

Best Practice Guidelines

Checklist for the Response to Intraoperative Neuromonitoring Changes in Patients with a Stable Spine

Gain Control of Room	Anesthetic/Systemic	Technical/Neurophysiologic	Surgical
 Intraoperative pause: stop case and announce to the room Eliminate extraneous stimuli (e.g. music, conversations, etc.) Summon ATTENDING anesthesiologist, SENIOR neurologist or neurophysiologist, and EXPERIENCED nurse Anticipate need for intraoperative and/or perioperative imaging if not readily available 	 Optimize mean arterial pressure (MAP) Optimize hematocrit Optimize blood pH and pCO2 Seek normothermia Discuss POTENTIAL need for wake-up test with ATTENDING anesthesiologist 	 Discuss status of anesthetic agents Check extent of neuromuscular blockade and degree of paralysis Check electrodes and connections Determine pattern and timing of signal changes Check neck and limb positioning; check limb position on table especially if unilateral loss 	 Discuss events and actions just prior to signal loss and consider reversing actions Remove traction (if applicable) Decrease/remove distraction or other corrective forces Remove rods Remove screws and probe for breach Evaluate for spinal cord compression, examine osteotomy and laminotomy sites Intraoperative and/or perioperative imaging (e.g., O-arm, fluoroscopy, x-ray) to evaluate implant placement

Ongoing Considerations

- $\hfill\square$ REVISIT anesthetic/systemic considerations and confirm that they are optimized
- □ CONSIDER Wake-up test
- $\hfill\square$ Consultation with a colleague
- $\hfill\square$ Continue surgical procedure versus staging procedure
- \Box IV steroid protocol: Methylprednisolone 30mg/kg in first hr., then 5.4 mg/kg/hr. for next 23 hrs.

Reference:

Vitale, MG, Skaggs, DL, Page, GI, et al. Best practices in intraoperative neuromonitoring in spine deformity surgery: development of an intraoperative checklist to optimize response. *Spine Deformity.* 2014; 2(5):333-339.

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