )

# A Meta-Analysis on the Use of Gabapentinoids for the Treatment of Acute Postoperative Pain Following Total Knee Arthroplasty

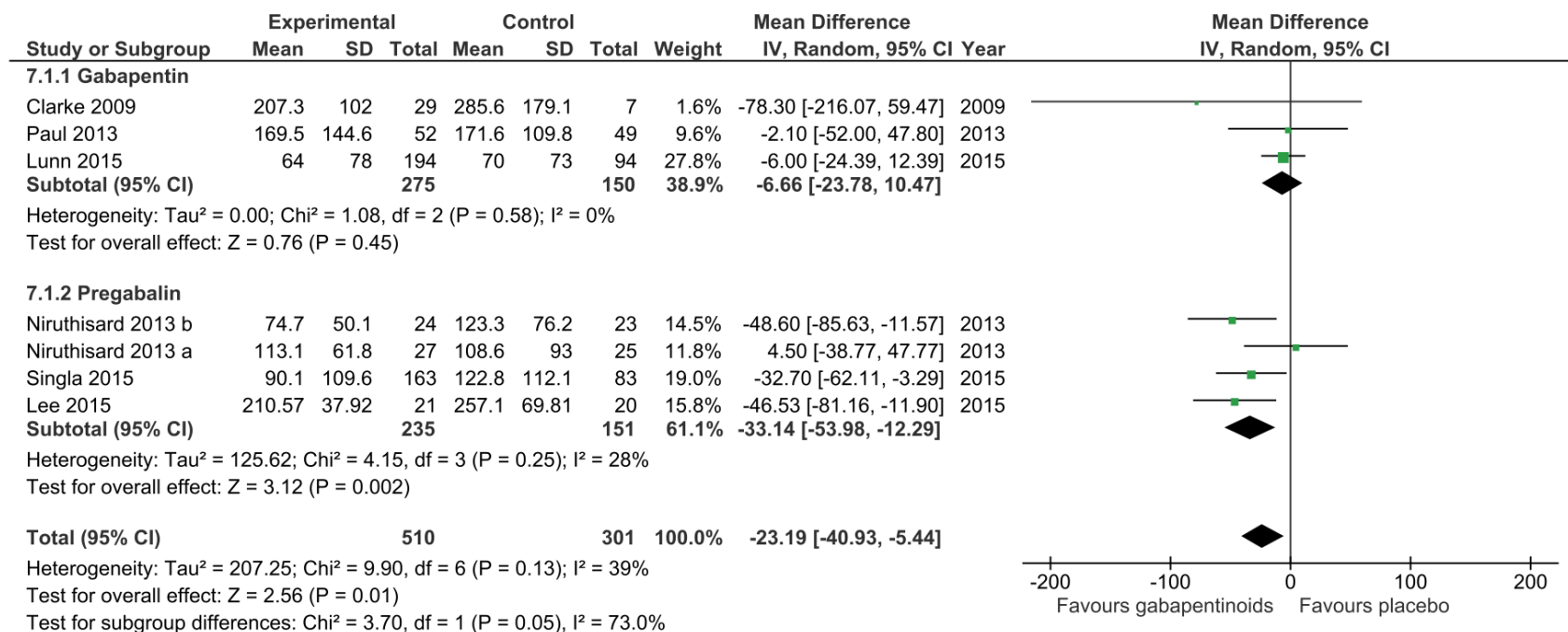


Fig. 6

“no evidence to support the routine use of gabapentinoids in the management of acute pain following total knee arthroplasty”

## The Efficacy and Safety of Gabapentinoids in Total Joint Arthroplasty: Systematic Review and Direct Meta-Analysis

- **Moderate evidence** supports pregabalin in TJA to reduce pain and opioid consumption
- Gabapentinoids may lead to an increased risk of sedation and respiratory depression

