

# GEORGIAN MEDICAL NEWS

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ЕЖЕМЕСЯЧНЫЙ НАУЧНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ

Медицинские новости Грузии  
საქართველოს სამედიცინო სიახლენი

## GEORGIAN MEDICAL NEWS

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**GMN: Georgian Medical News** is peer-reviewed, published monthly journal committed to promoting the science and art of medicine and the betterment of public health, published by the GMN Editorial Board since 1994. GMN carries original scientific articles on medicine, biology and pharmacy, which are of experimental, theoretical and practical character; publishes original research, reviews, commentaries, editorials, essays, medical news, and correspondence in English and Russian.

GMN is indexed in MEDLINE, SCOPUS, PubMed and VINITI Russian Academy of Sciences. The full text content is available through EBSCO databases.

**GMN: Медицинские новости Грузии** - ежемесячный рецензируемый научный журнал, издаётся Редакционной коллегией с 1994 года на русском и английском языках в целях поддержки медицинской науки и улучшения здравоохранения. В журнале публикуются оригинальные научные статьи в области медицины, биологии и фармации, статьи обзорного характера, научные сообщения, новости медицины и здравоохранения. Журнал индексируется в MEDLINE, отражён в базе данных SCOPUS, PubMed и ВИНТИ РАН. Полнотекстовые статьи журнала доступны через БД EBSCO.

**GMN: Georgian Medical News** – საქართველოს სამედიცინო სიახლენი – არის ყოველთვიური სამეცნიერო სამედიცინო რეცენზირებადი ჟურნალი, გამოიცემა 1994 წლიდან, წარმოადგენს სარედაქციო კოლეგიისა და აშშ-ის მეცნიერების, განათლების, ინდუსტრიის, ხელოვნებისა და ბუნებისმეტყველების საერთაშორისო აკადემიის ერთობლივ გამოცემას. GMN-ში რუსულ და ინგლისურ ენებზე ქვეყნდება ექსპერიმენტული, თეორიული და პრაქტიკული ხასიათის ორიგინალური სამეცნიერო სტატიები მედიცინის, ბიოლოგიისა და ფარმაციის სფეროში, მიმოხილვითი ხასიათის სტატიები.

ჟურნალი ინდექსირებულია MEDLINE-ის საერთაშორისო სისტემაში, ასახულია SCOPUS-ის, PubMed-ის და ВИНТИ РАН-ის მონაცემთა ბაზებში. სტატიების სრული ტექსტი ხელმისაწვდომია EBSCO-ს მონაცემთა ბაზებიდან.

### WEBSITE

[www.geomednews.com](http://www.geomednews.com)

## К СВЕДЕНИЮ АВТОРОВ!

При направлении статьи в редакцию необходимо соблюдать следующие правила:

1. Статья должна быть представлена в двух экземплярах, на русском или английском языках, напечатанная через **полтора интервала на одной стороне стандартного листа с шириной левого поля в три сантиметра**. Используемый компьютерный шрифт для текста на русском и английском языках - **Times New Roman (Кириллица)**, для текста на грузинском языке следует использовать **AcadNusx**. Размер шрифта - **12**. К рукописи, напечатанной на компьютере, должен быть приложен CD со статьей.

2. Размер статьи должен быть не менее десяти и не более двадцати страниц машинописи, включая указатель литературы и резюме на английском, русском и грузинском языках.

3. В статье должны быть освещены актуальность данного материала, методы и результаты исследования и их обсуждение.

При представлении в печать научных экспериментальных работ авторы должны указывать вид и количество экспериментальных животных, применявшиеся методы обезболивания и усыпления (в ходе острых опытов).

4. К статье должны быть приложены краткое (на полстраницы) резюме на английском, русском и грузинском языках (включающее следующие разделы: цель исследования, материал и методы, результаты и заключение) и список ключевых слов (key words).

5. Таблицы необходимо представлять в печатной форме. Фотокопии не принимаются. **Все цифровые, итоговые и процентные данные в таблицах должны соответствовать таковым в тексте статьи**. Таблицы и графики должны быть озаглавлены.

6. Фотографии должны быть контрастными, фотокопии с рентгенограмм - в позитивном изображении. Рисунки, чертежи и диаграммы следует озаглавить, пронумеровать и вставить в соответствующее место текста **в tiff формате**.

