

## Comparative Evaluation of Premedication with Ketorolac and Prednisolone on Postendodontic Pain

SCIENCE

[Abstracts](#)

Key Take-Away:

Pain is often associated with patients undergoing endodontic therapy for irreversible pulpitis or pulpal necrosis using a visual analog scale. This study enumerates the need for medication for postendodontic pain, and it shows that a single pretreatment dose of prednisolone reduces postendodontic pain with more sustained effect compared with placebo or ketorolac.

The present clinical trial aimed to evaluate and compare the effect of a single pretreatment dose of ketorolac (20 mg), prednisolone (30 mg), and placebo on postendodontic pain in patients undergoing endodontic therapy for irreversible pulpitis or pulpal necrosis using a visual analog scale.

ABSTRACT:

Background:

The present clinical trial aimed to evaluate and compare the effect of a single pretreatment dose of ketorolac (20 mg), prednisolone (30 mg), and placebo on postendodontic pain in patients undergoi

The present clinical trial aimed to evaluate and compare the effect of a single pretreatment dose of ketorolac (20 mg), prednisolone (30 mg), and placebo on postendodontic pain in patients undergoing endodontic therapy for irreversible pulpitis or pulpal necrosis using a visual analog scale.

[Expand section](#)

Methods:

Ninety-two subjects were included in the present trial; 46 subjects had a pulpal diagnosis of irreversible pulpitis, and the other 46 had pulpal necrosis.

These subjects were randomly allocated into 1 of the 3 pretreatment medication groups: ketorolac (20 mg), prednisolone (30 mg), or a placebo. The drugs were administered 30 minutes before the procedure followed by a routine single-visit root canal treatment. The preoperative and postoperative pain was evaluated using a visual analog scale at 6 time intervals. A comparison between the different groups was performed using one-way analysis of variance followed by the Tukey post hoc test. A comparison of pain within each group at various time intervals was performed using repeated measures analysis of variance followed by the paired t test and Bonferroni correction.

[Expand section](#)

Results:

At the end of 6 hours, in irreversible pulpitis cases, the ketorolac group showed an effective reduction in pain scores compared with the other drugs.

At the end of 12 hours, the prednisolone group significantly reduced the pain scores compared with the other drugs.

[Expand section](#)

Conclusion:

From this study, it could be concluded that a single pretreatment dose of prednisolone has a more sustained effect in reducing postendodontic pain compared with placebo or ketorolac.

Source: Journal of Endodontics

Link to the source: [http://www.jendodon.com/article/S0099-2399\(16\)31058-5/fulltext?rss=yes](http://www.jendodon.com/article/S0099-2399(16)31058-5/fulltext?rss=yes)

Original title of article: Comparative Evaluation of Premedication with Ketorolac and Prednisolone on Postendodontic Pain: A Double-blind Randomized Controlled Trial

Authors: R. Praveen et al.

[Expand section](#)