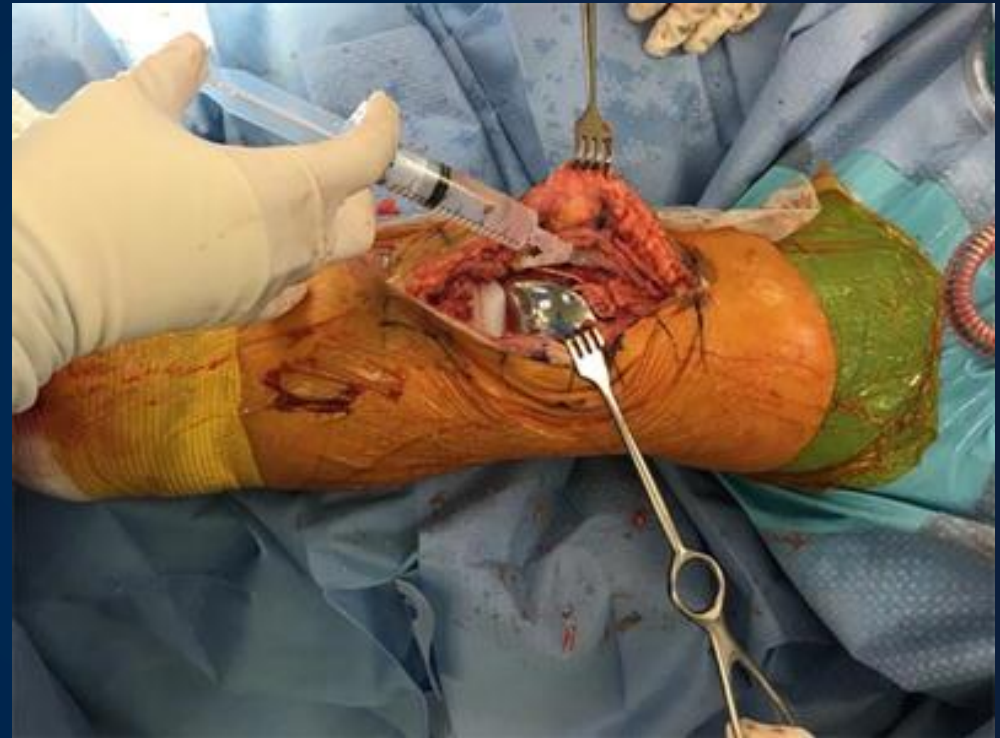


**Table 1****Dosage Recommendations for Individual Nonopioid Agents Administered as Part of Multimodal Analgesia**

| <b>Drug</b>   | <b>Dose</b> | <b>Route of Administration</b> | <b>Time Before Surgery</b> | <b>Time After Surgery</b>        |
|---------------|-------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Ketorolac     | 15–30 mg    | Oral/intravenous               | 1–2 h                      | 15–30 mg/6 h                     |
| Ibuprofen     | 800 mg      | Oral                           | 1–2 h                      | 800 mg/6 h                       |
| Celecoxib     | 400 mg      | Oral                           | 1–2 h                      | 200 mg/12 h (12 h after surgery) |
| Gabapentin    | 300 mg      | Oral                           | 1–2 h                      | 300 mg × 1 (24 h after surgery)  |
| Pregabalin    | 75 mg       | Oral                           | 1–2 h                      | 75 mg × 1 (12 h after surgery)   |
| Propacetamol  | 2 g         | Oral/intravenous               | 0–2 h                      | 2 g/4 h                          |
| Acetaminophen | 1 g         | Oral/intravenous               | 0–2 h                      | 650 mg/6 h                       |

(Reproduced with permission from Parvizi J, Miller AG, Gandhi K: Multimodal pain management after total joint arthroplasty. *J Bone Joint Surg Am* 2011;93[11]:1075-1084.)

# Local Infiltration Analgesia



Office tip

## A state-of-the-art pain protocol for total knee replacement

David F. Dalury, MD

- Ropivacaine 5 mg/mL (49.25 mL)
- Ketorolac 30 mg/mL (1 mL)
- Epinephrine 1 mg/mL (0.5 mL)
- Clonidine 0.1 mg/mL (0.08 mg = 0.8 mL)
- Normal saline added to medications to total 100 mL

