Pectoral Nerves I and II Blocks in Multimodal Analgesia for Breast Cancer Surgery  
A Randomized Clinical Trial

Ghada Mohammad Nabih Bashandy, MD, and Dina Nabil Abbas, MD

Background: The pectoral nerves (Pecs) block types I and II are novel techniques to block the pectoral, intercostobrachial, third to sixth intercostals, and the long thoracic nerves. They may provide good analgesia during and after breast surgery. Our study aimed to compare prospectively the quality of analgesia after modified radical mastectomy surgery using general anesthesia and Pecs blocks versus general anesthesia alone.

Methods: One hundred twenty adult female patients scheduled for elective unilateral modified radical mastectomy under general anesthesia were randomly allocated to receive either general anesthesia plus Pecs block (Pecs group, n = 60) or general anesthesia alone (control group, n = 60).

Results: Statistically significant lower visual analog scale pain scores were observed in the Pecs group than in the control group patients. Moreover, postoperative morphine consumption in the Pecs group was lower in the first 12 hours after surgery than in the control group. In addition, statistically significant lower intraoperative fentanyl consumption was observed in the Pecs group than in the control group. In the postanesthesia care unit, nausea and vomiting as well as sedation scores were lower in the Pecs group compared with the control group. Overall, postanesthesia care unit and hospital stays were shorter in the Pecs group than in the control group.

Conclusions: The combined Pecs I and II block is a simple, easy-to-learn technique that produces good analgesia for radical breast surgery.

(Reg Anesth Pain Med 2015;40: 68–74)

Breast cancer is the most common cancer among women. In the United States, 1 in 8 women develop breast cancer during their lifetime. In Gharbiah, Egypt, increased breast cancer rates have been recorded from 1999 to 2008. According to a recent epidemiologic study, higher breast cancer rates were expected between 2009 and 2015. Acute postoperative pain is an integral risk factor in the development of chronic postmastectomy pain; 40% of women will have severe acute postoperative pain after breast cancer surgery, whereas 50% will develop chronic postmastectomy pain with impaired quality of life. Regional anesthesia techniques have provided better-quality acute-pain control and subsequently less chronic pain. Proposed mechanisms for decreased persistent pain include decreased central sensitization (wind-up) and lower incidence of opioid-induced hyperalgesia. Furthermore, effective acute pain control preserves immune function, both by suppressing the surgical stress response and by decreasing the need for general anesthetics and opioids. Opioids, especially morphine, inhibit both cellular and humoral immune functions. This effect may be responsible for the higher rates of postsurgical local recurrence and/or metastasis.

Thoracic epidural block, thoracic paravertebral block (TPVB), intercostal block, intercostal nerve block, interscalene block, and wound infiltration have all been used in breast cancer surgery. The pectoral nerve (Pecs) block, a less invasive novel technique described by Blanco et al, is an interfascial plane block where local anesthetic is deposited into the plane between the pectoralis major muscle (PMM) and the pectoralis minor muscle (PPM) (Pecs I block) and above the serratus anterior muscle at the third rib (Pecs II block). These novel techniques attempt to block the pectoral, intercostobrachial, intercostals III, IV, V, VI, and long thoracic nerves. Our study prospectively compares Pecs blocks in combination with general anesthesia and general anesthesia alone in modified radical mastectomy (MRM) surgery. We hypothesized that the Pecs blocks would provide superior postoperative analgesia for patients undergoing mastectomy as compared with a control group. Our primary outcome measure was visual analog scale (VAS) pain scores on the first postoperative day in patients who have preoperative Pecs block compared with those having general anesthesia alone. Secondary measures were perioperative opioid consumption, postoperative sedation, and postoperative nausea and vomiting (PONV).

