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Pain relief: legal or illegal drug utilization

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Background and aims: Pain is patient's presenting symptom and it can provide suitable clinical information. It is our responsibility to use this information for pain management. Effective analgesia is an essential part of postoperative management and the most important injectable drugs for pain are opiate analgesics. Commonly available inexpensive opiates are Pethidine and Morphine, but Morphine has more potency and permanency. Morphine according to its effects on neural system might be used not only for pain elimination but also for other purposes. Some people use drugs as a way to deal with life's problems and some other are called "sensation seekers". Awful destination including lung and cardiovascular disease, cancer, and mental disorders plus to added costs generated by crimes and transmission of infection diseases, make it necessary to detect drug abuse. The most common and important problems in drug diagnosis are the intervention of other similar materials and these are used by the drug addicts to mask the test in the urine. Identification is the other considerable problem in urine sampling. We were aimed to eliminate all mentioned problems using a reliable and more sensitive method to drug scrutiny in the blood and make it possible to increase the accuracy of the reported test results.

Method and Materials: 200 individuals with positive results for urine Morphine (MOP) immunochromatography screening test were entered in the study without any identity information. Thin Layer Chromatography (TLC) test applied for these screen positive urine samples as a confirmatory test. We used screening rapid strips for serum samples instead of urine and the results were exciting.

Results: During this analysis, 77 samples were positive and 101 samples were negative for both urine TLC and Serum Immunochromatography screening test; 1 false negative and 3 false positive results, were also detected.

Conclusion: As the results say, only 79 out of 190 screen positive samples were approved in TLC and this high rate of false positive results are considerable. Therefore laboratorians, physicians, and generally all interpreters, must pay attention to the method which is used to demonstrate the drug abuse. This method can omit the false positive results and it is more preferred as a screening test.

Keywords: Pain, Relief, Morphine, Drug, Addiction.