and the catheterization was performed during the second coughing. Those in the sputum group were asked to take a deep breath and hesitate for 30 s, and catheterization was performed immediately after that. Those in the stress ball group were asked to squeeze and release the stress ball with the hand on the opposite side to that on which the catheterization would be performed, starting two minutes before the application and continuing until it was completed. Individuals in the control group were given only the standard peripheral intravenous catheterization procedure.

Results: The mean pain of the individuals in the coughing group was found to be 15.9 ± 1.6, that of the sputum group 28.3 ± 20.2, and that of the stress ball group was 32.1 ± 23.8, and that of the control group was 45.3 ± 19.5. Conclusion: It can be said that the coughing technique reduced the pain of peripheral intravenous catheterization more effectively than the other methods.

Obstetric Labor Pain

WIP16-0413 EFFECTS OF SUBARACHNOID BLOCK ON ABLERTNESS OF PATIENTS DURING CESAREAN SECTION

O. A. Ayinchole1, A. Amoochah1, U. Nwagij2
1Teaching Hospital Enugu, University of Nigeria, Anesthesia, Enugu, Nigeria, 2Obstetrics and Gynecology, Teaching Hospital Enugu, University of Nigeria, Enugu, Nigeria

Objectives: To assess the subjective effect of spinal hypovascularization in women undergoing caesarean delivery.

Methods: This was a prospective observational randomized clinical study carried out at the University of Nigeria teaching hospital Enugu and five other specialist hospitals in Enugu over a one-year period. One thousand five hundred (1500) women undergoing elective caesarean section under subarachnoid block were observed for change in level of alertness over a 70-minute period. No premedication was given. The Modified Observer Alertness Assessment Scale (MOAAS) and Visual Analogue Scale (VAS) were used to assess subjects before and after establishment of the block.

The obtained data were entered in Statistica 6 statistical software. Spearman's rank correlation coefficient was computed for the regression between the MOAAS and VAS over time. A p value of 0.05 was considered significant.

Results: Patients' level of alertness was observed to have an average decline from a baseline 5 and 1 to 2.67 and 5.40 respectively on the MOAAS and VAS (p < 0.05). No patient had hypotension or hypoxia.

Conclusion: Spinal analgesia is associated with a significant reduction in level of alertness. Sedative requirements of patients will therefore be reduced.

Orofacial Pain

WIP16-0086 THE EFFECT OF THE APPLICATION OF VIBRATION TO INJECTION PAIN IN INVASIVE TREATMENT IN DENTAL TREATMENT

H. Aky
Meram School of Medicine, Necmettin Erbakan University, Sakarya Bülentli Fakultesi, Konya, Turkey

Objectives: Many dental patients experience fear and anxiety concerning pain resulting from injection of local anesthetics. Pain reduction mechanism of vibration can be explained by the gate control theory of Wall and Melzack’s.

Methods: In researches were examined Patients(n = 40) admitted to the dental for invasive, by vibration apply were recorded was values.

Results: Vaso values in patients who applying vibration lower than the other patients.

Conclusion: invasive et al found no difference between EMLA and lidocain in reducing ability to sense the pain of stimulator device device was applied to gingival mucosa analgesia was found to be at a maximum in 15 to 14 min.

WIP16-0041 A CORRELATION BETWEEN STRESS AND OROFACIAL PAIN LEVEL IN ORAL SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA PATIENTS

J. Andriani, T. Mursina, A. Hazdianto
Oral Surgery, Faculty of Dentistry, Universitas Padjadjaran, Bandung, Indonesia

Objectives: The aim of the study was to determine the correlation between stress and pain level at the orofacial region in Oral Squamous Cell Carcinoma (OSCC) patients.

Methods: Thirty seven participants (aged 12–74 years old; 22 males, 15 females) that attended the outpatient clinic at the oncology ward, Hasan Sadikin General Hospital, Bandung, Indonesia that were diagnosed with a stage 2 to 4 of OSCC and have not commenced any treatment or consumed any analgesic or drug were recruited in this study. The participants were interviewed by using the Thermometer Distress (TD) questionnaire to measure the level of stress and Visual Analogue Scale (VAS) questionnaire to measure the level of orofacial pain experienced at the time of the interview. The data were then analyzed by the Spearman correlation test.

Results: The result revealed that stress has a significant (p < 0.001) and strong correlation (r = 0.83) with orofacial pain level in OSCC patients. It was also revealed that there was a positive relationship between these two variables, which means, when the level of stress increases, it is more likely that the patient will experience more pain at their orofacial area.

Conclusion: The current study concluded that there is a very strong correlation between stress and orofacial pain level in OSCC patients. Nevertheless, further studies in this area are needed.

WIP16-0087 EFFECT OF EXERCISE ON MENSTRUAL PAIN

H. Aky
Meram School of Medicine, Necmettin Erbakan University, Sakarya Bülentli Fakultesi, Konya, Turkey

Objectives: Sporting activity is a changing the perception of pain during menstruation.

Methods: Forty-year-old women who is menstruation pain level was 5 before exercise was affected daily activities, she went for 2 years to sport centre therefore her menstrual pain level was 3 after cardio exercise at week 3 day.

Results: According to research, menstrual pain in women who made on a regular exercise higher values threshold than sedentary women.

Conclusion: However, increasing training load, increasing the carbohydrate metabolism will lead to the accumulation of lactate and lactate metabolism should be noted that warm.