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### Original Research Article

## Clinical Experiences of Intravenous Paracetamol Injection at the Level of Pain after Elective Cesarean Section

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### ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** It will work much more effectively if analgesia develops before painful stimulation. Acetaminophen [paracetamol] is a drug derived from para aminophenols, which is a non-narcotic analgesic and antipyretic and is in group B in terms of classification. The injection form of this drug contains 10 mg of active substance in one ml and should be injected intravenously. The aim of this study was to evaluate the analgesic effect of paracetamol at the end of cesarean section before pain and compare it with when this drug is not given. **Material and Methods:** This study is presented as a clinical experience conducted in 2018; Elective women who underwent elective cesarean section for whom spinal anesthesia was prohibited were included in this study. In the first group, in the last 20 minutes of surgery, 1 gram of intravenous paracetamol diluted in normal saline is infused by microst for 20 minutes. The second group did not receive intravenous paracetamol. Postoperative pain was assessed immediately after surgery at 1, 3 and 6 hours after surgery. The severity of surgery was compared in the two groups. **Results:** The results of multivariate analysis show that in general and in the two groups, changes in heart rate, Blood Pressure and Pain changes significantly over time [P-Value <0.05]. **Conclusion:** According to the results obtained in this study, there was no statistically significant difference between systolic and diastolic blood pressure, heart rate and pain intensity in patients in the two groups [diclofenac suppository + injectable paracetamol and diclofenac suppository alone]. Although intravenous paracetamol can probably be effective for mild to moderate pain, it has no significant effect on severe pain in the early hours after surgery.

**Keywords:** Paracetamol, Cesarean Section, Pain