

Oral Presentation

## Post-Operative Pain Management for Correction of Scoliosis in

### Srinagarind Hospital

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**Background and objective:** Surgical correction of scoliosis causes severe postoperative pain especially in pediatric patients. This study aimed to investigate postoperative pain management and their efficacy for pain control after congenital scoliosis surgery in Srinagarind hospital.

**Methods:** This was a retrospective, descriptive study. The authors studied the records (acute pain service records, in-patient and out-patient records) of all pediatric patients who received anesthesia for congenital scoliosis surgery at Srinagarind hospital, Khon Kaen, Thailand during 2013 to 2015

**Results:** There were 70 patients received the surgery, most of them were females (78.57%), average age was 14.04 (6, 23) years. On the day of surgery, most patients received spinal morphine with intravenous opioids (88.16%), in which 74.2% is IV PCA. One day after surgery, most patients received IV PCA only (67.1%). However, two days after surgery, most patients received IV PCA with basal rate (51.4%). The median of maximal pain scores was mild to moderate pain (3/10 – 5/10) at rest and moderate to severe pain (4.5/10 – 10/10) on movement on both first and second day after surgery. No any severe complication from the pain management was found

**Conclusion:** There were several postoperative analgesic techniques after pediatric congenital scoliosis surgery in Srinagarind hospital. The effectiveness of the pain management should be improved in the future.

**Keywords:** postoperative pain management, pediatric, scoliosis