

# Comparison of Preemptive Paracetamol, Paracetamol-Diclofenac & Paracetamol- Tramadol Combination on Postoperative Pain after Elective Abdominal Surgery under General Anesthesia, Ethiopia: A Randomized Control Trial Study, 2018

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## Abstract

**Background:** In the practice of postoperative pain management, pain is still poorly managed in low resource setting where the practice of epidural and opioid free analgesia is impractical. There has been a recent trend of combining different drugs and concept of preemptive analgesia but the therapeutic superiority remains understudied for postoperative pain management. The aim of this study is to assess postoperative analgesic effect of preemptive Paracetamol, Paracetamol-diclofenac and Paracetamol-tramadol combination in patients undergoing laparotomy surgery.

**Methods:** Three-arm, randomized control trial study conducted on 63 patients undergone laparotomy surgery; group-P (paracetamol 1 g), group-PD (1 g + diclofenac 75 mg) and group-PT (paracetamol 1 g + tramadol 100 mg). The Numerical Rating Scale (NRS) pain rating system was used for this study. The primary endpoint of the study was total amount of analgesia consumption. Post-operative analgesic therapy [intravenous tramadol, 50 mg] were provided when patients complain of pain (request medication) or a numeric rating scale  $\geq 4$  was recorded.

Secondary endpoint of the study were the time of first analgesic request and the intensity of the pain during 24 h post-op follow up period. Parametric data were analyzed using (ANOVA) and nonparametric data analyzed by Kuruska-Wallis H rank test. Chi-square test used for categorical variable. Statistical significance were sated at p value  $< 0.05$  with a power of 80%.

## Biography

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