

EFFECT OF INTRAOPERATIVE SINGLE LOCAL ANESTHETIC INJECTION INTO THE OBTURATOR FORAMEN ON EARLY POSTOPERATIVE GROIN PAIN IN TRANSOBTURATOR SLING OPERATION: A PROSPECTIVE, RANDOMIZED STUDY.

Hypothesis / aims of study

Despite of an estimated incidence of persistent groin pain was 1%; short-term postoperative groin pain was more common in transobturator sling operation. We evaluate the effect of single local anesthetic injection into the obturator foramen on early postoperative groin pain in transobturator sling operation.

Study design, materials and methods

Fifty-nine urodynamic stress urinary incontinence patients who underwent transobturator adjustable sling procedure under general anesthesia were randomized into two groups. Group A was 30 patients who underwent intraoperative bupivacaine (10ml, 0.5%) injection to obturator foramen at both side and group B was 29 patients who underwent saline (10ml) injection. Visual analog scale pain scores before, 8 hours, and 1 day after procedure, numbers of analgesic use were evaluated. Data were analyzed by the Student's *t* test for variables.

Results

Pain score were significantly lower in group A (3.81±2.83 vs group B 4.42±2.97, P=0.032) at postoperative 8 hours. No significant difference between groups at postoperative 1 day, but the degree of pain were minimal in both groups (group A 2.71±2.26, group B 2.46±1.71, P=0.68). The amount of analgesics use was significantly smaller in group A (group A Diclofenac dimethylaminoethanol 58.23mg, group B 71.05mg, P=0.021). There was no complication associated with injection.

Interpretation of results

Single bupivacaine injection into the obturator foramen can effectively alleviate early postoperative groin pain. There was no effect on pain of the postoperative 1 day, but pain was minimal at that time.

Concluding message

Early postoperative groin pain can be alleviated by intraoperative single injection of local anesthetic into obturator foramen in transobturator sling operation. It was safe, inexpensive and simple method to get patient to pain free from the procedures.

	Group A	Group B	P value
Age(mean±SD)	55.94±11.3	57.29±10.1	
Visualized pain score, before operation	4.56±2.75	4.85±1.99	0.715
Visualized pain score, postoperative 8 hours	3.81±2.83	4.42±2.97	0.032
Visualized pain score, postoperative 1 day	2.71±2.26	2.46±1.71	0.684
Analgesic use (mg)	58.23±24.32	71.05±16.85	0.021

Analgesic: Diclofenac dimethylaminoethanol 90mg/1 ample

References

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Disclosures

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