

The role of multimodal analgesia in the decrease of postoperative surgical stress response in major neoplastic thoraco-abdominal surgery

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A major issue of the surgical anesthetic team is the surgical stress response, with its organ disfunctions, and the postoperative pain with consequences regarding the physiopathologic and socio-economical impact associated with its inadequate therapy. According to the "fast-track" approach, multimodal analgesia has a central place, together with minimal invasive procedures. Opioid-local anesthetic association via thoracic epidural catheter, has become the "anesthetic golden standard", in major thoraco-abdominal surgery. Co-administration of i.v. non-steroid anti-inflammatory drugs, seriously decreases the inflammatory response to the surgical stress, allowing a faster recovery, an early social rehabilitation, and a decrease in morbidity and mortality associated with major neoplastic surgery.

Key words: surgical stress response, multimodal analgesia, epidural thoracic analgesia, fast track surgery

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