

“A PROSPECTIVE, RANDOMIZED DOUBLE BLINDED CONTROL STUDY COMPARING INJECTION BUPIVACAINE 0.25% AND INJECTION ROPIVACAINE 0.2% FOR CAUDAL ANALGESIA IN PAEDIATRIC PATIENTS UNDERGOING ELECTIVE LOWER ABDOMINAL SURGERIES”

ABSTRACT

OBJECTIVES:

This study is to Compare the efficacy of 0.25% Bupivacaine and 0.2% Ropivacaine for caudal analgesia in paediatric patient posted for elective lower abdominal surgeries. This study also assess duration of motor blockade and Intra and postoperative haemodynamics

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

This prospective randomized double blinded control study was conducted in Institute Of Anaesthesia and Critical Care, Madras Medical College, Chennai. This study population include 60 patients. They divided the patient into 2 groups. Group A received 0.25% Bupivacaine caudally and Group B received 0.2% Ropivacaine caudally. Intraoperative and postoperative hemodynamic parameters recorded at specific time intervals. Postoperatively duration of analgesia recorded using FLACC pain score and motor power using Bromage scale for 24 hours.

RESULTS:

There is no significant difference in Intra and postoperative haemodynamic parameters .Duration of analgesia is similar in both Bupivacaine and Ropivacaine group but there is significant difference in motor blockade in Bupivacaine and Ropivacaine group motor blockade is less in Ropivacaine group than Bupivacaine group.

CONCLUSION:

This study conclude that duration of analgesia is similar in both Bupivacaine and Ropivacaine group but motor blockade is less in Ropivacaine group making Ropivacaine suitable for day care surgeries.

KEYWORDS:

Inj. Bupivacaine (0.25%), Inj.Ropivacaine (0.2%) and 22G IM Needle