

ANAESTHESIA AND LOCALIZED EBS

This section provides advice of what to observe in case someone affected with EB needs anaesthesia.



Important points in a nutshell

- **Anaesthesia means using an anaesthetic agent for suppressing pain during examinations, treatment and operations.**
- **In principle anaesthesia is possible for those affected by EB. However, certain precautions must be taken for various reasons (including for example, the increased vulnerability of the skin and often the mucous membranes, existing limited ability of opening the mouth, etc.).**
- **Good planning, starting well before the already planned intervention is essential!**
- **What needs and specific practices are used for patients with EB, needs to be communicated to everyone involved (doctors, nurses).**
- **In an emergency, if these precautions require too much time - then lifesaving measures have priority!**
- **Despite all the caution and experience, blisters and sores cannot be completely avoided, especially in severe forms of EB.**

1. General Considerations

There are several types of anaesthesia:

General Anaesthesia:

Also referred to as anaesthesia, induces you into a deep sleep-like state.

Local anaesthetic technique:

Is also called local or regional anaesthesia. When using local anaesthesia, the examination or surgical area is numbed by injecting a local anaesthetic.

The anaesthetist will discuss with you, which type of anaesthesia is most appropriate for you or your child for the planned intervention. Other methods that may possibly come into question may also be discussed and the advantages and disadvantages they have.

Patients affected with EB may require anaesthesia for various reasons: firstly, complications from EB sometimes require surgery (oesophageal stricture, finger adhesions, severely decayed teeth,), and secondly it can also be for **other reasons that have nothing to do with EB, where anaesthesia is necessary** (appendicitis, fractures ...).

There are several reasons why an anaesthetic for patients affected by EB is more challenging, such as:

- The great vulnerability of the skin and/or the mucous membranes depending on the form of EB.
- An increased heat and fluid loss through the skin wounds.
- Depending on the type of EB the patient is affected with, they may have a reduced mouth opening and/or contractures of their large and small joints.

Therefore, there are various procedures that must be carried out a bit differently for those affected with EB, unlike those procedures used for patients with healthy skin and mucous membranes:

- They need to be lying on a soft padding during the operation and careful repositioning without friction must be ensured. To make the repositioning gentle, there should also be the possibility that the patient can move themselves to the OP table, or the patient's repositioning is done together with the padding on which he is lying-in, so that the patient is not even touched.

- Heating blankets and a preheated procedure room prevents heat loss of patients affected with EB.
- Venous cannula, breathing tube and other tubes, ECG electrodes, etc. should not be fixed down with adhesive tape. Instead for example, attachment with the help of micro-adhesive materials, by wrapping with gauze bandages or by sewing is possible.
- Depending on the form of EB it may be necessary that a thinner tracheal tube is used, rather than what is used in people with normal skin.
- Much more often ingenuity and imagination are required!

Pain relief for after the procedure must also be well planned; it's just as important as the pain relief before and during the procedure. It is often necessary to provide pain relief using a painkiller given intravenously, for example when swallowing is still painful.

If adhesive materials were used during the procedure, they can be carefully detached with a special spray that dissolves the adhesive (e.g. Niltac[®], Sensi Care[®], etc.). If that does not work, it is best not to try and remove most of these materials. They will eventually come off in the bath or overtime time on its own accord.

2. Who performs anaesthesia for the person affected with EB?

When someone affected by EB needs anaesthesia, for each procedure they require a good detailed plan of action well in advance of the procedure. Good communication between all participants (patients and their families, doctors, nurses) is needed. For the informed consent discussion with the anaesthesiologist ("anaesthetist") take with you all current medical reports and findings, also a list of the medication and dressing-materials that you use.

Since those affected with severe forms of EB more often need frequent surgical procedures due to the complications of their disease, procedures are usually done in centres where they already have experience with EB patients.

The anaesthesia can also be performed from a doctor who does not have experience with EB. In this case, it is important however that the doctor takes time before the

procedure to familiarise themselves in detail with the specific circumstances and precautions needed while caring for an EB patient (for example in the literature and/or contacting an EB-expert centre).

3. Localized EBS

In a localized form of EBS there are normally no particular difficulties to be expected for anaesthesia due to EB. **In any case you should inform the physician that you have EBS and in your case what important things there are to look out for.** If you cannot use any adhesive bandages, it really important to discuss this prior to the procedure with the doctors (anaesthesiologist, surgeon, etc.) and the nursing staff. If applicable, **bring the dressing materials** with you that you use or are suitable for use with EB, such as micro-adhesive materials (e.g. Mepitac[®] or Mepilex[®]).