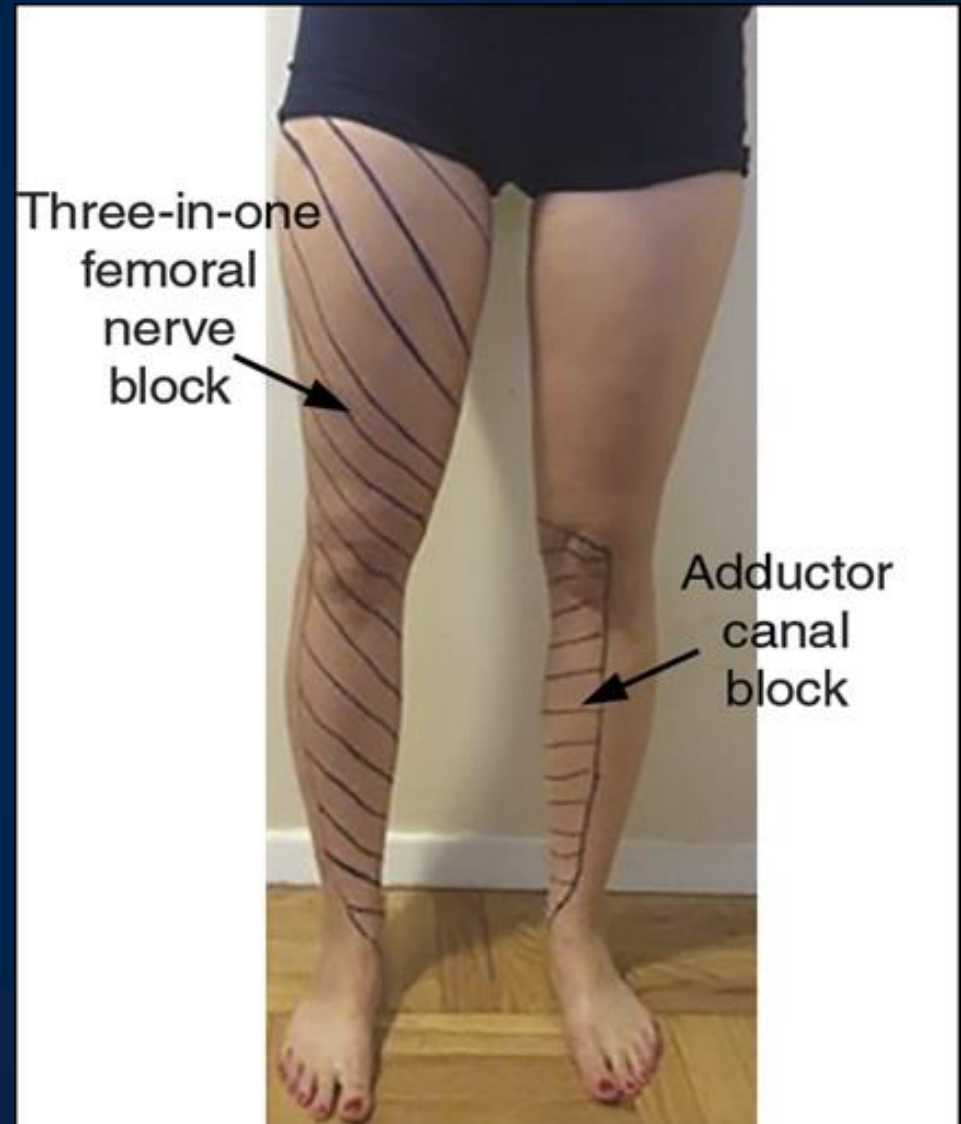
*Arthroplasty Today*. 2016 Mar; 2(1): 23–25.

