

Prevention and Treatment of Neuraxial Morphine-Induced Pruritus: A Scoping Review

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Abstract: The addition of morphine to neuraxial anaesthesia leads to improved postoperative analgesia and lower opioid consumption, but is often accompanied by pruritus. Studies on preventing or treating pruritus show contradictory results. Our objective was to identify effective drugs for the prevention or treatment of pruritus by a scoping review of clinical trials. A systematic literature search was conducted in PubMed, Embase and Web of Science. We identified clinical trials investigating the prevention or treatment of neuraxial morphine-induced pruritus in adults. Systematic reviews and meta-analyses were screened for eligible studies. One-hundred-and-four articles were included covering 13 pharmacological groups. We conclude that dopamine antagonists, μ -opioid agonist/antagonists and neuraxial or orally administered μ -opioid antagonists prevent pruritus caused by neuraxial morphine regardless of the timing of administration. In the reviewed literature, 5HT₃-antagonists prevent neuraxial morphine-induced pruritus when administered before morphine administration. For the treatment of neuraxial morphine-induced pruritus, only nalbuphine appears to be consistently effective. More research is needed to find the most effective doses and the optimal timing of the effective medication.

Keywords: pruritus, prevention, treatment, morphine, epidural, spinal

Introduction

Adding morphine to neuraxial (NA) anaesthesia improves postoperative analgesia and lowers the opioid-consumption.^{1–3} These benefits enhance recovery speed and shorten the length of hospital stay due to earlier mobilization. Although the systemic uptake of neuraxial morphine is relatively low, side effects do occur. A frequently reported side-effect is pruritus. Depending on surgical and patient characteristics, an estimated 30 to 60% of general surgery patients and up to 100% of parturients (women undergoing a caesarean section) experience pruritus after neuraxial opioid administration.^{4,5} Pruritus can be perceived as worse than pain, leading to severe discomfort.⁶ The peak severity is 6 to 9 hours after morphine administration and varies from mild to severe with patients requesting treatment.⁶

The mechanism causing neuraxial opioid-induced pruritus is not yet fully understood. Multiple pathways are suggested. One is the modulation of serotonergic pathways. Serotonin contributes to peripheral sensitization and hyperalgesia.⁷ Five-hydroxytryptamine type 3-receptor (5HT₃-) antagonists have an anti-serotonergic effect and are already frequently used to prevent postoperative nausea and vomiting (PONV).^{8–10} Another pathway might be through central and peripheral acting opioid receptors, especially μ -opioid receptors.¹¹ Therefore, opioid antagonists and agonist/antagonists have been studied. On the downside, these drugs may reverse analgesic effects which are undesirable.^{12–14} Another pathway which has been hypothesized is that PONV and pruritus are caused by an allergic reaction to morphine or histamine release.^{15–17} Corticosteroids lessen allergic reactions and are already used frequently to prevent PONV.^{15–17} Systemic morphine leads to histamine release through enhanced c-fibre transmission by prostaglandins.¹⁸ Prostaglandins also lower the threshold for serotonin-induced pain sensitization.¹⁸ Non-steroid anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAID's) decrease the formation of prostaglandins by inhibiting cyclo-oxygenases (COX), modulating both histaminergic and

serotonergic pathways.¹⁹ Evidence suggests pruritus after neuraxial morphine is not caused by an allergic reaction or histamine release, but antihistamines are still frequently used as treatment.²⁰

Opioid-induced pruritus is a dose-related side effect.⁵ Various drugs have been used to lower opioid consumption by improving analgesia and decreasing central sensitization and hyperalgesia. N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA)-receptor antagonists affect central sensitization, enhancing the analgesic effect of opioids.^{21,22} The use of $\alpha 2$ -agonists leads to intensified analgesia by affecting synaptic adrenergic receptors in the dorsal horn of the spinal cord and the locus coeruleus.^{23,24} Gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) reduces hyperalgesia and central sensitization by binding to the $\alpha 2$ - δ -subunit of voltage-dependent calcium channels.²⁵ Propofol enhances the function of GABA, and gabapentin, an anticonvulsant, is a structural analogue of GABA.^{25–27} Furthermore, dopamine antagonists have been studied. The involvement of the midbrain in the reward circuit of scratching an itch suggests a role for the dopaminergic system, but the mechanism of action regarding pruritus is unclear.^{28–31} Finally, in some practices, acupuncture is used as an antipruritic treatment. It has been used, for example, in chronic kidney disease.³²

Results of studies on this topic are contradictory, and the best remedy has not yet been found.^{6,33,34} Therefore, the objectives of this review were to identify effective medications to prevent and treat neuraxial morphine-induced pruritus and find good insights for future research.

