

<b>Tracks:</b>	1 CENTRAL NERVE BLOCKS	2 CHRONIC PAIN MANAGEMENT	3 PERIPHERAL NERVE BLOCKS	4 GENERAL	5 OBSTETRIC	6 POSTOPERATIVE PAIN MANAGEMENT	7 PAEDIATRIC	8 ULTRASONOGRAPHY
	ESRA SESSION	INDUSTRY SUPPORTED SESSION	HANDS ON CADAVER WORKSHOPS	HANDS ON CLINICAL WORKSHOPS	LIVE DEMONSTRATIONS			

## ESRA 2019 Scientific Programme

WEDNESDAY 11 September 2019						
TIMING	Auditorium	Room A1	Room A3	Room E	Room A2	Room A4 - WS (Tickets Required)
08:30-09:20	NETWORKING SESSION - Nerve Lesion as part of the practice of regional anaesthesia?	PRO-CON DEBATE - Paediatrics Is abdominal wall better than wound infiltration?	PROBLEM BASED LEARNING DISCUSSION - Peripheral neuropathic pain: acute pain management & chronic pain prevention	REFRESHING YOUR KNOWLEDGE Systemic Local Anesthetic Toxicity (LAST)		HANDS ON CLINICAL WORKSHOP 1 The Chronic Pain Workshop 1 IR 1: Complex regional Pain syndrome of the upper limb: - Stellate Ganglion (Cervical Sympathetic) Block IR2: Frozen Shoulder: Suprascapular Nerve Block (different approaches - anterior, posterior - above/ below scapular spine) other nerves : axillary nerve, lateral pectoralis n) IR 3: Chest pain, costal chondritis (Chostochondritis) - Intercostal Nerve Block ( Parasternal block), pectoralis nn, paravertebral post-thoracotomy pain IR 4: Neuropathy after surgery: Iliogastric, Iliohypogastric, genitofemoral nerve Block - Abdominal Cutaneous Nerve Entrapment Syndrome (ACNES) IR 5: Management of meralgia paresthetica - Lateral Femoral Cutaneous, Nerve block IR 6: Pudendal neuropathy - Pudendal nerve Block
09:30-10:20		PRO-CON DEBATE -Paediatrics Caudal block better than pudendal for hypospadias	ASK THE EXPERT -Optimal Conduct of Lumbar Medial Branch Neurotomy	REFRESHING YOUR KNOWLEDGE Perioperative Administration of Oxygen risks and benefits. Intraoperative Hyperoxemia Is a valuable recommendation?		
10:30 - 11:00	MORNING BREAK					
11:00 - 11:50	NETWORKING SESSION - Spinal Subarachnoid anaesthesia in the daily practice	TIPS AND TRICKS - Use of intralipid to limit side effects of excessively high blocks or unwanted excessive duration of action?	ASK THE EXPERT - Nerve block on the face and for Ophthalmic Regional Anaesthesia	REFRESHING YOUR KNOWLEDGE Point of Care ultrasonography for anesthesiologists		HANDS ON CLINICAL WORKSHOP 2 Chronic Pain Workshop 2 IR 1: Spine cervical discogenic pain - Selective Nerve Root - (Transforaminal) injection IR 2: Spine cervical facet pain - Cervical Medial-Branch and Facet Joint Injections IR 3: Spine cervical pain neuropathic - Third Occipital Nerve injection IR 4: Spine Lumbar facet pain - Lumbar Medial-Branch - Lumbar paraspinous injection ES, QL3 (Thoracolumbar fascia) - Facet Joint Injections - Shamrock, parasagittal, modified intertransversal approach (Karmakar) IR 5: Mechanical Lumbargia Sacroiliac Joint Injection - GPS Gluteal Pain Syndrome - Caudal Epidural Injections IR 6: Hip/ Knee/ Ankle /Foot Intra-articular - Injection of Hip greater trochanteric pain syndrome (GTPS) - Intra-articular Injection of Knee Genicular nerves supply and block ankle joint, subtalar joint, and extra-articular nerves
12:00 - 12:50		PRO-CON DEBATE - Walking epidurals: bliss or bluff?	PROBLEM BASED LEARNING DISCUSSION - My patient has broken arm in a limb suffering CRPS, with full stomach and need surgery	REFRESHING YOUR KNOWLEDGE - Opioid Free Anaesthesia with RA Techniques: What is the Concept?		
