

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF TRAMADOL AND KETOROLAC FOR PAIN MANAGEMENT IN POST-OPERATIVE PATIENTS WITH APPENDECTOMY

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ABSTRACT

Appendectomy is one of the most common emergency surgical procedures performed in the world. The inflammation of the appendix triggers severe pain in the right lower quadrant of the abdomen. Additionally, the post-operative incision site pain may be distressing to the patients. Analgesic drugs like tramadol (opioid analgesics) and ketorolac (nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug - NSAID) are used to manage post-operative pain. The objective was to compare tramadol and ketorolac for pain management by observing the pain-free interval in post-operative patients with appendectomy. A descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted in the department of surgery from November 2019 to May 2020 to observe the duration of pain-free intervals between tramadol and ketorolac. The total number of appendectomy patients selected was 100. Fifty patients received tramadol and the next 50 patients received ketorolac. The data was entered in SPSS and an independent sample t-test was applied to determine the difference in duration of the pain-free interval between ketorolac and tramadol. The average duration of pain-free for the tramadol group was 4.95 ± 1.19 hours (4 hours 57 minutes) while for the ketorolac group was 5.24 ± 1.36 hours (5 hours 14 minutes). The difference was statistically insignificant. We also observed that the tramadol group (88%) received more anti-emetic drugs than the ketorolac group (24%). Therefore, post-operative pain management with ketorolac was found to be as effective as tramadol with comparable duration of the pain free interval.

KEYWORDS

Analgesic, Appendectomy, Effectiveness, Ketorolac, Tramadol

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INTRODUCTION

Pain is a general term that describes uncomfortable sensations in the body. The origin of all pain is inflammation and inflammatory response.¹ Current trend on pain management includes medications like nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAID) and opioids analgesics.¹ Ketorolac is a member of a class of drugs called NSAIDs. It is more effective than other NSAIDs.² Ketorolac does not bind to opioid receptors and accordingly lacks many of the side effects typically associated with opioids.^{3,4} Tramadol is an opioid analgesic. It works by binding to the μ -opioid receptor. Tramadol lacks gastrointestinal, cardiovascular and renal toxicities typically associated with ketorolac.⁴

Various studies have compared ketorolac and tramadol but have not reported superior benefits.^{5,6} The objective of our study was to compare pain management by observing the pain-free interval between tramadol and ketorolac in post-operative patients with appendectomy. An appendectomy is the surgical removal of the vermiform appendix due to appendicitis.^{7,8} The life time risk for appendicitis is 7% and its prevalence varies from 4.9% - 8.6%.^{9,10}

MATERIALS AND METHODS

It was a hospital-based cross-sectional study. The study was conducted from November 2019 to May 2020 in the surgery ward of Nepal Medical College and Teaching Hospital (NMCTH), Kathmandu, Nepal. In our study, we had taken 100 patients as our sample size. Patients were selected based on systematic random sampling. The data were collected through a questionnaire that included details of patient information, an analgesic used and a visual analog scale. Ethical approval was taken from the Institutional Review Committee (IRC) of NMCTH and written consent was taken from every patient before the study. Patients who underwent open appendectomy for appendicitis and understood visual analog scale- VAS (capable of expressing their pain in terms of the scale) were enrolled for the study. Patients allergic to or with a history of an

adverse drug reaction to tramadol and ketorolac were excluded from the study. Patients with impaired renal function and/or liver function disorders, unable to communicate and using analgesic combination were also excluded from this study. Patients were divided into 2 equal groups (group A: Tramadol; group B: Ketorolac).

Group A (50 patients) – Tramadol 50mg intravenous

Group B (50 patients) – Ketorolac 30 mg intravenous

The analgesics were given on a “when required” basis. After the patients were transferred to the surgery ward, the time frame between the first and second dose of analgesics was noted on the questionnaire. The first and second dose of analgesic was given when patient complained of distressing pain (VAS score 5). The data collected was entered and processed with SPSS 16 software for Windows. An independent sample t-test was used to determine the difference in duration of the pain-free interval between ketorolac and tramadol. The frequency of use of anti-emetic drugs was compared between the two groups using the chi-square test.

