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Figure 23.9 Dual-lead spinal cord stimulator in the epidural space.

spinothalamic ascending pain pathway; this is a highly e ff ective technique in experienced hands, selectively eliminating pain and temperature sensation in a specific limited area. Alternative strategies include: /uni25CF the development of anti-pituitary hormone drugs, such as tamoxifen and cyproterone, has enabled e ff ective pharma cological therapy for the pain of widespread metastases instead of pituitary ablation surgery; /uni25CF palliative radiotherapy can be most beneficial for the relief of pain in metastatic disease; adjuvant drugs such as corticosteroids to reduce cerebral oedema or inflammation around a tumour, which may be useful in symptom control; tricyclic antidepressants, anticonvulsants and flecainide are also used to reduce the pain of nerve injury . Summary box 23.11 Approximate equianalgesic potencies of opioids for oral administration Chou R, Gordon DB, de Leon-Casasola OA et al . Management of postoperative pain: a clinical practice guideline from the American Pain Society , the American Society of Regional Anesthesia and Pain Medicine, and the American Society of Anesthesiologists' Committee on Regional Anesthesia, Executive Committee, and Administrative Council. J Pain 2016; 17 (2): 131–57. Dansie EJ, Turk DC. Assessment of patients with chronic pain. Br J Anaesth 2013; 111 (1): 19–25. - Frerk C, Mitchell VS, McNarry AF et al . Di ffi cult Airway Society 2015 guidelines for management of unanticipated di ffi cult intubation in adults. Br J Anaesth 2015; 115 (6): 827–48. McLeod GA, McCartney CGL, Wildsmith JAW . Wildsmith and Armitage's principles and practice of regional anaesthesia , 4th edn. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2012. Rawal N (ed.). Management of acute and chronic pain . London: BMJ Books, 1998. Sneyd JR. Recent advances in intravenous anaesthesia. Br J Anaesth 2004; 93 (5): 725–36. Thompson J, Moppett I, Wiles M. Smith and Aitkenhead's textbook of anaesthesia , 7th edn. Edinburgh: Elsevier, 2019.

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