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Adrenaline versus Clonidine as Adjuvants for prolonging Analgesia in Brachial Plexus Block via Supraclavicular Approach: A Randomized Double Blind Study

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ABSTRACT

Sixty patients between age of 18-60 years of ASA- 1st & 2nd undergoing orthopedic surgery in brachial plexus block were studied to compare the effect of adjuncts like epinephrine or clonidine in combination of bupivacaine and lignocaine in the brachial plexus block to study the onset & duration of block. These patients were randomly divided into group A and group B to receive 10 ml of lignocaine 2% and 15 ml of bupivacaine 0.5% with epinephrine or clonidine as adjuvants respectively. Onset of sensory blockade was determined by pinprick method by a three point score and motor blockade by three point scale. Duration of postoperative analgesia and any adverse effects were observed. It was found that there was faster onset of sensory and motor blockade and the postoperative analgesia was prolonged in group B as compared to group A. All the above findings were statistically significant. The study concludes that clonidine is a better option as an additive than epinephrine for sensory and motor block with prolonged postoperative analgesia**.**