

Original Article

Open Access



Lymphovenular anastomosis under local anesthesia for the patients at higher ASA PS score: benefits and results

Chun-Chia Chen^{1,2}, Chi-Chung Chen², Shun-Fa Yang¹, Chi-Chang Chang³

¹Institute of Medicine, Chung Shan Medical University, Taichung City 40201, Taiwan.

²Department of Plastic Surgery, Chung Shan Medical University Hospital, Taichung City 40201, Taiwan.

³Department of Medical Informatics, Chung Shan Medical University Hospital, Taichung City 40201, Taiwan.

Correspondence to: Dr. Chun-Chia Chen, Institute of Medicine, Chung Shan Medical University, No.110, Sec. 1, Jianguo North Road, Taichung City 40201, Taiwan. E-mail: chenjica@gmail.com

How to cite this article: Chen CC, Chen CC, Yang SF, Chang CC. Lymphovenular anastomosis under local anesthesia for the patients at higher ASA PS score: benefits and results. *Plast Aesthet Res* 2021;8:36. <https://dx.doi.org/10.20517/2347-9264.2021.33>

Received: 14 Apr 2021 **First Decision:** 14 May 2021 **Revised:** 3 Jun 2021 **Accepted:** 29 Jun 2021 **First online:** 5 Jul 2021

Academic Editors: Matthew L Iorio, Isao Koshima **Copy Editor:** Xi-Jun Chen **Production Editor:** Xi-Jun Chen

Abstract

Aim: To evaluate the effectiveness of lymphovenular anastomosis (LVA) under local anesthesia for patients with high American Society of Anesthesiologists Physical Status (ASA PS) score.

Methods: From January 2019 to January 2021, we collected a total of 29 patients with lymphedema stage III and IV, operated upon with LVA by a single surgeon in a medical center. These patients had poor responses to compression therapies. After surgery, the patients underwent complex decongestive therapy consisting of the continuous wearing of an elastic stocking. To examine the effect of LVA, all data were collected, and differences in preoperative and postoperative means were analyzed.

Results: Twenty-nine patients with high ASA PS score (> 3) were followed after lymphovenular anastomosis and postoperative compression therapies. Twenty-one of 29 patients were survivors of oncological diseases and continued oncological therapies. The average duration of edema of these patients before LVA was 25 ± 5.0 years. The average number of anastomosis for each patient was 6.8 ± 2.2 ; the methods of anesthesia had no significant influence on these numbers. The average follow-up period was 7.8 ± 0.85 months, and the result was considered effective (26/29 patients; 89.7%). The average reduction of the circumference in affected limbs was $4.40\% \pm 3.67\%$ of the preoperative excess length. There were no perioperative complications in this study.



© The Author(s) 2021. **Open Access** This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>), which permits unrestricted use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, for any purpose, even commercially, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license, and indicate if changes were made.



Conclusion: Lymphovenular anastomosis can be performed under local anesthesia, especially in patients with high risks of general anesthesia (ASA PS score > 3). By this way, we could achieve adequate anastomosis and effective treatment of lymphedema in advanced cancer patients as well.

Keywords: Lymphedema, lymphovenular anastomosis, local anesthesia, complex decongestive therapy, advanced cancer patients, ASA PS score

INTRODUCTION

The lymphovenular anastomosis (LVA) procedure was presented and described for the first time by professor Olszewski^[1]. In 1977, O'Brien *et al.*^[2] developed microlymphaticovenous anastomoses for obstructive lymphedema with a promising results. Using LVA to treat lower limb lymphedema is also well documented in the past literature^[3]. The American Society of Anesthesiologists Physical Status (ASA PS) classification system is a method of characterizing patient operative risk on a scale of 1-5. It can be a reliable, independent predictor of medical complications and surgical mortalities^[4]. Local anesthetics are safe, effective drugs that provide transient insensibility to pain in a limited area of skin^[5]. Local anesthesia allows for low-risk surgery to occur for high-risk patients with complications, especially those with high ASA PS scores. However, local anesthesia is the usual choice of anesthesia in Japan^[6,7]. In this study, benefits and results were evaluated in LVA for limb lymphedema between local anesthesia and general anesthesia in the patients at high ASA PS score.

METHODS

From January 2019 to January 2021, a total of 29 patients with lymphedema including stage III and stage IV were treated with LVA by a single surgeon in a medical center [Figure 1]. These patients, who had been treated with compression therapy, showed little improvement, or no change of the circumference of the affected limbs. After surgery, the patients continued complex decongestive therapy (CDT) including a continuous wearing of an elastic stocking and daily exercises. For an objective assessment of results, the circumferences of the affected and opposite normal leg were measured at 15 cm above the superior border of the patella, at 15 cm below the inferior border of the patella, at the ankle, and at the foot. Measurements were made at admission, 2 weeks, and 3 months after LVA in our outpatient clinic. For upper limbs, the circumferences of the affected and opposite normal arm were measured at 10 cm above the elbow, at 10 cm below the elbow, at the wrist, and at the hand at the same time intervals [Figure 2]. To examine the effectiveness of LVA, differences in preoperative and postoperative means were analyzed using the paired samples *t*-test. Differences in proportions were analyzed using the Chi-squared test.

