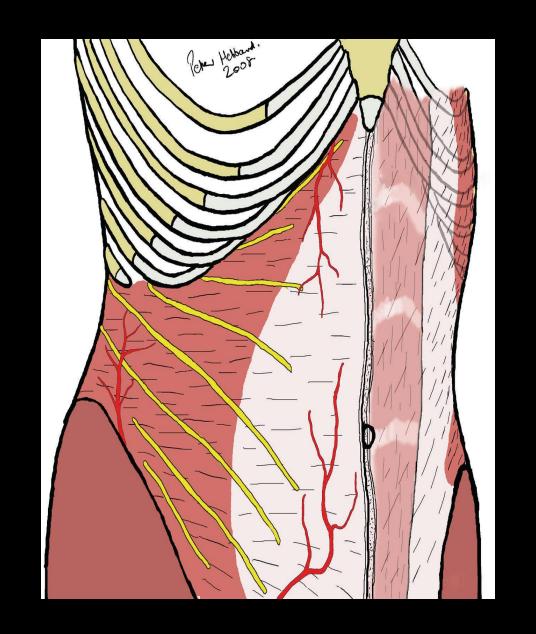
History

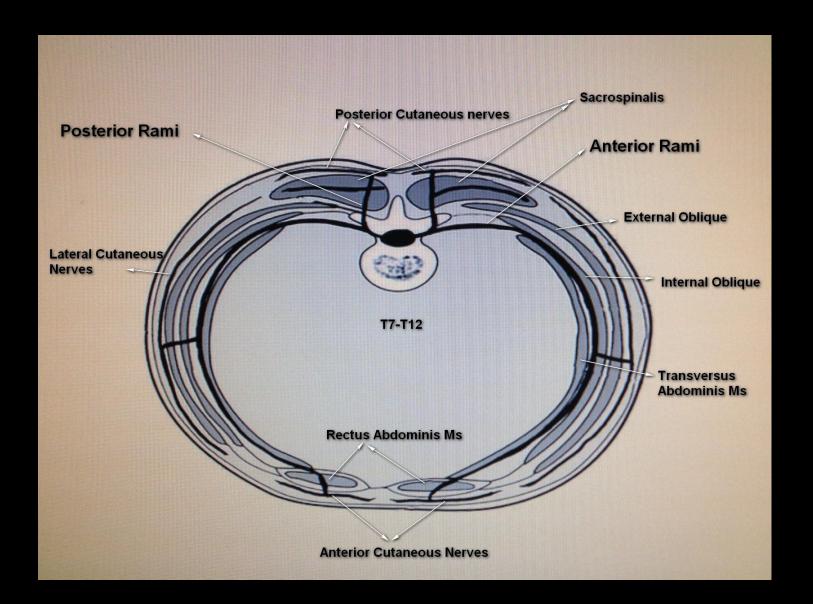
Rafi first described the TAP block in 2001 [2]. He portrayed it as a refined abdominal field block, with a targeted single shot anesthetic delivery into the TAP, a site traversed by relevant nerve branches. This was a significant advance from earlier strategies that required multiple injections [4]. In this approach, utilizing surface anatomical landmarks, the TAP was reached by first identifying the lumbar triangle of Petit (Figure 1), an area enclosed medially by the external oblique, posteriorly by the latissimus dorsi, and inferiorly by the iliac crest [2]. A 24-gauge, blunt-tipped, 2-inch needle was then advanced perpendicular to the skin through a preceding skin incision until a single confirmatory "pop" was appreciated. This sensation was thought to indicate proper needle depth for anesthetic delivery. In 2004, McDonnell et al. presented preliminary work on TAP blocks in cadavers and in healthy volunteers at the scientific meeting of the American Society of Anesthesiologists [5].

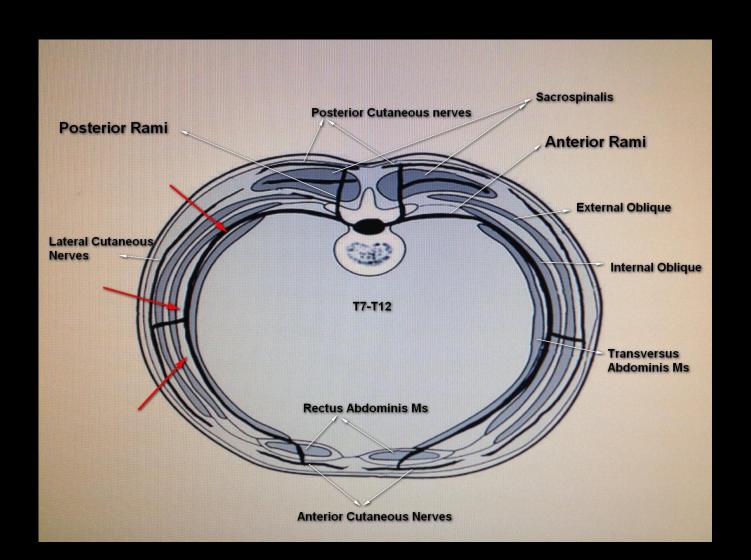
Clinical Implication of the Transversus Abdominis Plane Block in Adults (Review Article); Anaesthesiology Research and Practice; vol 2012. 1-11

