

Clinical Trial Protocol

Iranian Registry of Clinical Trials

04 Jul 2026

Comparative study Intraoperative methadone and morphin for postoperative pain after rhinoseptoplasty

Protocol summary

Study aim

Determining and comparing the effect of methadone and morphine on pain after rhinoseptoplasty surgery

Design

In the main and studied group, the desired dose of the drug is 0.15 mg per body weight (ideal weight). Methadone is administered slowly intravenously half an hour after the start of surgery. In the study group, the desired dose of the drug was 0.15 mg per body weight (ideal weight). Morphine is administered slowly intravenously half an hour after surgery.

Settings and conduct

This study is conducted in a double-blind manner, that is, patients, doctors, caregivers, and statistical analysts will not know about the allocation of groups to reduce bias. . During the operation, hemodynamic variables were recorded and recorded with the results. We compare the results of the control group. In case and control groups, follow-up, study and recording of variables identified at the end of surgery and patient extubation and recovery and 1 and 6 hours after surgery by the researcher include: variables such as nausea and vomiting and bleeding, the amount of analgesic and sedative use, headache and severity Postoperative pain (according to the VAS table) and using the pain observation scale, the frequency of headache, postoperative nausea and vomiting and the amount of analgesia used 6 hours after surgery will be evaluated and then compared.

Participants/Inclusion and exclusion criteria

Candidate patients for rhinoplasty surgery ECG normal and (no long QT)

Intervention groups

In the main and studied group, the desired dose of the drug is 0.15 mg per body weight (ideal weight). Methadone is administered slowly intravenously half an hour after the start of surgery.

Main outcome variables

Intensity of pain/ Hemodynamics

General information

Reason for update

Acronym

IRCT registration information

IRCT registration number: **IRCT20220517054884N1**

Registration date: **2023-08-13, 1402/05/22**

Registration timing: **retrospective**

Last update: **2023-08-13, 1402/05/22**

Update count: **0**

Registration date

2023-08-13, 1402/05/22

Registrant information

Name

Vahid Damanpak

Name of organization / entity

Country

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Phone

+98 25 3721 1301

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educationmo110@gmail.com

Recruitment status

Recruitment complete

Funding source

Expected recruitment start date

2022-06-10, 1401/03/20

Expected recruitment end date

2023-03-23, 1402/01/03

Actual recruitment start date

empty

Actual recruitment end date

empty

Trial completion date

empty

Scientific title

Comparative study Intraoperative methadone and morphin for postoperative pain after rhinoseptoplasty

Public title

Comparison of the effect of methadone and morphine on pain

Purpose

Treatment

Inclusion/Exclusion criteria

Inclusion criteria:

Candidate patients for rhinoseptoplasty surgery Normal EKG and (no long QT)

Exclusion criteria:

Drug addiction History and psychological illness Patient dissatisfaction History of drug allergy to previous surgeries

Age

No age limit

Gender

Both

Phase

2-3

Groups that have been masked

- Care provider
- Investigator
- Outcome assessor
- Data analyser

Sample size

Target sample size: **182**

Randomization (investigator's opinion)

Randomized

Randomization description

Randomization is performed using random block allocation with 4 blocks, which have all four modes A, A, B, B, AA B, B B A A and B A A B A, A B B A, B A A A B, written in 6 cards and The first four patients are randomly grouped. The ward manager takes the patient card out of the bag and the patients are divided into groups by lot. For example, if lottery a A b b The first and second patients are in the first group and the third and fourth patients are in the second group and also for the next four patients, a card is issued again. The anesthesia and injection stage will be performed by an anesthesiologist and The questionnaire is reviewed and completed by an anesthesiologist in the operating room and recovery. Describe how to blind

Blinding (investigator's opinion)

Double blinded

Blinding description

This study is conducted in a double-blind manner, that is, patients, doctors, caregivers, and statistical analysts will not know about the allocation of groups to reduce bias. In these studies, random assignment is used to allocate patients into two groups: the experimental group and the control group. Researchers and participants are made aware of who is in which group. The study will be conducted in a way that the surgeon, nurses, patients, and the data analyst will not know the type of painkillers injected into the control and intervention groups. Statistical analyst will be selected from outside the treatment team to ensure double-blindness of the study

to a large extent. When the patient is not aware of the type of medicine received, the effect of the patient's personal characteristics and psychological aspect on the research results is reduced. Researchers are unaware of which type of painkillers the participant receives. Therefore, the impact of the doctor's judgments in evaluating the clinical symptoms and the patient's pain after surgery is minimized. By using this method, we try to reduce the effect of possible biases in the results (the effect of methadone and morphine in reducing pain).

Placebo

Not used

Assignment

Parallel

Other design features

Secondary Ids

empty

Ethics committees

1

Ethics committee

Name of ethics committee

Ethics committee of Qom University of Medical Sciences

Street address

Alley 1, Safashahr St.

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Province

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Postal code

3714816335

Approval date

2022-05-12, 1401/02/22

Ethics committee reference number

IR.MUQ.REC.1401.012

Health conditions studied

1

Description of health condition studied

Comparison of the effect of methadone and morphine on pain after rhinoseptoplasty surgery

ICD-10 code

R52

ICD-10 code description

Acute Pain

Primary outcomes

1

Description

Pain after surgery

Timepoint

The study compares the effect of methadone and morphine on pain after rhinoseptoplasty surgery to

measure pain half an hour after surgery and at the end of surgery , patient extubation and recovery 1 and 6 hours after surgery.

