The effectiveness of pregabalin on post-tonsillectomy pain control

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ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of premedication using pregabalin on post-tonsillectomy pain control in patients undergoing tonsillectomy.

METHODS AND MATERIALS

Patients

Over the age of 18 years who were scheduled for elective tonsillectomy

Consent was obtained from all patients.

Methods

Premedication with pregabalin decreased post-tonsillectomy pain. So the addition of pregabalin prior to tonsillectomy may have an adjunctive role in pain control.

CONCLUSIONS

Pregabalin is a GABA (gamma-aminobutyric acid) analogue that does not bind to GABA receptors. It reduces the secretion of excitatory neurotransmitters such as substance P or glutamate, which suppresses pain by preventing central sensitization from tissue damage during surgery. Pregabalin does not pass through hepatic metabolism and is eliminated by glomerular filtration. It does not combine with proteins in the blood. And it does not effect the heart rate or arterial pressure. Therefore, there have been studies done in pregabalin to scale pain treatment after surgery. Our study showed that the number of ketorolac injections and total amount of fentanyl intake was markedly decreased in pregabalin group (P<0.01). Our results demonstrated that the oral administration of pregabalin before a tonsillectomy does not cause abnormal side effects postoperatively.

REFERENCES