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APPENDIX 1

ASA PHYSICAL STATUS CLASSIFICATION

- ASA 1** A normal healthy patient
- ASA 2** A patient with a mild systemic disease (mild diabetes, controlled hypertension, anemia, chronic bronchitis, morbid obesity)
- ASA 3** A patient with a severe systemic disease that limits activity (angina, obstructive pulmonary disease, prior myocardial infarction)
- ASA 4** A patient with an incapacitating disease that is a constant threat to life (heart failure, renal failure)
- ASA 5** A moribund patient not expected to survive 24 hours (ruptured aneurysm, head trauma with increasing intracranial pressure)

For emergency operations, add the letter E before classification.

APPENDIX 2

LIST OF DRUGS USED IN BALANCED ANESTHESIA TECHNIQUE

1. Induction

Pentothal 3-5 mg/kg

Propofol 1.5-2.5 mg/kg

2. Intubation

Succinylcholine 1-1.5 mg/kg

Atracurium 0.2-0.5 mg/kg

Pancuronium 0.1-0.15 mg/kg

3. Maintenance

N₂O : O₂ = 2 : 1

Halothane 0.5-1% (may use isoflurane if indicated)

4. Non-depolarizing muscle relaxant

Pancuronium 0.05-0.1 mg/kg

Vecuronium 0.05-0.1 mg/kg

Atracurium 0.2-0.5 mg/kg

5. Anticholinesterase

Prostigmine 0.05 mg/kg (use with atropine 0.02 mg/kg)

APPENDIX 3

PCA Prescription

Mode PCA only

Drug Morphine 1 mg/ml

PCA mode : Incremental dose 1 mg.

Lockout interval 8 minutes

4 Hour limit 30 mg.

Loading dose : 2 mg. q 5 min to a maximum of 8 mg.

For inadequate relief (after 1 hr. with initial pump settings) :

increase incremental dose to 1.5 mg.

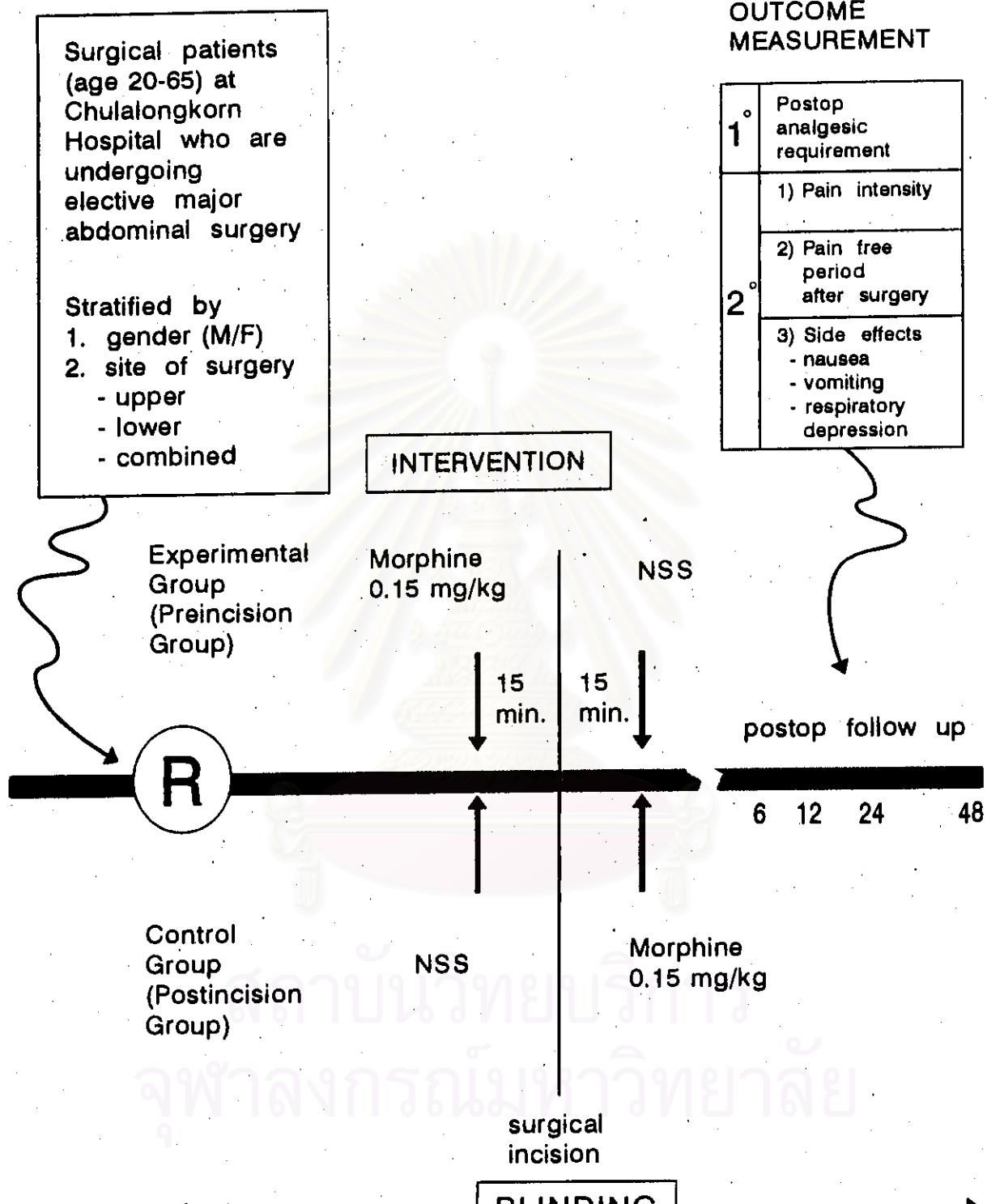
For inadequate relief (after 1 additional hr.) : decrease lockout to

6 minutes.

