Use Of Tenoxicam For Post Craniotomy Pain Relief With Or Without Bupivacaine Scalp Infiltration: A Randomized Study

A El-Dawlatly, S Abbas, A Turkistani, S Elwatidy, E Elgamal, Z Jamjoom, S Sheta, A Alshaer

Citation

Abstract
Background. Craniotomies are generally thought to be less painful than other operations, but this assumption has been challenged. Researchers have used different regimens of postcraniotomy pain relief including intravenous tramadol, codeine, piritramide, paracetamol, nalbuphine PCA with oxycodone, morphine, intramuscular ketoprofen, prepping scalp infiltration of bupivacain 0.25% or ropivacain. As there is very little evidence for the efficacy of tenoxicam 20 mg for postcraniotomy pain control in conjunction with scalp infiltration of bupivacain 0.25%. We were aimed to build up this evidence.

Patients and Methods. Sixty patients undergoing craniectomy for brain tumor excision were enrolled. Patients were classified into two groups (each 30) depending of the treatment received. Group I received local infiltration of bupivacaine 10 cc (0.25) at each site before skull pinning an they received tenoxicam 20mg i.m in the recovery period for postoperative analgesia 12 hourly. Group II patients received placebo (normal saline) 15cc at each site of before skull pinning and tenoxicam 20mg i.m 12 hourly for postoperative analgesia. VAS was used to measure the severity of postoperative pain (0-100 mm scale was used). Data were analyzed. Groups were compared to each other using the parametric or nonparametric t test, nominal data were compared using Fisher’s exact test. P values < 0.05 were considered significant.

Results. On the 2nd and 4th hr of assessment period postoperatively significant difference was recorded with less VAS in group I vs group II (P<0.05). On the subsequent measurements and up to 48hr postoperatively non-significant differences were recorded (P>0.05).

Conclusion. Combined with with intramuscular tenoxicam, bupivacaine skin infiltration was effective in reducing post-craniectomy pain.

INTRODUCTION
Postoperative pain is an important clinical problem that has received much attention in recent years. Anaesthetists today pride themselves on keeping their patients pain free. Nonetheless, it was not until 1996 when De Benedettis et al undertook a pilot study to assess postoperative pain in neurosurgery that the incidence, magnitude, and duration of acute pain experienced by neurosurgical patients was quantified (1). Craniotomies are generally thought to be less painful than other operations, but this assumption has been challenged (2). In their pilot study published in 1996, De Benedettis et al showed that postoperative pain was more common than generally assumed, quoting a figure of 60%. In two-thirds of these patients, the intensity of pain was moderate to severe. Pain most frequently occurred within the first 48 h after surgery, but up to 32% of patients still endured pain after this initial period (1). While craniotomy pain may be less severe than pain after other operations, there is a growing consensus that it remains under-treated in the acute recovery phase for at least a minority of patients (1). Researchers have used different regimens of postcraniotomy pain relief including intravenous tramadol, codeine, piritramide, paracetamol, nalbuphine PCA with
oxycodone, morphine, intramuscular ketoprofen, prepping
scalp infiltration of bupivacaine 0.25% or ropivacaine (
). Majority considered opiates as a two way sword because of
the fear of sedation and respiratory depression but at the
same time there is a concern of inadequate analgesia as well.

We conducted a double blind, prospective, randomized,
placebo controlled study to test
the hypothesis that fixation of head by the skull pins not only
causes immediate
hemodynamic response but also contributes in the
postoperative pain.

**PATIENTS AND METHODS**

After approval of the Human Research Ethics Committee of
the hospital, 60 patients were
recruited undergoing flap craniotomy for resection of
supratentorial tumor. An informed
written as well as verbal consent was obtained from all of
them. They were divided into
group I and II. Group I patients received bupivacaine 0.25 %
without adrenaline, 5-10 mls
at the site of skull pins insertion, while the control group II
received same amount of
normal saline.

Inclusion included, age between 18 to 70 yrs ; ASA I and II
of either sex, GCS
15/15 pre-operatively with no sign and symptom of raised
intracranial pressure,
undergoing elective neurosurgery under general anesthesia;
and patients who required
skull pin fixation for positioning, admitted to the hospital for
at least 1 postoperative
night. Exclusion criteria included, life-threatening condition
emergency nature of surgery,
age less than 18 yr or more than 70 yr, pre or post operative
GCS less than 15/15,
known or incidental finding of hypersensitivity to local
anaesthetics or NSAIDs.

The first author visited all the patients for pre operative
assessment in the ward 1 day
before the surgery. Having found suitable for the study, he
educated them about VAS
(Visual Analogue Scale) to be used postoperatively. VAS
has a range of 0 - 100 mm,
with zero denoting no pain while 100 denoting the most
excruciating pain. All patients
were premedicated with oral lorazepam 2mg, 2hr
preoperatively. Randomization was
performed by a computer generated form. Bupivacaine 0.25%
without adrenaline or saline
was prepared in a 10 mls identical syringe, by the second
author. It was then given to the
surgeon to infiltrate in a sterilized manner. Everyone was
blind about the study drug
except the second author. The code was broken only after all
the data were collected and
analyzed by the first author. Before induction of general
anesthesia, the radial artery was
cannulated under local anesthesia and connected to a
transducer (Datex Ohmeda AS/3
Anesthesia Monitor, Datex Engstom Heliniski, Finland)
placed at the midaxillary level.
Standard monitors (electrocardiogram and SpO2 probe) were
also placed before
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induction. Heart rate, systolic arterial pressure, diastolic arterial pressure, mean arterial pressure, and SpO2 were recorded automatically by the monitor at 3-minute intervals starting at least 3 minutes prior to induction of anesthesia until the end of surgery and patient was extubated. A standard induction protocol was followed which included 1 mic/kg fentanyl, 2 mg/kg propofol, and 0.5-0.8 mg/kg rocuronium. Anesthesia was maintained by 1 to 2 MAC of sevoflurane in 35% oxygen with air. Fentanyl (1 mic/kg/min) and rocuronium infusion was continued till the closure of cranial bone flap. Ventilation was controlled mechanically to maintain an end-tidal CO2 level <30 mm Hg. Hypertension (>20% increase in mean arterial pressure above the preinduction level) during any stage of surgery was treated by increasing the inhaled sevoflurane concentration. Heart rate systolic, diastolic & mean arterial blood pressure, ETCO2 were recorded throughout the procedure. Half an hour before the completion of surgery tenoxicam 20 mg IM was given which was kept continued 12 hourly for next 48 hours.

