

# Prophylactic lornoxicam drug on relieving post-operative pain after oral surgery: A review literature

R .Vijay Aravind\*, Chandhini Asokan, Vijay Ebenezer

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** The aim of the article was to provide the necessary information for the clinicians on painless removal of tooth and how to minimize the post-operative pain effectively by the usage of anti-analgesic drugs. This article throws insight into the usage of selective cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) inhibitors like lornoxicam prophylactically as a measure to control the post-operative pain. **Conclusion:** On reviewing the article from Aoki *et al.* and Yamaguchi *et al.*, it is evident that the usage of selective COX-2 inhibitor like lornoxicam provided much relief from post-operative pain when administered prophylactically before tooth extraction. Moreover, this drug was found to be effective for the patients with cardiac anomalies, who report to the clinician with tooth pain.

**KEY WORDS:** Lornoxicam drug, Selective COX-2 Inhibitor, Tooth pain

## INTRODUCTION

Lornoxicam, a potent nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug, comes under the group of selective cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) inhibitors. It is the anti-analgesic drug that is intended to provide relief from swelling and pain, especially arthritic pain. It is available in India with the trade names such as Tab. Mitilor (4 mg and 8 mg), Tab. Lorflex (4 mg/500 mg), Tab. Lonax-P (8 mg/500 mg), and Tab. Lornoxi (8 mg).<sup>[1,2]</sup>

Each and every drug has its own pharmacological actions and its adverse effects. Lornoxicam is nothing different from that. Lornoxicam is contraindicated during pregnancy, especially during the third trimester. Alcohol consumption during the course of intake of lornoxicam drug is strictly prohibited. Lactating mothers should avoid the intake of lornoxicam drugs, as it may have high side effects on infants. Hence, this article deals with the management of post-operative pain, like pain after extraction of tooth, effectively with the anti-analgesic drug like lornoxicam.

## DISCUSSION

More often than not, the dentist receives patients who are having tooth pain. Ultimately, the aim of dentists will be to remove the pain of the patient. When the tooth is infected or decayed to its maximum, it has to be removed and the patient will experience lancinating or stabbing pain due to infection on the tooth.

Pain killers play a key role in relieving the infected tooth pain. In both the clinician and patient's point of view, the extraction of the infected tooth must be carried out painlessly. Hence, administering pain killers prophylactically before the extraction procedure will be more efficient, according to Aoki *et al.* and Yamaguchi *et al.*

Aoki *et al.* and Yamaguchi *et al.*'s article on prophylactic use of analgesic in relieving post-operative pain has been thoroughly reviewed in this article. According to them use of selective COX-2 inhibitors like lornoxicam, meloxicam proved very effective in relieving the post-operative pain. Lornoxicam can cause drowsiness and dizziness during its course of intake as a side effect.

Apart from that, it is more potent anti-analgesic in relieving post-operative pain. Lornoxicam drug has its onset of action within 30–60 min.<sup>[3,4]</sup> Hence,

### Access this article online

Website: [jprsolutions.info](http://jprsolutions.info)

ISSN: 0975-7619

Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Sree Balaji Dental College and Hospital, Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India

\*Corresponding author: Dr. R. Vijay Aravind, No. 149, Nethaji Nagar, Moolapalayam post, Erode-638 002, Tamil Nadu, India. Phone: +91-9500327369. E-mail: [railkothai@yahoo.co.in](mailto:railkothai@yahoo.co.in)

Received on: 13-11-2018; Revised on: 15-12-2018; Accepted on: 18-01-2019

administering the lornoxicam drug prophylactically 1 h before the surgery paved the way for carrying painless extraction of tooth and the post-extraction pain was found to be minimal with the use of other propionic acid derivatives of drug, according to Aoki *et al.* and Yamaguchi *et al.*

Usage of COX-2 inhibitor drugs in patients having cardiac manifestations was experienced thromboembolic events. However, lornoxicam was found to be safe in patients with cardiac manifestations reporting with tooth pain, according to Aoki *et al.* and Yamaguchi *et al.*

## CONCLUSION

This review article concludes that the oxycam derivatives of selective COX-2 inhibitors like lornoxicam provided greater relief for the post-operative pain on extraction when used prophylactically. Moreover, it is the safer drug for the patients with cardiac manifestations,

who report with tooth pain. This article throws light into the prophylactic usage of analgesics in the best possible way by clinicians on patients with tooth pain.

## REFERENCES

1. Busch U, Heinzel G, Narjes H. The effect of cholestyramine on the pharmacokinetics of meloxicam, a new non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID), in man. *Eur J Clin Pharmacol* 1995;48:269-72.
2. Campbell WI, Kendrick RW, Fee JP. Balanced pre-emptive analgesia: Does it work? A double-blind, controlled study in bilateral symmetrical oral surgery. *Br J Anaesth* 1998;81:727-30.
3. Bresalier RS, Sandler RS, Quan H, Bolognese JA, Oxenius B, Horgan K, *et al.* Cardiovascular events associated with rofecoxib in a colorectal adenoma chemoprevention trial. *N Engl J Med* 2005;352:1092-102.
4. Bridgeman JB, Gillgrass TG, Zacharias M. The absence of any pre-emptive analgesic effect for non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs. *Br J Oral Maxillofac Surg* 1996;34:428-31.

Source of support: Nil; Conflict of interest: None Declared