13:00 - 14:00	MID-DAY BREAK/ E-POSTER VIEWING/ VISIT THE EXHIBITION Luncheon Sessions (Tickets Required)					
14:00 - 14:50	SECOND OPINION BASED DISCUSSION - The shift towards plane blocks: just an adjustment to modern - minimal surgeries	TIPS AND TRICKS - Identifying the successful candidate con neuromodulation. Critical variables that affect outcome: Obesity (BMI), gender...?	ASK THE EXPERT - Modern forms of labour analgesia: a look into the future	REFRESHING YOUR KNOWLEDGE Multimodal analgesia in orthopedic surgery: the way ahead!		
15:00 - 15:30	AFTERNOON BREAK/ E-POSTER VIEWING/ VISIT THE EXHIBITION					
15:30 - 16:20		PRO-CON DEBATE Ultrasound guided Regional anesthesia can be routinely used for blocks during general anesthesia	PROBLEM BASED LEARNING DISCUSSION - I am in pain, and nobody pay attention I have Sickle Cell anemia	REFRESHING YOUR KNOWLEDGE - Complex Regional Pain Syndrome management and importance of diagnostic regional sympathetic block	BEST FREE PAPER SESSION 1	
16:30 - 17:20		PRO-CON DEBATE - Diagnostic Blocks in chronic pain	PROBLEM BASED LEARNING DISCUSSION - Doctor I need liver surgery, but prefer Epidural anesthesia... Can it be?	REFRESHING YOUR KNOWLEDGE - Concepts in fascial plane blocks, what every anesthesiologists needs to know		
17:20-19:00	OPENING CEREMONY followed by the Welcome Reception in the Exhibition					

**THURSDAY 12 September 2019**

TIMING	Auditorium	Room A1	Barria 1&2 - LIVE DEMO	Room A3	Room E	Room A2	Room A4 - WS (Tickets Required)	Offsite - (Tickets Required)
8.30 - 9.20	<b>NETWORKING SESSION</b> - Pelvic Pain. Are you sure everything is clear?	<b>TIPS AND TRICKS</b> - Tips and Trick to pass EDRA part II. Mock Demonstration of real examination scenarios with open discussion	<b>LIVE DEMONSTRATIONS</b> - Rheumatoid arthritis (Symptoms, diagnosis, management) - Role of US in diagnosis and treatment	<b>PROBLEM BASED LEARNING DISCUSSION</b> - My patient has Suspected Nerve Injury after Peripheral Nerve Block: Steps to follow	<b>REFRESHING YOUR KNOWLEDGE</b> - Peripheral nerve block in the patient with haemostatic disorder <b>REFRESHING YOUR KNOWLEDGE</b> - Local Anaesthetic (Las) neurotoxicity after PNBs: Current Data	<b>SOCIAL MEDIA SESSION</b> - The use of Twitter for Regional Anaesthetists	<b>HANDS ON CLINICAL WORKSHOP 3</b> <b>Basic peripheral Nerve Blocks</b> OR 1: Basic knowledge for shoulder and elbow surgery: interscalene and supraclavicular blocks Basic peripheral Nerve Blocks OR 2: Basic knowledge for Lower arm and hand surgery: axillary block OR 3: Basic blocks for knee and hip surgery: femoral nerve block, fascia iliaca block and obturator nerve block OR 4: Basic blocks for knee and foot surgery: proximal subgluteal sciatic and popliteal nerve block OR 5: Distal blocks / rescue blocks for foot surgery: the essential OR 6: Distal blocks / rescue blocks for hand surgery: the essential	(08:00-11:00) <b>HANDS ON CADAVER WORKSHOP 1</b> Table 1: Shoulder and arm surgery (supine) (interscalene, supra and infraclavicular, axillary) Table 2: Hip surgery (supine) (lumbar plexus, femoral, obturator, lateral femoral cutaneous, fascia iliaca, lateral + anterior sciatic nerve) Table 3: Knee and lower extremity surgery (supine) (femoral, femoral triangle, adductor canal, saphenous, obturator, ankle block) Table 4: Breast surgery and abdominal surgery (supine) (PECS I +II, serratus anterior plane, TAP, QL-III) Table 5: Ultrasound guided nerve blocks with needling in supine position (interscalene, supra- and infraclavicular, femoral, femoral triangle and adductor canal block, PECS-locks, TAP) Table 6: Ultrasound guided nerve blocks with needling in lateral position (paravertebral, erector spinae plane, lumbar plexus, quadratus lumborum, proximal and distal sciatic approaches)
