



TITLE: Tramadol for the Management of Pain in Adult Patients: Clinical Effectiveness and Guidelines

DATE: 24 October 2014

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. What is the clinical effectiveness of tramadol for the management of pain in adult patients?
2. What are the evidence-based guidelines regarding the use of tramadol for pain in adult patients?

KEY FINDINGS

Four systematic reviews, 17 randomized controlled trials, seven non-randomized studies, and five evidence-based guidelines were identified regarding the use of tramadol for the management of pain in adult patients.

METHODS

A limited literature search was conducted on key resources including PubMed, The Cochrane Library (2014, Issue 10), University of York Centre for Reviews and Dissemination (CRD), Pubmed, Medline (OVID) and Embase (OVID) databases, Canadian and major international health technology agencies, as well as a focused Internet search. Methodological filters were applied to limit retrieval to health technology assessments, systematic reviews, meta-analyses, randomized controlled trials, and non-randomized studies, and guidelines. Where possible, retrieval was limited to the human population. The search was also limited to English language documents published between January 1, 2012 and October 16, 2014. Internet links were provided, where available.

SELECTION CRITERIA

One reviewer screened citations and selected studies based on the inclusion criteria presented in Table 1.

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Table 1: Selection Criteria

Population	Adult patients requiring management of acute or chronic pain
Intervention	Oral tramadol or tramadol combination products
Comparator	Other analgesics (e.g.: narcotics, NSAIDs)
Outcomes	Effectiveness, safety, benefits and harms, guidelines
Study Designs	Health technology assessments, systematic reviews, meta-analyses, randomized controlled trials, non-randomized studies, and evidence-based guidelines

RESULTS

Rapid Response reports are organized so that the higher quality evidence is presented first. Therefore, health technology assessment reports, systematic reviews, and meta-analyses are presented first. These are followed by randomized controlled trials, non-randomized studies, and evidence-based guidelines.

Four systematic reviews, 17 randomized controlled trials, seven non-randomized studies, and five evidence-based guidelines were identified regarding the use of tramadol for the management of pain in adult patients. No relevant health technology assessments were identified.

Additional references of potential interest are provided in the appendix.

Health Technology Assessments

No literature identified.

Systematic Reviews and Meta-analyses

1. Chaparro LE, Furlan AD, Deshpande A, Mailis-Gagnon A, Atlas S, Turk DC. Opioids compared with placebo or other treatments for chronic low back pain: an update of the Cochrane Review. *Spine*. 2014 Apr 1;39(7):556-63.
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Randomized Controlled Trials

Tramadol Alone

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[PubMed: PM22766124](#)
11. Naser SM, Sarkar N, Biswas A, Kamal F, Prakash R, Rahaman QM, et al. Efficacy and safety of flupirtine maleate and tramadol hydrochloride in postoperative pain management--a prospective randomised double blinded study. *J Indian Med Assoc.* 2012 Mar;110(3):158-60.
[PubMed: PM23029946](#)

Tramadol Combination Therapy

12. Chandanwale AS, Sundar S, Latchoumibady K, Biswas S, Gabhane M, Naik M, et al. Efficacy and safety profile of combination of tramadol-diclofenac versus tramadol-paracetamol in patients with acute musculoskeletal conditions, postoperative pain, and acute flare of osteoarthritis and rheumatoid arthritis: a phase III, 5-day open-label study. *J*

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Non-Randomized Studies

Tramadol Alone

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Tramadol Combination Therapy

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Guidelines and Recommendations

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See: *Tramadol*

PREPARED BY:

Canadian Agency for Drugs and Technologies in Health

Tel: 1-866-898-8439

www.cadth.ca

APPENDIX – FURTHER INFORMATION:

Review Articles

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