

Results

Total of 72 participants who met the criteria were recruited. 5 participants were removed they didn't meet criteria because of 3 obesity and 2 didn't visualize layer to identify transversus abdominis plane to deposit local anesthetics. Thus 41 was in TAP group and 31 in non-intervened. From Table 1 are the demographic characteristics, 20-34 years old were 32 equivalents to 78% of a participant in the control group and 26 equivalents to 83.9 in control groups these were with mean \pm standard deviation of the age was (29 ± 5.4). Chagga were 18 in Tap group and 22 in the control group, 36.6% were had reached to college level in TAP group while 38.7% had secondary education in Control group. 38 participants were ASA II in the TAP group and 28 of 31 in control group, 28 participants were overweight among TAP group and 16 from the control group. 22 in TAP group came in Labor while 16 were in the control group. Spinal anesthesia was done in 39 and 29 of TAP and control group respectively.

Characteristics	TAP Group n=41(%)	Control Group n=31(%)
Age		
< 20 yrs. old	2(4.9)	2(4.9)
20-34 yrs. old	32(78)	26(83.9)
>35 yrs. old	7(17.1)	3(9.7)
Tribe		
Masai	4(9.8)	1(3.2)
Chagga	18(43.9)	22(71)
Sambaa	3(7.3)	1(3.2)
Others	16(39)	7(22.6)
Education Level		
No Education	1(2.4)	0(0)
Primary	12(29.3)	8(25.8)
Secondary	13(31.7)	12(38.7)
College	15(36.6)	11(35.5)
ASA Classification		
ASA II	38(92.7)	28(90.3)
ASA III	3(7.3)	3(9.7)
BMI		
Normal Weight	12(30)	15(48.4)
Over weight	28(44)	16(51.6)
Labour pain		
Yes	22(53.7)	16(51.6)
No	19(46.4)	15(48.4)

