



COMPARING THE EFFICACY OF PREEMPTIVE ANALGESIA WITH IV VS ORAL PARACETAMOL IN LAPAROSCOPIC SURGERIES.

Dr Divya P

Junior Resident, Kanachur Institute of Medical Sciences.

ABSTRACT

Background And Aims: Preemptive analgesia may improve postoperative pain management, but the optimal regimen is unclear. The purpose of this study was to compare the efficacy of preemptive analgesia of intravenous and oral paracetamol in laparoscopic surgeries. **Materials And Methods:** Following ethics committee approval 50 ASA grade I / II patients, aged 18-60 years, undergoing laparoscopic Surgeries under general anaesthesia were randomized into 2 groups; Group-A patients received IV paracetamol 1 gm 30 min before induction of anaesthesia whereas Group-B received oral dispersible paracetamol 1gram tablets 30 minutes before the induction of anaesthesia. Standard anaesthetic technique for general anaesthesia was followed in all the patients. Pain was assessed using VAS pain score on arrival in the post anaesthesia care unit (PACU), then every 30 min interval for initial 2 hours, then at 3, 4, 5, 6 hours in the postoperative period. Rescue analgesia with tramadol was provided whenever VAS pain score was ≥ 5 . This time was noted as the time to first analgesic requirement. Patient's satisfaction with the pain relief was asked and graded as 'good', 'average' or 'poor'. **Result:** For all the set of VAS score values (On PACU Arrival, 30 minutes, 60 minutes, 90 minutes, 2hours, 3hours, 4hours, 5hours & 6hours), Group A and Group B are significantly different. Group B had higher values. There was no significant difference in the First Analgesic Requirement Time between the groups. Group B had significantly more analgesic consumption than group A. Group A had a higher percentage of patient's satisfaction graded as good. **Conclusion:** Preemptive intravenous paracetamol provided effective and reliable pain control after laparoscopic surgeries and reduced post-operative pain scores and the need for use of tramadol compared to oral paracetamol.

KEYWORDS : paracetamol, preemptive, analgesia

Table : Patient satisfaction [n, (%)]

	Group A (n=25)	Group B (n=25)
Good	22 (88)	16 (64)
Average	3 (12)	9 (36)

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