

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION

This study had been carried out to determine the effect of preincisional versus postincisional morphine administration on postoperative analgesic requirement in major abdominal surgery. The results indicated that :

1. The postoperative analgesic requirement decreased by 24 % in preincisional group compared with postincisional group.
2. The pain-free period after surgery was not significantly different in both groups.
3. The side effects caused by morphine was not greater than usual in either study group.

From these study results, we can implement the intravenous use of morphine as the supplemental analgesia by giving at the induction time (prior to surgery) rather than giving in divided doses while the surgery is

carrying on. This technique, based on the pre-emptive analgesia concept will certainly add benefits to general anesthesia by causing less analgesic consumption in postoperative period. Thus, the side effects associated with postoperative pain management will be reduced and the patient will definitely gain a better quality of life throughout the perioperative period.



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