Methods

This systematic review was written according to the PRISMA 2018 Guidelines for Scoping Reviews.

Database Searching

PubMed, Embase and Web of Science were searched (14–01-2021) using a systematic search strategy. We limited our search to articles in English or Dutch involving adult humans. For PubMed and Web of Science, a search was conducted combining the MeSH-term pruritus with either spinal injections, epidural anaesthesia, spinal anaesthesia, opioid analgesics, or morphine.

For Embase, a search was conducted combining the search terms pruritus with either opiate or morphine and either intraspinal drug administration, epidural anaesthesia, or spinal anaesthesia.

The database search was performed in Duplo by the first author (LB) and checked by the second author (AJT). Then, on 26–01-2021, the final free text search was conducted in all three databases combining morphine and pruritus with either spinal, epidural or intrathecal. Results were screened until the most recently published article was already included.

Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

Articles describing original clinical trials assessing pruritus after neuraxial morphine were eligible for inclusion. The study population had to have at least two treatment groups receiving the same dose of neuraxial morphine. Articles were excluded if the full text was unavailable or if the neuraxial anaesthesia protocol differed between the intervention and control groups. For example, a comparison between bupivacaine with morphine in the control group versus morphine alone in the intervention group was excluded. If the opioid treatment protocols differed between the intervention and control groups, studies were also excluded. For example, a comparison was excluded between neuraxial sufentanil with morphine in the intervention group versus morphine alone in the control group. Articles comparing pruritus between two groups of patients who either did or did not receive morphine were also excluded.

Systematic reviews and meta-analyses found with the database search that mentioned pruritus in their abstract were screened for eligible articles not yet included using the same in- and exclusion criteria mentioned above.

The first and second author independently assessed all articles. The same authors included articles fulfilling all inclusion criteria and no exclusion criteria. Discrepancies were discussed with the other authors until a decision was reached.

Assessment of Risk of Bias

To assess the risk of bias, the Cochrane Risk of Bias Tool for Randomised Controlled Trials version 1 was used. The bias assessment was performed in Duplo by two different authors (LB and AJT).

Data-Extraction

Data were extracted by the first and second author using a standardized extraction form constructed in consultation with the other authors.

Study Characteristics

Included articles, first author, year of publication, type of study and surgical population were noted. The study groups, the number of patients and neuraxial procedure (spinal anaesthesia (SA), epidural anaesthesia (EA), combined spinal and epidural anaesthesia (CSEA)) were registered. For all study medication and neuraxial medication, including morphine, administration, dose, and timing were noted. The timing of study medication was either prophylactic (administered before the patient experiences pruritus) or therapeutic (administered to treat pruritus). Prophylactic use can be further sorted in administration before, after, or simultaneously with morphine administration. The way of pruritus assessment (incidence/severity/visual analogue score (VAS)) and duration of follow-up was registered. Whether pruritus was a primary or secondary outcome was also noted. Finally, the use of peri-operative opiates was documented since these might cause pruritus through different pathways.

Study Results

Of the included articles, the incidence and severity of pruritus and treatment effect were noted with recurrence rate and significant changes in analgesia if reported. The primary conclusion of the article authors was stated and compared with the data provided.

Results

Database Searching

A total of 104 articles were included in this scoping review. A flow diagram of the literature search is shown in [Figure 1](#). The free text search yielded no new articles that were not (yet) indexed for MeSH-terms or keywords. Eighteen articles met the inclusion criteria, but also one or more exclusion criteria and were subsequently excluded. [Supplemental Table 1](#) contains the list of these articles with reasons for exclusion. The list of all included articles and their bias assessments is shown in [Supplemental Table 2](#).

