

**“Comparative study of Intravenous Tramadol versus
Ketorolac for preventing post operative pain after
Third Molar Surgery”**

BY

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Abstract

Background: Surgical removal of impacted third molar involves manipulation of both hard and soft tissues, so it is usually associated with a number of postoperative complications like pain, swelling and trismus. Analgesics are routinely given after surgical removal of third molar for three to five days. Whether analgesics given preoperatively will reduce the postoperative pain and discomfort and the amount of analgesics required is still not clear. There remains a need for clear evidence based guidelines for the practitioners on the preemptive use of analgesics in order to reduce the postoperative discomfort.

Objectives: The objective of the study is to evaluate two different regimens of analgesics i.e preoperative dose of Inj Tramadol 50mg and Inj Ketorolac 30mg given 10min prior to surgery to assess their impact on clinical recovery after third molar surgery.

Materials and Methods: The study was conducted in Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, M.S.Ramaiah Dental College and Hospital, Bangalore, India. Forty patients requiring surgical extraction of impacted mandibular third molar were enrolled in the study. Patients were divided into Group I (20 patients) Inj Tramadol 50mg was administered intravenous 10 min prior to surgery. Group II (20 patients) Inj Ketorolac 30 mg was administered intravenous 10 min prior to surgery. The first effective dosing time was obtained, as the time taken for the first onset of postoperative pain and influence of these analgesic administration on postoperative pain and clinical recovery evaluated.

Results: Preemptive use of Inj Ketorolac 30mg Intravenous was effective in reducing postoperative pain, discomfort, number of analgesics required and also delayed the usual early inseting of postoperative pain.

Conclusion: Preemptive use of Intj Ketorolac 30mg Intravenous can be used to reduce the severity of the postoperative sequelae of the asymptomatic impacted mandibular third molar surgery.

Key words: Preemptive analgesia, Pain, Tramadol, Ketorolac, Impacted third molar.