RESULTS

Twenty-nine patients with high ASA PS score (> 3) (age: 37-94 years old; 4 males and 25 females) were followed after LVA and postoperative compression therapy. There were 21 patients with present oncological therapies due to cancer recurrence. The average duration of edema of these patients before LVA was 25 ± 5.0 years. The average number of anastomosis for each patient was 6.8 ± 2.2 ; the methods of anesthesia had no significant influence on these numbers. The average follow-up period was 7.8 ± 0.85 months, and the procedure was considered effective in 26 of 29 patients (89.7%) [Table 1]. However, 3 patients showed no improvement because of cancer progressions. Six patients showed reduction of over 4 cm in the circumference of the lower leg. The average reduction of the circumference in affected limbs was $4.40\% \pm 3.67\%$ of the preoperative excess length. Between two groups, the local anesthesia group has a higher proportion of cancer patients (81.0% of local anesthesia vs. 62.5% of general anesthesia) and less immediate reduction of the limb circumference in comparison to those of general anesthesia (2.03% of local anesthesia

Table 1. The characteristics of the patients with lymphedema

N = 27	Cancer-related		IGC grades		Reduction rate	
	Yes (n = 21)	No (n = 8)	III	IV	Improving	Worsening
Sex (F/M)	17:4	8:0	16:4	9:0	18:3	3:2
Age (years)	62.8	59.67	62.05	62.67	61.91	57
BMI	25.51	34.59	25.15	36.84	27.37	29.27
Upper limbs	5/21	1/6	4/19	3/9	5/21	1/5
Lower limbs	15/21	5/6	15/19	6/9	16/21	4/5
Risk factors						
BMI > 28	2/21	4/6	3/20	4/9	6/21	1/5
Age > 65	10/21	2/6	10/20	2/9	10/21	1/5
Autoimmune dz	0/21	2/6	2/20	0/9	2/21	0/5
Anesthesia method						
Local	16/21	4/6	15/19	6/9	15/21	4/5
General	4/21	2/6	5/19	3/9	6/21	1/5
LVA	3/15	4/667	7/211	5/5	6/591	9/6
VLVT	0/21	0/6	0	0	0	0
LVA + VLVT	1/21	2/6	2	1	3	0
OP time (hours)	4.05	4.17	3.99	4.25	4.09	4.1
Follow-up (months)	6.4	9.7	7	8.3	6.9	8.5

BMI: Body mass index; Autoimmune dz: autoimmune disease; LVA: lymphaticovenular anastomosis; VLVT: vascularized lymphatic vessel transfer.

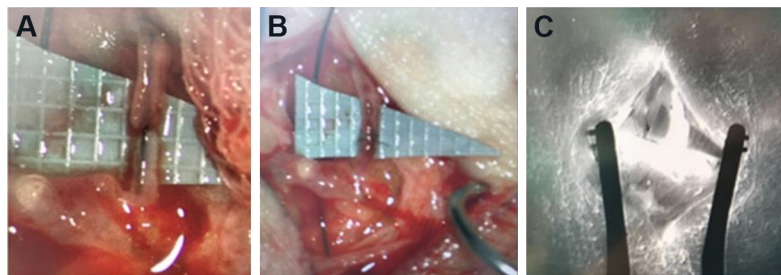


Figure 1. The intraoperative photographs showed a lymphatic channel and a small venule (A) were anastomosed under a microscope (B). The intraoperative ICG fluoroscopy revealed the patency of the anastomosis (C).

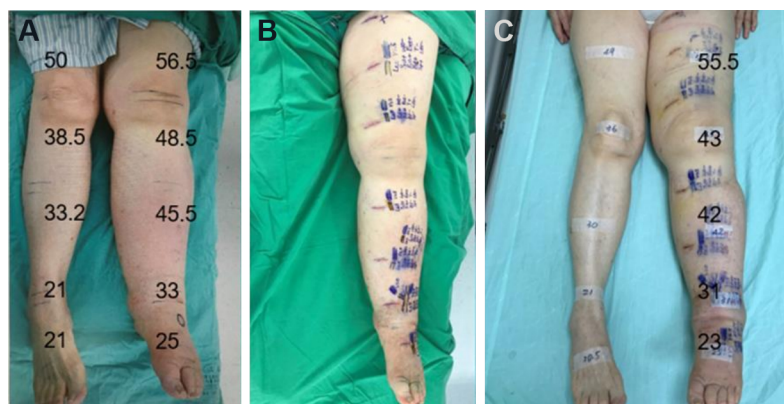


Figure 2. We present measurements of leg circumferences at admission (A), postoperative day (B) and 2 weeks at outpatient clinic (C).

vs. 4.35% of general anesthesia, $P < 0.05$). But the reduction rate at 3-month follow-up were similar (4.33% of local anesthesia vs. 5.07% of general anesthesia, $P = 0.052$). There were no perioperative complications in both groups [Table 2].

