



Optimization of Perioperative Analgesia in Laparoscopic Surgery

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ABSTRACT

The problem of treatment of postoperative pain remains relevant both in our country and abroad. According to the literature, from 30% to 75% of patients suffer from severe pain in the postoperative period. One of the main principles of intensive care in the postoperative period is to provide adequate analgesia. It has been proven that the presence of pain in the early postoperative period can cause the development of cardiorespiratory, thromboembolic complications, accompanied by dysfunction of the gastrointestinal tract and other organs and systems of the body. According to modern ideas about the mechanisms of pain, any surgical effect can cause long-term and persistent changes in the functions of segmental and suprasegmental nociceptive structures of the CNS. In this regard, the concept of preventive analgesia (PA), theoretically developed in some experimental studies and dedicated to the prevention of postoperative pain syndrome (PPS), is of considerable interest. Purpose of the study. Improving the quality of perioperative analgesia by using paracetamol and ketorolac tromethamine in patients after laparoscopic surgery.

KEYWORDS: Laparoscopic Surgery, Pain Management, Perioperative Analgesia

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Article Information:

Received : May, 2023, **Published:** August, 2023

Citation: YasaminC. Mohammadi, Shahram F.Madani,PanizMadras. Optimization of Perioperative Analgesia in Laparoscopic Surgery. AJMS, 2023; 9(3): 210-218.

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