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

### 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


