

Epidural and Intramuscular Morphine for Postoperative Analgesia for upper gunitourinary tract snymy

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The study was to compare postoperative pain relief between epidural and intramuscular morphine in 60 patients having kidney and upper ureter operation. These patients were randomly divided into two groups, group I received 5 mg epidural morphine one hour before the operation was finished and group II received 0.15 mg/kg of intramuscular morphine at the end of operation. These patients were then followed up at ward three times within 48 hours postoperatively to assess pain visual analog score (PVAS) and the side effects. The results showed no significant difference in age, weight, height and sex ($p = 0.10-0.68$). Pain score (meanSD) determined by visual analog scale (PVAS) in group I was significantly lower than group II ($p < 0.001$) since the proportion of patients in group I having pain score less than 5 was significantly higher ($p < 0.001$). This study found no respiratory depression. The incidence of nausea, vomiting and puritus were significantly higher in group I ($p < 0.111$). Proportion of patients who could sleep well in the evening after the operation and on the second day of the operation were significantly higher in group I ($p < 0.001$ and $p < 0.05$). But this proportion was not significantly difference on the first day of the operation

($p = 0.11$). Patients in group I were more satisfied with epidural morphine for postoperative analgesia ($p < 0.001$) whereas the incidence of anxiety was not significantly difference between two groups ($p = 0.14-0.3$).

Key word : Epidural morphine, Postoperative analgesia.