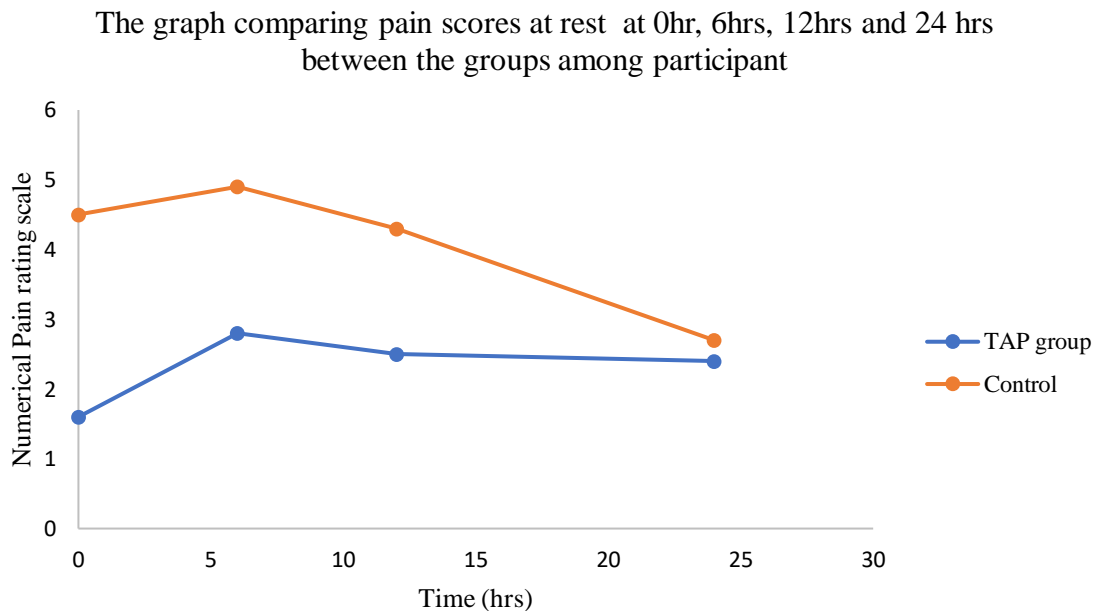
Table 1: Demographic characteristics

Pain score at rest

The NRS for pain at rest table 2, the scores were different in PACU at 0 hour both groups but were significantly lower at all- time up to 24 h in TAP group compared to control group. By using ANOVA, pain score at 0hr, 6hr and 12hr significantly low by about 50% in TAP group as compared to control group with p-value (2 tail) of < 0.001 however at 24 hrs. there was a small difference between the groups with (2 tail) p-value of 0.272. This was further seen in graphic presentation on graph 1

Time	TAP (Mean \pm SD)	Control (Mean \pm SD)	p-value
Pain score at:			
0	1.6 \pm 2.18	4.5 \pm 2.18	< 0.001
6	2.8 \pm 1.38	4.9 \pm 1.74	< 0.001
12	2.5 \pm 1.42	4.3 \pm 1.43	< 0.001
24	2.4 \pm 1.22	2.7 \pm 1.26	0.272

Table 2: Pain score at 0hr, 6hrs, 12hrs and 24 at rest



Graph 1:

Pain score on physical activities

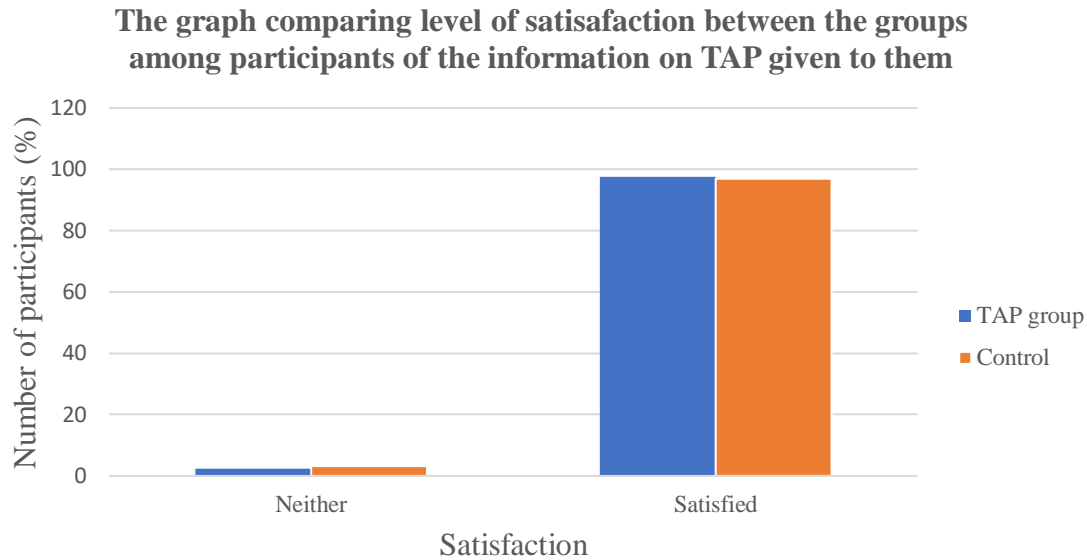
Table 3 showing how pain was affecting physical function by using NRS of pain. Since about 94.4% were given spinal anaesthesia and we didn't interfere post op hospital protocol which says the patient will not walk until 12hrs, hence was not accessed at 0hr and 6hrs. Participant in TAP group hard moderate movement 0hr, 6hrs and 12hrs with p-value <0.001 as compared to control which was bad. However, there was no significant difference between the groups at 24hrs p-value = 0.283.