Method of measurement

In the study "Comparative study of the effect of methadone and morphine on pain after rhinoseptoplasty surgery" is the method of measuring the outcome variable using a clinical information checklist and the second part is the use of a standard pain intensity questionnaire (Visual Analogue Scale) to determine pain intensity in patients. The Visual Analogue Scale (VAS) is a subjective measure of pain. It consists of a 10cm line with two endpoints representing 'no pain' and 'worst pain imaginable'. Patients are asked to rate their pain by placing a mark on the line corresponding to their current level of pain. The distance along the line from the 'no pain' marker is then measured with a ruler giving a pain score out of 10.

2

Description

Hemodynamic variables. (blood pressure, Saturation of Peripheral Oxygen)

Timepoint

The study compares the effect of methadone and morphine on pain after rhinoseptoplasty surgery to measure Hemodynamic variables half an hour after surgery and at the end of surgery , patient extubation and recovery 1 and 6 hours after surgery.

Method of measurement

Mercury sphygmomanometer.(for the measurement of blood pressure).Pulse Oximeter (for the measurement of Saturation of Peripheral Oxygen)

3

Description

Saturation of Peripheral Oxygen

Timepoint

The study compares the effect of methadone and morphine on pain after rhinoseptoplasty surgery to measure (Saturation of Peripheral Oxygen)half an hour after surgery and at the end of surgery , patient extubation and recovery 1 and 6 hours after surgery.

Method of measurement

Pulse Oximeter

4

Description

blood pressure

Timepoint

The study compares the effect of methadone and morphine on pain after rhinoseptoplasty surgery to measure (blood pressure) half an hour after surgery and at the end of surgery , patient extubation and recovery 1 and 6 hours after surgery.

Method of measurement

Mercury sphygmomanometer

Secondary outcomes

1

Description

In the study "Comparative study of the effect of methadone and morphine on pain after rhinoseptoplasty" the secondary outcome could be "hemodynamic changes".

Timepoint

The patient hemodynamics are recorded at the end of the operation, patient extubation and recovery and 1 and 6 hours after surgery.

Method of measurement

In this study, using the patient's personal and clinical information checklist, including blood pressure and heart rate and blood oxygen saturation.

Intervention groups

1

Description

Intervention group: n the main and studied group, the desired dose of the drug is 0.15 mg per body weight (ideal weight). Methadone is administered slowly intravenously half an hour after the start of surgery.

Category

Treatment - Drugs

2

Description

Control group: In this group, the desired dose of the drug is 0.15 mg per body weight (ideal weight). Morphine is administered slowly intravenously half an hour after the start of surgery.

Category

Treatment - Drugs

Recruitment centers

1

Recruitment center

Name of recruitment center

Forghani Hospital

Full name of responsible person

Dr. Vahid Daman Pak Moghadam

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Azar St., next to the gas station, Forghani Hospital

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Sponsors / Funding sources

1

Sponsor

Name of organization / entity

The University of Qom

Full name of responsible person

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Grant name**Grant code / Reference number****Is the source of funding the same sponsor organization/entity?**

Yes

Title of funding source

The University of Qom

Proportion provided by this source

100

Public or private sector

Public

Domestic or foreign origin

Domestic

Category of foreign source of funding

empty

Country of origin**Type of organization providing the funding**

Academic

2

Sponsor

Name of organization / entity

Qom Medical Sciences Research Deputy

Full name of responsible person

Dr. Alireza Kuhpaei

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Alley4, Alley One, Safashahr street

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Grant name**Grant code / Reference number****Is the source of funding the same sponsor****organization/entity?**

Yes

Title of funding source

Qom Medical Sciences Research Deputy

Proportion provided by this source

100

Public or private sector

Public

Domestic or foreign origin

Domestic

Category of foreign source of funding

empty

Country of origin**Type of organization providing the funding**

Academic

Person responsible for general inquiries

Contact

Name of organization / entity

The University of Qom

Full name of responsible person

Vahid Daman Pak Moghaddam

Position

Professor

Latest degree

Specialist

Other areas of specialty/work

Anesthesiology

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Person responsible for scientific inquiries

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Person responsible for updating data**Contact****Name of organization / entity**

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Sharing plan**Deidentified Individual Participant Data Set (IPD)**

Yes - There is a plan to make this available

Study Protocol

Yes - There is a plan to make this available

Statistical Analysis Plan

Yes - There is a plan to make this available

Informed Consent Form

Yes - There is a plan to make this available

Clinical Study Report

Yes - There is a plan to make this available

Analytic Code

Yes - There is a plan to make this available

Data Dictionary

Yes - There is a plan to make this available

Title and more details about the data/document

It can be published as much as possible

When the data will become available and for how long

Access period starts 6 months after the results are published

To whom data/document is available

Researchers working in academic and scientific institutions

Under which criteria data/document could be used

Results only

From where data/document is obtainable

Dr. Daman Pak Forqani Hospital

What processes are involved for a request to access data/document

Using the email educationmo110@gmail.com

Comments