generalizability of these effects from the laboratory to the clinic. This study evaluate the effectiveness of hypnosis in pain management, nausea, vomiting and hospitalization.

Methods: Between February 2012 and September 2013, 60 laparoscopic cholecystectomy with ASA class 1, 2 and range of above 18 years were performed under hypno anesthesia. Postoperative data of this study were compared to patients that in group of control (n = 60). Both groups took midazolam, propofol and atracurium for general anesthesia and intubated. The patients in group of hypnosis heard the indoctrination of hypnotism 15 minutes before induction. After extubation, corresponding list was filled by anesthesiologist assistant.

Results: Patients in the study group compared to control, postoperative pain has decreased, total dose and duration of narcotic pain medications after surgery, dropped out. The time of first analgesic dose was later in group that was treated with hypnotism. The study groups did not reduce the severity of nausea and vomiting after surgery. Well as the total amount of analgesic dosage and recovery time are also under hypnosis group had no significant difference with the control group.

Conclusion: The research indicated that hypnotic suggestion was effective in reducing postoperative pain, the amount of narcotic pain medications and duration of postoperative hospitalization. But in reducing of the severity of nausea and vomiting after surgery, the total amount of dose non narcotic pain medications and as well as recovery time is unaffected.

Keywords: Hypnosis; Post-operative Pain; Laparoscopy

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Presentation Type: Poster

Subject: Acute Pain-

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Background and Aim: 

Sensitivity to pain as one of the essential and fundamental aspects of the somatic system of people is considered. Therefore, this sensory aspect is measurable and assessable in different ways, and the quality and quantity of it, such as pain thresholds, can be an indicator of the functioning of the central and peripheral nervous system.

Methods: In this research, the pain threshold of 7-year-old children was measured by the cold test. Then, the “Wekslar” test was used to assess the quality of attention in them. Twenty individuals were considered as the study group. The results showed a significant decrease in attention simultaneously with an increase in the pain threshold (p<0.001).

Results: In this research, the pain threshold of 7-year-old children was measured by the cold test. Then, the “Wekslar” test was used to assess the quality of attention in them. Twenty individuals were considered as the study group. The results showed a significant decrease in attention simultaneously with an increase in the pain threshold (p<0.001).

Conclusion: In the present research, we considered the people's sensitivity to pain, and we compared it with the quality of their visual attention. Since the process of attention is related to the central nervous system, on the other hand, by measuring the pain threshold in people, one of the important and measurable aspects of somatic sensation can be assessed, so that by this method, the quality of some functions of the central nervous system can be obtained.

Keywords: Pain Acute - Attention - Nervous System

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AbstractID: 71

چه رابطه ای بین کیفیت احساس درد وقابلیت یادگیری در انسان وجود دارد؟

Presentation Type: Oral

Subject: Acute Pain-

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Background and Aim: 

An increase in the pain threshold indicates the sensitivity of the individual to pain. This sensitivity is considered as a measure of the individual's ability to perceive and react to pain. The pain threshold is a measure of the patient's response to pain, and it can be an indicator of the functioning of the nervous system.

In this research, the pain threshold of 7-year-old children was measured by the cold test. Then, the “Wekslar” test was used to assess the quality of attention in them. Twenty individuals were considered as the study group. The results showed a significant decrease in attention simultaneously with an increase in the pain threshold (p<0.001).