

### Comparison 1.d. Tramadol intramuscular (IM) compared with no analgesia

Source:† Ullman R, Smith LA, Burns E, Mori R, Dowswell T. Parenteral opioids for maternal pain management in labour. Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2010;(9):CD007396.

No. of studies	Study design	Quality assessment					No. of participants		Importance		Effect	Certainty (GRADE)
		Risk of bias	Inconsistency	Indirectness	Imprecision	Other considerations	Tramadol IM	No treatment	Relative (95% CI)	Absolute (95% CI)		
<b>Analgasic effect described as "satisfactory" (not clear when measured)</b>												
1	RCT	serious <sup>a</sup>	not serious	not serious	very serious <sup>b,c</sup>	none	5/30 (16.7%)	0/30 (0.0%)	RR 11.00 (0.64-190.53)	0 fewer per 1000 (from 0 fewer to 0 fewer)	⊕○○○ VERY LOW	critical
<b>Mean blood loss at delivery (mL)</b>												
1	RCT	serious <sup>a</sup>	not serious	not serious	very serious <sup>c</sup>	none	30	30	-	MD 25.7 higher (9.83 lower to 61.23 higher)	⊕○○○ VERY LOW	critical

CI: confidence interval; MD: mean difference; RCT: randomized controlled trial; RR: risk ratio.

<sup>a</sup> Effect estimate derived from a single study with a moderate risk of bias.

<sup>b</sup> Wide confidence interval crossing the line of no effect, small sample size and few events.

<sup>c</sup> Wide confidence interval crossing the line of no effect and small sample size.

† Updated for the purpose of this guideline.