

Comparison of Analgesic Effect of Locally Injected Drugs for Controlling Pain after Total Knee Arthroplasty at Bhuj, Kutch: A Randomized Control Trial

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Abstract

Background and Aim: Measures for pain management after total knee arthroplasty (TKA) are important for early improvement in the quality of life after operation and early postoperative rehabilitation. We investigated the benefits and safety analgesic effect of locally injected drugs around the total knee prosthesis. *Methods:* Present study was performed at department of orthopedics, Gujarat Adani institute of medical science, Bhuj, Kutch, Gujarat. Sixty one patients undergoing TKA for osteoarthritis were divided randomly into three groups. Group A (20 knees; control group), this group did not receive multimodal drug cocktail therapy; group B (21 knees), received intra-articular injection of a multimodal drug cocktail; and group C (19 knees), received local periarticular injection of a multimodal drug cocktail. All analgesics administered in the first 24 h after surgeries were recorded. The evaluation items included assessment of pain using a 100-point visual analogue scale (VAS) after the patients awoke on the day of the operation and on postoperative day 1, the dose of diclofenac sodium suppository, the number of days for acquiring assisted ambulation with a walking cane, and side effects. Assessment of flexion angles was conducted at postoperative week 1 and at the conclusion of the study. *Results:* The VAS scores on the day of surgery and the amounts of diclofenac sodium used indicated good pain relief in groups B and C; the level of pain control was higher in group C than in group B. No cardiac or central nervous system toxicity was observed. *Conclusion:* Periarticular injection with multimodal drugs can significantly reduce the requirements for analgesia, with no apparent risks, following TKA.

Keywords: Injection; Osteoarthritis; Pain; Total Knee Arthroplasty.

Introduction

Total knee arthroplasty (TKA) is performed for pain relief, normal joint motion, and a deformity correction of the knee. Because of the increasing prevalence of obesity and an aging population, the number of patients requiring TKA is rapidly increasing.

Pain management is a major aspect of postoperative care. Pain following TKA is a problem

that is severe in approximately 60% of patients and moderate in approximately 30% [1]. Good pain relief is important for postoperative knee rehabilitation and may influence the overall outcome. Postoperative analgesia can be achieved by a variety of techniques such as intravenous analgesia, epidural analgesia, and peripheral nerve block techniques. Of them, continuous epidural infiltration and femoral and/or sciatic nerve block improve postoperative pain control and reduce consumption of narcotics [2] at the expense of other potential problems such as

epidural bleeding (with prophylactic anticoagulation therapy), infection, urinary retention, diminished muscle control and nerve damage [3-5]. PCA administration of opioids is often associated with nausea and vomiting, respiratory depression, drowsiness, pruritus, reduced gut motility and urinary retention. Continuous intra-articular infusion of analgesics is associated with large effusion of surgical wound, and may provide direct access for infectious agents [6]. Providing analgesia locally in the area of surgical trauma, with minimal systemic side effects, is an attractive option. Local injection of a multimodal drug cocktail consisting of an analgesic drug and an opioid is both safe and easy to administer for pain management following TKA. In this study, we prospectively compared the efficacy and side effects of treatments for pain control between a group in which no multimodal drug cocktail therapy was used following TKA and 2 groups in which different drugs and methods of administration were employed.

Materials and Methods

Present study was performed at department of orthopedics, Gujarat Adani institute of medical science, Bhuj, Kutch, Gujarat. Ethical clearance was taken from the institutional ethics board and informed consent was obtained from all the participants. The study participants included 61 patients who had undergone unilateral TKA between July 2014 and May 2016 for previously diagnosed osteoarthritis of the knee (Table 1). Exclusion criteria were major psychological problems, previous drug dependency, allergies to any of the ingredients of the injection, renal insufficiency, abnormal liver enzymes, a history of stroke or a major neurological deficit, or uncontrolled angina and bifascicular blocks with prolonged QT intervals. The mean age of the participants was 74.9 years. The patients were divided randomly into 3 groups: group A (21 knees; control group), this group did not receive multimodal

drug cocktail therapy; group B (21 knees), received intra-articular injection of a mixture (30 ml) containing 0.5% bupivacaine (19 ml), 10 mg of morphine hydrochloride (1 ml), 0.3 mg of epinephrine (0.3 ml), and sterile normal saline (8.7 ml); and group C (19 knees), received local periarticular injection of 50 ml of a mixture containing 0.75% ropivacaine (30 ml), 10 mg of morphine hydrochloride (1 ml), 4 mg of betamethasone (1 ml), 0.25 mg of epinephrine (0.25 ml), and saline (17.75 ml) before and after implant placement. Operative anesthesia was all general, and anesthesia regimen was standardized. TKA was performed through a mini medial para-patellar approach.