В подписях к микрофотографиям следует указывать степень увеличения через окуляр или объектив и метод окраски или импрегнации срезов.

7. Фамилии отечественных авторов приводятся в оригинальной транскрипции.

8. При оформлении и направлении статей в журнал МНГ просим авторов соблюдать правила, изложенные в «Единых требованиях к рукописям, представляемым в биомедицинские журналы», принятых Международным комитетом редакторов медицинских журналов - <http://www.spinesurgery.ru/files/publish.pdf> и [http://www.nlm.nih.gov/bsd/uniform\\_requirements.html](http://www.nlm.nih.gov/bsd/uniform_requirements.html) В конце каждой оригинальной статьи приводится библиографический список. В список литературы включаются все материалы, на которые имеются ссылки в тексте. Список составляется в алфавитном порядке и нумеруется. Литературный источник приводится на языке оригинала. В списке литературы сначала приводятся работы, написанные знаками грузинского алфавита, затем кириллицей и латиницей. Ссылки на цитируемые работы в тексте статьи даются в квадратных скобках в виде номера, соответствующего номеру данной работы в списке литературы. Большинство цитированных источников должны быть за последние 5-7 лет.

9. Для получения права на публикацию статья должна иметь от руководителя работы или учреждения визу и сопроводительное отношение, написанные или напечатанные на бланке и заверенные подписью и печатью.

10. В конце статьи должны быть подписи всех авторов, полностью приведены их фамилии, имена и отчества, указаны служебный и домашний номера телефонов и адреса или иные координаты. Количество авторов (соавторов) не должно превышать пяти человек.

11. Редакция оставляет за собой право сокращать и исправлять статьи. Корректур авторам не высылаются, вся работа и сверка проводится по авторскому оригиналу.

12. Недопустимо направление в редакцию работ, представленных к печати в иных издательствах или опубликованных в других изданиях.

**При нарушении указанных правил статьи не рассматриваются.**

## REQUIREMENTS

Please note, materials submitted to the Editorial Office Staff are supposed to meet the following requirements:

1. Articles must be provided with a double copy, in English or Russian languages and typed or computer-printed on a single side of standard typing paper, with the left margin of 3 centimeters width, and 1.5 spacing between the lines, typeface - **Times New Roman (Cyrillic)**, print size - 12 (referring to Georgian and Russian materials). With computer-printed texts please enclose a CD carrying the same file titled with Latin symbols.

2. Size of the article, including index and resume in English, Russian and Georgian languages must be at least 10 pages and not exceed the limit of 20 pages of typed or computer-printed text.

3. Submitted material must include a coverage of a topical subject, research methods, results, and review.

Authors of the scientific-research works must indicate the number of experimental biological species drawn in, list the employed methods of anesthetization and soporific means used during acute tests.

4. Articles must have a short (half page) abstract in English, Russian and Georgian (including the following sections: aim of study, material and methods, results and conclusions) and a list of key words.

5. Tables must be presented in an original typed or computer-printed form, instead of a photocopied version. **Numbers, totals, percentile data on the tables must coincide with those in the texts of the articles.** Tables and graphs must be headed.

6. Photographs are required to be contrasted and must be submitted with doubles. Please number each photograph with a pencil on its back, indicate author's name, title of the article (short version), and mark out its top and bottom parts. Drawings must be accurate, drafts and diagrams drawn in Indian ink (or black ink). Photocopies of the X-ray photographs must be presented in a positive image in **tiff format**.

Accurately numbered subtitles for each illustration must be listed on a separate sheet of paper. In the subtitles for the microphotographs please indicate the ocular and objective lens magnification power, method of coloring or impregnation of the microscopic sections (preparations).

7. Please indicate last names, first and middle initials of the native authors, present names and initials of the foreign authors in the transcription of the original language, enclose in parenthesis corresponding number under which the author is listed in the reference materials.

8. Please follow guidance offered to authors by The International Committee of Medical Journal Editors guidance in its Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts Submitted to Biomedical Journals publication available online at: [http://www.nlm.nih.gov/bsd/uniform\\_requirements.html](http://www.nlm.nih.gov/bsd/uniform_requirements.html)  
[http://www.icmje.org/urm\\_full.pdf](http://www.icmje.org/urm_full.pdf)

In GMN style for each work cited in the text, a bibliographic reference is given, and this is located at the end of the article under the title "References". All references cited in the text must be listed. The list of references should be arranged alphabetically and then numbered. References are numbered in the text [numbers in square brackets] and in the reference list and numbers are repeated throughout the text as needed. The bibliographic description is given in the language of publication (citations in Georgian script are followed by Cyrillic and Latin).

