

We aimed to investigate the effects of bilateral sphenopalatine ganglion blockade (SPGB) on postoperative early complications in septorhinoplasty operations.

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Status	RECRUITING
Sponsor	ERHAN GÖKÇEK
Enrollment	80 participants

Plain Language Summary

Septorhinoplasty is a surgical procedure that corrects the nasal septum (the wall between the nostrils) and reshapes the nose. After this surgery, patients can experience significant pain, as well as unpleasant side effects like nausea, vomiting, and sore throat. This study is testing whether blocking the sphenopalatine ganglion — a small nerve cluster located at the back of the nasal cavity — on both sides can reduce post-operative pain and discomfort more effectively than standard care.

The sphenopalatine ganglion block (SPGB) is a simple procedure performed by placing local anaesthetic near the nerve cluster. Participants will be randomly assigned to receive either the nerve block before surgery or standard anaesthesia alone. Pain scores, the need for extra pain medication, and side effects like nausea and vomiting will be assessed for the first 24 hours after surgery.

You may be eligible if you are aged 18–50 and are scheduled for an elective septorhinoplasty procedure. People who are pregnant, have known drug allergies relevant to the study, have significant heart or kidney conditions, or are not willing to participate are not eligible.

Key Eligibility Criteria

Inclusion (1)

- Patients aged 18-50 who will undergo elective septorhinoplasty operations.

Exclusion (1)

- Pregnant, known allergy to any of the study drugs, significant cardiac or renal pathology, regular sedative drug intake, atrioventricular block, myasthenia gravis, uncooperative (due to dementia, mental retardation, etc.) , drug or alcohol addiction, and patients who did not want to participate in the study were excluded.

Locations (1 total)

DIYARBAKIR, Turkey