9.30 - 10.20		<b>PRO-CON DEBATE</b> - Learning process in regional Anesthesia. The cadaver workshops can be replaced with other types of teaching methods	<b>LIVE DEMONSTRATIONS</b> - All blocks you need to know for successful practice (not only for an examination...) in one go (upper limb: interscalene, supra/infraclavicular, axillary block, distal blocks)	<b>TIPS AND TRICKS</b> - Blocks above the clavicle (interscalene and supraclavicular), novelties, techniques, advantages-drawbacks related to phrenic blockade How can we prevent Hemidiaphragmatic block?	<b>REFRESHING YOUR KNOWLEDGE</b> - Non-pharmacological methods for comfort and pain management (Virtual reality, musicotherapy, Hypnosis,.....)	<b>CENTRAL NERVE BLOCKS Free Papers 2</b>		
10.30 - 11.00	<b>MORNING BREAK/ E-POSTER VIEWING/ VISIT THE EXHIBITION</b>							
11.00 - 11.50	<b>NETWORKING SESSION</b> - Obstetric anaesthesia in the 21st century	<b>PRO-CON DEBATE</b> Regional anaesthesia or Wide awake local anaesthesia no tourniquet technique (WALANT) for Hand and Wrist surgery	<b>LIVE DEMONSTRATIONS</b> - Pitfalls during US guided interscalene nerve block / supraclavicular blocks: all the structures you should not miss	<b>(11:00-12:00) INDUSTRY SUPPORTED SESSION 1</b>	<b>REFRESHING YOUR KNOWLEDGE</b> - Evidence Based Ultrasound Practice in Paediatric Anaesthesia Setting <b>REFRESHING YOUR KNOWLEDGE</b> - Ketamine for pain: Complications and best practice	<b>OBSTETRIC Free Papers 3</b>	<b>HANDS ON CLINICAL WORKSHOP 4</b> <b>The Thoracic &amp; Abdominal surgery OR</b> OR 1: Lung surgery without epidural! Different approaches for paravertebral blocks, intercostal block OR 2: Modern anaesthesia/analgesia for breast and thoracic wall surgery: BRILMA, PECS 1 and 2 OR 3: Further alternatives for thoracic surgery: erector spinae block, lumbar paravertebral block OR 4: Pain-free abdominal surgery 1: TAP, rectus sheath, inguinal / iliohypogastric block OR 5: Pain-free abdominal surgery 2: quadratus lumborum blocks OR6: US-guided central blocks	(11:30-14:30) <b>HANDS ON CADAVER WORKSHOP 2</b> Table 1: Shoulder and arm surgery (supine) (interscalene, supra and infraclavicular, axillary) Table 2: Hip surgery (supine) (lumbar plexus, femoral, obturator, lateral femoral cutaneous, fascia iliaca, lateral + anterior sciatic nerve) Table 3: Knee and lower extremity surgery (supine) (femoral, femoral triangle, adductor canal, saphenous, obturator, ankle block) Table 4: Breast surgery and abdominal surgery (supine) (PECS I +II, serratus anterior plane, TAP, QL-III) Table 5: Ultrasound guided nerve blocks with needling in supine position (interscalene, supra- and infraclavicular, femoral, femoral triangle and adductor canal block, PECS-locks, TAP) Table 6: Ultrasound guided nerve blocks with needling in lateral position (paravertebral, erector spinae plane, lumbar plexus, quadratus lumborum, proximal and distal sciatic approaches)
12.00 - 12.50		<b>TIPS AND TRICKS</b> - Does the perfect block exist? Pain control and / or Motor function preservation	<b>LIVE DEMONSTRATIONS</b> - Doing a regional block with Ultrasound - All steps clear?	<b>PROBLEM BASED LEARNING DISCUSSION</b> - My children has Cancer an is in pain. Is there a solution?!!	<b>REFRESHING YOUR KNOWLEDGE</b> - Role of anesthesiologist involved in multidisciplinary pain treatment facilities	<b>PERIPHERAL NERVE BLOCKS Free Papers 4</b>		
13.00 - 14.00	<b>MID-DAY BREAK/ E-POSTER VIEWING/ VISIT THE EXHIBITION</b>							
14.00 - 14.50	<b>PRO-CON DEBATE</b> - Intrathecal analgesia in anaesthesia and chronic pain	<b>SECOND OPINION BASED DISCUSSION</b> - Chest wall blocks for breast surgery: which, where, how? Relevant son anatomy, techniques and indications.	<b>LIVE DEMONSTRATIONS</b> - US guidance in neuraxial and paravertebral blocks -	<b>(13:00-14:45) INDUSTRY SUPPORTED SESSION 2</b>	<b>REFRESHING YOUR KNOWLEDGE</b> - Ultrasonic regional anaesthesia needles or Ultrasound at Tip of Needle: Fact or fiction?			