9. To obtain the rights of publication articles must be accompanied by a visa from the project instructor or the establishment, where the work has been performed, and a reference letter, both written or typed on a special signed form, certified by a stamp or a seal.

10. Articles must be signed by all of the authors at the end, and they must be provided with a list of full names, office and home phone numbers and addresses or other non-office locations where the authors could be reached. The number of the authors (co-authors) must not exceed the limit of 5 people.

11. Editorial Staff reserves the rights to cut down in size and correct the articles. Proof-sheets are not sent out to the authors. The entire editorial and collation work is performed according to the author's original text.

12. Sending in the works that have already been assigned to the press by other Editorial Staffs or have been printed by other publishers is not permissible.

**Articles that Fail to Meet the Aforementioned  
Requirements are not Assigned to be Reviewed.**

## ავტორთა საქურაღებოლ!

რედაქციაში სტატიის წარმოდგენისას საჭიროა დაიცვათ შემდეგი წესები:

1. სტატია უნდა წარმოადგინოთ 2 ცალად, რუსულ ან ინგლისურ ენებზე დაბეჭდილი სტანდარტული ფურცლის 1 გვერდზე, 3 სმ სიგანის მარცხენა ველისა და სტრიქონებს შორის 1,5 ინტერვალის დაცვით. გამოყენებული კომპიუტერული შრიფტი რუსულ და ინგლისურენოვან ტექსტებში - **Times New Roman (Кириллица)**, ხოლო ქართულენოვან ტექსტში საჭიროა გამოვიყენოთ **AcadNusx**. შრიფტის ზომა – 12. სტატიას თან უნდა ახლდეს CD სტატიით.

2. სტატიის მოცულობა არ უნდა შეადგენდეს 10 გვერდზე ნაკლებს და 20 გვერდზე მეტს ლიტერატურის სიის და რეზიუმეების (ინგლისურ, რუსულ და ქართულ ენებზე) ჩათვლით.

3. სტატიაში საჭიროა გაშუქდეს: საკითხის აქტუალობა; კვლევის მიზანი; საკვლევი მასალა და გამოყენებული მეთოდები; მიღებული შედეგები და მათი განსჯა. ექსპერიმენტული ხასიათის სტატიების წარმოდგენისას ავტორებმა უნდა მიუთითონ საექსპერიმენტო ცხოველების სახეობა და რაოდენობა; გაუტკივარებისა და დაძინების მეთოდები (მწვავე ცდების პირობებში).

4. სტატიას თან უნდა ახლდეს რეზიუმე ინგლისურ, რუსულ და ქართულ ენებზე არანაკლებ ნახევარი გვერდის მოცულობისა (სათაურის, ავტორების, დაწესებულების მითითებით და უნდა შეიცავდეს შემდეგ განყოფილებებს: მიზანი, მასალა და მეთოდები, შედეგები და დასკვნები; ტექსტუალური ნაწილი არ უნდა იყოს 15 სტრიქონზე ნაკლები) და საკვანძო სიტყვების ჩამონათვალი (key words).

5. ცხრილები საჭიროა წარმოადგინოთ ნაბეჭდი სახით. ყველა ციფრული, შემაჯამებელი და პროცენტული მონაცემები უნდა შეესაბამებოდეს ტექსტში მოყვანილს.

6. ფოტოსურათები უნდა იყოს კონტრასტული; სურათები, ნახაზები, დიაგრამები - დასათაურებული, დანომრილი და სათანადო ადგილას ჩასმული. რენტგენოგრაფიების ფოტოასლები წარმოადგინეთ პოზიტიური გამოსახულებით **tiff** ფორმატში. მიკროფოტოსურათების წარწერებში საჭიროა მიუთითოთ ოკულარის ან ობიექტივის საშუალებით გადიდების ხარისხი, ანათალების შედეგების ან იმპრეგნაციის მეთოდი და აღნიშნოთ სურათის ზედა და ქვედა ნაწილები.

