

عنوان مقاله:

Comparison of Postoperative Pain between Infiltrative Local Anesthesia plus Paracetamol and Total Intravenous Anesthesia plus Paracetamol in Ambulatory Breast Surgery

محل انتشار:

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خلاصه مقاله:

Background: Acute postoperative pain is an important surgical side effect that may delay patient discharge in ambulatory operations; moreover, the strategies used to alleviate pain may cause side effects that require longer hospitalization to recover. In this clinical trial, we compared two current anesthetic methods with special concerns about postoperative pain intensity beside other important components of ambulatory anesthesia. Methods: This clinical trial was conducted on two age-matched groups of 75 members who underwent ambulatory breast surgery. Patients in the first group (GA) underwent general anesthesia with propofol plus remifentanyl by employing a laryngeal mask airway. In the second group (LA), the surgeon used infiltration of 2% lidocaine in the breast tissue and midazolam was applied as premedication. At the end of surgery, paracetamol was administered to all patients in both groups. The pain score was evaluated when the patients were fully awake using a numerical pain rating scale. Patients with severe pain received analgesia. The length of post-anesthesia care unit (PACU) stay was recorded for each patient. Results: None of the patients in the LA group were satisfied because of the experience of needle insertion into their breast tissue ($P = 0.001$). The patients in the LA group experienced more pain in PACU requiring adjuvant analgesia ($P = 0.001$). Patients in the LA group had longer PACU admission ($P = 0.001$). Conclusions: Patients in the LA group had higher pain scores and were dissatisfied with the plan of their anesthesia. This may confirm the role of preemptive analgesia or the effect of emotional stress of breast tissue needling in awake patient.

کلمات کلیدی:

Breast surgery, postoperative pain, ambulatory anesthesia

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