15.00 - 15.30	<b>AFTERNOON BREAK/ E-POSTER VIEWING/ VISIT THE EXHIBITION</b>							
15.30 - 16.20	<b>NETWORKING SESSION</b> - Regional anaesthesia in multidisciplinary fast-track surgical care pathways	<b>NETWORKING SESSION</b> - Neuromodulation procedures in the 21st century	<b>LIVE DEMONSTRATIONS</b> All blocks you need to know for successful practice (not only for an examination...) in one go (lower limbs: femoral nerve, femoral triangle, adductor canal, proximal sciatic, popliteal, ankle block)	<b>TIPS AND TRICKS</b> Paediatrics- Abdominal wall blocks, indications and evidence for its use. Better than wound infiltration	<b>REFRESHING YOUR KNOWLEDGE</b> - Which preoperative tests before regional anaesthetic procedures? <b>REFRESHING YOUR KNOWLEDGE</b> - Neuropathic Pain Registries: Lessons learned from International, European or National Initiatives	<b>HANDS ON CLINICAL WORKSHOP 5</b> <b>Basic central / thoraco-abdominal blocks</b> OR 1: Basic block repertoire for abdominal surgery 1: TAP, rectus sheath, inguinal / iliohypogastric block OR 2: Basic block repertoire for abdominal surgery 2: Quadratus lumborum blocks OR 3: Lumbar plexus block (Parasagittal, Shamrock...) for hip and knee surgery OR 4: Paravertebral and erector spinae block for thoracic surgery ) OR 5: PECS 1 & 2 for Mamma surgery OR 6: Basic knowledge for US guided central blocks	(15:00 - 18:00) <b>HANDS ON CADAVER WORKSHOP 3</b> Table 1: Shoulder and arm surgery (supine) (interscalene, supra and infraclavicular, axillary) Table 2: Hip surgery (supine) (lumbar plexus, femoral, obturator, lateral femoral cutaneous, fascia iliaca, lateral + anterior sciatic nerve) Table 3: Knee and lower extremity surgery (supine) (femoral, femoral triangle, adductor canal, saphenous, obturator, ankle block) Table 4: Breast surgery and abdominal surgery (supine) (PECS I +II, serratus anterior plane, TAP, QL-III) Table 5: Ultrasound guided nerve blocks with needling in supine position (interscalene, supra- and infraclavicular, femoral, femoral triangle and adductor canal block, PECS-locks, TAP) Table 6: Ultrasound guided nerve blocks with needling in lateral position (paravertebral, erector spinae plane, lumbar plexus, quadratus lumborum, proximal and distal sciatic approaches)	
16.30 - 17.20			<b>LIVE DEMONSTRATIONS</b> - Ultrasound-guided invasive treatments for joint pain	<b>PROBLEM BASED LEARNING DISCUSSION</b> My Patient with BMI 50 request Regional anaesthesia	<b>REFRESHING YOUR KNOWLEDGE</b> - Spinal Epidural Endoscopic or Percutaneous Adhesiolysis. Is it all the same?	<b>PAEDIATRIC Free Papers 5</b>		
17.30 - 18.20	<b>PRO-CON DEBATE</b> - Spinal Cord stimulation, the trial is not relevant	<b>TIPS AND TRICKS</b> - Intrathecal Therapy for Cancer Patients - Increasing the chances for success"	<b>LIVE DEMONSTRATIONS</b> - 10 Most common nerve entrapments	<b>ASK THE EXPERT</b> -THA infiltration - RA - Both ?	<b>REFRESHING YOUR KNOWLEDGE</b> - The physiology of labour pain			

**FRIDAY 13 September 2019**

TIMING	Auditorium	Room A1	Barria 1&2 - LIVE DEMO	Room A3	Room E	Room A2	Room A4 - WS (Tickets Required)	Offsite - (Tickets Required)