Subgroup Analysis

The included studies were divided into pharmacological groups based on the study medication. Pruritus incidence and treatment success varied greatly among both treatment and control groups. Pruritus severity was usually assessed as a score from 0–10 or 0–100 or a rating scale from mild to severe. An overview of all included studies and their individual outcomes for each pharmacological group is included in [Supplemental Tables 3–14](#). In addition, available data were analysed for possible relations between pruritus and pregnancy; timing, route, dose, and mechanism of medication administration and use of placebo in control groups. After this, the study medication regimens were divided into three groups. Prophylactic effectiveness when study medication was administered before or at the same time as NA morphine is shown in [Table 1](#). Prophylactic effectiveness when study medication was administered after NA morphine is shown in [Table 2](#). Lastly, therapeutic effectiveness is shown in [Table 3](#).

5HT3-Antagonists

Twenty-two studies investigated the effect of 5HT3-antagonists, most frequently ondansetron 4mg intravenous (IV). In ten studies, 5HT3-antagonists were superior to at least one other study group. Of the fourteen studies conducted among parturients, 5HT3-antagonists were superior in five studies. The most evidence existed for a prophylactic use of 5HT3-antagonists (before morphine administration). Mirtazapine showed a significant reduction in pruritus incidence in two studies when used as prophylactic.^{35,36}

Studies that reported a significant reduction of pruritus incidence found a reduction between 7 and 71%, with an average of 50%.

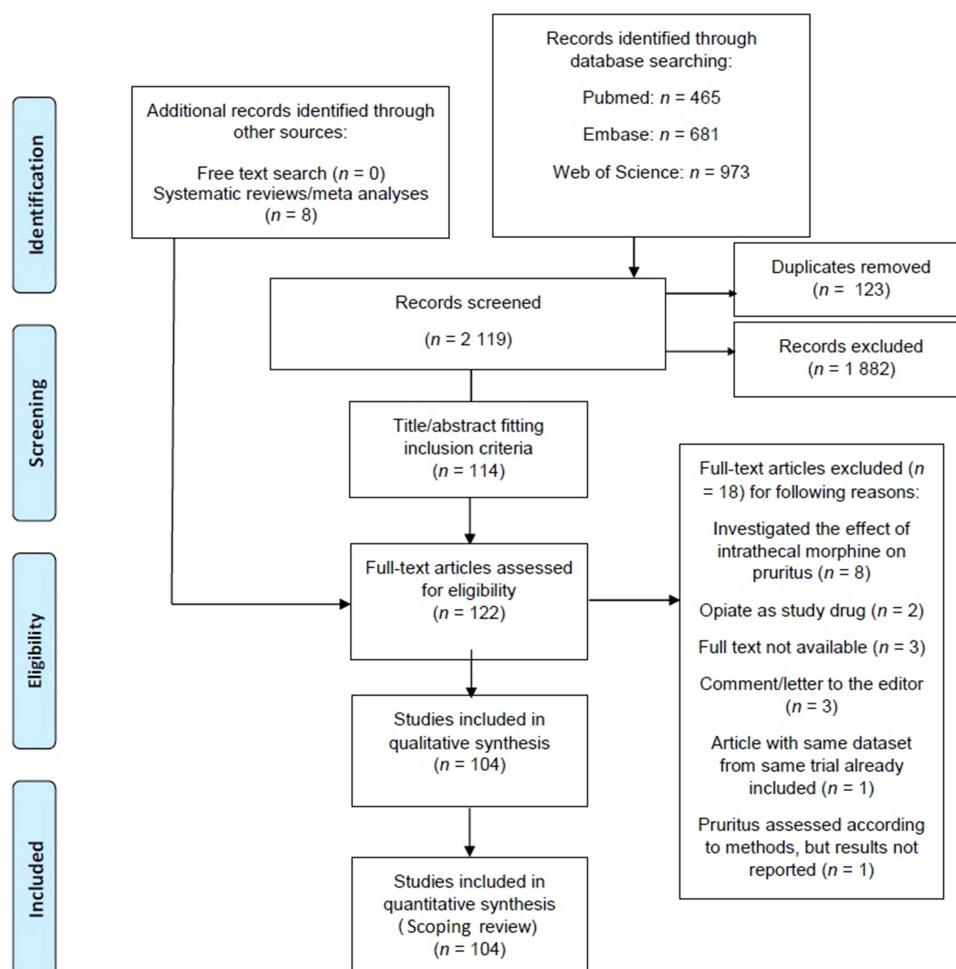


Figure 1 Flow diagram of the database search.

