# Do Tramadol and Steroids Provide Similar Pain Control as Oxycodone/Hydrocodone after Ankle Fracture Fixation?

G

University of Colorado Anschutz Medical Campus Isabella Crisostomo, M.S., University of Colorado Anschutz Medical Campus, M.D. candidate 2027 Joshua Parry, M.D., Denver Health, Associate Professor, Department of Orthopaedics, University of Colorado Anschutz Medical Campus

## Introduction

- Conventional methods of pain control after ankle fracture fixation are opiate medications which can have deleterious side effects and a risk of addiction
- Recent studies have shown that adjuvant postoperative steroids can reduce pain, rehabilitation time, and postoperative emesis
- The purpose of this study was to determine how tramadol and a methylprednisolone dose pack compared to oxycodone or hydrocodone in controlling pain following ankle fracture fixation

### **Methods**

- Retrospective review of outpatient operative ankle fractures before and after adoption of Tramadol + Methyprednisolone dose pack for postoperative pain control, rather than opioids
- Patients treated with and without Tramadol/steroids were compared to terms of number of pills prescribed, refills, return to the emergency department for pain in, two-week clinical follow-up pain scores, and superficial/deep surgical site infections (SSIs)

Table 1: Comparison of treatment groups					
	Tramadol + Steroid dose pack group (n=19)	Oxycodone or Hydrocodone group (n=60)	Difference (95% CI)	P-value	• The the patie
Age	38.0 (29.0, 54.0)	39.5 (28.0, 52.0)	1.0 (-8.0, 9.0)	0.89	(Ox)
Male gender	7 (36.8%)	32 (53.3%)	-15.5% (-39.3%, 9.1%)	0.29	Hyd
BMI	27.4 (24.4, 30.6)	29.0 (25.0, 33.2)	-1.6 (-4.6, 1.3)	0.27	• The
ASA >2	2 (10.5%)	10 (16.7%)	-6.1% (-21.2%, 14.3%)	0.72	mor Ibur
Active tobacco use	6 (31.6%)	21 (35.0%)	-3.4% (-25.5%, 21.3%)	1.00	diffe
Diabetes	2 (10.5%)	6 (10.0%)	5.3% (-13.9%, 19.9%)	1.00	• The
Lateral malleolus fixation only	7 (36.8%)	20 (33.3%)	3.5% (-19.6%, 28.0%)	0.79	gro pair the
Regional block by anesthesia	16 (84.2%)	38 (63.3%)	20.8% (-2.6%, 38.7%)	0.10	pair wee
Local block by surgeon	15 (78.9%)	40 (66.7%)	12.3% (-11.6%, 31.8%)	0.40	the SSI
Tylenol	19 (100.0%)	43 (71.8%)	28.3% (9.8%, 38.8%)	0.008	
Ibuprofen	15 (79.0%)	26 (43.3%)	35.6% (10.6%, 54.6%)	0.008	
Number of controlled pain medication pills prescribed	28.0 (28.0, 28.0)	28.0 (25.0, 30.0)	0.0 (-2.0, 0.0)	0.26	There we between the Oxy
Controlled pain medication refill	6 (31.6%)	15 (25.0%)	6.6% (-15.4%, 30.4%0	0.56	Conside and pot Tramado
Return to ED for pain in first 2 weeks	2 (10.5%)	3 (5.0%)	5.5% (-8.3%, 24.0%)	0.59	as a nov
Pain VAS at 2-week f/u	1.5 (0.0, 4.0)	2.0 (0.0, 5.0)	0.0 (-2.0, 1.0)	0.81	1. McGrath B, Elgendy H, G surgery: A survey of 5,703
Superficial SSI	1 (5.3%)	2 (3.3%)	1.9% (-8.9%, 18.3%)	0.57	<ol> <li>Chou LB, Niu EL, Willian</li> <li>2018;2(9):e021. doi:10.54</li> <li>Garimella V, Cellini C. Po</li> <li>Clayburgh D, Stott W, Bo</li> </ol>
Deep SSI	0 (0.0%)	3 (5.0%)	-5.0% (-12.6%, 9.3%)	1.00	5. Mohammad HR, Hamilt analgesia in knee arthropi 6. Yue C, Wei R, Liu Y. Perio analysis of randomized tri



#### Results

e were 19 patients identified in Tramadol/steroid group and 60 ients in the control group cycodone (n=32) and drocodone (n=28)).

e Tramadol/steroid group was re likely to receive Tylenol and profen but did not have any erences in other characteristics

ere was no difference between oups in the need for controlled n medication refills, return to ED in the first two weeks for n control, pain score at the 2ek follow-up appointment, or rate of superficial or deep

#### Conclusion

vere no differences in pain control en the Tramadol/steroid group and codone/Hydrocodone group. ering the deleterious side-effects tential risk of addiction of opioids ol/steroids are a reasonable choice vel pain protocol.



Chung F, Kamming D, Curti B, King S. Thirty percent of patients have moderate to severe pain 24 hr after ambulatory patients. *Can J Anesth*. 2004;51(9):886-891. doi:10.1007/BF03018885 Is AA, et al. Postoperative Pain After Surgical Treatment of Ankle Fractures: A Prospective Study. *JAAOS Glob Res Rev*.

35/JAAOSGlobal-D-18-00021 ostoperative Pain Control. *Clin Colon Rectal Surg*. 2013;26(03):191-196. doi:10.1055/s-0033-1351138 olognone R, et al. A randomized controlled trial of corticosteroids for pain after transoral robotic surgery. *The* 

11):2558-2564. doi:10.1002/lary.26625 on TW, Strickland L, Trivella M, Murray D, Pandit H. Perioperative adjuvant corticosteroids for postoperative asty: A meta-analysis of 1,396 knees. *Acta Orthop*. 2018;89(1):71-76. doi:10.1080/17453674.2017.1391409 operative systemic steroid for rapid recovery in total knee and hip arthroplasty: a systematic review and metaals. *J Orthop Surg*. 2017;12(1):100. doi:10.1186/s13018-017-0601-4

7. Gottschalk MB, Dawes A, Hurt J, et al. A Prospective Randomized Controlled Trial of Methylprednisolone for Postoperative Pain Management of Surgically Treated Distal Radius Fractures. *J Hand Surg*. 2022;47(9):866-873. doi:10.1016/j.jhsa.2022.06.008