DISCUSSION

Secondary lymphedema of the upper and lower extremities related to prior oncologic therapies is a major cause of long-term morbidity in cancer survivors. Both non-surgical and surgical management strategies have been used for volume reduction of the affected extremity, and improvement in patient symptomatology, as well as the reduction/elimination of lymphedema-related morbidities, including recurrent cellulitis. Lymphovenular anastomosis or lymphovenous bypass, a surgical procedure where lymphatic vessels in a lymphedematous limb are connected to nearby small veins or venules using microsurgical/super-microsurgical techniques, is considered a promising solution. It allows the clearance of lymphatic fluid from the affected limb, by utilizing the venous system back to the systemic circulation. A microsurgical anastomosis is created between the overloaded lymphatic channels, proximal to the site of the lymphatic obstruction, and nearby venules. Moreover, the procedure involves very little surgical site morbidity as the incisions are localized to the affected limb and are less than 2 cm in length. However, this procedure usually is performed under general anesthesia^[8]. In the past literature, there are two articles that mentioned that LVA could be performed under local anesthesia. In 2004, Koshima *et al.*^[3] first described minimal invasive lymphaticovenular anastomosis performed under local anesthesia for 52 lymphedema cases with a leg circumference reduction of 41.8% in a 2-year follow-up. In 2014, Chan *et al.*^[8] also described local anesthesia could be an option for LVA with low visual analogue scale of both intraoperative and postoperative pain. But there is no series study in the patients with high ASA PS score.

Complex decongestive therapy, which is one of the physical treatments for lymphedema, can be effective for advanced cancer patients who cannot tolerate general anesthesia. In 2018, Cobbe *et al.*^[9], mentioned that 14 patients had a significant reduction of volume in 21 patients as 5.3% in the 3rd treatment and 9% in the 6th treatment. In addition to the reduction of volume, CDT is also effective in decreasing skin thickness, improving of volume changes, and increasing quality of life such as better function, improved limb aesthetics, and less pain and tightness. In 2020, Qiu *et al.*^[10] showed the effectiveness of LVA with a significant reduction in upper and lower limb circumference was observed in 52% of patients with a mean decrease of 6% in a 24-month follow-up. LVA could not only improve limb circumference but also quality of life in cancer patients. In our study, LVA under local anesthesia provides another option of lymphedema treatment for these oncological patients who have poor responses to CDT. LVA is still effective for the refractory patients of CDT (26/29; 89.7%). Although, our reduction rate of the circumference is $4.40\% \pm 3.67\%$ of the preoperative excess length, less in comparison to previous studies (41.8%, Koshima in 2004); however, similar to the results of Qiu *et al.*^[10] in 2020. The effectiveness of LVA will last for 2 years after the surgeries. In our study, our patients were followed at 7.8 ± 0.85 months. Moreover, 21 patients have ongoing oncological therapies while they received LVA. Three patients showed no improvement because of cancer progressions and one patient was expired 3 months after LVA. As a result, LVA seems to have better response rate for compression therapy in advanced cancer patients.

For most oncological patients, especially with higher ASA PS score, general anesthesia is a potential risk for postoperative morbidities. The ASA PS classification system was first introduced in 1941. In 2015, Hackett *et al.*^[4] described ASA PS was not only found to be associated with increased morbidity and mortality, but independently predictive when controlling for other comorbidities. The postoperative morbidities, including deep vein thrombosis, pulmonary embolism, reintubation, failure to wean from ventilator, renal insufficiency, renal failure, coma, stroke, cardiac arrest, myocardial infarction, peripheral

Table 2. The characteristics between local and general anesthesia patients with lymphedemacular anastomosis

N = 29	Anesthesia methods		P value
	Local (n = 21)	General (n = 8)	
Sex (F/M)	18:3	7:1	0.472
Age (years)	63.0	57.63	0.363
ASA score	3.45	3.75	0.682
BMI	27.89	26.63	0.361
OP times (hours)	3.67	5.19	0.048
Cancer (yes/no)	17:4	5:3	0.045
Risk factors (0-3)	0.85	0.66	0.052
Reduction rate-immediate	2.025%	4.353%	0.045
Reduction rate-late	4.330%	5.707%	0.052
Follow-up (months)	8.4	10	-
LVA number (n)	7.095	6.75	0.102
Complications	0	0	-

