

Stellate Ganglion Block Followed by Hydro-Dissection Improved the Functioning of 4 Months Old Brachial Plexus Injury

R.K. Gautam*, A.K. Paswan, Shashi Prakash, N. Verma

Department of Anesthesia, Banaras Hindu University, Uttar Pradesh, India

ABSTRACT

Objective: To report a case of 4 month old Brachial plexus injury leading to Axillary nerve and Musculocutaneous nerve axonal involvement, improved post Stellate ganglion block and hydro-dissection.

Summary of background: Trauma leading to physical work limitation especially of upper limb can be extremely worrisome in individual, most importantly if he is the sole bearer of a family. This case presented by us, will clearly depict that if an appropriate diagnostic setting and step-wise approach is used, the Brachial Plexus injury leading to CRPS-II can be improved with better outcome in the physical functioning of the affected limb.

Case: A 55-year-old patient presented to the Pain management department with complains of pain in Left arm, forearm, and hand with paresis. This started after an event of fall from a running bike about 4 months back. The power in his shoulder was 2/5, Elbow 1/5 and wrist 1/5. He also complained of severe paroxysmal pain of sharp, stabbing character in his entire arm majorly on lateral side with a continuous dull deep aching pain. He was having loss of hair on his hand with swelling mostly on the wrist's dorsum aspect. CRPS 2 was provisionally thought and was taken for SGB block, which improved his pain and sudomotor signs.

In the next sitting, Hydro-dissection was performed in the injured Brachial plexus site with 0.9% normal saline at the trunk and division level which led to improvement in his power over a period of 1 month time.

Conclusion: A prompt diagnosis of CRPS-2 with appropriate sympathetic block can help in preventing the further progress. Also, even after 4 months of the injury, an apt hydro-dissection to relieve the post traumatic fibrosis can improve the nerve conduction and can eventually save the limb.

Keywords: Brachial plexus injury; Hydrodissection; Stellate ganglion block; CRPS

INTRODUCTION

Trauma leading to physical work limitation specially of upper limb can be extremely worrisome in individual, most importantly if he is the sole bearer of a family. Trauma leading to the brachial plexus injury is around 1.2% as reported in a study done on multi-trauma population [1]. Poor diagnosis and lack of proper identification of the issues can lead to partial or complete motor loss.

There could be many factors which can substantiate the injury and conduction loss post the nerve injury. It could be direct trauma leading to avulsion or neurotmesis or even neuropraxia. Trauma in the adjoining soft tissue leads to release of

inflammatory mediators, which can cause Inflammation of the nerves. Increase post traumatic sympathetic function can lead to vasoconstriction and finally ischemia of the nerves itself. Nerve injury leading to autoimmune activation can further damaged the nerves near that site have also been established [2].

This case presented by us will clearly depict that if an appropriate diagnostic setting and step-wise approach is used, the Brachial Plexus injury leading to CRPS-II can be improved with better outcome in the physical functioning of the affected limb in (Figures 1 and 2).

Correspondence to: R.K. Gautam, Department of Anesthesia, Banaras Hindu University, Uttar Pradesh, India, Tel: +919891996099; E-mail: drrishianesthesia@gmail.com

Received: June 02, 2021; **Accepted:** June 16, 2021; **Published:** June 23, 2021

Citation: Gautam RK, Paswan AK, Prakash S, Verma N (2021) Stellate Ganglion Block Followed by Hydro-Dissection Improved the Functioning of 4 Months Old Brachial Plexus Injury. J Anesth Clin Res. 12:1016.

Copyright: © 2021 Gautam RK, et al. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.



Figure 1: 55 year old male, with his shoulder power of 3/5 post our treatment.

CASE PRESENTATION

Our patient, a 56-year-old man, presented to us with the complaints of inability move his entire left arm along with paroxysmal sharp shooting pain in the lateral part of his arm, forearm up to the wrist.

This started after he was involved in a road traffic accident about 4 months back, where he was thrown from his bike. He did not have any head injury but when he was taken to the hospital, there was a significant amount of swelling in the front of his left shoulder.

After receiving treatment in the hospital, he was discharged in 2 days. After about 48hrs, he started feeling slight numbness in his fingers which progressed to his arm and shoulder in 3-4 days. He was then unable to lift his shoulders, flex his elbow and was unable to move his fingers. He then again reviewed his physician, where an ultrasound was done which reported soft tissue oedema near the trunks and the division level of left Brachial plexus. He also underwent MRI of the left brachial plexus which stated abnormal signal and thickening of the superior and middle truncal parts with adjoining divisions. Soft tissue oedema and hyperintense signal intensity on T2W and STIR sequences, was suggestive of Neuropraxia/ neuritis of the involved segments. However, no root avulsion was reported. Right sided Brachial plexus appeared normal.

