

### Demographic and Perioperative Characteristics

During a study period total of eight six patients' were recruited and their data were included for final analysis based on either they received 10mg of intrathecal pethidine or not during spinal anesthesia.

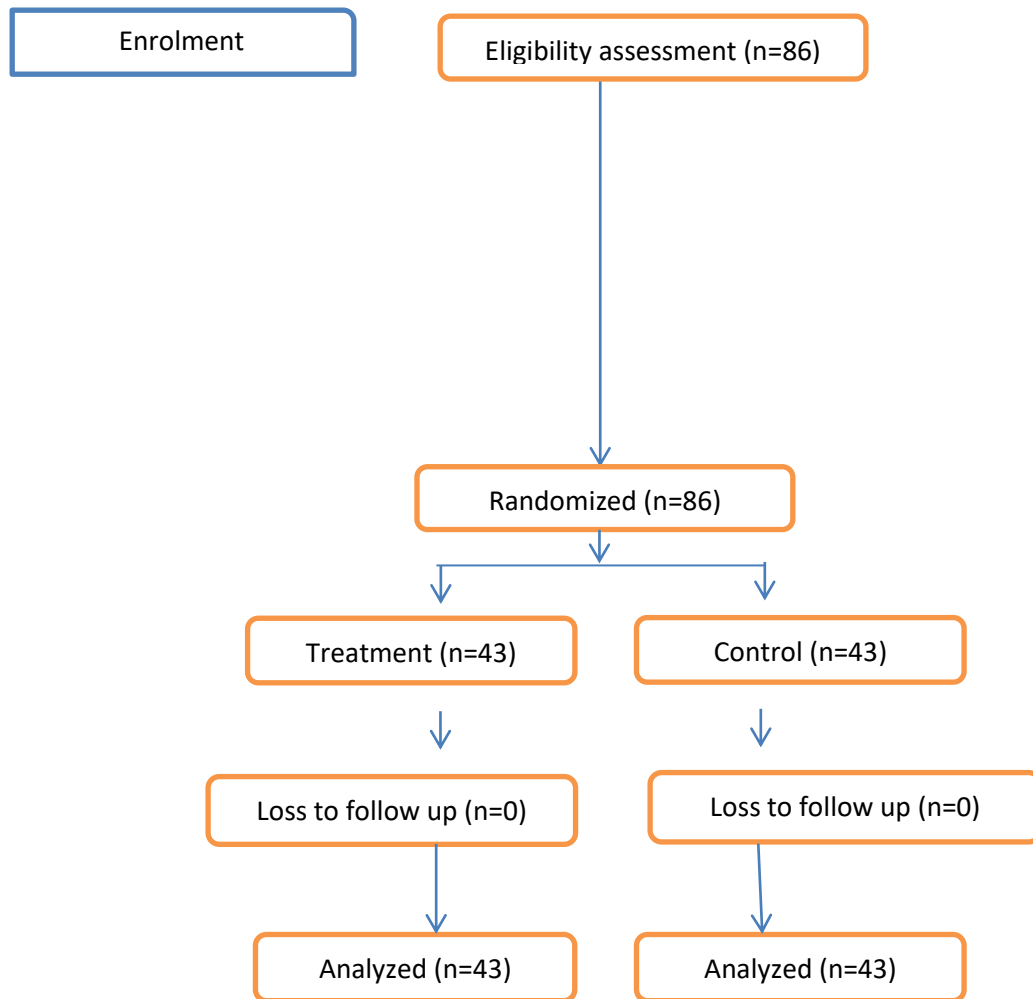


Figure 1 patient enrollment diagram

Independent sample t test was used to compare continuous data of the patients; result indicated that demographic data were comparable between the two groups with p value greater than 0.05. (Table 1)