RESULTS

The average duration of pain-free interval for the tramadol group was 4.95 ± 1.19 hours (4 hours 57 minutes) and for the Ketorolac group was 5.24 ± 1.36 hours (5 hours 14 minutes). Although there was a difference in their mean duration of the pain-free interval between ketorolac and tramadol, this difference was not statistically significant. The difference in their mean duration of the pain-free interval was only 17 minutes. Therefore, In our study tramadol and ketorolac had a similar duration of the pain-free interval in post appendectomy patients. We also observed that the tramadol group received more anti-emetic drugs compared to the ketorolac group. Eighty-eight percent of the patient on tramadol received antiemetic drugs whereas only 24% of the patient on ketorolac received anti-emetic drugs which were found to be statistically significant ($p < 0.001$).

Table 1: Independent sample t-test applied for duration of pain free interval among Tramadol and Ketorolac group.

Drug	No. of patients	Duration of pain free interval		p value
		Mean	Standard deviation	
Tramadol	50	4.95	1.19	p > 0.05
Ketorolac	50	5.24	1.36	

Table 2: Chi square test applied to observe pattern of anti-emetic drug used in Ketorolac and Tramadol group.

Drug	Anti-emetic drug use		Total
	Yes	No	
Ketorolac	12	38	50
Tramadol	44	6	50

DISCUSSION

The comparison between the two drugs is generally associated with their safety and efficacy. Ketorolac and tramadol both have a long history of safety and efficacy. Although both of them are generally used for the management of moderate to severe pain, there is a considerable difference in their pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic profile.

Tramadol belongs to class opioids analgesics, is one of the most common opioid analgesics used for the management of moderate to severe pain. The duration of the action of tramadol is around nine hours. Ketorolac belongs to class NSAID and is one of the most common NSAID analgesics used for moderate to severe pain. The duration of action of ketorolac is around 4-6 hours. Although there is a difference in the duration of pain-free interval for tramadol (9 hours) and ketorolac (4-6 hours), we found that the duration of pain-free interval for tramadol and ketorolac did not significantly differ in clinical practice. Therefore, pain control with ketorolac was similar to that of tramadol which explains the equivalent effectiveness of the drug. But some studies have concluded tramadol to have better pain control than ketorolac.¹¹ Tramadol has better pain control in oral and maxillofacial surgery,¹¹ orthognathic surgery,¹² third molar surgery,¹³ orthopedic and traumatologic postoperative pain,¹⁴ nasal surgery,¹⁵ laparoscopic surgery¹⁶ and pediatric inguinal herniotomy.¹⁷ Lee H *et al* in his study concluded that tramadol with paracetamol combination is as effective as ketorolac with paracetamol combination.¹⁸ Other studies that concluded ketorolac to be as effective as tramadol were regarding maxillofacial surgery,¹⁹ abdominal surgery.²⁰

Although we observed both the drugs were having a similar duration of the pain-free

interval which proves their effectiveness in pain management, our next concern was safety. Studies have shown that ketorolac to be comparatively safer than tramadol. We did not observe any significant adverse drug reaction with both the drugs but the use of the anti-emetic drug along with tramadol was more significant than for ketorolac. Our observation showed anti-emetic drugs were prescribed more for the tramadol group than for the ketorolac group. Eighty-eight percent of the patients on tramadol were prescribed anti-emetic drugs whereas only 24% of the patients on ketorolac were prescribed anti-emetics. The mechanism behind vomiting due to tramadol could be due to stimulation of the opioid receptor in the chemoreceptor trigger zone in the human brain leading to vomiting.²¹ Studies have also concluded that tramadol induces vomiting.²² The common gastrointestinal adverse drug reactions of tramadol were nausea in 7.4% and vomiting in 9.6%²³ which explains why anti-emetic drugs were required. On the other hand, ketorolac has proved to reduce the incidence of nausea and vomiting when used in place of opioids.²⁴ Although the study showed a reduced incidence of vomiting with ketorolac, we observed that 24% were prescribed anti-emetic drugs which could be to avoid postoperative nausea and vomiting.²⁵ If both the drug have similar pain-free intervals then the use of ketorolac can avoid concomitant use of the antiemetic drug as well as the associated adverse drug reaction observed with tramadol. Therefore, post-operative pain management with ketorolac was found to be as effective as tramadol with a comparable duration of the pain-free interval. However, larger studies with larger sample size may be required.

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