After extubation patients were shifted to high dependency area for close monitoring. They were enquired about pain intensity according to VAS at 2,4,6,8,10,12, 18, 24, 36 & 48 hr. Any untoward effect like nausea, vomiting, drowsiness, bleeding or shivering etc were also noted during above mentioned period. Data were analyzed using a statistical software package (Graph Pad In Stat® version 3.00 for Windows, Graph Pad Software Inc., San Diego, California, USA) and presented as mean (SD), number (percentage), or ratio as appropriate. Groups were compared to each other using the parametric or nonparametric t test, nominal data were compared using Fisher’s exact test. P values < 0.05 were considered significant.

RESULTS

The demographic characteristics of the patients were similar (Table 1). there were no significant difference between hemodynamic parameters between both groups (P>0.05).

Nausea occurred in 25% of both groups, shivering occurred in 25% in group I and in 36.36% in group II (P<0.05). Between 6 and 24hr there was non-significant differences in VAS between the two groups (P>0.05). At 36 and 48hr VAS was recorded significantly lower in group I vs II (P<0.05) (Table 2 and Figure 1).

Table 1: Demographic data of both groups (GI and II).

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>GI</th>
<th>II</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Age (yr)</td>
<td>47.3±13.1</td>
<td>44.7±13.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Weight (kg)</td>
<td>70.6±13.3</td>
<td>72.2±13.7</td>
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<td>Hemoglobin (g)</td>
<td>13.0±1.8</td>
<td>13.1±1.7</td>
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<td>Surgery time (hr)</td>
<td>5.5±4.0</td>
<td>5.7±4.2</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hematocrit (%)</td>
<td>32.0±4.6</td>
<td>30.9±4.3</td>
<td>0.551</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood loss (ml)</td>
<td>590±145.8</td>
<td>611.8±78.4</td>
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DISCUSSION

Skull pin insertion is not only common but an essential maneuver to stabilize the head during neurosurgery. The skull pins traverse the skin, galea, and periosteum and lodge into the external lamina. This maneuver not only cause sudden hemodynamic changes but also need more analgesia postoperatively (6). In post craniotomy patients cerebral auto regulation is impaired. Pain is described as prominently superficial in the majority of patients, suggesting a somatic rather than a visceral origin. The pain is thought to arise from pericranial muscle and soft tissue. Suboccipital and subtemporal routes are associated with the highest incidence of pain, possibly related to surgical stress in major muscle tissues, i.e. the temporal, splenium capitis and cervicis muscles. The pain that results is typically nociceptive in nature and is secondary to the surgical incision and reflection of the muscle underlying the scalp (6). Pain is not thought to arise from the brain tissue itself. Recent evidence suggests that surgical incision and other noxious perioperative events may induce prolonged changes in central neural function that will later contribute to postoperative pain. It was reported in one study that bupivacain skin infiltration at incision site diminished the hemodynamic effects and improved the quality of analgesia postoperatively (8). The present study was designed to evaluate the effect skull pin insertion on pain score postoperatively. In our institution it is a routine practice to infiltrate the skin before an incision is made. We followed the same protocol in both groups. Not only this, but we continued tenoxicam 20 mg IM 12 hourly till 48 hours. In this way we kept all the treatment similar with the only difference of bupivacain skin infiltration at skull pin insertion site in both groups. We have found that patients who received pre-incision bupivacaine skin infiltration combined with postoperative analgesia using tenoxicam experienced long term analgesia postoperatively. In conclusion, combined pre-incision bupivacaine skin infiltration combined with systemic tenoxicam resulted in excellent postoperative analgesia following craniotomy.

CORRESPONDENCE TO
A. El-Dawlatly Riyadh 11461 P.O.Box 2925 dawlatly@ksu.edu.sa http://faculty.ksu.edu.sa/dawlatly http://www.saudija.org

References
Author Information

Abdelazeem A. El-Dawlatly, M.D.
Professor of Anesthesia, College of Medicine, King Saud University

Sayed Abbas, M.D.
Senior registrar of Anesthesia, Prince Sultan Cardiac Centre

Ahmed Turkistani, FCCP
Associate Professor and Chairman, Department of Anesthesia, College of Medicine, King Saud University

Sherif Elwatidy, FRCS
Associate Professor of Neurosurgery, College of Medicine, King Saud University

Essam Elgamal, FRCS
Assistant Professor of Neurosurgery, College of Medicine, King Saud University

Zein Jamjoom, MD
Professor of Neurosurgery, College of Medicine, King Saud University

Saad Sheta, M.D.
Assistant Professor of Anesthesia, Dental College, King Saud University

Ahmed Alshaer, MD
Consultant Anesthetist, King Khalid University Hospital