

ABSTRACT

CONTEXT

Neurolytic celiac plexus block is used to relieve pain in patients with upper abdominal malignancies.

AIM

To compare the analgesic effect of oral morphine and neurolytic celiac plexus block in patients with upper abdominal malignancies.

SETTINGS AND DESIGN

A prospective randomised comparative clinical study

METHOD

60 patients of ASA/PS II & III category are included in the study. 30 patients are grouped into oral morphine and 30 patients grouped for neurolytic celiac plexus block. Under USG guidance over the epigastric region aorta visualised and celiac plexus visualised. Local skin infiltration was done using 3 ml of inj.2% xylocaine .After 3 minutes 18G 9cm venflon needle was inserted under USG guidance ,position of needle confirmed near celiac plexus and inj.1%xylocard 10 ml injected around the plexus after negative aspiration. Then 10 ml 50% ethyl alcohol is injected around the celiac plexus after negative

aspiration and finally needle was flushed with 5 ml of 1%xylocard. Postprocedure pain relief was analysed using visual analogue scale.

RESULTS

The mean VAS scores after NCPB decreased from 3.27 at 1st week to .93 at 4 months, the mean VAS scores in oral morphine group decreased from 7.07 at 1st week to 5.27 at 4th month. There was a great reduction in VAS scores in NCPB group compared to oral morphine group.

CONCLUSION

In advanced stage of malignancy neurolytic celiac plexus block is more beneficial, with decrease in dosage of oral morphine and its side effects compared to oral intake of morphine alone.

KEY WORDS

Oral morphine, celiac plexus block, VAS score.