7. სამამულო ავტორების გვარები სტატიაში აღინიშნება ინიციალების თანდართვით, უცხოურისა – უცხოური ტრანსკრიპციით.

8. სტატიას თან უნდა ახლდეს ავტორის მიერ გამოყენებული სამამულო და უცხოური შრომების ბიბლიოგრაფიული სია (ბოლო 5-8 წლის სიღრმით). ანბანური წყობით წარმოდგენილ ბიბლიოგრაფიულ სიაში მიუთითეთ ჯერ სამამულო, შემდეგ უცხოელი ავტორები (გვარი, ინიციალები, სტატიის სათაური, ჟურნალის დასახელება, გამოცემის ადგილი, წელი, ჟურნალის №, პირველი და ბოლო გვერდები). მონოგრაფიის შემთხვევაში მიუთითეთ გამოცემის წელი, ადგილი და გვერდების საერთო რაოდენობა. ტექსტში კვადრატულ ფხიხლებში უნდა მიუთითოთ ავტორის შესაბამისი N ლიტერატურის სიის მიხედვით. მიზანშეწონილია, რომ ციტირებული წყაროების უმეტესი ნაწილი იყოს 5-6 წლის სიღრმის.

9. სტატიას თან უნდა ახლდეს: ა) დაწესებულების ან სამეცნიერო ხელმძღვანელის წარდგინება, დამოწმებული ხელმოწერითა და ბეჭდით; ბ) დარგის სპეციალისტის დამოწმებული რეცენზია, რომელშიც მითითებული იქნება საკითხის აქტუალობა, მასალის საკმაობა, მეთოდის სანდოობა, შედეგების სამეცნიერო-პრაქტიკული მნიშვნელობა.

10. სტატიის ბოლოს საჭიროა ყველა ავტორის ხელმოწერა, რომელთა რაოდენობა არ უნდა აღემატებოდეს 5-ს.

11. რედაქცია იტოვებს უფლებას შეასწოროს სტატია. ტექსტზე მუშაობა და შეჯერება ხდება საავტორო ორიგინალის მიხედვით.

12. დაუშვებელია რედაქციაში ისეთი სტატიის წარდგენა, რომელიც დასაბეჭდად წარდგენილი იყო სხვა რედაქციაში ან გამოქვეყნებული იყო სხვა გამოცემებში.

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## THE EVALUATION OF THE RISK OF COMPLICATIONS DURING MULTIMODAL AND OPIOID ANESTHESIA IN BARIATRIC SURGERY AND ABDOMINOPLASTY

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### Abstract.

**Aim:** The use of opioids for anesthesia during surgery is associated with side effects. The aim of our study is to assess the risk of postoperative pain during multimodal and opioid anesthesia in bariatric surgery and abdominoplasty.

**Material and methods:** The study observed 127 patients (93 women, 34 men) aged 20-70 who underwent bariatric surgery and abdominoplasty. Two groups were formed: Group I received standard anesthesia with opioids, while Group II underwent multimodal anesthesia without opioids.

Standard anesthesia with opioids was administered to 49 patients - group I, multimodal anesthesia without opioids - 78 - group II.

During the operation the use of opioids reduces the risk of non-opioid necessity and increases the risk of opioid usage. During the anesthesia using multimodal anesthesia and in the postoperative period, in the in-hospital stage, there is an increased risk of non-opioid necessity, whereas in the ambulatory stage, there is an increased risk of medical care necessity.

**Results:** There is positive significant correlation between Anesthesia using multimodal anesthesia during surgery with: Phase 1, PACU 1 -  $r=0.608^{**}$ ,  $p<0.001$ ; Phase 1, PACU 2 -  $r=0.287^{**}$ ,  $p=0.001$  and negative significant correlation with I Phase 1, PACU 3 -  $r=-0.779^{**}$ ,  $p<0.001$ ; There is positive significant correlation between Anesthesia using multimodal anesthesia during surgery with: Phase 2, PACU 1 -  $r=0.950^{**}$ ,  $p<0.001$  and negative significant correlation with Phase 2, PACU 2 -  $r=-0.234^{**}$ ,  $p=0.008$ ; Phase 2, PACU 3 -  $r=-0.871^{**}$ ,  $p<0.001$ .