## The Efficacy and Safety of Periarticular Injection in Total Joint Arthroplasty: A Direct Meta-Analysis

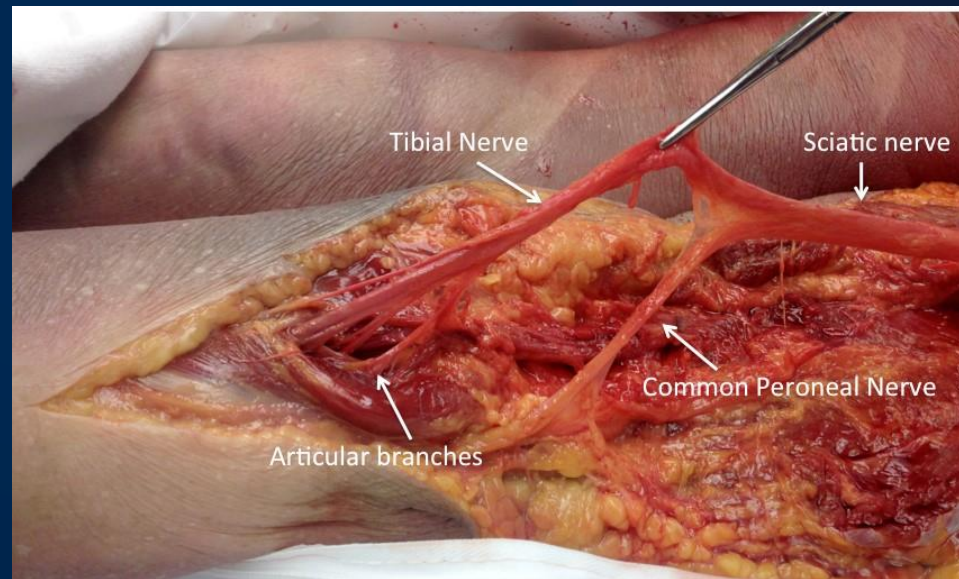
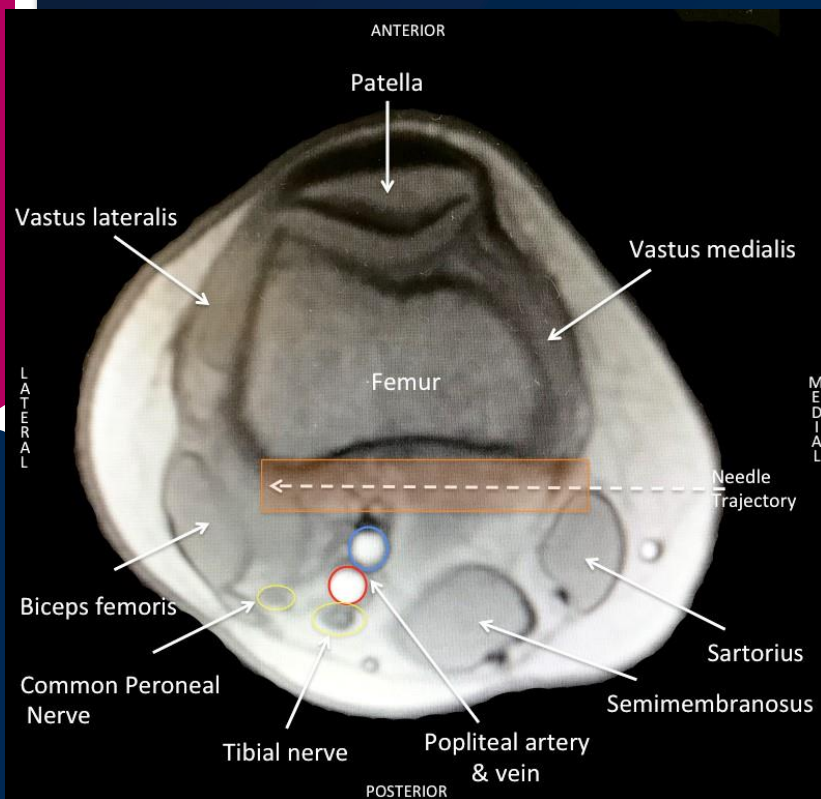
- **Strong evidence** supports the use of a PAI
- Adding a **corticosteroid and/or ketorolac** to a further reduces postoperative pain and may reduce opioid consumption
- **Morphine has no** additive effect
- Insufficient evidence on epinephrine and clonidine.

# Peripheral Nerve Blocks

- Sciatic
- Femoral
- Adductor
- Tibial
- Posterior capsule
- Lateral geniculate




# Infiltration between popliteal artery and capsule of the knee (iPACK)



# The Effect of the IPACK Block on Pain After Primary TKA: A Double-Blinded, Prospective, Randomized Trial

Matthew E. Patterson, MD <sup>a,b</sup>, Jillian Vitter, MD <sup>a</sup>, Kim Bland, MD <sup>a</sup>,  
Bobby D. Nossaman, MD <sup>a,b</sup>, Leslie C. Thomas, MD <sup>a,b</sup>, George F. Chimento, MD <sup>b,c,\*</sup>

## The effect of continuous adductor canal block combined with distal interspace between the popliteal artery and capsule of the posterior knee block for total knee arthroplasty: a randomized, double-blind, controlled trial

Chun-Guang Wang<sup>1\*</sup> , Wen-hai Ma<sup>2</sup>, Rui Liu<sup>1</sup>, Ming-Yu Yang<sup>1</sup>, Yang Yang<sup>1</sup> and Yan-Ling Ding<sup>1</sup>

Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses Associated with the Practice Guidelines of AAHKS, ASRA, AAOS, Hip Society and Knee Society

## The Efficacy and Safety of Regional Nerve Blocks in Total Knee Arthroplasty: Systematic Review and Direct Meta-Analysis

J Arthroplasty . 2020 Jun;35(6S):S173-S177.

BMC Anesthesiol . 2022 Jun 6;22(1):175.

J Arthroplasty . 2022 Oct;37(10):1906-1921.e2.

