

Prone Spine Surgery

Setup Checklist

- Bite blocks, esoph temp probe, Tegaderm
- ETT elbow extender
- Sed line (processed EEG monitor)
- Foam face plate (thoracic/lumbar sx)

- 2nd IV setup
- +/- art-line setup

- Carrier IVF
- Propofol gtt
- Sufentanil vs remifentanil vs bolus opioids
- +/- ketamine gtt
- +/- TXA bolus and gtt
- Phenylephrine gtt

Preop	Neurologic exam, assess neck ROM <input type="checkbox"/> T/S +/- crossmatch Assess for TXA contraindications
Access	PIV x2, arterial line for high blood loss cases or specific MAP goals
Monitors	<i>EKG monitors on back</i>
Induction	Short acting paralytic (or reversed rocuronium) for neuromonitoring
Prone Position Preparation	<input type="checkbox"/> Tegaderm eyes <input type="checkbox"/> bilateral bite blocks <input type="checkbox"/> ETT extender <input type="checkbox"/> esoph temp probe <input type="checkbox"/> +/- Sed line
Anesthesia Maintenance	<i>For neuromonitoring cases: propofol TIVA +/- ketamine gtt, avoid precedex gtt</i>
Analgesia	Sufentanil gtt vs remifentanil gtt vs opioid boluses
Intra-Operative Considerations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-incision TXA bolus followed by infusion • Maintain blood pressure near baseline • Attenuate risk of post-operative visual loss
Extubation	<i>High volume resuscitation cases: assess for cuff leak</i>

Neuromonitoring

Goal: Identify nerve injury early to prevent permanent damage

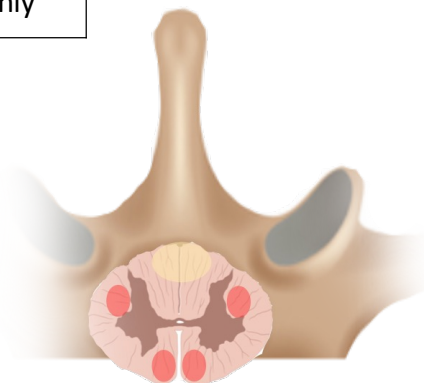
Modality	Paralytic	Inhaled Anesthetic
EMG	⊘	OK
Motor Evoked Potentials	⊘	⊘
Somatosensory Evoked Potentials	OK	½ MAC only

*Ketamine gtt ↑ MEP's/SSEP's

*Precedex gtt ↓ MEP's

Neuromonitoring Change Ddx:

- Spinal cord/nerve root injury
- Positioning injury
- Change in anesthetic plane
- Change in DO₂
- Measurement error



Methadone

NDMA antagonism analgesia

- 0.2 mg/kg at case start (max 20 mg)
- Onset 30-60 minutes, duration 6-12 hours
- Prolonged elimination: 15-60 hours
- 1:2 IV:PO conversion

Tranexamic Acid

↓ EBL, transfusion requirement

- Bolus dose peri-incision: 10 mg/kg or 1,000 mg
- Intra-op infusion: 1 mg/kg/hr

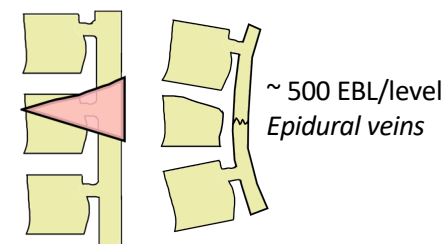
Post-Op Visual Loss

Ischemic optic neuropathy

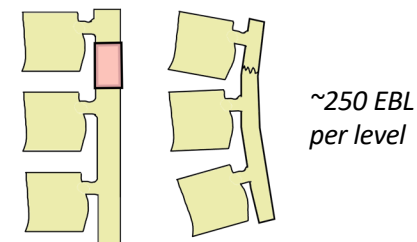
- Risk factors: male, obesity, anesthesia > 4h, high blood loss
- Prevention (non-evidence based):
 - BP near baseline
 - Maintain DO₂
 - Colloid for large resuscitation

Specific Surgical Techniques

Pedicle Subtraction Osteotomy (PSO)



Smith-Petersen Osteotomy (SPO)



Anesthesia Cognitive Aids