

Supplementary Table S3. Advantages and inconveniences of the PVB and ESPB.

	Advantages	Inconveniences
Paravertebral block (PVB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Important bibliography reporting similar efficacy between continuous PVB and thoracic epidural analgesia (EA) for postoperative pain and morphine consumption after videothoracoscopy - Fewer side effects than thoracic EA (hypotension, nausea) - Possible continuous analgesia with catheter - Ipsilateral to surgery - Can be performed on a patient under general anesthesia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Frequent complications (pneumothorax, intravascular injections, intrathecal injections). - Contraindication under curative anticoagulation (risk of spinal epidural hematoma) - Challenging block requiring expertise and experience in locoregional anesthesia
Erector spinae plane block (ESPB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Superficial compared to PVB: infrequent complications (space away from the pleura, large vessels, and the epidural and intrathecal space) - Interesting block for analgesia in ambulatory surgery and locoregional anesthesia for chronic pain - Block can be performed under curative anticoagulation - Possible continuous analgesia with catheter - Ipsilateral to surgery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is a lack of evidence for this block for routine use, but recent studies suggest a similar efficacy to PVB regarding postoperative pain and morphine consumption

-
- Can be performed on a patient under general anesthesia
-

Abbreviations; EA, epidural analgesia; ESPB, erector spinae plane block; PVB, Paravertebral block.