Notes: The PRISMA diagram details the search and selection process applied during our scoping literature search and critical review. Values are presented as n = number of articles. PRISMA figure adapted from Moher D, Liberati A, Altman D, Tetzlaff J, et al. The PRISMA statement for reporting systematic reviews and meta-analyses of studies that evaluate health care interventions: explanation and elaboration. *Journal of clinical epidemiology*. 2009;62(10). Creative Commons.⁴⁵

α 2-adrenergic (α 2-) agonists

Four studies investigated an α 2-agonist. In all studies, the α 2-agonist clonidine was administered prophylactically. No study reported effectiveness in reduction of either incidence or severity of pruritus.

μ -opioid antagonists

A total of 40 studies were found investigating μ -opioid antagonists. These can be divided into full opioid antagonists and mixed opioid agonists/antagonists.

Opioid Antagonists

Twenty-two studies used opioid antagonists, of which three in therapeutic setting. A significant reduction in pruritus was reported in fourteen studies, all using opioid antagonists prophylactically. Seven of thirteen studies conducted among parturients showed a substantial reduction of pruritus. A significant decrease in quality of analgesia was reported in six studies using naloxone (either prophylactically or therapeutically) and three studies using naltrexone prophylactically.

The average reduction of pruritus incidence compared to control groups was 66% for naloxone and 76% for naltrexone respectively.

Table 1 Prophylactic Use: Overview of Results of Administering Study Medicine Before or at the Same Time as Spinal Morphine

Medication Group	No. of Studies	Used Medication from Group ^a	Administration Medication ^a	Compared to ^a	Effectiveness	
					Pruritus Prevention ^{a, b}	Pruritus Severity ^{a, b}
5HT-3 Antagonist	9	Ondansetron: 6 Dolasetron: 1 Mirtazapine: 2 Palonosetron: 1	Intravenous: 7 Per os: 4	Control: 7 Medication: 2	Superior: 6 (n.a. 0) Specifications: vs con/vs med: 6/0 IV/ PO: 4/3 Before/same time: 6/0	Superior: 5 (n.a. 3) Specifications: vs con/vs med: 5/0 IV/ PO: 2/3 Before/same time: 5/0
α 2-receptor agonists	4	Clonidine: 4	Intrathecal: 2 Per os: 2	Control: 4 Medication: 0	Superior: 0 (n.a. 0)	Superior: 0 (n.a. 1)
Opioid antagonist	7	Naloxone: 5 Naltrexone: 1 Methylnaltrexone: 1	Intravenous: 3 Intrathecal: 2 Epidural: 1 Per os: 1	Control: 6 Medication: 1	Superior: 2 (n.a. 3) Specifications: vs con/vs med: 2/0 IV/ IT: 1/1 Before/same time: n.a./2	Superior: 4 (n.a. 2) Specifications: vs con/vs med: 4/0 IV /IT/ Epi/ PO: 1/ 1/ 1/ 1 Before/same time: n.a./4
Opioid agonist/antagonists	9	Nalbuphine: 6 Butorphanol: 4	PCA: 1 Intrathecal: 2 Epidural: 5 Intramuscular: 1	Control: 9 Medication: 1	Superior: 6 (n.a. 1) Specifications: vs con/vs med: 6/1 PCA/ IT/ Epi/ IM: 1/2/3/1 Before/same time: n.a./6	Superior: 5 (n.a. 3) Specifications: vs con/vs med: 5/n.a. PCA/ IT/ Epi: 1/1/3 Before/same time: n.a./5
Corticosteroids	4	Dexamethasone: 4	Intravenous: 2 Intrathecal: 1 Intramuscular: 1	Control: 2 Medication: 3	Superior: 1 (n.a. 0) Specifications: vs con/vs med: 1/ IV/ IT/ IM: 0/1/0 Before/same time: n.a./1	Superior: 0 (n.a. 4)
Dopamine antagonists	3	Droperidol: 3	Epidural: 3	Control: 3 Medication: 0	Superior: 2 (n.a. 0) Specifications: vs con/vs med: 2/n.a. Epi: 2 Before/same time: n.a./2	Superior: 2 (n.a. 0) Specifications: vs con/vs med: 2/n.a. Epi: 2 Before/same time: n.a./2
Epinephrine	4	Epinephrine: 4	Intrathecal: 2 Epidural: 2	Control: 4 Medication: 0	Superior: 0 (n.a. 0) Inferior vs plain epidural: 1	Superior 0 (n.a. 0) Inferior vs plain epidural: 2

(Continued)

Table 1 (Continued).

