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<th>Time</th>
<th>Hall A</th>
<th>Hall B</th>
<th>Hall C</th>
<th>Hall D</th>
<th>Hall E</th>
<th>Hands-on Workshop</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:30</td>
<td>S1: Postoperative analgesia for orthopedic upper and lower limb surgery (Peripheral) lecture 1: Analgesia for Clavicular surgery/fractures</td>
<td>Debate 1: Regional anesthesia has significantly improved outcomes after major orthopedic, abdominal and thoracic surgery (Central)</td>
<td>PBLD 3: A case of an unblockable peripheral nerve block (Peripheral)</td>
<td>RC 1: Diabetes and peripheral nerve blocks (Peripheral)</td>
<td>villa Caan Hands-on Workshop</td>
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<td>9:30</td>
<td>S1: Postoperative analgesia for orthopedic upper and lower limb surgery (Peripheral) lecture 2: The role of the sympathetic nervous system in acute pain</td>
<td>Debate 2: Regional anesthesia has significantly improved outcomes after major orthopedic, abdominal and thoracic surgery (Central)</td>
<td>PBLD 3: A case of an unblockable peripheral nerve block (Peripheral)</td>
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<td>10:30</td>
<td>S2: Resident research in Regional Anesthesia - an important part of training</td>
<td>Debate 3: TAP and QL blocks have no benefit in postoperative pain management after abdominal surgery (Peripheral)</td>
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<td>11:00</td>
<td>S3: Resident research in Regional Anesthesia - an important part of training</td>
<td>Debate 4: Regional anesthesia has significantly improved outcomes after major orthopedic, abdominal and thoracic surgery (Central)</td>
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<td>11:00</td>
<td>S4: Resident research in Regional Anesthesia - an important part of training</td>
<td>Debate 5: Regional anesthesia has significantly improved outcomes after major orthopedic, abdominal and thoracic surgery (Central)</td>
<td>PBLD 4: Interventional management approach for chronic pancreatitis pain (Chronic)</td>
<td>RC 5: Prevention of phantom pain, [Chronic pain]</td>
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<td>12:00</td>
<td>S5: Resident research in Regional Anesthesia - an important part of training</td>
<td>Debate 6: Regional anesthesia has significantly improved outcomes after major orthopedic, abdominal and thoracic surgery (Central)</td>
<td>PBLD 4: Interventional management approach for chronic pancreatitis pain (Chronic)</td>
<td>RC 7: Pharmacology of local anesthetics revisited!</td>
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<td>S6: Resident research in Regional Anesthesia - an important part of training</td>
<td>Debate 7: Regional anesthesia has significantly improved outcomes after major orthopedic, abdominal and thoracic surgery (Central)</td>
<td>PBLD 4: Interventional management approach for chronic pancreatitis pain (Chronic)</td>
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<td>S7: Resident research in Regional Anesthesia - an important part of training</td>
<td>Debate 8: Regional anesthesia has significantly improved outcomes after major orthopedic, abdominal and thoracic surgery (Central)</td>
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<td>RC 9: Prevention of phantom pain, [Chronic pain]</td>
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<td>S8: Resident research in Regional Anesthesia - an important part of training</td>
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<td>16:30</td>
<td>S9: Resident research in Regional Anesthesia - an important part of training</td>
<td>Debate 10: Regional anesthesia has significantly improved outcomes after major orthopedic, abdominal and thoracic surgery (Central)</td>
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<td>17:45</td>
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**Wednesday**

- **Hall A**
  - S1: Postoperative analgesia for orthopedic upper and lower limb surgery (Peripheral)
  - Lecture 1: Analgesia for Clavicular surgery/fractures
  - Debate 1: Regional anesthesia has significantly improved outcomes after major orthopedic, abdominal and thoracic surgery (Central)
  - PBLD 3: A case of an unblockable peripheral nerve block (Peripheral)
  - RC 1: Diabetes and peripheral nerve blocks (Peripheral)

- **Hall B**
  - S1: Postoperative analgesia for orthopedic upper and lower limb surgery (Peripheral)
  - Lecture 2: The role of the sympathetic nervous system in acute pain
  - Debate 2: Regional anesthesia has significantly improved outcomes after major orthopedic, abdominal and thoracic surgery (Central)
  - PBLD 3: A case of an unblockable peripheral nerve block (Peripheral)
  - RC 2: Prevention of phantom pain, [Chronic pain]

