

Analgesic Efficacy of Diclofenac Sodium in Reducing the Total Dose of Morphine Injection and Its Adverse Effect After Lumbar Disc Surgery

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Introduction

Inadequate pain management after lumbar disc surgery may result in increasing morbidity and length of hospital stay.

This study aimed to evaluate the analgesic efficacy of diclofenac sodium in reducing the total dose of morphine and its adverse effects after lumbar disc surgery.

Methods

Eighty-four patients with mean age of 51.74 ± 5.76 years were included in this study. After surgery, patients randomly assigned to 1 of 2 treatment groups: group A: diclofenac sodium supposition and group B: placebo. Patients were premedicated with diclofenac sodium supposition or placebo before surgery. Visual analog scale and morphine consumption were recorded at 6 hours intervals up to 24 hours.

Learning Objectives

Premedication with diclofenac sodium can reduce total dose of morphine and some adverse of morphine.

Results

The base line mean pain relief and nausea and urinary retention were not statistically significant between groups ($P > 0.05$). Weakness and fatigue, Dry mouth and Total morphine dose were statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). Constipation and skin reactions as adverse effect of morphine were not assessable in our study.

Conclusions

Premedication with diclofenac sodium supposition in the patients underwent lumbar disc surgery, can reduce total dose of morphine consumption after lumbar disc surgery and some adverse effect of morphine such as dry mouth, weakness and fatigue.

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