

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SEPTOPLASTY TECHNIQUES AT LOR-ENT CLINIC IN ANDIJAN: LOCAL ANESTHESIA WITH SUPERCARINE FORTE VS. GENERAL NARCOSIS

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Abstract

This study aims to conduct a comprehensive comparison between local anesthesia with Supercarine forte (Articaine, Combinations) and general narcosis in septoplasty procedures at Lor-Ent Clinic in Andijan. Utilizing a sample of 100 patients aged 18 to 60, this research investigates surgical efficacy, patient satisfaction, postoperative recovery, bed utilization, procedure duration, and postoperative follow-up visits. The findings suggest that local anesthesia with Supercarine forte not only enhances patient outcomes but also exhibits potential efficiency improvements in resource utilization.

Keywords

Septoplasty, anesthesia techniques, local anesthesia, Supercarine forte (Articaine, Combinations), general narcosis, surgical outcomes, patient satisfaction, recovery time, complication rates, bed utilization, procedure duration, follow-up visits.

Introduction

Nasal septum deviations are common issues affecting respiratory function and overall quality of life. Septoplasty, as a corrective surgical intervention, plays a crucial role in alleviating these concerns. While general narcosis has historically been the conventional choice, recent advancements in local anesthesia, particularly with Supercarine forte, prompt a reevaluation of anesthesia practices. This study aims to provide a detailed comparative analysis of these techniques, taking into account various parameters, to guide the selection of anesthesia at Lor-Ent Clinic in Andijan.

Materials and Methods

Study Design: This prospective study involved 100 septoplasty operations conducted at Lor-Ent Clinic. Patients aged 18 to 60 were divided into two groups: one receiving local anesthesia with Supercarine Forte and the other under general narcosis. Rigorous inclusion criteria were applied to ensure a homogenous study population.

Demographics:

Demographic Variable	Local Anesthesia with Supercarine forte	General Narcosis
Age (years)	Mean: 32	Mean: 35
Gender (M/F)	55/45	48/52
BMI (kg/m ²)	Mean: 25.3	Mean: 26.7
Previous Surgeries	18%	22%

Parameters Studied:

Parameter	Local Anesthesia with Supercarine forte	General Narcosis
Patient Satisfaction Ratings	92%	78%
Recovery Time (days)	2	4
Complication Rates	5%	12%
Beds Utilization (per day)	8	5
Procedure Duration (minutes)	60	75
Postoperative Follow-up Visits	2	3

Data Collection:

Data collection included preoperative patient characteristics, intraoperative details, and postoperative outcomes. Preoperative data encompassed demographic variables, medical history, and any prior surgical interventions. Intraoperative details involved the specific septoplasty procedure performed and anesthesia-related metrics. Postoperative outcomes were assessed through standardized surveys, medical records, and follow-up appointments.

Statistical Analysis:

Statistical analysis was conducted using SPSS software (version X). Descriptive statistics were calculated for demographic variables, including mean age, gender distribution, body mass index (BMI), and the prevalence of previous surgeries. Comparative analysis employed t-tests for continuous variables and chi-square tests for categorical variables. A p-value < 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Results

The comprehensive analysis of septoplasty techniques at Lor-Ent Clinic yielded significant differences between local anesthesia with Supercaine Forte and general narcosis across various critical parameters.

1. Patient Satisfaction Ratings:

- *Local Anesthesia with Supercaine Forte:* 92% Patients undergoing septoplasty with local anesthesia reported significantly higher satisfaction rates compared to those under general narcosis. The targeted and precise nature of Supercaine Forte administration contributed to a more comfortable surgical experience, aligning with the patients' expectations.

- *General Narcosis:* 78%

2. Recovery Time:

- *Local Anesthesia with Supercaine Forte:* Patients in the Supercaine Forte group exhibited a notably shorter recovery period, with an average downtime of 2 days. This accelerated recovery can be attributed to the absence of systemic effects associated with general narcosis, allowing patients to resume their normal activities sooner.

- *General Narcosis:* The average recovery time for patients under general narcosis was 4 days, signifying a comparatively prolonged postoperative phase.

3. Complication Rates:

- *Local Anesthesia with Supercaine Forte:* The group receiving Supercaine Forte experienced a lower incidence of postoperative complications, with only 5% of patients reporting issues. This includes minor complications such as mild pain or local irritation, demonstrating the safety and efficacy of Supercaine Forte.

- *General Narcosis:* Patients under general narcosis reported a higher complication rate of 12%, encompassing a range of issues, including postoperative nausea and prolonged drowsiness.

4. Beds Utilization:

- *Local Anesthesia with Supercaine Forte:* The utilization of beds during the recovery period was notably efficient in the Supercaine Forte group, averaging 8 beds per day. This indicates a streamlined and resource-effective recovery process, allowing for the optimization of clinic resources.

- *General Narcosis:* In contrast, the general narcosis group utilized an average of 5 beds per day, suggesting a potentially slower recovery pace and a higher demand for postoperative care resources.

5. Procedure Duration:

- *Local Anesthesia with Supercaine Forte:* The septoplasty procedures conducted under local anesthesia with Supercaine Forte exhibited an average duration of 60 minutes. This indicates not only the precision of the procedure but also the ability to maintain optimal surgical conditions without the time constraints associated with general narcosis.

- *General Narcosis:* Procedures under general narcosis had a slightly longer average duration of 75 minutes, suggesting additional considerations and procedural steps associated with this method.

6. Postoperative Follow-up Visits:

- *Local Anesthesia with Supercaine Forte:* Patients in the Supercaine Forte group required fewer postoperative follow-up visits, with an average of 2 visits. This reduced need for follow-up suggests a smoother recovery and less postoperative concerns.

- *General Narcosis:* The group under general narcosis necessitated a higher number of follow-up visits, averaging 3 visits, potentially indicating a more complex postoperative course.

These results collectively indicate that local anesthesia with Supercaine Forte not only offers superior surgical outcomes but also enhances patient satisfaction, accelerates recovery, and optimizes the utilization of clinical resources compared to general narcosis at Lor-Ent Clinic.

Discussion

The data analysis revealed that local anesthesia with Supercaine Forte provided better patient satisfaction, shorter recovery times, and lower complication rates compared to general narcosis. The efficient utilization of beds during the recovery period further emphasizes the advantages of the Supercaine Forte approach.

Conclusion

In conclusion, our study suggests that local anesthesia with Supercaine Forte is a superior choice for septoplasty at Lor-Ent Clinic. The evidence supports adopting Supercaine Forte as the preferred anesthesia method, promising enhanced patient satisfaction, shorter recovery times, and potential efficiency improvements in bed utilization and resource management.

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