

Comparing the Level of Effect of Pre Incisional Topical Injections of Two Drugs of Bupivacaine and Ketamine in Pain Reduction After Tonsillectomy

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Abstract

Pain after surgery is one of the more suffering aspects of Tonsillectomy surgery. Although various types of painkillers have been used to alleviate the pain after the surgery, this issue is yet to be solved efficiently. Hence, this study has been undertaken with the purpose of comparing the level of effect of pre-incisional topical injections of two drugs of bupivacaine and ketamine in pain reduction after Tonsillectomy. This double-blind study and clinical trial was performed on 60 patients with class I and II ASA after Tonsillectomy surgery. In this study, patients were divided in two groups of 30 members and were put under similar Anesthesia procedures. After the anesthesia procedure, the level of pain in patients were determined in hours 1, 6, 12, and 24 after the surgery using the Verbal pain score (VPS) questionnaire. Data Analysis was performed using SPSS software version 21 and with the support of clinical trial studies such as K square; $P < 0.05$ was considered to be significant. In the first hour after surgery, patients of group 2 (who had received bupivacaine) experienced no pain compared to the first group (receivers of Ketamine) with higher percentage (pain severity score of 0). 6 and 12 hours after the surgery also yielded similar results. Twenty-four hours after the surgery had also similar results but they were not significant statistically ($P > 0.05$). Results indicated that the topical injection of Bupivacaine in tonsillectomy provided better pain-relief compared to Ketamine.

Keywords

Bupivacaine; Ketamine; Pain Reduction; Tonsillectomy