METHODS

After obtaining approval from Egypt’s National Cancer Institute Institutional Review Board, we conducted this prospective randomized observer-blinded study from January 2013 to January 2014 in the National Cancer Institute of Egypt. A continuous sample of 120 American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA) physical status I and II female adult patients undergoing elective unilateral MRM under general anesthesia were recruited. Written informed consent was obtained. Exclusion criteria included declining to give written informed consent, history of allergy to the medications used in the study, contraindications to regional anesthesia (including coagulopathy and local infection), prior breast surgery except for diagnostic biopsies, and history of treatment for a chronic pain condition and/or psychiatric disorder.

All patients included in the study were randomly assigned to 1 of the 2 groups: the Pecs group receiving Pecs blocks and general anesthesia (n = 60) and a control group receiving general anesthesia alone (n = 60). Group allocation was accomplished using a predetermined random 1:1 sequence. All the recruited patients were familiarized with VAS pain scoring and patient-controlled analgesia (PCA).

From the Department of Anesthesia and Pain Management, National Cancer Institute, Cairo University, Cairo, Egypt. Accepted for publication August 20, 2014. Address correspondence to: Ghada Mohammad Nabih Bashandy, MD, National Cancer Institute, Cairo University, Fom Al-Khadji, Kasr AlEini St, Cairo, Egypt (e-mail: Ghada_bashandy@yahoo.com). Funding from the National Cancer Institute, Cairo University, helped support this work. The work was presented as a poster at the WIP 2014 Congress at Maastricht, the Netherlands, May 7 to 10, 2014. The authors declare no conflict of interest. Copyright © 2014 by American Society of Regional Anesthesia and Pain Medicine. ISSN: 1098-7339 DOI: 10.1097/AAP.0000000000000163

Regional Anesthesia & Pain Medicine • Volume 40, Number 1, January-February 2015

68
Preoperative Management

All patients were premedicated with 10 mg of oral diazepam on the night of surgery. In the preoperative holding area, patients were attached to standard ASA monitors, and intravenous (IV) access was obtained. Premedication with IV 1 to 2 mg of midazolam and 10 mg of metoclopramide was administered to all patients. The patients in the control group were then transferred immediately to the operating room, whereas the patients in the Pecs group received an ultrasound-guided Pecs block and a 15-minute observation time prior to their transfer to the operating room. One investigator (G.M.N.B) did all the blocks for patients in the Pecs group. Anesthesia management and data collection were performed by personnel blinded to the treatment group.

A broadband (5–12 MHz) linear array probe of eZono 3000 portable ultrasound system (eZono USA, Redmond, Washington) was used, with an imaging depth of 4 to 6 cm. After cleaning the infraclavicular and axillary regions with chlorhexidine, the probe was placed below the lateral third of the clavicle, similar to what is done when performing infraclavicular brachial plexus block (Fig. 1). After recognition of the appropriate anatomical structures, the skin puncture point was infiltrated with 2% lignocaine, then the block was performed by using a 20-gauge Tuohy needle. The needle was advanced to the tissue plane between the PMm and Pmm at the vicinity of the pectoral branch of the acromiothoracic artery, and 10 mL of 0.25% bupivacaine was deposited (Figs. 2, 3, and 4). In a similar manner, 20 mL was deposited at the level of the third rib above the serratus anterior muscle with the intent of spreading injectate to the axilla (Fig. 5).19,20

Intraoperative Management

Standard ASA monitors were attached to the patients. General anesthesia was induced with fentanyl 1 to 2 μg/kg, propofol 2 mg/kg, and cisatracurium 0.15 mg/kg, and the airway was secured by endotracheal intubation. Anesthesia maintenance consisted of 1 MAC of isoflurane in 50% oxygen and air with additional cisatracurium at the discretion of the anesthetist. Additional boluses of fentanyl were administered to maintain blood pressure and/or heart rate values within or 20% lower than the baseline values. Toward the completion of the surgery, paracetamol (Perfalgan) 1 g/100 mL IV infusion was started, and isoflurane was discontinued. Neostigmine 0.05 mg/kg with atropine 0.02 mg/kg was administered IV for neuromuscular blockade reversal as clinically relevant. After responding to verbal command, patients were extubated in the operating room then transferred to the postanesthesia care unit (PACU).