Characteristics	TAP (Mean \pm SD)	Control (Mean \pm SD)	p-value
Pain score on movement			
0	0.6 \pm 1.83	2.1 \pm 2.88	0.009
6	2.5 \pm 1.89	4.4 \pm 2.46	0.018
12	2.3 \pm 1.72	3.9 \pm 1.99	0.002
24	2.2 \pm 1.22	2.3 \pm 1.50	0.680
NRS on sleeping			
0	0.7 \pm 1.88	2.0 \pm 2.66	0.002
6	2.0 \pm 1.62	3.4 \pm 1.99	<0.001
12	1.6 \pm 1.56	2.5 \pm 1.61	<0.001
24	1.4 \pm 1.31	1.4 \pm 1.50	0.950
NRS on deep breath			
0	1.3 \pm 2.21	3.3 \pm 2.83	0.001
6	2.5 \pm 1.31	4.3 \pm 2.25	0.024
12	1.8 \pm 1.41	3.0 \pm 1.88	0.004
24	1.4 \pm 1.18	1.7 \pm 1.74	0.023
NRS on coughing			
0	1.4 \pm 2.19	3.7 \pm 2.67,	0.001
6	2.7 \pm 1.56	4.5 \pm 2.43	0.020
12	2.7 \pm 1.91	3.4 \pm 1.89	0.023
24	1.9 \pm 1.41	2.3 \pm 1.70	0.237

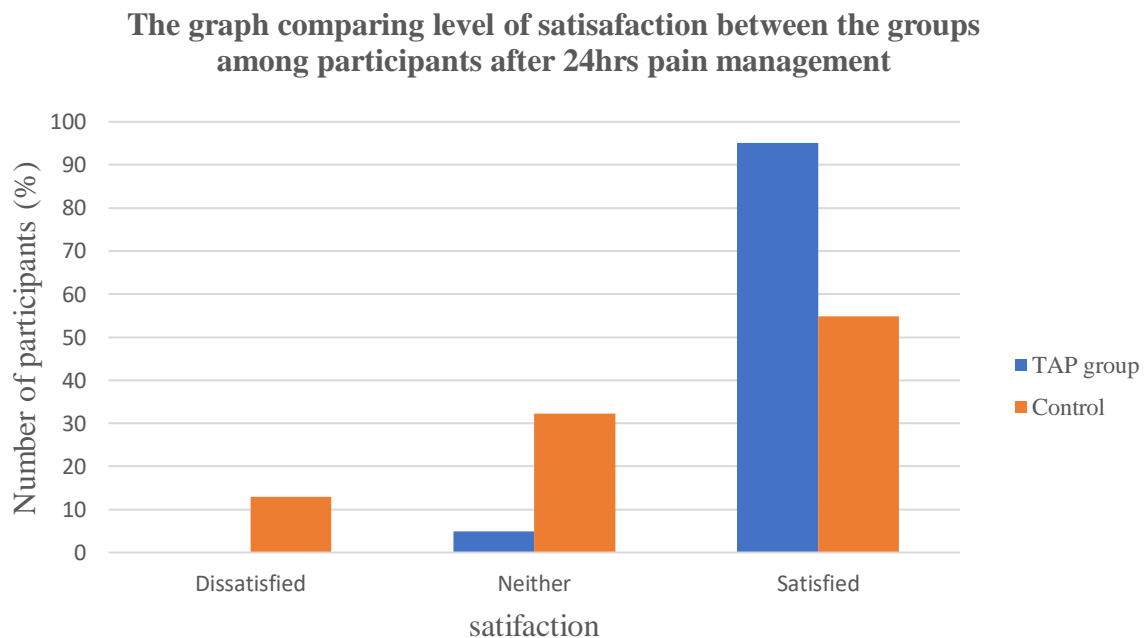
Table 3: Pain score at 0hr, 6hrs, 12hrs and 24 on physical movement

Satisfaction

Satisfaction was categorized into 3-point Likert scale satisfied, neither and dissatisfied. All participants were given information about TAP block and pain management from which 97.6% and 96.8% were satisfied about the information given to them in TAP and control group (p-value=0.81). There was no statistical difference between them as graph 2. However, after block 95.1% of a participant in the TAP group were satisfied with their pain management as compared to 54.8% in the control group as in graph 3.



Graph 2:



Graph 3:

Complications

No complication related to TAP block was reported in this study.