Medication Group	No. of Studies	Used Medication from Group ^a	Administration Medication ^a	Compared to ^a	Effectiveness	
					Pruritus Prevention ^{a, b}	Pruritus Severity ^{a, b}
NMDA-receptor antagonists	4	Ketamine: 3 Magnesium sulphate: 1	Epidural: 4	Control: 4 Medication: 0	Superior: 1 (n.a. 0) Specifications: vs con: 1/n.a. Epi: 1 Before/same time: n.a./1	Superior: 0 (n.a. 4)
NSAID's	2	Diclofenac: 1 Ketorolac: 1	Intramuscular: 1 Rectal: 1	Control: 2 Medication: 0	Superior: 0 (n.a. 1)	Superior: 1 (n.a. 1) Specifications: vs con: 1 IM/ Rec: n.a./1 Before/same time: n.a./1
Propofol	2	Propofol: 2	Intravenous: 2	Control: 1 Medication:	Superior: 2 (n.a. 0) Specifications: vs con/vs med: 1/1 IV: 2 Before/same time: 1/1	Superior: 2 (n.a. 0) Specifications: vs con/vs med: 1/1 IV: 2 Before/same time: 1/1
Other study treatments	6	Acupuncture: 1 Gabapentin: 3 Midazolam: 1 Chloroprocaine I.T.: 1	Per os: 3 (gabapentin) Intravenous: 1 (midazolam) Intrathecal: 1 (chloroprocaine)		Superior: 3 Specifications: Gabapentin: 2 vs control Midazolam: 1 vs contro	Superior: 2 Specifications: Gabapentin: 1 vs con Midazolam: 1 vs con

Notes: ^aStudies that fall in multiple categories are mentioned multiple times, ie for studies comparing the same medication with different administration, or studies comparing two medicaments of the same group. ^b Overview and specifications of studies showing effectiveness. Not all studies provided information on both prevention and severity of pruritus, indicated by n.a. Overview of study results assessing the prophylactic effectiveness of study medication administered before or at the same time as morphine. Values are presented as n=number of studies.

Abbreviations: vs con, comparison between study medication and control (placebo or nothing); vs med, comparison between two different study medications; IV, intravenous; PCA, patient-controlled anesthesia; IT, intrathecal; Epi, epidural; PO, per os; Rec, rectal; n.a, not available.

Table 2 Prophylactic Use: Administration After Administration of Spinal Morphine but Before Occurrence of Pruritis

Medication Group	No. of Studies	Used Medication from Group ^a	Administration Medication ^a	Compared to ^a	Effectiveness	
					Pruritus Prevention ^{a, b}	Pruritus Severity ^{a, b}
5HT-3 Antagonist	9	Ondansetron: 9 Granisetron: 2 Tropisetron: 1	Intravenous: 9	Control: 8 Medication: 5	Superior: 2 (n.a. 1) Specifications: vs con/vs med: 2/1 IV: 2	Superior: 2 (n.a. 1) Specifications: vs con/vs med: 1/1 IV: 2
Opioid antagonist	12	Naloxone: 8 Naltrexone: 2 Methylnaltrexone: 1 Nalmefene: 2	Intravenous: 6 PCA: 1 Epidural: 1 Per os: 2 Subcutaneous: 2	Control: 12 Medication: 1	Superior: 7 (n.a. 1) Specifications: vs con/vs med: 7/0 IV/PCA/epi/PO/SC: 4/ n.a/ 1/ 2/ 0	Superior: 4 (n.a. 3) Specifications: vs con/vs med: 4/0 IV/ PCA/ epi/ PO/ SC: 1/ 1/ 1/ 0/ 1
Opioid agonist/ antagonists	9	Nalbuphine: 7 Pentazocine: 1 Butorphanol: 1	Intravenous: 7 PCA: 1 Intramuscular: 1	Control: 8 Medication: 2	Superior: 6 (n.a. 1) Specifications: vs con/vs med: 6/1 IV/ PCA/ IM: 5/ n.a./ 1	Superior: 8 (n.a. 0) Specifications: vs con/vs med: 7/2 IV/ PCA/ IM: 6/ 1/ 1
Antihistamines	4	Diphenhydramine: 2 Promethazine: 1 Hydroxyzine: 1	Intravenous: 2 Intramuscular: 2	Control: 4 Medication: 2	Superior: 0 (n.a. 0)	Superior: 1 (n.a. 1) Specifications: vs con: 1 IM: 1
Dopamine antagonists	6	Droperidol: 5 Alizapride: 2	Intravenous: 6 Epidural: 1	Control: 6 Medication: 1	Superior: 4 (n.a. 0) Specifications: vs con/vs med: 4/0 IV/epi: 3/1	Superior: 5 (n.a. 1) Specifications: vs con/vs med: 5/1 IV/epi: 4/1
NMDA-receptor antagonists	1	Ketamine: 1	Intravenous: 1	Control: 1 Medication: 0	Superior: 1 (n.a. 0) Specifications: vs con: 1 IV: 1	Superior: 1 (n.a. 0) Specifications: vs con: 1 IV: 1
NSAID's	4	Celecoxib: 1 Valdecoxib: 1 Tenoxicam: 1 Diclofenac: 1	Intravenous: 1 Per os: 2 Rectal: 1	Control: 4 Medication: 0	Superior: 0 (n.a. 1)	Superior: 0 (n.a. 2)

