

Medical Student Research Symposium

School of Medicine

January 2021

Can Opioids be Eliminated After Arthroscopic Meniscus Surgery? A Prospective Randomized Controlled Trial

Muhammad J. Abbas BS Henry Ford Health System, fh1408@wayne.edu

Toufic R. Jildeh MD Henry Ford Health System, touficjildeh@gmail.com

Kelechi R. Okoroha MD Henry Ford Health System, krokoroha@gmail.com

Noah Kuhlmann BS Henry Ford Health System, kuhlnoah@umich.edu

Austin Cross BS Henry Ford Health System, across1@hfhs.org

See next page for additional authors

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.wayne.edu/som_srs



Part of the Orthopedics Commons, Sports Medicine Commons, and the Surgery Commons

Recommended Citation

Abbas, Muhammad J. BS; Jildeh, Toufic R. MD; Okoroha, Kelechi R. MD; Kuhlmann, Noah BS; Cross, Austin BS; and Moutzouros, Vasilios MD, "Can Opioids be Eliminated After Arthroscopic Meniscus Surgery? A Prospective Randomized Controlled Trial" (2021). Medical Student Research Symposium. 90. https://digitalcommons.wayne.edu/som_srs/90

This Research Abstract is brought to you for free and open access by the School of Medicine at DigitalCommons@WayneState. It has been accepted for inclusion in Medical Student Research Symposium by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@WayneState.

uthors uhammad J. Abbas BS, T S, and Vasilios Moutzouro	oufic R. Jildeh MD, Kelechi R. Okoroha MD, Noah Kuhlmann BS, Austin C is MD	Cros

Abstract

Purpose: To compare a multimodal nonopioid pain protocol to traditional opioid medication in controlling postoperative pain following arthroscopic meniscal surgery.

Methods: Ninety-nine patients undergoing primary meniscectomy or meniscal repair were assessed for participation. A prospective randomized control trial was performed in accordance with the Consolidated Standards of Reporting Trials 2010 (CONSORT) statement. The two arms of the study included a multimodal non-opioid analgesic protocol and a standard opioid regimen with a primary outcome of postoperative pain level (visual analog scale) for 10 days. Secondary outcomes included patient reported outcomes, complications and patient satisfaction.

Randomization was achieved using a random number generator. Patients were not blinded. Data

Randomization was achieved using a random number generator. Patients were not blinded. Data collection was done by a blinded observer.

Results: A total of 61 patients were analyzed with 30 randomized to the opioid regimen, and 31 randomized to the non-opioid regimen. Patients receiving the nonopioid regimen demonstrated non-inferior VAS scores compared to patients who received opioid pain medication (p>0.05) No significant differences were found in preoperative (opioid: 58.9 ± 7.0 ; nonopioid: 58.2 ± 5.5 , p = 0.724) nor postoperative (opioid: 59.8 ± 6.5 ; nonopioid: 54.9 ± 7.1 , p = 0.064) PROMIS-Pain Interference Short Form scores. No difference was found in recorded side effects between both groups: constipation, nausea, diarrhea, upset stomach, and drowsiness (p < 0.05).

Conclusion: This study found that multimodal nonopioid pain protocol provided equivalent pain control and patient outcomes following primary meniscus surgery while having an equivalent side effect profile. All patients reported satisfaction with their pain management without requiring emergency opioid analgesia.

Key Terms: nonopioid, multimodal analgesia, pain, meniscectomy, pain control