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A Comparison of Analgesic Efficacy Between Intravenous Acetaminophen With Oxycodone Yablet and Oral Acetaminophen Codeine in Septorhinoplasty Surgery

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Abstract

Introduction

Acetaminophen is a safe drug in controlling and treatment of mild to moderate pain. Furthermore, Intravenous Acetaminophen (Apotel) has been used for acute and high accuracy pain reduction for years. However; regarding the importance of post operation pain reduction; opium is still a routine drug in Surgery wards. As the prevalence of rhinnoplasty and septoplasty are in an increasing trend in Iran; we aimed to compare the effectiveness of Apotel with oral acetaminophen codeine and oxycodone in rhinnoplasty and septoplasty post operative pain.

Methods

In this double blind clinical control trial, 75 elective rhinnoplasty and septoplasty patient from Tehran University of Medical Sciences hospitals we enrolled; which were divided into 3 groups. All groups received 1000 mg of Apotel in a 20 minutes interval in the recovery room; then the first group received 900/30 mg of oral acetaminophen codeine, the second group received 10 mg of oxycodone and the 3rd group received 1000 mg of Apotel. All groups were evaluated for pain amount by Visual Analogue Scale (VAS), blood pressure and pulse rate every 4 hours. All data were analyzed by SPSS ver. 20 and a p-value < 0.05 was considered as significant.

Result

At the end, all 75 patients were analyzed; which 16 (12.3%) were men and 59 (78.7%) were women. The mean age was 27.79±6.14 years. All three regimens had a significant pain reduction and there were no significant difference in pain amount in different times. Systolic blood pressure and Diastolic Blood pressure had a significant reduction in the aceminophen codeine and oxycodone group; respectively. The pulse rate was also lowered in both aceminophen codeine and oxycodone group. The nausea/vomiting sensation was higher in the acetaminophen group.

Conclusion

Regarding to significant pain reduction in all three groups, the selection between the 3 regimens should be on base of other factors; furthermore, apotel can pertain a more stable state in the patients, which can be a good choice in patients with unstable vital signs.