Morphine versus piritramide (Dipidolor??) in postoperative analgesia. Time of onset of analgesia and incidence of postoperatieve nausea and vomiting after intravenous injecttion. A comparison.

Published: 25-06-2007
Last updated: 30-11-2024

The investigation of differences between morphine and piritramide concerning the incidence of postoperative nausea and vomiting and the time of onset of adequate analgesia.

Ethical review	Approved WMO
Status	Completed
Health condition type	Other condition
Study type	Interventional

Summary

ID

NL-OMON31311

Source
ToetsingOnline

Brief title
Postoperative nausea, a comparison between morphine versus piritramide

Condition

- Other condition

Synonym
analgesia/pain therapy, nausea

Health condition

pijn en misselijkheid

Research involving
Human

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: Atrium Medisch Centrum
Source(s) of monetary or material Support: het ziekenhuis (apotheek) verleent kosteloos medewerking

Intervention

Keyword: morphine, nausea and vomiting, piritramide, postoperative analgesia

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

The incidence of nausea and vomiting

Secondary outcome

Time of onset of adequate analgesia.

Study description

Background summary

Postoperative nausea and vomiting occur frequently with the use of opioids. The perception is that this complications occurs more frequently with morphine; furthermore that the time of onset of analgesia takes longer with morphine compared to piritramide, which was the opioid of choice in the past.

Study objective

The investigation of differences between morphine and piritramide concerning the incidence of postoperative nausea and vomiting and the time of onset of adequate analgesia.

Study design

double blind

Intervention

The intravenous injection of morphine of piritramide.

Study burden and risks

None

Contacts

Public
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NL
Scientific
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Trial sites

Listed location countries

Netherlands

Eligibility criteria

Age
Adults (18-64 years)
Elderly (65 years and older)

Inclusion criteria

Adult patients who undergo elective surgery under general anesthesia.

Exclusion criteria

The use of additional techniques of regional anesthesia.

Study design

Design

Study phase:	4
Study type:	Interventional
Intervention model:	Parallel
Allocation:	Randomized controlled trial
Masking:	Double blinded (masking used)
Control:	Active
Primary purpose:	Treatment

Recruitment

NL

Recruitment status:	Completed
Start date (anticipated):	13-09-2007
Enrollment:	278
Type:	Actual

Medical products/devices used

Product type:	Medicine
Brand name:	Dipidolor
Generic name:	piritramide
Registration:	Yes - NL intended use
Product type:	Medicine
Brand name:	morphine
Generic name:	morphine
Registration:	Yes - NL intended use

Ethics review

Approved WMO Date:	25-06-2007
Application type:	First submission
Review commission:	METC Z: Zuyderland-Zuyd (Heerlen)

Study registrations

Followed up by the following (possibly more current) registration

No registrations found.

Other (possibly less up-to-date) registrations in this register

No registrations found.

In other registers

Register	ID
EudraCT	EUCTR2007-000659-32-NL
CCMO	NL16524.096.07