Anesthesia using opioids during surgery, compared to multimodal anesthesia, increases the relative risk of needing both non-opioid  $RR=0.35(95\%CI:0.17-0.71)$ , and opioid treatment  $-RR=3.86(95\%CI:2.68-5.56)$ , in the postoperative period in the hospital stage- Requires non-opioid medical treatment -  $RR=13.06(95\%CI:0.03-28.29)$ , Needs opioids-  $RR=7.50(95\%CI:4.43-12.70)$ . The relative risk of needing medical treatment in the ambulatory stage -  $RR=3.11(95\%CI:2.23-4.32)$ .

**Conclusions:** Multimodal anesthesia in bariatric surgery and abdominoplasty reduces the duration of postoperative care and the use of opioids after surgery.

**Key words.** Multimodal anesthesia, correlation, postoperative pain.

### Introduction.

Peri and postoperative pain management remain an acute problem today in medical practice. The intensity of pain depends

on various objective and subjective factors, on the individual characteristics of the patient [1]. Anesthesia poses such risks as prostaglandins and leukotrienes, as well as endocrine and metabolic reactions. It leads to the secretion of hormones that adversely affect various systems and increases the incidence of morbidity and mortality, prolonging the recovery process. It may also have significant implications for the patient's mental health [2].

Opioid analgesics often have a priority due to their potent potential for pain relief. However, opioids have unwanted side effects [3].

In surgical patients, inappropriate management of severe pain has an entirely negative outcome, including increased morbidity, impaired physical function and quality of life, exacerbation of complications, hospitalization time, and subsequent increased cost [4].

During severe pain, chronic use of opioids may be indicated. Studies show that patients who use opioids more frequently in stationary settings have a higher likelihood of increased opioid use, with higher doses, suggesting increased opioid tolerance [5].

Non-opioid analgesics may have synergistic effects, which may enhance postoperative analgesia and minimize undesired effects associated with opioids [6].

Multimodal analgesia includes the administration of various drugs with different mechanisms of action (non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, paracetamol, dipyron, opioids, etc.) in order to achieve the maximum effectiveness of pain control and reduce side effects [7]. The aim is to maintain the barrier against pain in each patient, ensuring both central and peripheral sensitization is inhibited [8]. The study suggests employing various regional techniques combined with short-acting opioid analgesics or their exclusion to minimize respiratory complications in patients undergoing laparoscopic bariatric surgery [9].

### Aim.

The aim of our study is to assess the risk of postoperative pain during multimodal and opioid anesthesia in bariatric surgery and abdominoplasty.

### Material and methods.

The study observed 127 patients (93 women, 34 men) aged 20-70 who underwent bariatric surgery. Two groups were formed: Group I received standard anesthesia with opioids, while Group II underwent multimodal anesthesia without opioids.

Standard anesthesia with opioids was administered to 49 patients - group I, multimodal anesthesia without opioids - 78 - group II.



Anesthesia was performed according to the following scheme:

**1 group:**

Propofol - potentiator of GABA A receptors, Fentanyl - opioid (narcotic analgesic), Sevoflurane - inhalation drug

Morphine - opioid (narcotic analgesic), Promedol - opioid (narcotic analgesic)

**2 group:**

Propofol - potentiator of GABA A receptors, Sevoflurane - inhalation drug, Dexmedetomidine is a selective agonist of alpha 2 receptors, Locoregional analgesia (lidocaine, ropivacaine, bupivacaine - sodium channel blockers).

Various medications and techniques were used in each group.

**Statistical analysis.**

Categorical variables as expressed frequencies and %. Correlation analysis between categorical variables was performed by Spearman correlation analysis.  $P < 0.05$  was considered statistically significant.

The researchers used relative risk (RR) to compare different indicators between the groups, calculating how many times the risk factor exists in the presence of the result compared to when the risk factor is absent. They also used a 95% confidence interval (95% CI) to assess the projection of RR values on the general population. Statistical analysis was performed using IBM SPSS Statistics v.23.

**Results.**

"Intensive Therapy Unit, Group 1, compared with Group 2 There is a definite high need for opioids and definitely low need for non-opioid medications in the Intensive Care Unit (Figure 1).

There is no requirement for opioid use in the first group during the in-hospital stage, and definitely high need for non-opioid analgesia in comparison with the second group During the outpatient stage. ( $p < 0.001$ ).

Risk assessment of postoperative pain is given in Table 1.

