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## البحث الثامن

- عنوان البحث باللغة العربية: مقارنة بين آثار سوماتريبتان مقابل ناراتريبتان في علاج الصداع بعد ثقب الجافية في مرضى التوليد. دراسته سريريته باخذ عينات عشوائيه.
- البحث باللغة الانجليزيته:

**-Comparison between the effects of sumatriptan versus naratriptan in the treatment of post-dural puncture headache in obstetric patients. A randomized controlled trial.**

- نوع البحث : مشترك غير مشتق من رساله علميه.
- مكان و تاريخ النشر :مقبول للنشر بخطاب قبول بتاريخ 19-2-2019 في مجلة :

**-Anesthesia: Essays and Researches.**

**-ملخص البحث باللغة الانجليزيته:**

### **Abstract:**

**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 non-significant between S and N group ( $P = 0.717$ ).

**Conclusion:** The study revealed that antimigraine drug naratriptan in combination with supportive treatment was effective in relieving PDPH in parturients.

**Keywords:** Naratriptan, postdural puncture headache, spinal anesthesia, sumatriptan.