



Reply to the letter to the Editor

Kuntharee Trairisilp¹

Received: 11 May 2018 / Accepted: 18 June 2018 / Published online: 27 June 2018
© Springer-Verlag GmbH Germany, part of Springer Nature 2018

Labour pain may be the most joyous pain in a woman's lifetime. Proper pain management is one of the goals to success and impressive labour. Both pharmacological and non-pharmacological techniques are used and studied. Our study focussed on effectiveness of aromatherapy via diffusion in labour pain relief, as an adjunct with standard treatment. Neuraxial analgesia or called painless labour is not routinely offered to pregnant women in Thailand. Only intravenous opioid is given to women when requested. In the study, 50 mg meperidine intravenous injection is the preferable method. All patients received just one application during labour period. As we discuss, this finding suggests that aromatherapy might not reduce the need of medications for pain relief or possibly the sample size was not large enough

to show a significant reduction with less extent. I also agree with Mark C. Kendall that the meperidine usage may effect the study outcome. However, we tried to examine the effect of aromatherapy as an adjunct to standard pain medication.

Compliance with ethical standards

Conflict of interest The author declares that he has no conflict of interest.

✉ Kuntharee Trairisilp
kuntharee.t@cmu.ac.th

¹ Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Faculty of Medicine, Chiang Mai University, Chiang Mai 50200, Thailand