- **Hall C**
  - S1: Postoperative analgesia for orthopedic upper and lower limb surgery (Peripheral)
  - Lecture 3: Postoperative analgesia after lower limb surgery: optimal block selection
  - Debate 3: TAP and QL blocks have no benefit in postoperative pain management after abdominal surgery (Peripheral)
  - PBLD 4: Interventional management approach for chronic pancreatitis pain (Chronic)
  - RC 3: US guided lumbar plexus blocks: what is the best approach based on surgical intervention and patient characteristics? (Peripheral)

- **Hall D**
  - S1: Postoperative analgesia for orthopedic upper and lower limb surgery (Peripheral)
  - Lecture 4: Regional versus systemic analgesia: risk - benefit analysis
  - Debate 4: Regional anesthesia has significantly improved outcomes after major orthopedic, abdominal and thoracic surgery (Central)
  - PBLD 4: Interventional management approach for chronic pancreatitis pain (Chronic)
  - RC 4: Prevention of phantom pain, [Chronic pain]

- **Hall E**
  - S1: Postoperative analgesia for orthopedic upper and lower limb surgery (Peripheral)
  - Lecture 5: Regional anesthesia has significantly improved outcomes after major orthopedic, abdominal and thoracic surgery (Central)
  - PBLD 4: Interventional management approach for chronic pancreatitis pain (Chronic)
  - RC 5: Prevention of phantom pain, [Chronic pain]

- **Hands-on Workshop**
  - Villa Caan Hands-on Workshop
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<tr>
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<td>Induction and Initial management of regional anesthesia for chronic pain</td>
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<td>9.30</td>
<td>ToDs: Ultrasound-guided methods for local anesthetic blocks (Peripheral)</td>
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<td>Local anesthetics affecting sodium channel blockers (Peripheral)</td>
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Notes:
- **B**: Hall A
- **C**: Hall B
- **D**: Hall D
- **E**: Hall E
- **F**: Hall F

**Monday**

- **Session A**: Regional anesthesia for chronic pain (Peripheral)
- **Session B**: Ultrasound-guided methods for local anesthetic blocks (Peripheral)
- **Session C**: Local anesthetics affecting sodium channel blockers (Peripheral)

**Tuesday**

- **Session A**: Regional anesthesia for chronic pain (Peripheral)
- **Session B**: Ultrasound-guided methods for local anesthetic blocks (Peripheral)
- **Session C**: Local anesthetics affecting sodium channel blockers (Peripheral)

**Wednesday**

- **Session A**: Regional anesthesia for chronic pain (Peripheral)
- **Session B**: Ultrasound-guided methods for local anesthetic blocks (Peripheral)
- **Session C**: Local anesthetics affecting sodium channel blockers (Peripheral)
Management of chronic pain in specific populations: Special guidelines.

Lecture 4: Endoscopy guided procedures in back pain. Beyond the epidural space.
Friday

TUESDAYS: 8.30 - 9.20

Hall A

S7: Complications of regional anesthesia (central)

RC 15: Neurotoxicity, anesthesia and the fetus/neonate (pediatric)

PBLD 8: Laparotomy for the ASA IV patient and regional anesthesia.

ASK THE EXPERT 5: Management of postoperative pain in children following major surgery (pediatric)

Hands on Workshops

Live demonstrations

Cadaver Workshops

Hall B

Debate 15: Epidural lipophilic opioids are NOT needed when an epidural top-up is given to continue anesthesia for C section (Obstetric)

WS 5.1 (Lumbar plexus, QLB, TAP, Rectus)

LIVE 8: Blocks for Chronic Pain (chronic)

CD WS 4

Lecture 1: Mechanisms to explain neurologic damage after regional anesthesia

Lecture 2: Peripheral nerve blocks in the anticoagulated patient - a bridge too far?

Hall C

9.30 - 10.20

RC 16: Enhanced Recovery Programmes and Regional Anesthesia (General)

Debate 16: Remifentanil labour analgesia should be offered as a routine option to pregnant women in labour (Obstetric)

PBLD 9: My patient has a neurologic injury after a peripheral nerve block and orthopedic surgery: what now? (Peripheral)

FREE PAPERS 4

HE 8: Hands-on regional anesthesia on hand-vacuum parameters (pediatric)

HE 9: Hands-on regional anesthesia on hand-vacuum parameters (pediatric)

COFFEE BREAK

COFFEE BREAK

COFFEE BREAK

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11.00 - 11.50

AWARDS CEREMONY

COFFEE BREAK

COFFEE BREAK

COFFEE BREAK

COFFEE BREAK

COFFEE BREAK

COFFEE BREAK

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COFFEE BREAK

12.00 - 12.50

RC extra: The impact of thoracic epidural anaesthesia on hard outcome parameters (central)

