

## Comparison 2.o. Alphaprodine intravenous (IV) compared with pethidine (IV)

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	Alphaprodine IV	Pethidine IV	Relative (95% CI)	Absolute (95% CI)		
<b>Nausea and vomiting - vomiting</b>												
1	RCT	serious <sup>a</sup>	not serious	not serious	not serious	none	15/185 (8.1%)	45/210 (21.4%)	RR 0.38 (0.22-0.66)	133 fewer per 1000 (from 73 fewer to 167 fewer)	⊕⊕⊕○ MODERATE	critical
<b>Babies needing resuscitation/ventilatory support</b>												
1	RCT	serious <sup>a</sup>	not serious	not serious	very serious <sup>b</sup>	none	14/185 (7.6%)	8/210 (3.8%)	RR 1.99 (0.85-4.63)	38 more per 1000 (from 6 fewer to 138 more)	⊕○○○ VERY LOW	critical

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

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

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

† Updated for the purpose of this guideline.