(Continued)

Table 2 (Continued).

Medication Group	No. of Studies	Used Medication from Group ^a	Administration Medication ^a	Compared to ^a	Effectiveness	
					Pruritus Prevention ^{a, b}	Pruritus Severity ^{a, b}
Propofol	3	Propofol: 3	Intravenous: 3	Control: 3 Medication: 1	Superior: 2 (n.a. 0) Specifications: vs con/vs med: 2/1 IV: 3	Superior: 1 (n.a. 2) Specifications: vs con/vs med: 1/1 IV: 1
Other study treatments	1	Acupuncture: 1	In anesthesia area (AA): 1 Not anesthesia area (NAA): 1	Control: 1 Treatment: 1	Superior: 1 (n.a. 0) Specifications: vs con: 1 AA (vs NAA): 1	Superior: 0 (n.a. 1)

Notes: ^aStudies that fall in multiple categories are mentioned multiple times, ie for studies comparing the same medication with different administration, or studies comparing two medicaments of the same group. ^bOverview and specifications of studies showing effectiveness. Not all studies provided information on both prevention and severity of pruritus, indicated by n.a. Overview of study results assessing the prophylactic effectiveness of study medication administered after morphine, but before occurrence of pruritus. Values are presented as n=number of studies.

Abbreviations: vs con, comparison between study medication and control (placebo or nothing); vs med, comparison between two different study medications; IV, intravenous; PCA, patient-controlled anesthesia; IT, intrathecal; epi, epidural; PO, per os; n.a, not available.

Table 3 Therapeutic Use

Medication Group	No. of Studies	Used Medication From Group ^a	Administration Medication ^a	Compared to ^a	Therapeutic Effectiveness ^{a, b}
5HT-3 Antagonist	5	Ondansetron: 5	Intravenous: 5	Control: 3 Medication: 2	Superior: 2 (n.a.0) Specifications: vs con/vs med: 2/0 IV: 2
Opioid antagonist	3	Naloxone: 3	Intravenous: 3	Control: 0 Medication: 3	Superior: 0 (n.a. 0)
Opioid agonist/antagonists	6	Nalbuphine: 5 Pentazocine: 1	Intravenous: 6	Control: 1 Medication: 5	Superior: 5 (n.a. 0) Specifications: vs con/vs med: 1/4 IV: 5
Antihistamines	3	Diphenhydramine: 2 Cimetidine: 1	Intravenous: 3	Control: 1 Medication: 2	Superior: 0 (n.a. 0)
Propofol	5	Propofol: 5	Intravenous: 5	Control: 3 Medication: 2	Superior: 1 (n.a. 0) Specifications: vs con/vs med: 1/0 IV: 1

Notes: ^a Studies that fall in multiple categories are mentioned multiple times, ie for studies comparing the same medication with different administration, or studies comparing two medicaments of the same group. ^b Overview and specifications of studies showing effectiveness. Overview of study results assessing the therapeutic effectiveness of study medication administered after the occurrence of pruritus. Values are presented as n=number of studies.

