

SUMMARY

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Tonsillectomy remains one of the most frequent operations done in E.N.T. surgery.

It is often followed by significant post-operative pain and post-operative trismus.

Multiple methods have been advised to decrease them the aim of this work was to study the efficacy of naproxen and acetylsalicylic acid (ASA) in tonsillectomized patients to decrease the intensity of pain and to reduce the ability to open the mouth (Trismus) in adouble blind comparing study.

The present work included 100 patients subjected to tonsillectomy by dissection. Their age ranged from 10 to 35 years. They were 45 females and 55 males.

The patients were randomized into a test group (50 patients). Treated with naproxen and a control group (50 patients) treated with acetylsalicylic acid. The patients received two doses on the day of the operation and three doses in the following day.

In naproxen group, a single dose of one naproxen suppository (500 Mg) and in ASA group two ASA effervescent tablets 500 Mg were given.

All the patients were observed for the severity of their pain which was evaluated by the "pain discomfort scale" and the ability to open the mouth was observed by (measuring the distance between the let incisor

teethes in (mm) and the distance assessed pre-operatively as a reference value), (*Kristensen et al., 1988*).

The observation was done at 8 PM daily. There was no significant difference in the pain reliving effect of naproxen and ASA in the post-tonsillectomy period.

Post-operatively significant gradual return of the ability to open the mouth could be demonstrated in the naproxen group in comparison with the ASA group.