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Remifentanil-induced abdominal pain: A randomised clinical trial

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View references (١١)

Abstract

Remifentanil is an ultra-short-acting opioid, widely used for induction and maintenance of anaesthesia in various types of operations. We recently noted that a great number of patients receiving remifentanil in their anaesthetic regimen experienced postoperative abdominal pain. As a result, we performed this study to investigate its incidence. This randomised single-blinded clinical trial was conducted on ٣٠٠ patients who were undergoing elective cataract surgery under general anaesthesia. The patients were randomly divided into two groups. In the control group (n=١٥٠), anaesthesia was induced with fentanyl and propofol and maintained with propofol by infusion and ٦٠٪ N_2O. In the remifentanil group, anaesthesia was induced with remifentanil and propofol and maintained with remifentanil infusion and inhalation of ٦٠٪ N_2O. Atracurium was used for muscle relaxation in both groups. Abdominal pain was observed in ٧٩ patients (٥٢,٦٪) in the remifentanil group, ١٠ of whom required a therapeutic intervention, but in only three patients in the control group, none of whom required an intervention (P value=٠,٠٠١). Postoperative nausea and vomiting were reported in seven and ١٠ patients (٤,٧٪) in the remifentanil and control group, respectively. These findings indicate that abdominal pain is very common in patients receiving remifentanil by infusion for cataract surgery.

Reaxys Database Information

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Author keywords

Abdominal pain; Cataract surgery; Remifentanil; Side-effect

Indexed Keywords

EMTREE drug terms: atracurium; fentanyl; nitrous oxide; propofol; remifentanil

EMTREE medical terms: abdominal pain; adult; aged; anesthesia induction; article; cataract extraction; clinical trial; continuous infusion; controlled clinical trial; controlled study; disease severity; female; general anesthesia; human; major clinical study; male; nausea and vomiting; postoperative period; randomized controlled trial; single blind procedure

MeSH: Abdominal Pain; Adult; Aged; Aged, ٨٠ and over; Anesthetics, Intravenous; Atracurium; Cataract Extraction; Drug Therapy, Combination; Female; Fentanyl; Humans; Incidence; Male; Middle Aged; Neuromuscular Nondepolarizing Agents; Piperidines; Postoperative Complications; Postoperative Nausea and Vomiting; Propofol; Prospective Studies; Single-Blind Method; Surgical Procedures, Elective

Medline is the source for the MeSH terms of this document.

Chemicals and CAS Registry Numbers: atracurium, ٦٤٢٢٨-٧٩-١; fentanyl, ٤٣٧-٣٨-٧; nitrous oxide, ١٠٠٢٤-٩٧-٢; propofol, ٢٠٧٨-٥٤-٨; remifentanil, ١٣٢٥٣٩-٠٧-٢;Anesthetics, Intravenous; Atracurium, ٦٤٢٢٨-٧٩-١; Fentanyl, ٤٣٧-٣٨-٧; Neuromuscular Nondepolarizing Agents; Piperidines; Propofol, ٢٠٧٨-٥٤-٨; remifentanil, ١٣٢٨٧٥-٦١-٧

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