8.30 - 9.20	<b>NETWORKING SESSION - ESRA- ASRA PANEL</b>	<b>NETWORKING SESSION</b> Perioperative pain therapy: more than just single shot blocks	<b>LIVE DEMONSTRATIONS - Spinal Pain</b>	<b>ASK THE EXPERT -</b> Should we use genicular nerve block for pain control after knee surgery?	<b>REFRESHING YOUR KNOWLEDGE</b> What's new about paraspinal techniques ?		<b>HANDS ON CLINICAL WORKSHOP 6</b> <b>POCUS &amp; Emergency Ward and ICU Workshop</b> ER 1: FAST and basic transthoracic cardiac evaluation of the critical patient ER 2: Ultrasound for gastric evaluation ER 3: Arterial and venous accesses (radial/femoral artery, central and peripheral venous accesses) in ICU/Emergency ER 4: Ultrasound for Airway, Lung and Diaphragm ER 5: Clavicular fracture: blocks for analgesia and anaesthesia ER 6: Regional anaesthesia in the ICU / trauma patient: what blocks for what indication? How to avoid masking compartment syndrome?	<b>HANDS ON CADAVER WORKSHOP 4</b> Table 1: Shoulder and arm surgery (supine) (interscalene, supra and infraclavicular, axillary) Table 2: Hip surgery (supine) (lumbar plexus, femoral, obturator, lateral femoral cutaneous, fascia iliaca, lateral + anterior sciatic nerve) Table 3: Knee and lower extremity surgery (supine) (femoral, femoral triangle, adductor canal, saphenous, obturator, ankle block) Table 4: Breast surgery and abdominal surgery (supine) (PECS I +II, serratus anterior plane, TAP, QL-III) Table 5: Ultrasound guided nerve blocks with needling in supine position (interscalene, supra- and infraclavicular, femoral, femoral triangle and adductor canal block, PECS-locks, TAP) Table 6: Ultrasound guided nerve blocks with needling in lateral position (paravertebral, erector spinae plane, lumbar plexus, quadratus lumborum, proximal and distal sciatic approaches)
9.30 - 10.20			<b>LIVE DEMONSTRATIONS -</b> Face blocks and cervical plexus and ophthalmic surgery	<b>ASK THE EXPERT -</b> Point of Care Ultrasound in Pediatric Anesthesia and Intensive care, does size matter?	<b>REFRESHING YOUR KNOWLEDGE -</b> Cadaveric Studies and its Impact On Regional Anesthesia			
10.30 - 11.00	<b>MORNING BREAK/ E-POSTER VIEWING/ VISIT THE EXHIBITION</b>							
11.00 - 11.50	<b>SECOND OPINION BASED DISCUSSION -</b> Fascial blocks: it is necessary to define their usefulness, how they work and their limitations	<b>TIPS AND TRICKS -</b> Spinal Cord Stimulation in the Treatment of Acute and neuropathic pain. Clinical Effectiveness?	<b>LIVE DEMONSTRATIONS -</b> Ultrasound-guided invasive treatments for musculoskeletal pain	<b>AGA (ESRA Annual General Assembly)</b>		<b>POSTOPERATIVE PAIN MANAGEMENT Free Papers 7</b>		
12:00-13:00	<b>AWARDS CEREMONY</b>							<b>HANDS ON CADAVER WORKSHOP 5</b> Table 1: Shoulder and arm surgery (supine) (interscalene, supra and infraclavicular, axillary) Table 2: Hip surgery (supine) (lumbar plexus, femoral, obturator, lateral femoral cutaneous, fascia iliaca, lateral + anterior sciatic nerve) Table 3: Knee and lower extremity surgery (supine) (femoral, femoral triangle, adductor canal, saphenous, obturator, ankle block) Table 4: Breast surgery and abdominal surgery (supine) (PECS I +II, serratus anterior plane, TAP, QL-III) Table 5: Ultrasound guided nerve blocks with needling in supine position (interscalene, supra- and infraclavicular, femoral, femoral triangle and adductor canal block, PECS-locks, TAP) Table 6: Ultrasound guided nerve blocks with needling in lateral position (paravertebral, erector spinae plane, lumbar plexus, quadratus lumborum, proximal and distal sciatic approaches)
13.00 - 13.50	<b>MID-DAY BREAK/ E-POSTER VIEWING/ VISIT THE EXHIBITION</b> Luncheon Sessions (Tickets Required)							