Pain assessment was conducted using 5 examination parameters. A visual analog scale (VAS) was used to assess pain 4 h after the patients returned to their recovery rooms and 24 h after surgery. Assessment of flexion angles was conducted at postoperative week 1 and at the conclusion of the study. The amounts of diclofenac sodium suppository used during 24 h after the surgeries were quantitated. The number of days required to achieve assisted ambulation with a walking cane was recorded. The nature and frequency of side effects were also recorded.

Statistical Analysis

The data was coded and entered into Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. Analysis was done using SPSS version 15 (SPSS Inc. Chicago, IL, USA) Windows software program. Descriptive statistics included computation of percentages. For all tests, confidence level and level of significance were set at 95% and 5% respectively. Statistical analysis was performed using Chi-square test and analysis of variance.

Results

The mean VAS scores on the day of surgery were 64.8.0 for group A, 51.7 for group B, and 29.2 for

Table 1: Distribution of variables among study participants

	Group A	Group B	Group C	P value
Number of knees	21	21	19	
Age (Years)	74	75	75	0.2
OA grade	17 grade	16 grade	16 grade	0.43
Kellgren	IV knees	IV knees	IV knees	
Lawrence	3 grade	5 grade	3 grade	
Classification	III knees	III knees	III knees	
Preoperative extension angles	-7.0	-6.9	-4.7	0.54
Preoperative flexion angles	115.5	118.1	118.4	0.66

Statistically significance at $p < 0.05$

group C, with significant differences observed between the scores of groups A and C and groups B and C. The mean VAS scores 24 h after surgeries were 44.9 for group A, 55.7 for group B, and 41.2 for group C, with no significant intergroup differences. The amounts of diclofenac sodium suppository used during the 24 h period after the surgery were 61.3 mg for group A, 25.0 mg for group B, and 13.2 mg for group C, with significant differences noted between groups A and B and groups A and C. The mean flexion angles at postoperative week 1 were 117.0p for group A, 114.8p for group B, and 113.7p for group C. Flexion angles at the conclusion of the study were 124.5_ for group A, 126.0_ for group B, and 122.1_ for group C, with no significant intergroup differences. The mean number of days required to achieve assisted ambulation with a walking cane was 6.3 for group A, 7.0 for group B, and 6.4 for group C, with no significant intergroup differences.

The primary side effects reported were postoperative nausea and vomiting (PONV). The incidence rates of PONV were 10.0% for group A, 38.1% for group B, and 10.5% for group C, with the incidence observed in group B being significantly higher than those in the other 2 groups. No other side effects were reported.

Discussion

According to reports by TKA specialists, local anesthetic drugs, opioids, and epinephrine are the primary agents used to control postoperative pain, along with steroids and nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs. The typical method of administration is periarticular injection [7-10]. In our previous report, we suggested the possibility of achieving different degrees of pain control depending on the drugs used in the multimodal drug cocktail therapy and the method of dosing [11]. On the basis of these results, in this study, we compared drug mixtures and administration methods for groups B and C against the control group A. The VAS scores on the day of surgery and the amount of diclofenac sodium suppository administered indicated good pain control in the groups that were administered cocktail therapy (B and C), but the level of pain control was greater in group C than in group B. Because several components of the drug therapy differed between groups B and C, the most effective agent or combination of agents remains unknown; nevertheless, we considered that the agents produced synergistic effects. Regarding PONV due to morphine, measures against PONV were initially

not taken in group B, and thus PONV frequently occurred in group B. Therefore, intramuscular administration of 5 mg prochlorperazine was initiated after the patients of group B returned to the recovery room. The drug was effective to varying extents in some patients, which was not a sufficient measure. Therefore, we referred to the consensus guidelines for managing PONV published in the USA [12] and started intramuscular administration of 5 mg prochlorperazine during the operation followed by intravenous injection of droperidol 1.25 mg intraoperatively, which significantly improved PONV.

Conclusion

The VAS scores on the day of surgery and the amounts of diclofenac sodium used indicated good pain control in groups B and C; the level of pain control was higher in group C than in group B. Regarding the measures taken to prevent PONV, intramuscular administration of prochlorperazine 5 mg and intravenous injection of droperidol 1.25 mg were initiated intraoperatively, which significantly improved PONV.

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