



**A multimodal, opioid-sparing, pain management plan is recommended postoperatively.**

Class (Strength) of Recommendation	Class I (Strong)
Level (Quality) of Evidence	Level B-NR (Non-randomized)

## Main Points

- Optimizing postoperative pain control accelerates normalization of quality of life and functionality for patients.
- Inadequately treated acute pain can contribute to the development of chronic pain in 20% of patients.
- Opioids are associated with the undesirable side effects of sedation, respiratory depression, nausea, vomiting, and ileus.
- Multimodal analgesia has emerged as an essential component of all ERAS pathways due to the fact that concurrent use of primarily non-opioid analgesics can have additive, if not synergistic, analgesic effect.

## Key References

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