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Comparison between Lidocaine and Mepivacaine efficacy in the management of myofascial pain

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Objectives: Many treatment modalities of myofascial pain exist; recent literature findings suggest the superiority of use of local anesthetics as a treatment of choice. The objective of this study is to compare the effectiveness of two of the most used local anesthetic agents: Lidocaine and Mepivacaine in the management of myofascial pain.

Materials & Methods: A total of 30 patients, 20 females and 10 males, were assigned randomly. 50% of patients received Lidocaine and 50% received Mepivacaine. Trigger points injection in the orofacial region were given 4 time, 10 days between each injection and 4 weeks follow up after the end of the treatment course. Pain levels were recorded on visual analogue scale at the time of follow-ups and half an hour after injection.

Results: All groups, total of 30 patients, 20 females and 10 males (N=30), showed statistically significant improvements when comparing the pre and post treatment means. Both types of local anesthetics, Lidocaine and Mepivacaine, were equally effective for the management of myofascial pain, (p=0.875). Mepivacaine treated group showed significantly less post injection tenderness compared to Lidocaine (p=0.038). There was no relation between gender and treatment response. Both female and male patients reported similar response VAS scores (p=0.818).

Conclusion: No drug was superior to the other on the long term, thus the clinician choice is determined by drug availability and patient medical history.

Biography

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