สถาบันวิทยบริการ
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

Appendix 4

SAMPLE



Design Overview

APPENDIX 5

RCT ON PRE-AND POST-INCISIONAL MORPHINE

Patient Record

Date.....Patient treatment number.....

Name.....

HN.....

Age.....Sex.....

BW.....Occupation.....

Urine opiate test.....

Preoperative diagnosis.....

Operative diagnosis.....

Operation.....

Surgical site

Time when incision is made

Study drug administration : Drug A

Drug B

Start anesthesia

End of anesthesia

Duration of surgery

Time to first analgesia

Outcome evaluation :

<u>NRS</u>	<u>Total dose of morphine (mg)</u>
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1) 6 hr.

2) 12 hr.

3) 24 hr.

4) 48 hr.

Side effects (in RR)

1. Nausea & vomiting [] yes [] no

2. Respiratory depression [] yes [] no

3. Others [] yes [] no

APPENDIX 6

CONSENT FORM ใบขอนยอมเข้าร่วมในการวิจัย

ภาควิชาวิสัญญีวิทยา โดย แพทย์หญิงอรุณ เกียรติวงศ์ มีความประสงค์จะทำการศึกษาเกี่ยวกับผลของยาหรือพินท์ให้ก่อนทำการผ่าตัดเบรชบ์เทียบกับเมื่อไห้ขณะทำการผ่าตัด โดยดูฤทธิ์ของการระงับปวดที่เกิดขึ้นในระยะหลังผ่าตัด

ในการศึกษาครั้งนี้ท่านจะได้รับยาหรือพินท์ ซึ่งเป็นยาจะระงับปวดที่ใช้ระหว่างผ่าตัดโดยอาจให้ก่อนหรือระหว่างการผ่าตัด และตลอดระยะเวลาการผ่าตัดท่านจะได้รับการวางยาสลบไปจนเสร็จสิ้นการผ่าตัด เมื่อพ้นจากยาสลบแล้วท่านจะได้รับการให้ยาจะระงับปวดโดยวิธีการกดปุ่มด้วยตนเองทุกครั้งที่มีอาการปวดตลอดเวลา 2 วันหลังผ่าตัดเป็นอย่างน้อย

morphine อาจมีผลข้างเคียงเกิดขึ้นได้ในผู้ป่วยบางคน ได้แก่ อาการคลื่นไส้ อาเจียน คัน และมีการหายใจช้า ท่านจะได้รับการเฝ้าดูอาการดังกล่าวและให้การรักษาทันทีที่มีอาการเกิดขึ้น

การเข้าร่วมในการศึกษาครั้งนี้เป็นไปด้วยความสมัครใจ ท่านมีสิทธิ์ที่จะขอยกเลิกการเข้าร่วมในการศึกษาได้ตลอดเวลา หรือแพทย์ผู้รักษาท่านจะเป็นผู้ยกเลิก ซึ่งกรณีจะไม่มีผลทำให้การดูแลรักษาท่านเปลี่ยนแปลงแต่อย่างใด

ข้าพเจ้ายินยอมเข้าร่วมการศึกษานี้ โดยได้ลงลายมือชื่อเป็นหลักฐาน

ลายเซ็นผู้ป่วย

(.....)

ลายเซ็นแพทย์

(.....) วันที่

สถาบันมหิดล
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

VITAE

Dr. Oranuch Kyokong was born on Feb. 2, 1951 in Nakhonsawan, Thailand. She graduated from Chulalongkorn University in 1974 after accomplishment of a six-year course and earned the degree of Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) and Doctor of Medicine (M.D.). She completed one-year internship in Chulalongkorn Hospital and three-year residency training in Department of Anesthesiology, Chulalongkorn Hospital, Faculty of Medicine, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok. She had served two-year fellowship in Pediatric Anesthesia and Intensive Care at the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, Canada in 1981-1983. In 1991, she attended the six-month training in Clinical Pain Management at University of Washington, Seattle, U.S.A.

Since June 1995, she has been admitted in the Master Degree Program of Health Development in Faculty of Medicine of Chulalongkorn University. Her principal research interest is postoperative pain management. During this course, she has conducted a clinical trial on the effect of preincisional and postincisional morphine on the postoperative pain in major abdominal surgery.

Presently, her duty engages her to work as the instructor in the Department of Anesthesiology, Faculty of Medicine, Chulalongkorn University.

