



Direct Laparoscopic Transverse Abdominis Plane (TAP) block: New Approach

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Abstract

The transverse abdominis plane (TAP) block is a peripheral nerve block designed to anesthetize the nerves supplying the anterior abdominal wall (T6 to L1). It was first described in 2001 by Rafi as a traditional blind landmark technique using the lumbar triangle of Petit [2]. The initial technique described the lumbar triangle of Petit as the landmark used to access the TAP in order to facilitate the deposition of local anaesthetic solution in the neurovascular plane. Other techniques include ultrasound-guided access to the neurovascular plane via the mid-axillary line between the iliac crest and the costal margin, Open transversus abdominis plane block, and a subcostal access termed the 'oblique subcostal' access.

Biography

Ali Hasan has more than 13 years' experience in Dubai, and Abu Dhabi. In addition to healthcare management role as a medical director, 9 years in large, JCI-accredited hospital and daycare surgery centers. Large record of all surgeries.



3rd International Conference on Gastroenterology and Digestive Disorders,
Italy, Rome, February 24-25, 2020

Citation: Ali Hasan, *Direct Laparoscopic Transverse Abdominis Plane (TAP) block : New Approach*, Gastroenterologists 2020, 3rd International Conference on Gastroenterology and Digestive Disorders, Rome Italy , 24-25 Feb, 2020, 07