Abbreviations: vs con, comparison between study medication and control (placebo or nothing); vs med, comparison between two different study medications; IV, intravenous; n.a, not available.

Opioid Agonist/Antagonists

Twenty-four studies used opioid agonist/antagonists, of which 18 were conducted among parturients. A significant reduction of pruritus was reported in 21 studies, of which 15 studies were conducted among parturients. Of the 19 studies using opioid agonist/antagonists prophylactically, 17 showed a significant reduction of pruritus. Of the five studies using opioid agonist/antagonists therapeutically, four studies showed a significant reduction of pruritus.

The average reduction in pruritus incidence was 63% for nalbuphine, 81% for butorphanol and 31% for pentazocine. A significant decrease in quality of analgesia was reported in three studies using nalbuphine, two of which used it in a prophylactic setting.

Antihistamines

Seven studies investigated the effect of antihistamines. Study medication was administered prophylactically in four and therapeutically in three studies. One prophylactic study showed a significant reduction in pruritus incidence.³⁷

Corticosteroids

Four studies investigated the prophylactic use of corticosteroids. Only one study showed a reduction of 39% in the incidence of pruritus.¹⁷

Dopamine Antagonists

Nine studies investigated the prophylactic effect of the dopamine antagonists droperidol and alizapride. All but one reported a significant reduction of pruritus. No study used dopamine antagonists in therapeutic settings. The average reduction in pruritus incidence was 39% for droperidol and 45% for alizapride.

Neuraxial Epinephrine

Four studies used neuraxial epinephrine before or together with neuraxial morphine. Two studies found an increase in pruritus when epinephrine and morphine were administered epidurally at the same time. A dose dependent increase was suggested.

NMDA-Receptor Antagonists

Five studies investigated NMDA-receptor antagonists. Four studies used prophylactic ketamine, one study used epidural magnesium sulphate. Karamaz et al reported a 67% reduction of pruritus using ketamine 0.5mg/kg/hour iv compared with control.²² Farzanegan et al reported no pruritus in patients receiving epidural magnesium sulphate and 10% pruritus in patients without magnesium sulphate epidurally.³⁸

Non-Steroid Anti-Inflammatory Drugs (NSAID's)

Six studies used prophylactic NSAID's. Colbert et al mentioned a significant decrease of pruritus using rectal diclofenac 100mg but did not provide data.¹⁹ Other studies showed no effect.

Propofol

Ten studies investigated propofol. Six studies used propofol prophylactically, of which four studies showed a significant reduction in pruritus. Five studies used therapeutic propofol with only one study showing a significant reduction in pruritus incidence. The average reduction was 65%.

Other Study Treatments

Six studies investigated other treatment protocols. Jiang et al showed a reduction in pruritus incidence between 31 and 63% for acupuncture.³⁹ In the study of Mazda et al over half of patients were excluded because the acupuncturists were not available.³²

Three studies investigated prophylactic use of gabapentin. The pruritus incidence was lower for gabapentin 1200mg compared with placebo. There was no significant difference between gabapentin 600mg and placebo.

Two other drugs were studied in a prophylactic setting, namely midazolam and spinal chloroprocaine 150mg. Elhakim et al reported a significant reduction in pruritus incidence of 48% using midazolam.⁴⁰ Hess et al reported no improvement using spinal chloroprocaine 150mg.⁴¹

Discussion

After our extensive scoping review, we conclude that dopamine antagonists and (mixed) opioid agonists/antagonists effectively prevent pruritus caused by neuraxial morphine. When administered before morphine, 5HT3-antagonists also show an excellent prophylactic effect. In therapeutic settings, the opioid agonist/antagonist nalbuphine was effective in most studies. Other pharmacological groups were not consistently effective and are not recommended to prevent or treat neuraxial morphine-induced pruritus. In general, the effect of study medication varied greatly among all subgroups. No difference was identified between the effect of study medication on pregnant and non-pregnant patients.