**Table 1. Demographic and preoperative characteristics of pregnant women undergo C/S under SA in DURH, 2021**

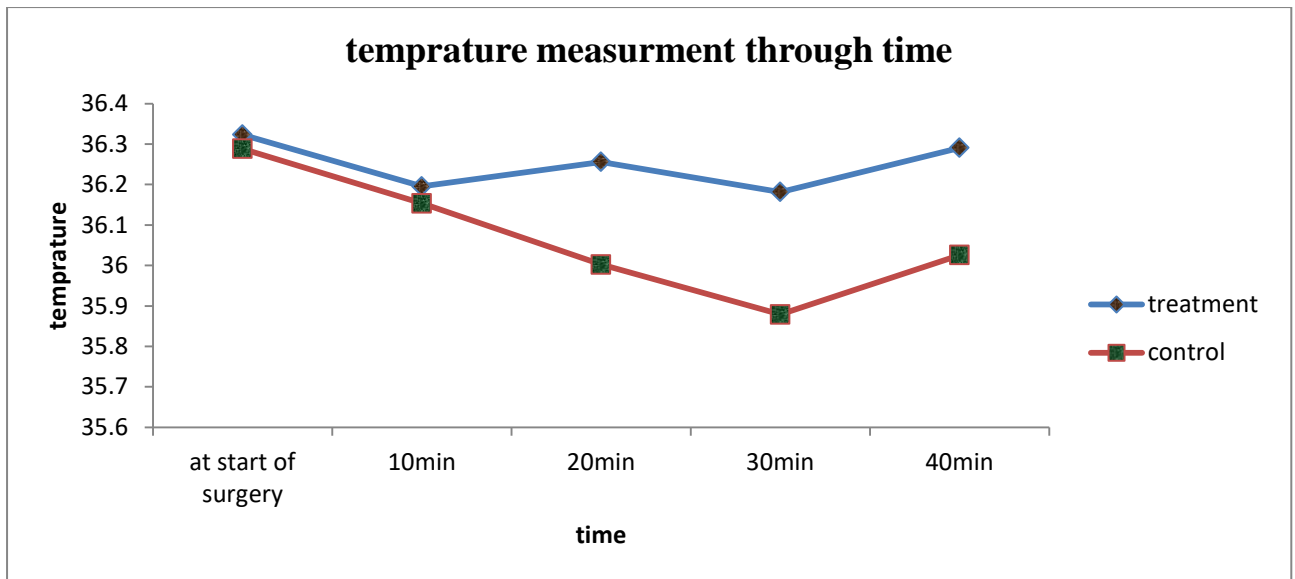
**Hint** all of them were ASA II with gestational age of 37 to 42 weeks.

#### **Intraoperative data**

Axillary temperature was followed from start of surgery to 40 minutes with 10 minutes

| <b>Variables</b> | <b>Treatment</b> | <b>Control</b> | <b>P-value</b> |
|------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Age              | 25.9 ±3.7        | 27.2±3.5       | .096           |
| Weight           | 72.5±8.8         | 70.3±7.9       | .215           |
| Height           | 164.2±6.3        | 164.1±5.1      | .956           |
| Gravidity        | 2.5±1            | 3±1            | .095           |
| Parity           | 1.3±1.1          | 2±1.3          | .095           |
| Baseline BP      | 88.6±10.7        | 87.3±10.1      | .108           |
| Baseline HR      | 91.3±15.4        | 86±15          | .536           |
| Baseline temp    | 36.5±.21         | 36.4±.26       | .244           |
| Baseline Spo2    | 96.7±1.6         | 96.8±1.3       | .660           |

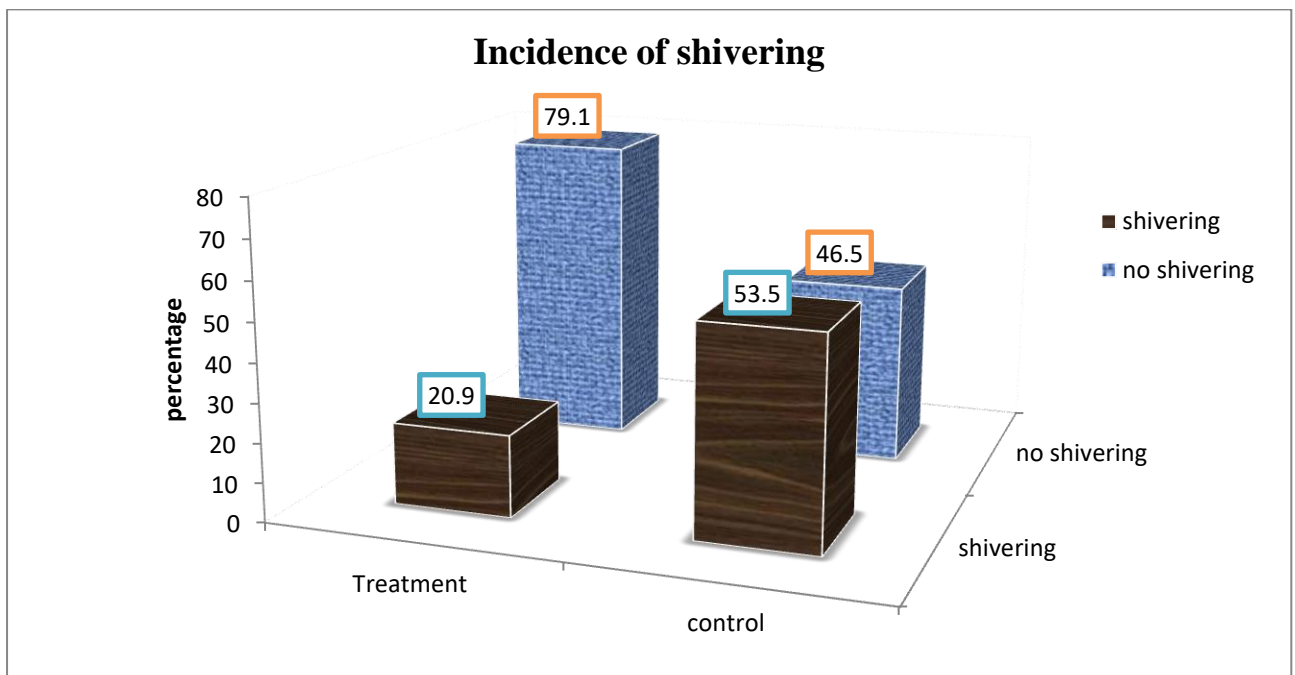
interval.as result of independent sample t test indicated axillary temperature was reduced through time in control group while axillary temperature was constant in treatment group throughout surgery which become significantly different at 20, 30 and 40 minutes with p value of 0.676, 0.679, 0.013, 0.006 and 0.004 respectively. (Figure 2)