# Intraop

- Neuraxial Anesthesia (Spinal or Epidural)
- Dexamethasone (Strong)
- Ketamine (Strong)



# Post-op

- Acetaminophen (Standing)
- Gabapentinoid (Standing)
- NSAID (Standing)
- Opiate (Breakthrough)

## The AAHKS Clinical Research Award: Extended Postoperative Oral Tranexamic Acid in Total Knee Arthroplasty: A Randomized Controlled Pilot Study

- Extended TXA group received an additional 1.95g oral TXA dose daily x 3 days
- Extended TXA patients:
  - **increased knee flexion** at 6 weeks (116.05 versus 106.5,  $P = .03$ )
  - **improved VAS** at 2 (2.5 versus 3.85,  $P = .04$ ) and 6 weeks (1.35 versus 2.8,  $P = .01$ )
  - **superior KOOS JR** at 2 (66.87 versus 60.63,  $P = .03$ ) and 6 weeks (73.33 versus 62.47,  $P < .01$ )

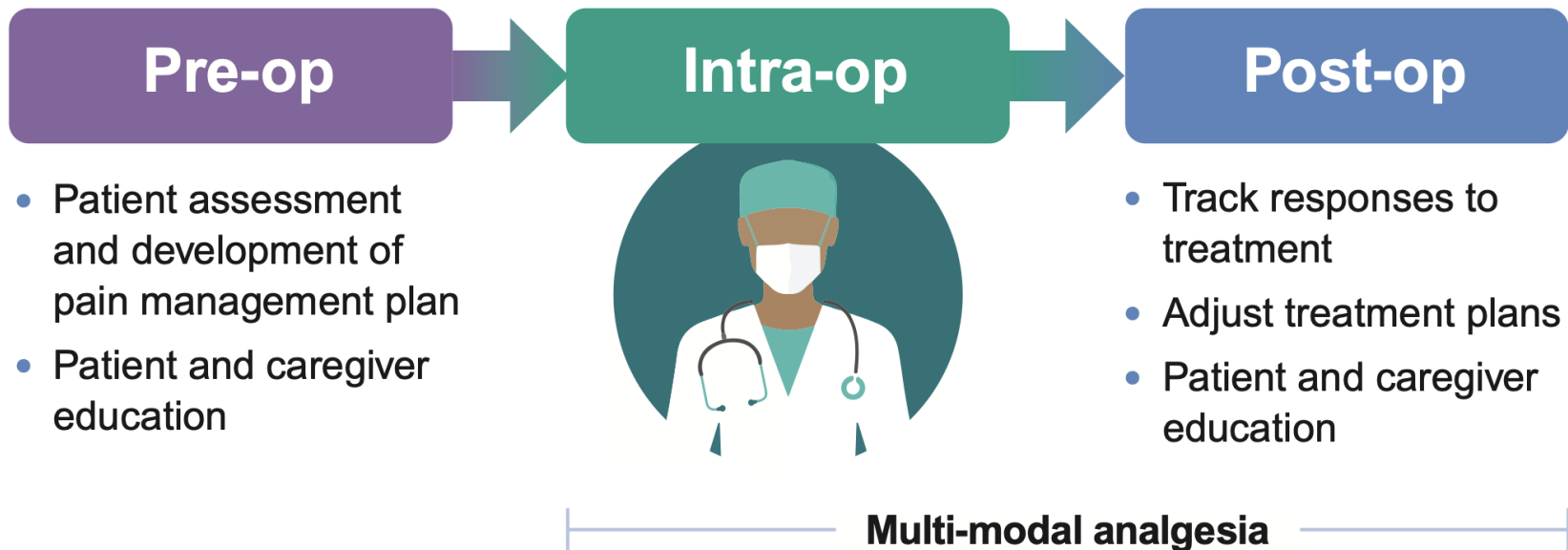
# Prolonged Post-op Pain

- Genicular Nerve Block + RFA
- Oral steroids

# Can we get opioid free?

- Pre-emptive:
  - Oral Acetaminophen 975mg
  - Oral Pregabalin 75mg
- Adductor canal with IPACK and lateral geniculate block
- Neuraxial Anesthesia
- IV ketamine, ketorolac, dexamethasone
- Post-op:
  - Oral Acetaminophen
  - Oral Meloxicam 15mg
  - Oxycodone 5mg PRN

# Can we get opioid free?



Perioperative Anesthesia and Analgesia in Total Joint Arthroplasty Guidelines 2020

The Efficacy and Safety of Opioids in Total Joint Arthroplasty: Systematic Review and Direct Meta-Analysis



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