

COMPARING THE EFFECTS OF REMIFENTANIL, ALFENTANIL, SUFENTANIL, AND FENTANYL ON THE INCIDENCE OF EPIGASTRIC PAIN AFTER ANESTHESIA WITH LARYNGEAL MASK AIRWAY (LMA) IN CATARACT SURGERY

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Abstract

Introduction: One of the complications of general anesthesia and anesthetic drugs, especially opioids is abdominal pain. The aim of this study is to examine the effects of remifentanil, alfentanil, sufentanil, and fentanyl on the incidence of epigastric pain after anesthesia with LMA in cataract surgery. **Materials and Methods:** In this analytical cross-sectional study, 104 patients in each group of fentanyl, alfentanil, sufentanil, and remifentanil who underwent cataract surgery and general anesthesia with LMA in operating room of Motahari Hospital, Jahrom were studied. Pearson correlation test was used to determine the relationship between the occurrence of epigastric pain and opioid. **Results:** In fentanyl group, out of 104 patients, 20 patients (19.2%) had mild abdominal pain, 6 patients (5.8%) moderate abdominal pain, and four patients (3.8%) had severe abdominal pain. In alfentanil group, 11 patients (10.6%) had mild abdominal pain and six patients (5.8%) had moderate abdominal pain. In sufentanil group, 15 patients (14.4%) had mild abdominal pain, five patients (4.8%) had moderate abdominal pain, and 4 (3.8%) had severe abdominal pain. In remifentanil group, 20 patients (19.2%) had mild abdominal pain and 15 patients (14.4%) had moderate abdominal pain. The incidence of abdominal pain has a significant relationship with opioid ($P=0.009$). **Conclusion:** According to the present study, it was revealed that the incidence of abdominal pain in remifentanil group is more than the others and in alfentanil group is less than the other groups, which indicates opioid acute tolerance in association with remifentanil.