He then consulted several neurologist and neurosurgeons, where he was kept on conservative treatment with drugs Methylcobalamin, Gabapentin and multivitamin supplementation. He was also getting physical rehabilitation therapy from a physiotherapist.

All these measures yielded negligible improvements. When he came to our OPD for his sharp shooting pain management, his power in his shoulders was 2/5, elbow and wrist having 1/5 power. Sensory impairment was not present but he had features of hyperesthesia on the dorsum of his left hand and forearm. Loss of hair was visible along with oedema, mostly over the

dorsum of hand. On further questioning he affirmed that apart from his sharp shooting pain, there is a continuous dull aching pain located in his entire arm, but he was unable to localise the pain to a specific region.

His NCS showed left Axillary and Musculocutaneous nerve-decreased amplitude with normal latency suggesting of Motor-Axonal involvement. As he fulfilled all the criteria for CRPS-II, a decision to proceed with left sided Stellate Ganglion block was made. After his family's appropriate consent, his left sided Stellate Ganglion was blocked with all aseptic precautions under Ultrasound guidance. Bupivacaine 0.25% and particulate steroid, Triamcinolone 40 mg was used. Initially he reported increase in the pain intensity but after 48hrs, his VAS was 4/10.

He was continued on his neuropathic medications, Gabapentin 400 mg BD with Amitriptyline 10 mg BD and Tablet Neurobion Forte OD for 2 weeks. He came back with VAS 3/10, with relief in sharp shooting pain and in sudomotor features. Although, No improvement in his motor power was seen.

His next MRI reported resolution of oedema. Hence was taken for hydrodissection near the involved Brachial plexus segments. Hydro-dissection was done using 20 ml of 0.9% Normal Saline under ultrasound guidance. Post procedure, immediate results were not remarkable, but over the period of 20 days, his shoulder power improved to 3/5 with power in his elbow and wrist improved to 2/5

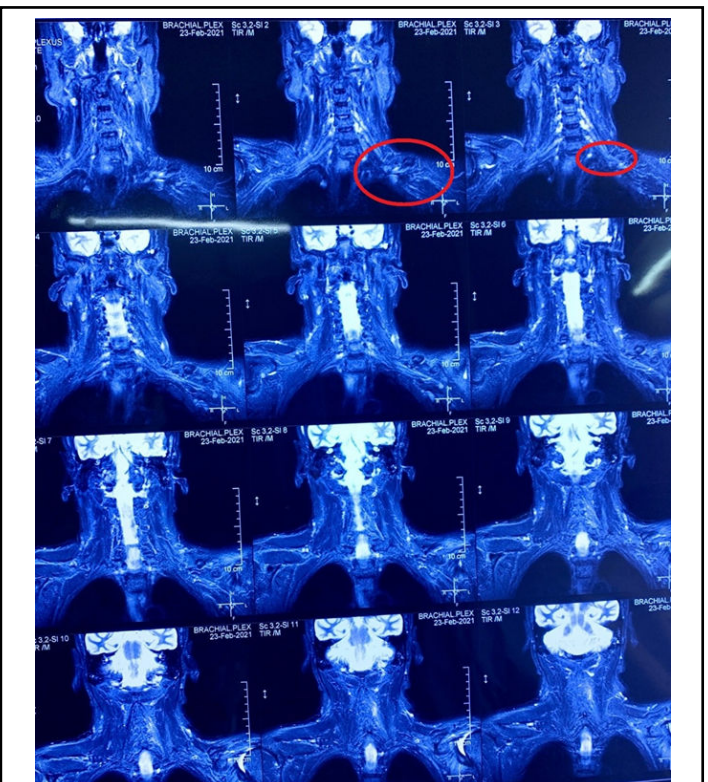


Figure 2: Abnormal signal and thickening of the postganglionic segments of left side of C4-5, C5-6, C6-7 nerve roots with superior, inferior trunks and their divisions of left side. Hyperintense signal on T2W and STIR sequences was also noted on the left side.

DISCUSSION

It is a known fact that normally, sensory axons depict little activity in absence of stimulus. But during an event of injury there is Spontaneous activity which develops especially due to retrograde chromatolysis along with the sprouting of new nerves. A large increase in sodium channels like NaV 1.6, NaV 1.9 is seen, facilitating the depolarisation of the sprouted neuromas [3]. Lidocaine in concentration with no effect on conduction has shown to block these sodium channels with reduction in the nerve injury effects.

