ABSTRACT

The main criteria for managing good postoperative care include the effective and appropriate choice of pain therapy. Experiencing pain is a purely individual feeling for each of us, so it is very important to have adequate and sufficient analgesia during this period.

Modern management of post-operative pain therapy uses preparations of various pharmacological groups that potentiate and thereby more effectively reduce pain. By this mechanism, we can reduce the total dose of analgesics given, and more particularly, reduce the dose of opioids that have a higher risk of side effects.

In this project i want to show how the analgesic catheter could be useful as alternative possibility in algorithm therapy of postoperative pain. Analgesic catheter enable continual local anesthetics administration, exactly 0,5% bupivacaine, which is operating in surgical wound.

Main goal of the study is to find out and verify if analgesic catheter is method which provides continual analgesia strong enough to results in lower use of opioids.

The research data will be determined by quantitative research using a questionnaire survey. Non standardized self-production questionnaire. will be given in a paper form to non-medical healthcare staff, who perform nursing activities The spectrum of patients is very specific; they are patients who have undergone kidney transplantation. One group will have implanted analgesic catheter and second group will be without analgesic catheter. Completing questionnaire will be voluntary and respondents stays in anonymity.

One of the awaited results is a better handling of postoperative pain. In these days we can pick up from different types of pharmacological groups and use them in a different ways of application to handle postoperative pain. This study is trying to show that analgesic catheter is one of the reasonable method in providing multimodal analgesia.

keywords: renal transplantation, pain, pain management, analgesic catheter, analgesia, postoperative period, opioids, nursing care