14.00 - 14.50	<b>SECOND OPINION BASED DISCUSSION -</b> Erector Spinae Plane Block ESP : for everything? Sonoanatomy at thoracic and lumbar levels	<b>PRO-CON DEBATE -</b> Neuraxial labour analgesia will increase the C-section rate, the instrumental delivery rate and prolong duration of labour?	<b>LIVE DEMONSTRATIONS -</b> Truncal blocks revisited: TAP, PECS 1&2, QL blocks	<b>(14:00-15:20)</b> <b>ESRA Educational Video Competition</b>	<b>REFRESHING YOUR KNOWLEDGE</b> RA education: what kind of tools			
15.00 - 15.30	<b>AFTERNOON BREAK/ E-POSTER VIEWING/ VISIT THE EXHIBITION</b>						<b>AFTERNOON BREAK/ E-POSTER VIEWING/ VISIT THE EXHIBITION</b>	
15.30 - 16.20	<b>NETWORKING SESSION -</b> Hip fracture management: from pre-op to post-op	<b>NETWORKING SESSION -</b> Daily chronic Pain management in the search of answers?	<b>LIVE DEMONSTRATIONS -</b> Blocks of the lumbar plexus (PENG Block, Suprainguinal fascia iliaca, femoral nerve block, cut. Fem lat. Nerve block, different approaches to the obturator nerve, femoral triangle, adductor canal block)	<b>TIPS AND TRICKS</b> Adjustment of the parameters of the ultrasound device, frequency, depth, gain, focus, for the most frequent blockages / explorations	<b>REFRESHING YOUR KNOWLEDGE -</b> Best practice for knee surgery anaesthesia	<b>CHRONIC PAIN MANAGEMENT Free Papers 8</b>	<b>HANDS ON CLINICAL WORKSHOP 7</b> <b>PAEDIATRICS</b> OR 1: Trauma of the upper limb: shoulder/upper arm and elbow fractures OR 2: Trauma of the upper limb : Lower arm and hand trauma; block failure rescue OR 3: Trauma of the lower limb: hip/femur and knee trauma OR 4: Trauma of the lower limb: calf and foot trauma OR 5: Abdominal blocks (TAP, iliohypogastric and ilioinguinal nerves, quadratus lumborum for elective abdominal surgery) OR 6: Paravertebral / erector spinae for elective abdominal Surgery	<b>HANDS ON CADAVER WORKSHOP 6</b> Table 1: Shoulder and arm surgery (supine) (interscalene, supra and infraclavicular, axillary) Table 2: Hip surgery (supine) (lumbar plexus, femoral, obturator, lateral femoral cutaneous, fascia iliaca, lateral + anterior sciatic nerve) Table 3: Knee and lower extremity surgery (supine) (femoral, femoral triangle, adductor canal, saphenous, obturator, ankle block) Table 4: Breast surgery and abdominal surgery (supine) (PECS I +II, serratus anterior plane, TAP, QL-III) Table 5: Ultrasound guided nerve blocks with needling in supine position (interscalene, supra- and infraclavicular, femoral, femoral triangle and adductor canal block, PECS-locks, TAP) Table 6: Ultrasound guided nerve blocks with needling in lateral position (paravertebral, erector spinae plane, lumbar plexus, quadratus lumborum, proximal and distal sciatic approaches)
16.30 - 17.20			<b>LIVE DEMONSTRATIONS -</b> POCUS for ABC-emergencies	<b>ASK THE EXPERT -</b> Foot surgery : more and more distal	<b>REFRESHING YOUR KNOWLEDGE</b> Peripheral nerve block in the patient with pre-existing neuropathy			
17:20-18:30								

**SATURDAY 14 September 2019**

TIMING	Auditorium	Room A1	Room A3	Room E	Room A2	Room A4 - WS (Tickets Required)	Offsite - (Tickets Required)
8.30 - 9.20	NETWORKING SESSION - Regional anesthesia for vascular surgery	NETWORKING SESSION - Obstetric anesthesia in the 21st century	ASK THE EXPERT - New choice for pain control after spinal surgery: thoracolumbar interfascial plane block	PROBLEM BASED LEARNING DISCUSSION - My patient is scheduled for RA and has preexisting neurological injury ☒	REFRESHING YOUR KNOWLEDGE - Ultrasound (US) use in Paediatric Intensive Care Unit	HANDS ON CLINICAL WORKSHOP 8 The Hip / Femur, knee and foot surgery OR  OR 1: Analgesia for femur neck fractures: alternatives to femoral nerve block or epidural anaesthesia OR 2: The complex knee case: gluteal (parasacral, transgluteal) approaches