In summary, during the operation, the use of opioids reduces the risk of non-opioid necessity and increases the risk of opioid usage. During the anesthesia using multimodal anesthesia and in the postoperative period, in the in-hospital stage, there is an increased risk of non-opioid necessity, whereas in the ambulatory stage, there is an increased risk of medical care necessity.

After the assessment following the examination, correlations were established between the anesthesia efficiency and the phases of postoperative movements. The full recovery of sensorimotor and cognitive functions was observed within 5 minutes after awakening, as PACUI, Phase 1 - 1; full recovery of sensorimotor functions occurred within 30 minutes after awakening as PACUI, Phase 2 - 1; and complete recovery of all functions was observed within 30 minutes after awakening as PACUI, Phase 2 - 1. To evaluate the motor and reflex functions, movements and reflexes are confirmed. Drowsiness is assessed by assessing the response to touch, sound, and various passive movements. PACUII, Phase 1 - is 2 hours after awakening, up to 6 hours; PACUII, Phase 2 - is the condition from 8 hours after awakening up to 24 hours; PACUII, Phase 3 - is the condition after 24 hours.

PACU (Post Anesthesia Care Unit) First phase of full recovery, we divided it into three parts.

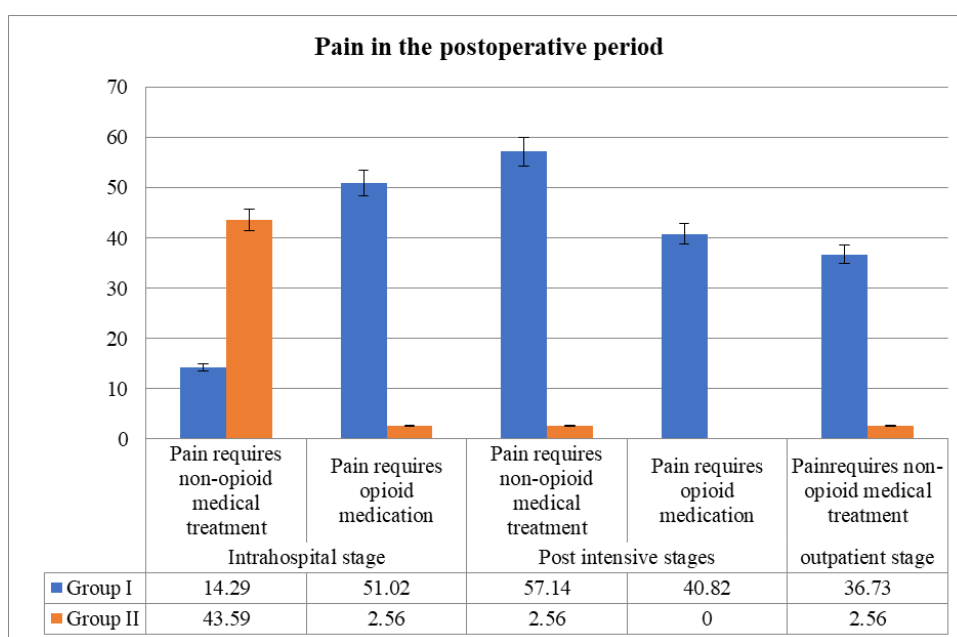
I Phase PACU 1 Full sensorimotor and cognitive function recovery immediately after awakening.

I Phase PACU 2 Full sensorimotor and cognitive function recovery after 30 min of awakening.

I Phase PACU 3 Full sensorimotor and cognitive function recovery after 2h of awakening.

PACU (Post anesthesia care unit) Intensive observation phase. It also divides us into three parts indicating the duration of P/O observation.

II Phase PACU 1 Indicates duration of P/O observation up to 24 hours.



**Figure 1.** There is no requirement for opioid use in the first group during the in-hospital stage, and definitely high need for non-opioid analgesia in comparison with the second group During the outpatient stage ( $p < 0.001$ ).