AGM

RC extra: Abdominal wall blocks and wound catheters. (Peripheral)

ASK THE EXPERT 6: Continuous peripheral nerve blocks for cancer related pain (chronic)

WS 6 (FAST, FEEL)

LIVE 9': The paraspinal block

13.00 - 14.00

LUNCH

LUNCH

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14.00 - 14.50

Lecture 1: Local anesthetics and central blocks

RC 17: Central hypersensitivity in chronic musculoskeletal pain (CHRONIC)

Debate 19: A2 delta modulators should be used routine in the perioperative period (Postoperative)

ASK THE EXPERT 7: Continuous infusions or intermittent boluses for pain relief using a peripheral nervous catheter (Peripheral)

WS 6 (FAST, FEEL)

LIVE 10: PECS-blocks (Peripheral)

Lecture 2: Local anesthetics and peripheral blocks

Lecture 3: Toxicity

15.00 - 15.30

Lecture 4: Adjuvants

COFFEE BREAK

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15.30 - 16.20

S8: Analgesia in labor (obstetric)

RC 18: Peripheral nerve blocks in children (peripheral)

Debate 18: Regional Anesthesia prevents postoperative cognitive dysfunction (Central)

PBLD 11: How to manage peripheral and central blocks in the ward? (Central)

FREE PAPERS 5

PBLD 12: (Chronic)

FREE PAPERS EXTRA

LIVE 11: Distal peripheral nerve blocks lower limb (peripheral)

CD WS 6

Lecture 1: Fetal effects of analgesia: the good, the bad and the ugly

Lecture 2: Modern neuraxial labour analgesia

16.30 - 17.20

Pro-Con extra: Cardiac valve stenosis remains an absolute contraindication to spinal anesthesia (Central)

PBLD 13: (Chronic) My patient presents whiplash injury. What to do?

FREE PAPERS EXTRA

LIVE 12: The interscalene block and alternatives (Peripheral)
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<th>Hall A</th>
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<th>Workshops</th>
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<tr>
<td>8.30 - 9.20</td>
<td>Education in regional anesthesia (general)</td>
<td>RC 20: Anaesthesia and anaesthesia for vascular surgery, (General)</td>
<td>Debate 20: Reclination is the local anaesthetic of choice for labour epidural analgesia (Obstetric)</td>
<td>PRIO 13: Doctor, I'm awake after my CSE and (General)</td>
<td>ASK THE EXPERT 8: Non pharmacological methods of isolation during regional anaesthesia (general)</td>
<td>WS 8.1 (Nerveblocks) 4 stations</td>
<td>Live demonstrations</td>
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<td>Lecture 1: Teach the teacher</td>
<td>Live demonstrations</td>
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<td>Lecture 2: Simulation and regional anaesthesia</td>
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<td>9.30 - 10.20</td>
<td>RC 21: Intervention spine and pain procedures and anticoagulation (chronic pain)</td>
<td>Debate 21: The adductor Canal block is the best block for postoperative analgesia after TKA (Peripheral)</td>
<td>PRIO 2: My patient has CRPS (Chronic)</td>
<td>FREE PAPERS 6</td>
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<td>Lecture 3: Proficiency based training in Regional Anaesthesia / available recording devices and peripheral training</td>
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<td>10.00 - 11.00</td>
<td>Regional Anaesthesia in Day Case Surgery (Peripheral)</td>
<td>RC 21: Thoracic and Abdominal Wall Blocks: a critical appraisal (Peripheral)</td>
<td>Debate 22: Peripheral nerve blocks should always be performed by an anaesthetist (Peripheral)</td>
<td>PRIO 3: Blood pressure management during orthopedic surgery (Central)</td>
<td>ASK THE EXPERT 8: Regional Anaesthesia and the Geriatric Patient (General)</td>
<td>WS 9.2 (Chronic Pain US)</td>
<td>Live demonstrations</td>
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<td>Lecture 1: Spinal Anaesthesia in the Surgical Day Case Center: technique and drug selection</td>
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<td>RC 23: How to manage myofascial pain syndrome? (Chronic)</td>
<td>PRIO 4: What can I do to avoid phrenic nerve injury when doing a brachial plexus block (Peripheral)</td>
<td>Debate 23: Neuraxilation for Take b back surgery syndrome is the way forward (Chronic)</td>
<td>PREPARE for Part 8 of the EDRA diploma: tips and tricks to succeed.</td>
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