

### Comparison 2.c. Tramadol intramuscular (IM) with triflupromazine compared with pethidine (IM) with triflupromazine

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		Effect		Certainty (GRADE)	Importance
		Risk of bias	Inconsistency	Indirectness	Imprecision	Other considerations	Tramadol plus triflupromazine IM	Pethidine plus triflupromazine IM	Relative (95% CI)	Absolute (95% CI)		
<b>Nausea and vomiting</b>												
1	RCT	serious <sup>a</sup>	not serious	not serious	very serious <sup>b</sup>	none	0/18 (0.0%)	1/22 (4.5%)	RR 0.40 (0.02-9.35)	27 fewer per 1000 (from 45 fewer to 380 more)	⊕○○○ VERY LOW	critical
<b>Maternal sleepiness</b>												
1	RCT	serious <sup>a</sup>	not serious	not serious	very serious <sup>b</sup>	none	7/22 (31.8%)	2/18 (11.1%)	RR 2.86 (0.68-12.12)	207 more per 1000 (from 36 fewer to 1000 more)	⊕○○○ VERY LOW	critical

CI: confidence interval; 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.

† Updated for the purpose of this guideline.