The effectiveness of 5HT3-antagonists was observed in most studies when administered before morphine administration. Less than a third of studies administering 5HT3-antagonists at the same time or after morphine showed effectiveness. This suggests a non-reversible modulation of serotonergic pathways caused by neuraxial morphine at the time of injection. Given the time from morphine administration to peak pruritus incidence (6–9 hours), the antipruritic effect of 5HT3-antagonists seems to extend beyond their half-life. 5HT3-antagonists are cheap, have minor side effects, and are frequently used in peri-operative settings to prevent PONV. The use of 5HT3-antagonists with a longer half-life could lead to superior pruritus prophylaxis. The same might be true when using a higher dose due to increased modulation of serotonergic pathways. In the existing literature, ondansetron 4mg IV is studied most frequently. Various 5HT3-antagonists or different doses are used in one or two studies. There is insufficient data to draw any conclusions on the preferred 5HT3-antagonist or dose. Mirtazapine, an antidepressant drug, also has 5HT3-antagonist properties and also showed potential to prevent pruritus.^{35,36} A recent study showing a dose-dependent increase of serum

serotonin and pruritus after intrathecal injection of morphine supports the hypothesis that the serotonergic pathway is essential in intrathecal morphine-induced pruritus.⁴²

As mentioned before, the involvement of dopaminergic pathways in the modulation and prevention of pruritus is unclear. The prophylactic effect of dopamine antagonists appears independent from the timing and administration route. It also seems unrelated to their half-life. Droperidol, the most frequently used dopamine antagonist, has a half-life of approximately two hours.⁴³ This half-life suggests that modulation of dopaminergic pathways by morphine, if present, can be prevented by dopamine antagonists. It also indicates that modulation of dopaminergic pathways by neuraxial morphine, if present, is not a lasting effect.

When administered after morphine, the use of prophylactic droperidol still leads to reduced pruritus rates. This means droperidol might also be effective in therapeutic settings which has not been studied.

The most frequently tested and most effective dose of droperidol in preventing pruritus is 2.5mg IV or epidurally. Epidural droperidol is not approved by the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA). A higher dose of 5 mg was less effective than 2.5 mg in one study and equally effective in others. Two studies reported effectiveness of a lower dose (1.25 mg). More research is needed to estimate the therapeutic effect of droperidol and find the lowest effective dose. This is especially important for dopamine antagonists, given the side effects such as somnolence (which makes early mobilization challenging) and cardiac arrhythmias.^{43,44}

In all studies, μ -opioid antagonists are frequently used as a rescue medication when study medication failed to prevent or treat pruritus. An effect of μ -opioid antagonists on morphine side-effects is to be expected since they directly interfere with its mechanism of action. Opioid agonist/antagonists showed greater effectiveness than full opioid antagonists when studied for their antipruritic effect. This might be due to the greater reversal of analgesia by full opioid antagonists (leading to more pain) or the additional analgesic effect of mixed opioid agonist/antagonists on other opioid receptors. This makes mixed opioid agonist/antagonists the preferred choice over full opioid antagonists. There is no need for continuous medication, as both iv and epidural boluses were effective. This is beneficial for early mobilization. Because of the wide variety of dosages, the optimal amount has not yet been identified. Therefore, advice concerning the preferred dose and route of administration of these drugs cannot be given. Furthermore, it is of note that epidural opioid agonists/antagonists are not FDA approved.

Conclusion

Based on current evidence, droperidol (intravenously or epidurally), nalbuphine (intravenously or neuraxial) or ondansetron intravenously (before neuraxial morphine administration) can be used to prevent neuraxial morphine-induced pruritus. Intravenous nalbuphine can be used to treat neuraxial morphine-induced pruritus. Since doses and ways of administration varied greatly among studies, more research is needed to find the optimal dose, administration route and timing for all recommended medication. Finally, dopamine antagonists should be studied in a therapeutic setting.

Abbreviations

5HT₃-receptor, 5-hydroxytryptamine type 3-receptor; COX, cyclo-oxygenases; CSEA, combined spinal and epidural anesthesia; EA, epidural anesthesia; FDA, US Food and Drug Administration; GABA, gamma-aminobutyric acid; IV, intravenous; NA, neuraxial; NMDA-receptor, N-methyl-D-aspartate-receptor; NSAID's, non-steroid anti inflammatory drugs; PONV, postoperative nausea and vomiting; SA, spinal anaesthesia; VAS, visual analogue score.

Acknowledgments

The authors have no acknowledgements to make.

Disclosure

The authors declare no conflicts of interest. The authors have no sources of funding to declare for this manuscript

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