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Comparison between the Effects of Sumatriptan Versus Naratriptan in the Treatment of Postdural Puncture Headache in Obstetric Patients: A Randomized Controlled Trial

Background:

Postdural puncture headache (PDPH) in the obstetric anesthesia practice is one of the most annoying, common, and important

problems. Aim: This comparative study was designed to assess the efficacy of naratriptan in relieving PDPH in parturients who gave birth by

cesarean section under intrathecal anesthesia and to compare its efficacy with sumatriptan.

Settings and Design:

One hundred and eighty-nine

adult parturients who complained of PDPH in the first 3 days postpartum period were enrolled in this study. They were divided into three equal

parallel groups of 63 each. Materials and Methods: Group-1 controlled (C-group) received multivitamin tablets, Group-2 sumatriptan (S-group)

received sumatriptan tablets and Group-3 naratriptan (N-group) received naratriptan tablets. The efficacy of naratriptan in relieving PDPH was

studied and compared with that of sumatriptan. Incidences of complications of both drugs were also noted. Statistical Analysis: The collected

data were organized, tabulated, and statistically analyzed using SPSS software statistical computer package version 18 (SPSS Inc., USA).

Results:

After the first 6 h, there were statistically significant differences between Groups S and N from one side and control group from the

other side ($P < 0.0001$ and 0.001), respectively, and the difference between Group S and Group N was statistically significant ($P=0.004$).

After 12 h, there were statistically significant differences between Groups S and N from one side and the control group from the other

side ($P < 0.0001$) and the difference between Group S and Group N was statistically significant ($P = 0.002$). After 72 h, there were statistically

significant differences between Groups S and N from one side and control group from the other side ($P < 0.001$ and 0.009), respectively. The

difference was nonsignificant between S and N group ($P = 0.717$).

Conclusion:

The study revealed that anti-migraine drug naratriptan in

combination with supportive treat was effective in relieving PDPH in parturients.