

Effectiveness of Pudendal Nerve Block in reducing Post-Op Pain after Proctological Interventions in patients aged 18 to 70 years old

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Status RECRUITING
Sponsor Combined Military Hospital Tamiz ud din road Rawalpindi Pakistan 46000
Enrollment 96 participants

Plain Language Summary

Surgery in the anal and rectal region — such as haemorrhoidectomy (removal of haemorrhoids) or fistulectomy — can cause significant postoperative pain. Managing this pain effectively is important for recovery and patient wellbeing. This study tests whether a pudendal nerve block — an injection of local anaesthetic near a specific nerve in the pelvis — can reduce pain and decrease the need for additional pain medications after these types of surgeries.

Participants scheduled for proctological surgery (haemorrhoidectomy or fistulectomy) will be randomly assigned to either receive the pudendal nerve block after surgery or not receive it (standard care only). Researchers will then compare pain levels and how much extra pain relief each group needs in the hours following the procedure.

You may be eligible if you are aged 18–70, in good general health (ASA class I or II), and scheduled for haemorrhoid or anal fistula surgery. There are no specific exclusion criteria listed for this study beyond the surgical fitness requirement. This study is based in Pakistan.

Key Eligibility Criteria

Inclusion (1)

- All patients of ages 18 to 70 years, who were declared fit in American Association of Anesthesiologists (ASA) class I or II, for the proctological surgery including hemorrhoidectomy or fistulectomy were enrolled in the trial.

Exclusion (1)

- None

Locations (1 total)

Punjab, Pakistan