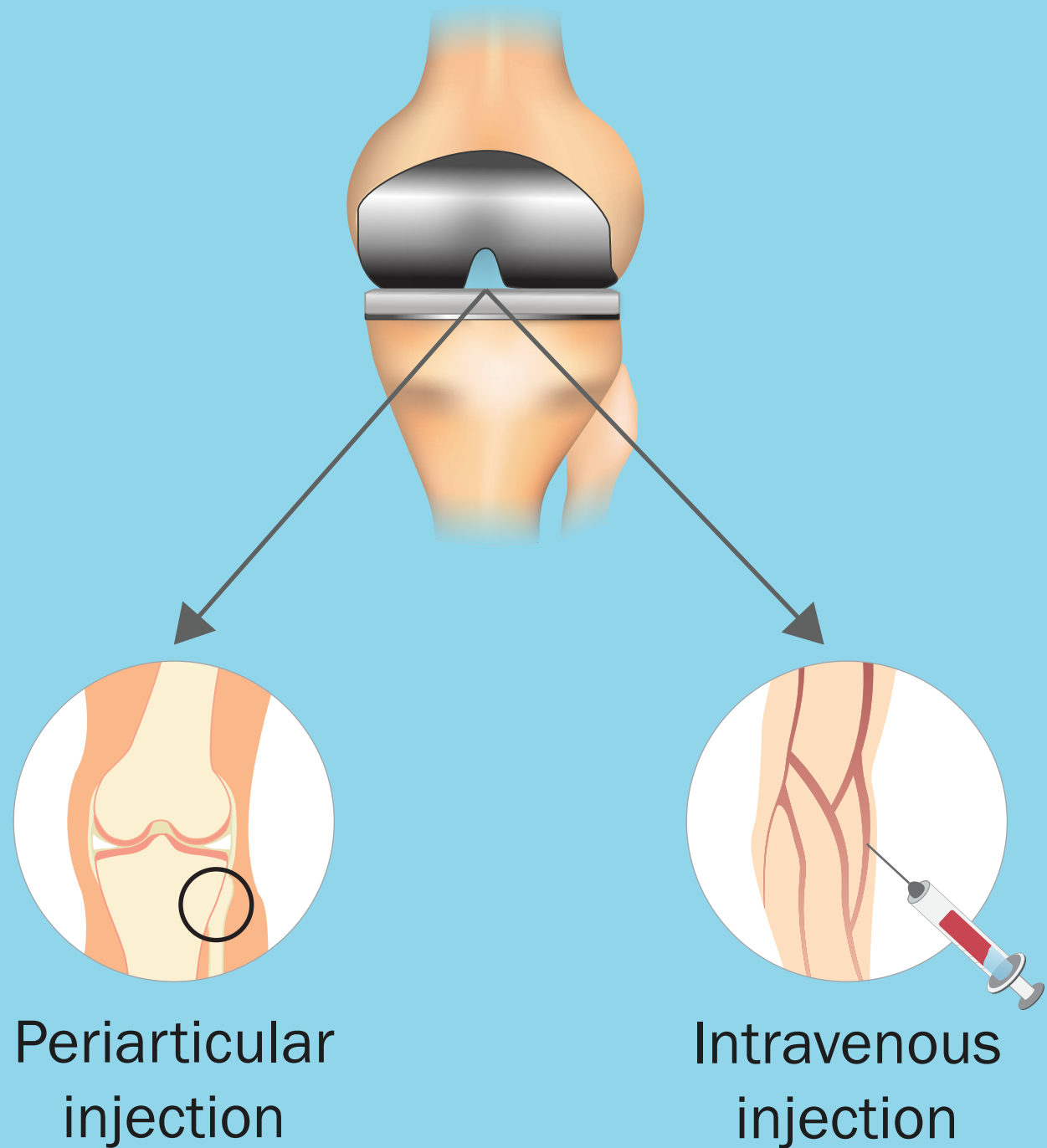


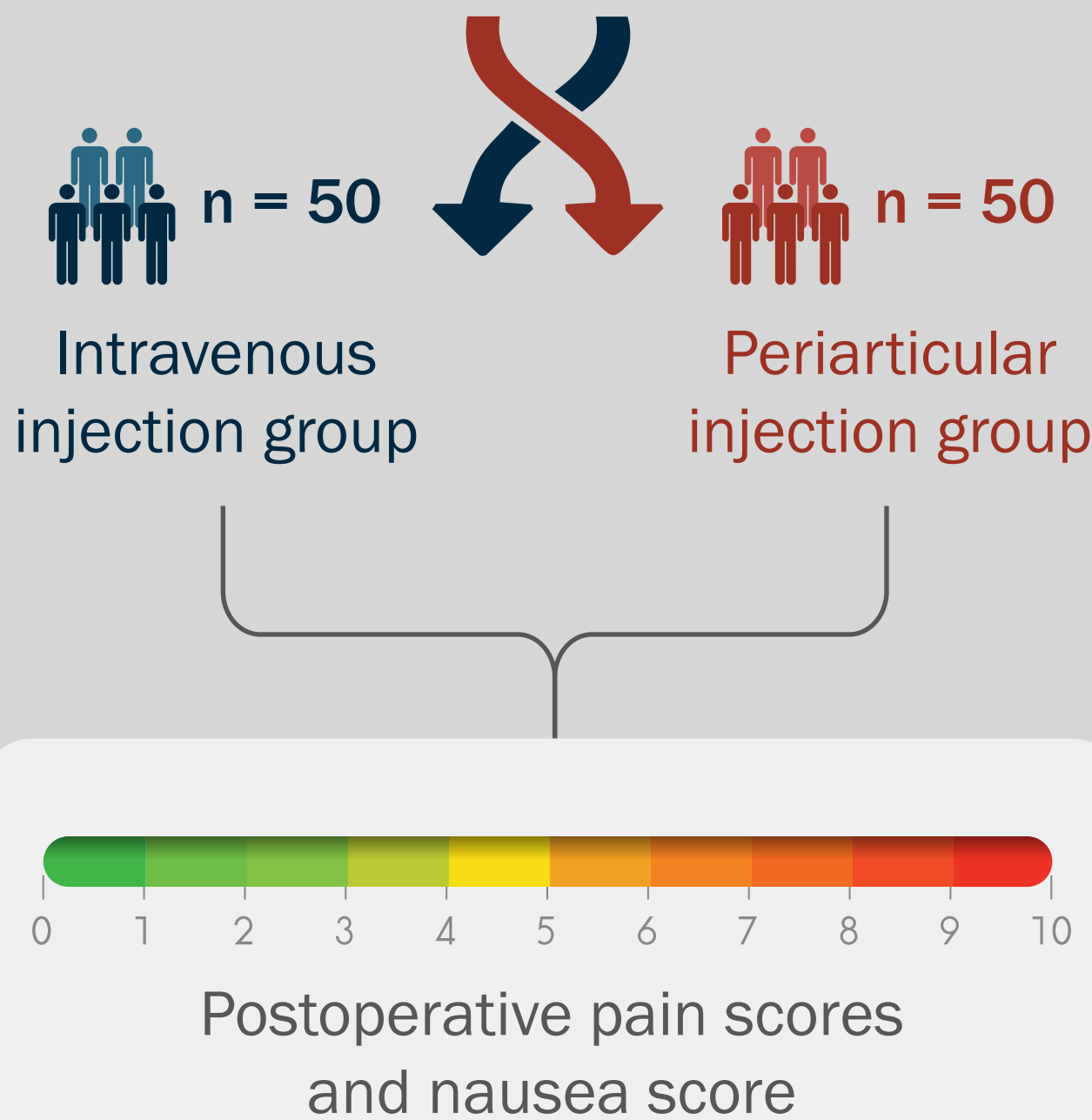
# Intravenous Vs. Periarticular Administration of Corticosteroids for Pain and Nausea Control Following Total Knee Arthroplasty

Intravenous and periarticular administration of corticosteroids can reduce postoperative pain and nausea after total knee arthroplasty (TKA)



Do these modes of corticosteroid administration vary in their effectiveness?

100 patients undergoing TKA



At 24 hours, pain scores were lower in the periarticular group

24-hour data	Periarticular group	Intravenous group
24-hour data		
Pain scores at rest	3.1 ± 2.0	4.3 ± 2.1
Pain scores during walking	4.9 ± 2.0	6.3 ± 2.3
No significant difference between nausea scores and incidence of vomiting in the two groups		

Periarticular injection of corticosteroids helped in better pain management at 24 hours and its antiemetic effect was similar to that of intravenous mode of administration

Comparison of Intravenous and Periarticular Administration of Corticosteroids in Total Knee Arthroplasty: A Prospective, Randomized Controlled Study  
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