BMI: Body mass index; Risk factors: BMI > 28, age > 65, autoimmune disease; LVA: lymphaticovenular anastomosis; ASA: American Society of Anesthesiologists.

neural deficit, pneumonia, urinary tract infection, systemic sepsis, or septic shock, can be severe and are ideally avoided. Therefore, instead of general anesthesia, local anesthesia could be the resolution for LVA in patients with high ASA PS score to reduce the surgical morbidities. Therefore, general anesthesia should be preserved for vascularized lymphatic vessel transfer or lipectomy in the patient at high ASA PS score. In 2020, Yoshida *et al.*^[11] described local anesthesia is a practical choice of anesthesia in Fowler's Position because of the lower invasiveness of LVA. In our study, we have 21 patient who receive ongoing oncological therapies. Among this study, local anesthesia does not decrease the numbers of lymphaticovenular anastomosis and neither compromises the reduction of limb circumferences at 3 months follow-up. Besides, there were no complications in our study. With LVA under local anesthesia, safety and effectiveness can both be achieved in advanced cancer patients with high ASA PS score (> 3).

DECLARATIONS

Acknowledgments

Thanks to Professor Koshima Isao for leading me into the field of supermicrosurgery. I appreciated his kindness in my fellowship from April to October in 2020 at Hiroshima University Hospital of Japan.

Authors' contributions

Completed all surgeries of these patients and wrote the article: Chen CC

Helped in the data collection and patient care: Chen CC

Helped to improve the article: Yang SF

Helped in data analysis of the article: Chang CC

Availability of data and materials

Data will be deposited into data repositories or published as supplementary information in the journal.

Financial support and sponsorship

None.

Conflicts of interest

All authors declared that there are no conflicts of interest.

Ethical approval and consent to participate

Authors declare that the ethical approval has been obtained.

Consent for publication

A written informed consent was obtained from all patients.

Copyright

© The Author(s) 2021.

REFERENCES

1. Nielubowicz J, Olszewski W. Surgical lymphaticovenous shunts in patients with secondary lymphoedema. *Br J Surg* 1968;55:440-2. [DOI](#) [PubMed](#)
2. O'Brien BM, Chait LA, Hurwitz PJ. Microlymphatic surgery. *Orthoped Clin North Am* 1977;8:405-24. [PubMed](#)
3. Koshima I, Nanba Y, Tsutsui T, Takahashi Y, Itoh S. Long-term follow-up after lymphaticovenular anastomosis for lymphedema in the leg. *J Reconstr Microsurg* 2003;19:209-15. [DOI](#) [PubMed](#)
4. Hackett NJ, De Oliveira GS, Jain UK, Kim JY. ASA class is a reliable independent predictor of medical complications and mortality following surgery. *Int J Surg* 2015;18:184-90. [DOI](#) [PubMed](#)
5. Auletta MJ. Local anesthesia for dermatologic surgery. *Semin Dermatol* 1994;13:35-42. [PubMed](#)
6. Koshima I, Nanba Y, Tsutsui T, Takahashi Y, Itoh S, Fujitsu M. Minimal invasive lymphaticovenular anastomosis under local anesthesia for leg lymphedema: is it effective for stage III and IV? *Ann Plast Surg* 2004;53:261-6. [DOI](#) [PubMed](#)
7. Garza R 3rd, Skoracki R, Hock K, Povoski SP. A comprehensive overview on the surgical management of secondary lymphedema of the upper and lower extremities related to prior oncologic therapies. *BMC Cancer* 2017;17:468. [DOI](#) [PubMed](#) [PMC](#)
8. Chan VS, Narushima M, Hara H, et al. Local anesthesia for lymphaticovenular anastomosis. *Ann Plast Surg* 2014;72:180-3. [DOI](#) [PubMed](#)
9. Cobbe S, Nugent K, Real S. Pilot Study: The effectiveness of complex decongestive therapy for lymphedema in palliative care patients with advanced cancer. *J Palliat Med* 2018;21:473-8. [DOI](#) [PubMed](#)
10. Qiu SS, Pruijboom T, Cornelissen AJM, Schols RM, van Kuijk SMJ, van der Hulst RRWJ. Outcomes following lymphaticovenous anastomosis (LVA) for 100 cases of lymphedema: results over 24-months follow-up. *Breast Cancer Res Treat* 2020;184:173-83. [DOI](#) [PubMed](#) [PMC](#)
11. Yoshida S, Koshima I, Imai H, et al. Lymphaticovenous anastomosis in Fowler's position under local anesthesia. *Plast Reconstr Surg Glob Open* 2020;8:e3067. [DOI](#) [PubMed](#) [PMC](#)