

## Results

Table 1: Demographic data among both groups Variable Ketorolac group

Variable	Control group (M±SD)	Ketorolac group (M±SD)	P value
Age (years)	45.87 ± 10.7	49.57 ± 6.8	0.170 (NS)
Height (cm)	162.00 ± 4.5	161.83 ± 3.4	0.883 (NS)
Weight (kg)	77.52 ± 5.9	75.13 ± 6.1	0.184 (NS)
BMI (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	29.60 ± 2.8	28.73 ± 2.7	0.302 (NS)
ASA physical status I N (%)	12 (52.2%) II 11 (47.8%)	15 (65.2%) 8 (34.8%)	0.369 (NS)
Total number/group	23	23	

Data are presented as mean (M) ± standard deviation (SD), Number (N) and percentage (%)  
NS: no significant difference (P value > 0.05)

Table 2: Postoperative analgesic requirements between both groups

		Control group (N=23)	Ketorolac group (N=23)	P value
Patients who needed mepridine (PCA) analgesia N (%)	10 mg	4 (17.4%)	7 (30.4%)	0.300 (NS)
	20 mg	15 (65.2%)	2 (8.7%)	0.000*
	30 mg	2 (8.7%)	0	0.148 (NS)
	Total	21 (91.3%)	9 (39.1%)	0.000*
Those who didn't need analgesia		2 (8.7%)	14 (60.9%)	0.000*

Data are presented as number of patients (N) and percentage (%)

\*statistically significant difference (P value <0.05), NS: non-significant difference (P value > 0.05)

Table 3: Postoperative mepridine consumption and first request of analgesia in patients consumed analgesia:

	<b>Control group (N=21)</b>	<b>Ketorolac group (N=9)</b>	<b>P value</b>
1st request of analgesia (hours)	9.05 ± 3.4	14.22 ± 1.9	0.000*
Total 24-hour mepridine consumption (mg)	19.05 ± 5.4	12.22 ± 4.4	0.002*

Data are presented as mean ± standard deviation, \*statistically significant difference (P value <0.05)

Both tables 2 and 3 show that the proportion of patients who needed postoperative analgesia were significantly less in the Ketorolac group (9 patients) presented as (7 patients needed 10 mg and another 2 needed 20 mg) compared to 21 patients in control group presented as (4 patients needed 10 mg, 15 needed 20 mg and another 2 needed 30 mg). Moreover, the duration of the first analgesic request was significantly longer in the ketorolac group (14 hrs) post operatively compared to control group (9hrs) postoperatively. Also, total 24-hrs mepridine consumption (mg) was significantly less in the Ketorolac group (12 mg) compared to the control group (19 mg). There were no hemodynamic changes in both groups during intra and postoperative periods.

There are no recorded adverse events in either group.