Sprouting of postganglionic sympathetic efferents are also seen near the injury site, these in response to Nerve growth factor from the Schwann cells, release catecholamines, which produce Chronic regional pain syndrome like picture seen in this patient. Catecholamine discharge along with ATP has shown to play a major role in sympathetic mediated pain [4]. Local tissue injury leads to vasodilatation and exudation of inflammatory cells leading to oedema. These inflammatory cells release cytokines such as TNF alpha. These cytokines acts on newly developed receptors that develop post injury on the nerves. They reduces potassium channel conductance leading to spontaneous aversive discharges leading pain and further injury [5]. Bennett has shown the vulnerability of the mixed nerves on circumferential constriction [6].

The constriction arising post local tissue oedema and fibrosis can severely compromise the functioning of neural tissues. Certainly, if hydro dissection done at the appropriate levels, can halt the nerve compression with improved healing. Hydrodissection with Normal Saline have been used for carpal tunnel cases with good outcome as shown [7].

It will remove the locally released neurotransmitters like Catecholamines, Cytokines and Nitric oxide preventing the ongoing inflammation, injury and oxidative damage of the nerves. The removal of cytokines will also decrease the chances of autoimmunity, preventing the development debilitating chronic pain and will cause down-regulation of the Na⁺ channels, lowering down spontaneous discharges perceived as paroxysmal pain. The decrease in afferent activity will prevent sensitisation of Dorsal root Ganglions and will prevent receptive field activation. Sprouting of A beta and the fibers will also be contained, as seen following the nerve injury [8]. Removal of cytokines will even reduce the perivascular astrocyte and microglial activation, thereby preventing local neuronal activation [9]. Hence, a careful decided approach was used to first stop the sympathetic discharge by blocking the Stellate

Ganglion followed by the hydro-dissection of the involved brachial plexus segments.

CONCLUSION

The case presented by us about this patient clearly depicts that a thorough clinical examination with appropriate diagnostic procedures is required to delineate the cause of such paresis and neuropathic pain post injury.

Also, careful stepwise approach towards decreasing the sympathetic overflow followed by appropriate hydrodissection to wash away the inflammatory mediators have number of advantages such as halting the ongoing inflammation and neuritis, prevention of sprouting and ectopic discharges with cessation of the development of autoimmunity halting the chronic pain state. Hence we would like to emphasize that neuronal recovery is still possible, even after 4 months of injury. It's never too late, to try.

REFERENCES

1. Midha R. Epidemiology of brachial plexus injuries in a multitrauma population. *Neurosurgery*. 1997;40(6):1182-1189.
2. Li J, Wei GH, Huang H, Lan YP, Liu B, Liu H, et al. Nerve injury-related autoimmunity activation leads to chronic inflammation and chronic neuropathic pain. *Anesthesiol*. 2013;118(2):416-429.
3. Jung GY, Lee JY, Rhim H, Oh TH, Yune TY. An increase in voltage-gated sodium channel current elicits microglial activation followed inflammatory responses in vitro and in vivo after spinal cord injury. *Glia*. 2013;61(11):1807-1021.
4. Chung K, Lee BH, Yoon YW, Chung JM. Sympathetic sprouting in the dorsal root ganglia of the injured peripheral nerve in a rat neuropathic pain model. *J Comp Neurol*. 1996;376(2):241-252.
5. Mousa A, Bakhiet M. Role of cytokine signaling during nervous system development. *Int J Mol Sci*. 2013;14(7):1357-1393.
6. Bennett GJ, Xie YK. A peripheral mononeuropathy in rat that produces disorders of pain sensation like those seen in man. *Pain*. 1988;33(1):87-107.
7. Wu YT, Chen SR, Li TY, Ho TY, Shen YP, Tsai CK, et al. Nerve hydrodissection for carpal tunnel syndrome: a prospective, randomized, double-Blind, controlled trial. *muscle nerve*. 2019;59(2):174-180.
8. Lekan HA, Carlton SM, Coggeshall RE. Sprouting of A beta fibers into lamina II of the rat dorsal horn in peripheral neuropathy. *Neurosci Lett*. 1996;208(3):147-150.
9. Cambier S, Gline S, Mu D, Collins R, Araya J, Dolganov G, et al. Integrin α v β 8-mediated activation of transforming growth factor- β by perivascular astrocytes: An angiogenic control switch. *Am J Pathol*. 2005;166(6):1883-1894.