**Figure 2** Intraoperative core body temperature of treatment and control group in DURH, 2021

### Incidence of shivering

As result of chi square revealed incidence of shivering which occurred was detected in 9(20.9%) patients from the treatment group and 23(53.5%) patients from control group which was statistically significant with  $p=0.002$ .(figure 4)

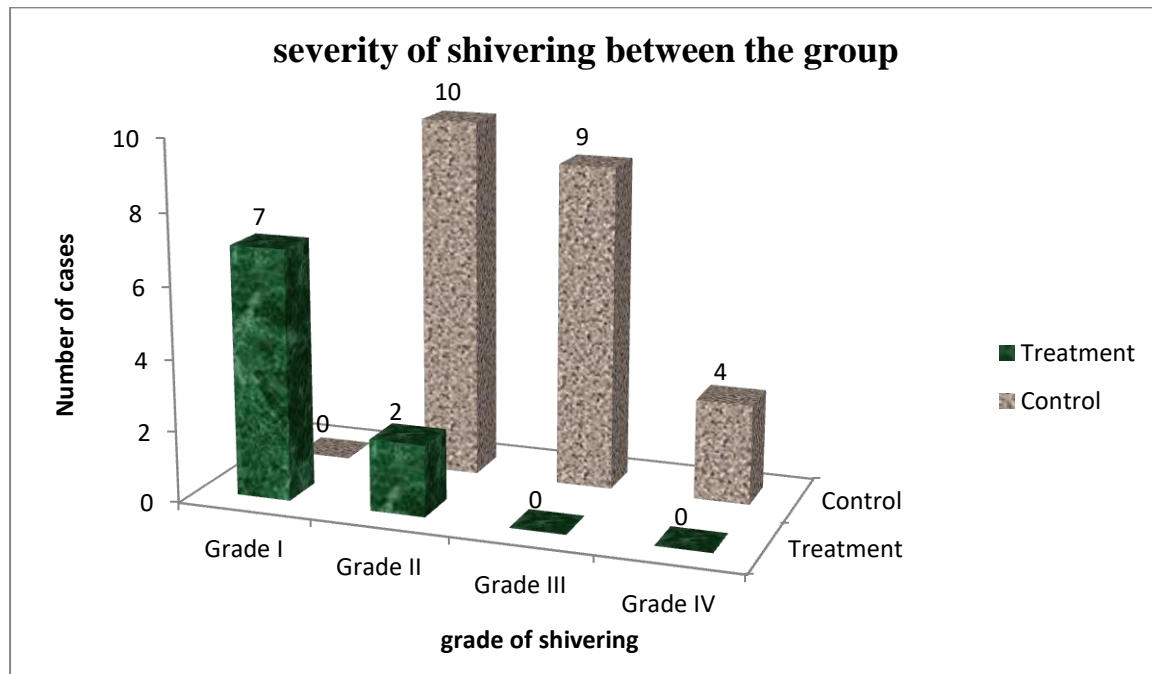


**Figure 3** Incidence of shivering between treatment and control group in DURH 2021

### Severity of shivering

According to Mann whitney U test analysis result; intensity of shivering was lower in treatment group than control group. From 23 patient who developed shivering 4(9.3%)

patients developed grade IV; 9(20.9%) grade III and 10(23.3%) of them grade II but non-of them develop grade I shivering. in treatment group 7(16.3%) of patients developed grade I and 2(4.7%) patients got grade II which was statistically significant with  $p=0.004$ .



**Figure 4** Intensity of shivering between treatment and control group in DURH, 2021

## Adverse effect

### Incidence of pruritus

Chi square test was used to analysis incidence of pruritus between the groups. As result demonstrated incidence of pruritus was 18.6% in treatment group and 0% in control group which was significantly different between the group with  $p=0.003$ . But none of them needed treatment for pruritus.

### Postoperative nausea and vomiting

Result from chi square detected that incidence of PONV was 25.6% in treatment and 30.2% in control group. Which has no statistical difference with  $p=.632$  in addition Mann Whitney u test revealed that severity of PONV was also has no statistical significant difference between the Group with  $p=.635$ .