

Ultrasound-Guided Transversus Abdominis Plane Block versus Quadratus Lumborum Block for Postoperative Analgesia after Cesarean Section Delivery

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ABSTRACT

Objectives: Its objective is to assess and contrast the safety and effectiveness of QLB and TAP blocks for pain alleviation during caesarean sections (CS) and in the early postoperative phase.

Patients and Methods: Alzhraa university, Alhussine university and Saudi German hospitals hosted this prospective research for a full year, from October 2022 till October 2023. A total of 100 patients

receiving elective CS participated in the study; they were split into two groups, QLB and TAP, each with 50 members. Both groups received QLB or TAP following the establishment of regional anaesthesia [0.25% bupivacaine (25 ml) with 1 ml of normal saline].

Results: QLB demonstrated a considerably lower postoperative pain perception scores, lower total NSAID dosage, non-significantly fewer women required opioid intake, a non-significantly shorter start of mobilization period, and non-significantly fewer episodes of nausea and vomiting as compared to TAP.

Conclusion: After abdominal surgery, the QL block offers superior pain control while using less NSAIDs than the TAP block.