

Submucosal diclofenac for acute postoperative pain in third molar surgery: A randomized, controlled clinical trial

GORECKI, P. <<http://orcid.org/0000-0002-5657-5001>>, RAINSFORD, Kim, TANEJA, P., BULSARA, Y., PEARSON, D., SAUND, D., AHMED, B. and DIETRICH, T. <<http://orcid.org/0000-0002-2557-7645>>

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Table 1 – Baseline demographic and surgical characteristics; Continuous variables are presented as mean (SD)^c.

	5mg (n=15)	12.5mg (n=15)	25mg (n=15)	50mg (n=14)	Placebo (n=16)
Age (years)	28.33 (7.32)	27.73 (9.35)	29.73 (9.00)	27.36 (4.52)	29.81 (9.54)
Male (%)	40	60	20	43	25
BMI^a	27.46 (6.50)	24.56 (3.98)	24.11 (4.10)	27.05 (6.43)	24.47 (4.26)
Ethnicity (%)					
Caucasian	53	47	60	93	50
Black	20	20	7	0	6
Asian	27	33	26	7	31
Other	0	0	7	0	13
Preoperative LA^b dose (ml)	5.78 (0.98)	5.72 (1.04)	5.29 (1.21)	5.67 (1.22)	5.70 (1.08)
Supplemental LA (%)	7	7	27	0	6
Bone removal (%)					
Minor	33	33	40	50	44
Moderate	60	47	53	43	44
Severe	7	20	7	7	12
Duration of surgery (mins)	12.93 (5.85)	14.20 (6.74)	10.07 (5.11)	11.64 (6.48)	10.81 (5.11)
Tooth sectioning (%)	67	67	40	57	50
Lingual flap (%)	20	40	13	36	38

^a BMI = Body Mass Index

^b LA = Local anaesthetic

^c SD = Standard Deviation