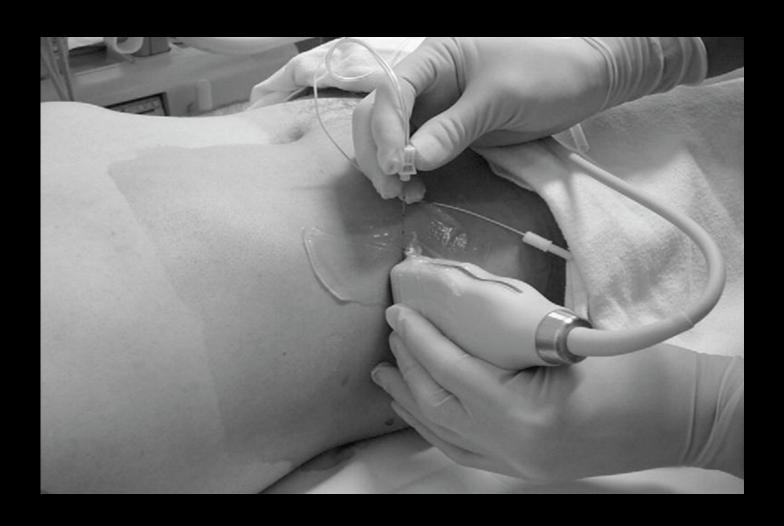
Mark J. Young, Andrew W. Gorlin, Vicki E. Modest, and Sadeq A. Quraishi.





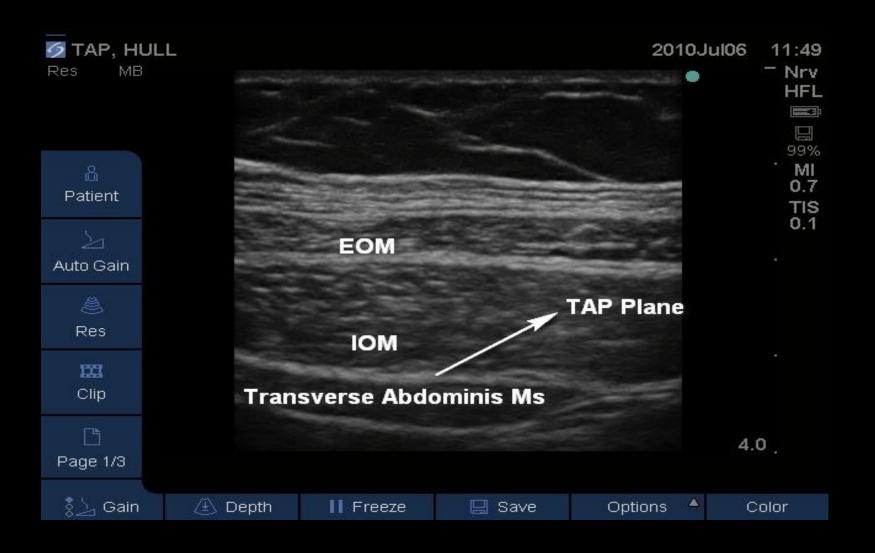






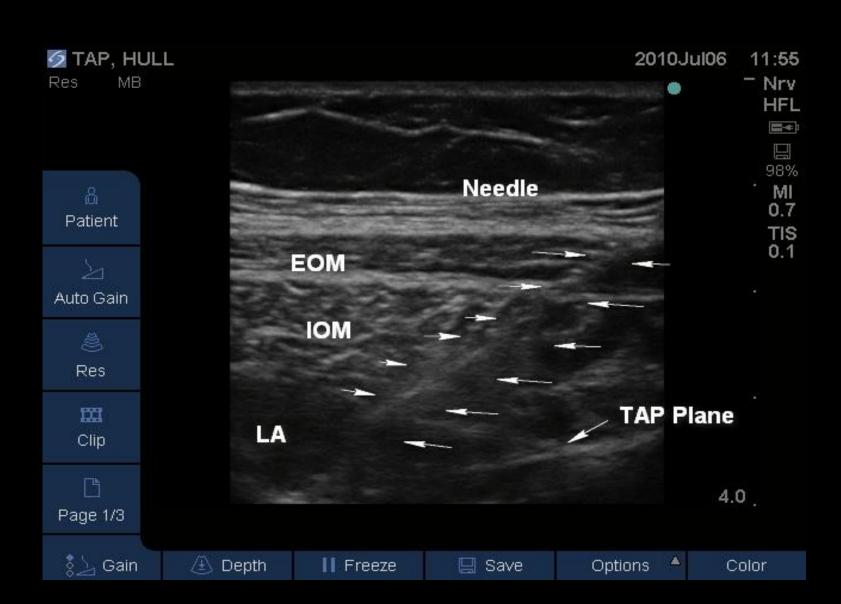












TAP block Video with Needling

Challenges with TAP Block in Bariatric cases

- Technical problem (linear vs Curvi linear US probe)
- Anatomical challenges and ergonomics
- Needle size
- Needle designs
- Dosage of Local Anaesthetics