for the sciatic nerve OR 3: Hip, femur and knee surgery: lumbo-sacral blocks revisited : Shamrock, parasagittal (Karmakar), modified intertransversal (Karmakar) approach: OR 4: News for knee surgery : Femoral nerve block, femoral triangle or adductor canal block? OR 5: Popliteal block for foot surgery and how to rescue block failures? OR 6: Blocks of important cutaneous nerves of the lower extremity: lateral cutaneous femoral nerve, saphenous nerve at the calf level, posterior cutaneous nerve of the thigh, sural nerve	(9: 00-12: 00) <b>HANDS ON CADAVER WORKSHOP 7</b> <b>Pain Management Cadaver with Fluoroscopy and US guidance</b>  Table 1: Spine cervical facet pain - Cervical Medial-Branch and Facet Joint Injections. Spine cervical pain neuropathic - Third Occipital Nerve injection Table 2: Hip and Knee - Dissection will be sufficient Table 3 + 4: Chest Pain, costal chondritis. Post-Thoracotomy - Intercostal Nerve Block. Thoracic Spine Pain - Medial-Branch Facet Joint Injections and Costovertebral junction. Cadaver Supine - Complex regional Pain syndrome Upper limb: Stellate Ganglion (Cervical Sympathetic) Block. Frozen Shoulder: Suprascapular Nerve Block (anterior approach). Neuropathy after surgery - Ilioinguinal, Iliohypogastric, Genitofemoral Nerve Block. Management of meralgia paresthetica - Lateral Femoral Cutaneous Nerve Block. Table 5 + 6: Thiel-fixed cadavers for Ultrasound and fluoroscopy Spine Cervical discogenic pain - Selective Nerve Root. (Transforaminal) Injection - Spine Lumbar facet pain - Lumbar Medial-Branch and Facet Joint Injections. Pudendal neuropathy + Gluteal Pain syndrome (GPS) - Pudendal nerve Block. Mechanical Lumbalgia - Sacroiliac joint injection - Caudal Epidural injections.
9.30 - 10.20			ASK THE EXPERT - Pain rebound in day surgery : how can we avoid it?	ASK THE EXPERT - Knee Arthroscopy and ligament repair : RA or Infiltration	REFRESHING YOUR KNOWLEDGE - Intrathecal Drug Delivery Systems: What is the evidence in chronic pain management?		
10.30 - 11.00	MORNING BREAK						
11.00 - 11.50	NETWORKING SESSION - ERAS for TKA surgery	NETWORKING SESSION - Paediatric anesthesia - a walk on the safe side.	PROBLEM BASED LEARNING DISCUSSION - Doctor, my spinal stimulator is no longer functioning as before, and I am in pain	TIPS AND TRICKS - Tricks and tips to maintain perineural catheters and avoid complications	REFRESHING YOUR KNOWLEDGE - Dexmedetomidine: Its role in the perioperative setting	HANDS ON CLINICAL WORKSHOP 9 The Shoulder, Elbow and hand surgery OR  OR 1: Major shoulder surgery: different approaches for the interscalene block and structures to avoid OR 2: Axillary nerve block, suprascapular nerve block and block of the , supraclavicular nerves OR 3: Elective elbow surgery and elbow fracture (blocks for patients with limited abduction; catheter-placement: tips and tricks) OR 4: Axillary block for hand surgery and how to rescue block failures OR 5: The special case: Clavicular fracture what regional anaesthesia techniques are the best? OR 6: Important cutaneous branches for shoulder, arm and hand surgery )	
12.00 - 12.50			PROBLEM BASED LEARNING DISCUSSION - My patient has a permanent root deficit due an old lumbar disc extrusion and need a painful foot surgery	SECOND OPINION BASED DISCUSSION - TAP Block / Quadratus Lumborum Block: the evidence	REFRESHING YOUR KNOWLEDGE - Diagnostic Blocks in the practice of Interventional Pain Medicine. To do or not to Do? Or, How and when to do		
12.50-13:50	FAREWELL RECEPTION in the foyer area						