The effect of nalbuphine hydrochloride in normal spontaneous vaginal delivery

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Objectives (목적)

The purpose of this study was to investigate the effects of nalbuphine, a commonly used opioid analgesic in pain control on the progress of NSVD, the mother, the fetus and the newborn.

Methods (연구 방법)

A retrospective patient-control study was conducted with 370 primiparas undergoing NSVD at the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology of Soonchunhyang University Bucheon Hospital between March 2003 and August 2005. A total of 57 subjects received intravenously administered nalbuphine (Patient Group), while 63 received other types of IV analgesics and thus were excluded from this study. The remaining 245 participants received no treatment (Control Group). The subjects were divided into four sub-categories, oxytocin-augmented groups treated with or without nalbuphine and non-oxytocin-augmented groups treated with or without nalbuphine. Data were compared among the four groups for the duration of Stage 1 labor lasting up to full cervical dilatation, the duration of Stage 2 labor, the changes in FHR, and maternal complications.

Results (결과)

A retrospective patient-control study was conducted with 370 primiparas undergoing NSVD at the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology of Soonchunhyang University Bucheon Hospital between March 2003 and August 2005. A total of 57 subjects received intravenously administered nalbuphine (Patient Group), while 63 received other types of IV analgesics and thus were excluded from this study. The remaining 245 participants received no treatment (Control Group). The subjects were divided into four sub-categories, oxytocin-augmented groups treated with or without nalbuphine and non-oxytocin-augmented groups treated with or without nalbuphine. Data were compared among the four groups for the duration of Stage 1 labor lasting up to full cervical dilatation, the duration of Stage 2 labor, the changes in FHR, and maternal complications.

Conclusions (결론)

Nalbuphine was found to have shortened the duration of Stage 1 labor without posing statistically significant risks to the mothers, the fetuses, or the newborn.