Postoperative Management

In the PACU, patients were monitored with standard ASA monitors. They were monitored for pain intensity using VAS pain score, degree of sedation using the Ramsay sedation scale,21 and incidence of PONV using a 5-point scale (0–4), where 0 = no nausea or vomiting, 1 = mild nausea, 2 = severe nausea, 3 = vomiting once, and 4 = vomiting more than once.

When the reported VAS score was 3 or greater, a loading dose of 5 mg of morphine was administered through slow IV route. Then, a PCA was administered. The PCA pump (Graseby 3300 Pump; Smith Medical International, Ashford, Kent, UK) was loaded with 1 mg/mL of morphine and set to deliver on demand bolus doses of 1 to 2 mL based on body weight with a 5-minute lockout period. No background infusion was allowed. Oral paracetamol (1 g) and ketoprofen (100 mg), to be administered 3 times daily, were prescribed to all patients as soon as oral feeding was permitted. Ondansetron 8 mg IV was used to treat nausea and vomiting. Patients with a score of 10 in the modified Aldrete scoring system were considered eligible for discharge to the surgical ward.22 Patients were discharged from the hospital based on the protocols of the surgical team, which included a pain score of less than 3 without morphine and PONV and sedation scores of 0.

The following data were collected: intraoperative fentanyl consumption; postoperative VAS pain scores (at 0, 3, 6, 9, and 24 postoperative hours); need for PCA morphine; time to PCA administration as well as morphine requirements at 0 to 4, 4 to 12, and 12 to 24 postoperative hours; PONV scores; sedation scores; PACU stay; and postsurgical hospital stay.

FIGURE 1. Image of the probe position and needle direction from medial to lateral during Pecs I block.30
Statistical Analysis

All data analyses were carried out according to a pre-established analysis plan. Altman’s nomogram was used for simple size measurement. We believed that the distinction in VAS pain scores would be significant if there was at least 1 point of difference between patients who received Pecs block as preemptive analgesia before mastectomy versus the control group (variability estimated from an interim analysis; SD, 1.8). Thus, assuming \( \alpha = 0.05 \) and the power of the study at 0.80, a total sample size of 100 patients would be required (50 in each group). To compensate for patients who dropped out, we had planned to enroll 120 patients. The normality of distribution of the initial data was assessed using Kolmogorov-Smirnov and Shapiro-Wilk W tests. The data that followed a normal distribution pattern were analyzed using \( t \) test for equality of means. Equality of variances was estimated using Levene test. The data that did not follow the normal distribution were analyzed using the nonparametric Mann-Whitney \( U \) test. The Pearson goodness-of-fit \( \chi^2 \) test was used to analyze associations between independent variables. \( P < 0.05 \) was set as the cutoff point for significance. Statistical analyses were performed using SPSS version 13.0 (SPSS Inc, Chicago, Illinois) and Statistica version 8.0 (StatSoft Inc, Tulsa, Oklahoma).

RESULTS

Patient demographics and duration of surgery for both groups were comparable (Table 1). Statistically significantly lower VAS pain scores were observed in the Pecs group compared with the control group in all test time periods (Fig. 6). In comparing
perioperative opioid needs, the intraoperative fentanyl requirements were found to be lower in the Pecs group than in the control group (115 ± 28.56 μg and 252.5 ± 44.352 μg, respectively, with \( P < 0.001 \)). In addition, the total amount of postoperative morphine needed to keep VAS pain scores less than 3 was 2.9 ± 1.714 mg and 6.9 ± 1.861 mg in the Pecs and control groups, respectively, and the difference was found to be statistically significant (\( P < 0.001 \)). The patients in the Pecs group used less morphine in the first 12 hours postoperatively than did the control group patients, but the morphine needs of the 2 groups were comparable in the succeeding 12 hours (Table 2). Only 12 of 60 patients in the Pecs group required morphine PCA based on the protocol of the study, where an adequate VAS pain score of less than 3 was maintained only by paracetamol and nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug that were given to all patients in our study. Conversely, 36 of 60 patients in the control group required PCA morphine administration.

