Anesthesia with Prostate Biopsy

Introduction
Internal study was undertaken to assess:
1. Adequate anesthesia for prostate biopsy. 2. To assess level of pain after the procedure. 3. To observe relation between age and the level of pain. 4. Incidence of infection with and without invasive anesthesia.

Methods and Materials: There were 196 patients in 3 groups. Group 1 (G1)L No anesthesia (n=57); Group 2 (G2) received 1g paracetamol 1 hour before biopsy and xylocain gel 20ml rectal 10 min before biopsy + paracetamol 1g x 3 on day 1 (n=69); Group 3 (G3) received xylocain inj. 10ml periprostatic 5min before procedure (n=70). All patients received tbl. Ciproxin 500mg 1 hour before and 2 tbl post procedure -Vas scale
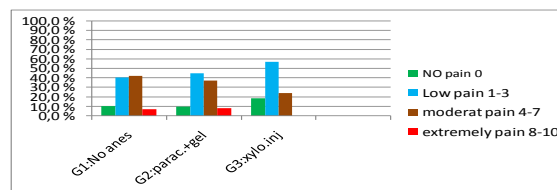
Results:

Result: pain during procedure

Groups	Mean	SD	P.value
G1=No anes (n=57)	3.46	2.33	G1:G2=1.0
G2=paracet+gel (n=69)	3.42	2.63	G1:G3=0.012
G3=inj.xyl (n=70)	2.27	1.93	G2:G3=0.007

F.test=0.003

Result: pain post procedure

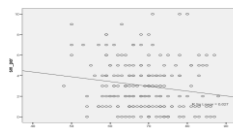| Groups	Mean	SD	P.value
G1=No anes (n=57)	1.6	1.88	G1:G2=0.850
G2=paracet+gel (n=69)	1.3	2.03	G1:G3=0.995
G3=inj.xyl (n=70)	1.54	2.17	G2:G3=0.910

Result: Pain per procedure
Distribution of pain level in each gr.

F.test=0.739

Pain: Age

Significant lower pain in elderly patient s
Regresjonskoeff.= 0,049; p-verdi = 0,013

Infection: Total   =   4.1%   G1+G2   =   2.9

G3   =   8.6

Conclusion: No significant difference in level of pain was observed between group 1 and group 2 during the procedure. Lower level of pain in group 2 after the procedure but was not significant. Significant lower level of pain was observed during the procedure in group 3. Significant lower pain in elderly patient by regression coeff. = 0,049; p-value = 0,013. Significant increase in risk for infection was observed in group 3 (invasive anesthesia), but big confidence interval to odds ratio because of low number of patient with infection