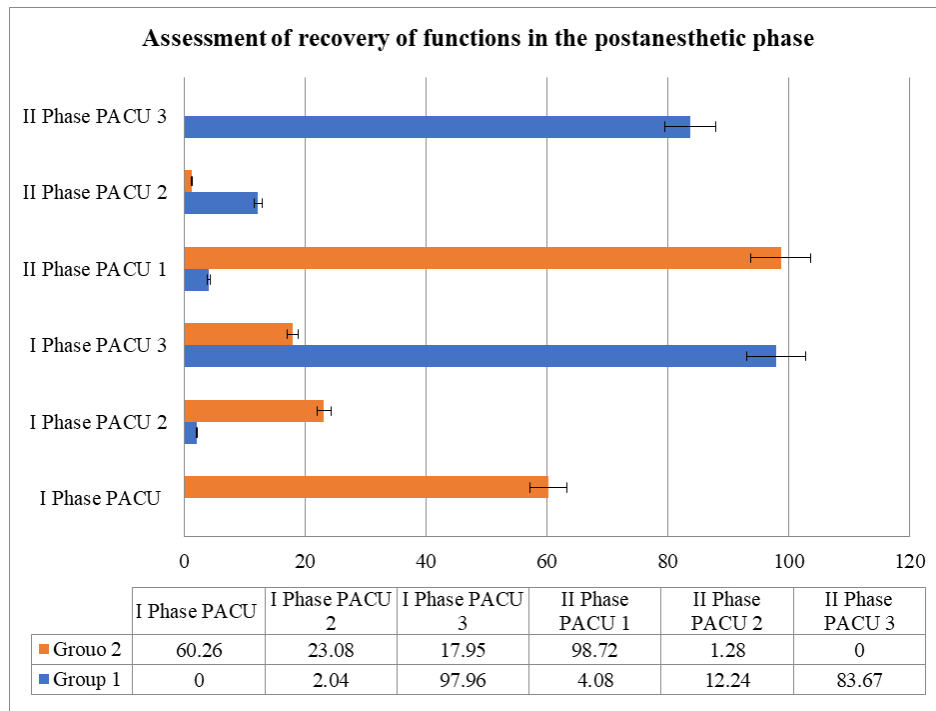


Figure 2. Assessment of recovery of functions in the postanesthetic phase.

Table 1. Evaluation of Postoperative Pain Risk during Opioid Anesthesia vs Multimodal Anesthesia.

Factors		RR	95%CI		F	P
Intensive Therapy Unit P ward	Requires non-opioid medical treatment	0.35	0.17	0.71	12.83	0.0005
	Needs opioids	3.86	2.68	5.56	62.23	<0.0001
In-Hospital Stage	Requires non-opioid medical treatment	13.06	6.03	28.29	80.34	<0.0001
	Needs opioids	7.50	4.43	12.70	52.95	<0.0001
Outpatient stage	Requires non-opioid medical treatment	3.11	2.23	4.32	32.94	<0.0001

Table 2. Correlations between types of anesthesia and phases of postoperative care.

Group	Correlation	I Phase			II Phase		
		PACU 1	PACU 2	PACU 3	PACU 1	PACU 2	PACU 3
Group 1	r	-0.608**	-0.287**	0.779**	-0.950**	0.234**	0.871**
	p	<0.001	0.001	.000	0.000	0.008	<0.001
Group 2	r	0.608**	0.287**	-0.779**	0.950**	-0.234**	-0.871**
	p	<0.001	.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.008	<0.001

PACU - Post Anesthesia Care Unit

II Phase PACU 2 Indicates duration of P/O observation 24 hours.  
 II Phase PACU 3 Indicates duration of P/O observation more the 24 hours.

The text appears to discuss the assessment of recovery functions in the post-anesthetic phase, particularly focusing on different phases within the Post Anesthesia Care Unit (PACU). It discusses correlations between anesthesia modalities, recovery phases, and their implications (Figure 2).

As seen from the graph, in the multimodal anesthesia group, in comparison with the analgesia group, the presence of more cases in Post Anesthesia Care Unit PACU 2 is less than PACU 3, while PACU 1 is specifically denoted only in the multimodal anesthesia group. In the second phase of post-anesthetic recovery, in the multimodal anesthesia group, there is significantly more presence in PACU 1 and less in PACU 2, while PACU 3 is not identified.

The relationship between the type of anesthesia and the phase of postoperative care is shown in Table 2.

According to Table 2, treatment with opioids in the first phase of post-anesthetic care shows a reliable negative correlation with PACU 1 and PACU 2, and a positive correlation with PACU 3. Opioid treatment in the second phase of post-anesthetic care shows a significant negative correlation with PACU 1 and a significant positive correlation with PACU 2 and PACU 3, and vice versa during multimodal anesthesia.