Postanesthesia care unit stay was statistically shorter in the Pecs group than in the control group (14 ± 11 minutes and 28 ± 12 minutes, respectively, where \( P = 0.012 \)). This finding may be explained in part by lower VAS pain scores in the Pecs group, as well as lower PONV scores (0.15 ± 0.366 vs 1.65 ± 0.875, with \( P < 0.001 \)). The reported lower sedation scores in the Pecs group compared with those in the control group are an alternative explanation of shorter PACU stay in the Pecs group (2.10 ± 0.308 vs 3.20 ± 0.523, respectively, with \( P < 0.001 \)).

Postsurgical hospital stay was shorter in the Pecs group than that in the control group (\( P < 0.001 \)). All patients in the Pecs group were discharged from the hospital within 24 hours, whereas in the control group, only 12 patients left within 24 hours, 42

---

**FIGURE 4.** Local anesthetic spread between the 2 pectoral muscles. The arrow is pointing to the needle. LA indicates local anesthetic.

**FIGURE 5.** A, Image showing external probe position during Pecs II block. B, Ultrasound view of Pecs II block (r. 3 indicates 3rd rib; serr., serratus anterior muscle; white line, needle path to deposit local anesthetic above serratus anterior muscle.
patients were discharged within 48 hours, and 6 patients stayed in the hospital for more than 48 hours.

**DISCUSSION**

Lower pain scores were observed in patients undergoing MRM with preemptive Pecs I and II blocks than in the controls. Perioperative opioid use, including intraoperative fentanyl as well as postoperative morphine, was lower in the Pecs group compared with that in the control group. Our study also revealed lower opioid-related adverse effects with lower sedation and PONV scores in the Pecs group. Moreover, PACU and hospital stays were shorter in the Pecs group compared with that in the control group.

To start performing the Pecs block, the neural supply of structures involved in breast surgery must be well understood. The pectoral nerves (PNs) show wide variability in their course.23 They are described in most textbooks as purely motor nerves, but it was suggested that they also transport proprioceptive and nociceptive fibers as shown in other motor nerves.24 In some patients, there might be additional innervations from the fourth intercostal nerve.25 A meta-analysis of available literature showed that the lateral PN (LPN) arises most frequently with 2 branches from the anterior divisions of the upper and middle trunks (33.8%) or as a single root from the lateral cord (23.4%). The medial PN (MPN) usually arises from the medial cord (49.3%), anterior division of the lower trunk (43.8%), or lower trunk (4.7%). The 2 PNs are usually connected by the ansa pectoralis immediately distal to the thoracoacromial artery.26 Hoffman and Elliott27 suggested blocking the PNs to reduce chronic postoperative pain or muscle spasm after mastectomy. A denervation point for PMm targeting the neurovascular bundle containing the LPN deep to the PMm was identified. This point is at distances of 2.81 ± 0.33 cm vertically from the medial third part of the clavicle and 8.12 ± 1.09 cm horizontally from the midsternal line.28 The MPN runs under the Pmn. It crosses the Pmn in 62% of the patients to reach the lower third of the PMm after piercing the 2 layers of the clavicular fascia. In the remaining 38%, it is located at the lateral border of the Pmn.26 Ultrasound-guided injection of 10 mL of the solution in cadavers was found to be sufficient in staining all the medial and LPN branches without any proximal extension to the cords of the brachial plexus.23

In MRM surgery, blocking the PNs alone is not enough. The anterior divisions of the intercostal nerves from T2 to T6 and the long thoracic and the thoracodorsal nerves should be blocked.

