

# Comparison effect of Parastamol and pethidine for reducing women's labor pain in Ardabil Alavi Hosiptial

## Abstract

**Background and Objective:** The use of pain-relieving drugs during labor is now part of standard care in many countries throughout the world. Each method has its own risks and benefits, with variations in effectiveness, availability and acceptability. To assess the efficacy and safety of pethidine versus paracetamol as an analgesic during labor in Ardabil Alavi hospital in 2017.

**Methods:** In this clinical trial study, 100 women expected to have a natural childbirth were observed. The subjects were randomly allocated in two groups with using paracetamol and pethidine for pain relief. Regarding the intensity of labor pain experienced by the subjects and the outcome of delivery were collected by means of questionnaires.

**Results:** There was a significant difference between the average pain score in paracetamol and pethidine groups in 30 minutes after intervention, but there was not a significant difference between the severity of the pain in two groups before intervention and 10 and 60 min after intervention. No significant differences were seen regarding duration and interval of uterine contractions , neonatal complications, first minute apgar score and side effects of investigated drugs between the two studied groups. There was a significant difference between the average of fifth minute apgar score and mother SBP after intervention and mother RR after intervention.

**Conclusions:** Use of paracetamol has more beneficial effects for many parturient women compared to pethidine.

**Key words:** Pethidine, labor Pain, Paracetamol