### Discussion.

Inadequate pain control encompasses a broad spectrum of undesired physiological and immunological effects; it is associated with adverse surgical outcomes and increased risk of patient dissatisfaction [10].

Multimodal analgesia defines the use of two or more classes of non-opioid alternatives [11]. Based on literature, bariatric

surgical patients are at an increased risk of nausea, associated with excessive postoperative opioid intake [12,13]. Considering alignment, multimodal analgesic intervention should be regarded as the gold standard [14]. Moreover, this multimodal analgesia must be maximally independent of opioids and employs different mechanisms for pain control [1,14]. Our research suggests that the use of multimodal interventions during anesthesia significantly reduces the risk of both first and second-phase postoperative recovery in terms of prolonged recovery. It significantly reduces the duration of postoperative recovery, especially concerning the length of the postoperative course." This text appears to discuss the correlation between different anesthesia approaches and their impact on postoperative recovery, emphasizing the advantages of a multimodal approach and its reduction in reliance on opioids, thereby potentially minimizing postoperative complications.

### Conclusion.

Multimodal anesthesia in bariatric surgery and abdominoplasty reduces the duration of postoperative care and the use of opioids after surgery.

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### Оценка риска осложнений при мультимодальной и опиоидной анестезии в бариатрической хирургии и абдоминопластике.

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### Абстракт

Использование опиоидов для анестезии во время операции связано с побочными эффектами.

Цель нашего исследования — оценить риск послеоперационной боли при мультимодальной и опиоидной анестезии в бариатрической хирургии и абдоминопластике.

Материал и методы. Под наблюдением находились 127 пациентов (93 женщины, 34 мужчины) в возрасте 20-70 лет, перенесших бариатрическую операцию и абдоминопластику. Были сформированы две группы: группа I получала стандартную анестезию опиоидами, а группа II подвергалась мультимодальной анестезии без опиоидов.

Стандартную опиоидную анестезию применяли 49 пациентам - I группа, мультимодальную анестезию без опиоидов - 78 - II группа.

Использование опиоидов во время операции снижает риск неопиоидной необходимости и увеличивает риск употребления опиоидов. При проведении анестезии с использованием мультимодальной анестезии и в послеоперационном периоде, на госпитальном этапе, повышается риск неопиоидной необходимости, тогда как на амбулаторном этапе - повышенный риск необходимости медицинской помощи.

Результаты: Существует положительная значимая корреляция между анестезией с использованием мультимодальной анестезии во время операции с: Фаза I, PACU 1 -  $r=0,608^{**}$ ,  $p<0,001$ ; Фаза I, PACU 2 -  $r=0,287^{**}$ ,  $p=0,001$  и отрицательная значимая корреляция с Фаза I,

PACU 3 -  $r=-0,779^{**}$ ,  $p<0,001$ ; Существует положительная значимая корреляция между анестезией с использованием мультимодальной анестезии во время операции: Фаза 2, PACU 1 -  $r=0,950^{**}$ ,  $p<0,001$  и отрицательная значимая корреляция с Фазой 2, PACU 2 -  $r=-0,234^{**}$ ,  $p=0,008$ . ; Фаза 2, PACU 3 -  $r=-0,871^{**}$ ,  $p<0,001$ .

Анестезия с использованием опиоидов во время операции по сравнению с мультимодальной анестезией увеличивает относительный риск необходимости как неопиоидного  $RR = 0,35$  (95% CI: 0,17-0,71), так и опиоидного лечения -  $RR = 3,86$  (95% CI: 2,68-5,56). , в послеоперационном периоде на госпитальном этапе - Требуется неопиоидное

лечение -  $RR=13,06$ (95%CI:6.03-28,29), Потребность в опиоидах -  $OR=7,50$ (95%CI:4,43-12,70). Относительный риск необходимости медикаментозного лечения на амбулаторном этапе - **Ключевые слова:** мультимодальная анестезия, корреляция, послеоперационная боль.  $RR=3,11$ (95%CI:2,23-4,32).

**Выводы:** Мультимодальная анестезия в бариатрической хирургии и абдоминопластике сокращает продолжительность послеоперационного ухода и применение опиоидов после операции.

**Ключевые слова:** мультимодальная анестезия, корреляция, послеоперационная боль.