**TABLE 1. Demographic Data**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Pecs Group (n = 60)</th>
<th>Control Group (n = 60)</th>
<th>P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age, y</td>
<td>48.65 (10.7)</td>
<td>50.47 (12.1)</td>
<td>0.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight, kg</td>
<td>75.96 (6.3)</td>
<td>74.34 (5.9)</td>
<td>0.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height, cm</td>
<td>163 (6.8)</td>
<td>162 (7.8)</td>
<td>0.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duration of surgery, min</td>
<td>110 (17)</td>
<td>109 (19)</td>
<td>0.34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Values are mean (SD).
P > 0.05 is statistically insignificant.

![Graph](http://www.example.com/graph.png)

**FIGURE 6.** Visual analog scale scores in both study groups in different time points. VAS-0: first VAS after recovery from general anesthesia. VAS-3, VAS-6, VAS-9, VAS-24 are VAS at 3, 6, 9, 24 hours postoperatively, respectively.
The intercostal nerves lie at the back between the pleura and the posterior intercostal membrane and run in a plane between the intercostal muscles as far as the sternum. They give off lateral branches that pierce the external intercostal and the serratus anterior muscles at the midaxillary line.20 The thoracodorsal nerve is a branch of the posterior cord made up of the 3 posterior divisions of the trunks of the brachial plexus. It follows the thoracodorsal artery and innervates the latissimus dorsi in the posterior wall of the axilla.20

Blanco19 first described Pecs I block in 2011 as an interfascial block to place local anesthetic into the plane between PMm and Pmm. He targeted the LPN, which is consistently located adjacent to the pectoral branch of the thoracoacromial artery between the PMm and Pmm. In addition, Blanco19 stated that a catheter can readily be placed into that interfascial plane. One year later, Blanco et al20 described a second version of the Pecs block called modified Pecs block or Pecs block type II, another approach aiming to block the intercostal nerves as they are alert enough to use it.

Pérez et al also30 described a different approach for Pecs block and reported decreased perioperative systemic analgesic requirements and improved patient satisfaction in major and minor breast surgeries. The ultrasound probe is placed below the outer third of the clavicle, after identifying 4 structures: PMm, Pmm, thoracoacromial artery, and cephalic vein; the needle is introduced in plane with the ultrasound probe from medial to lateral. They claimed that their approach stays far from the pleura and blood vessels and avoids blocking the needle path through the coracoid process.30

Pectoral nerves block was used in conjunction with TPVB in a observational study. The researchers compared TPVB and sedation with and without a Pecs block for breast augmentation surgery. Better postoperative analgesia and a lower requirement for sedation were observed in patients who received Pecs block.31 The paravertebral space communicates with the epidural space, is close to the pleural space, and contains supply arteries to the spinal cord; hence, special precautions should be adopted while performing TPVB. Thoracic paravertebral block often becomes an epidural block and may also result in total spinal anesthesia.32,33

The Pecs block is a combination of motor and sensory nerve blocks. One advantage of Pecs block, requiring emphasis, is that it is not associated with sympathetic block as are the TPVB and epidural blocks. On the other hand, intravascular injection into the pectoral branch of the acromiothoracic artery is another possibility that could be considered. Complications should be easily avoided with proper ultrasound training and searching for the right pattern of spread of the local anesthetic.20

**Limitations**

One limitation of our study is that we did not have enough time to assess the quality of the block before the induction of anesthesia. Moreover, blinding the patients to the received technique by doing sham blocks to the control group would have made the results more reliable. Another limitation is that, in an attempt to minimize morphine consumption, we did not offer PCA morphine except for patients with VAS scores of less than 3 when we should have offered it to all patients upon arrival to the PACU or as soon as they are alert enough to use it.

**CONCLUSIONS**

The Pecs blocks produce excellent analgesia when combined with general anesthesia for breast surgery with axillary dissection. They are simple, easy-to-learn techniques, having easily identifiable landmarks based on good anatomical and ultrasound knowledge, making them an excellent alternative to the conventional thoracic paravertebral and neuraxial blocks for radical breast surgeries. Prospective randomized studies comparing Pecs blocks with paravertebral and neuraxial blocks are recommended.

**REFERENCES**


