reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group/ control group	outcomes	critical appraisal/ conclusion
Senard et al. 2010 Effect of celecoxib combined with thoracic epidural analgesia on pain after thoracotomy. Br J Anaesth. 2010 Aug;105(2):196-200	inclusion criteria - ASA physical status II–III - age >18 yrs exclusion criteria - age <18 yrs	intervention prior to anaesthesia - group C (celecoxib group): PO celecoxib 200 mg, the evening before surgery, the morning before surgery, then twice a day for 48 h - group P (control group): placebo same method mode of anaesthesia - remifentanil 0.2 µg/kg/min - TEA: 5 mL ropivacaine 0.25% before the induction, continuous infusion of 5 mL/h during surgery - additional bolus of 5 mL at chest closure surgical approach - lung surgery with posterolateral thoracotomy postoperative analgesia: PCEA: ropivacaine 0.2% and sufentanil 0.5 mg/mL, continuous 3 mL/h, bolus 3 mL, lo 20 min additional analgesia: - 2 g IV propacetamol/6 h rescue analgesia: If VAS >3, IV tramadol 100 mg/6 h	postoperative pain [VAS]: VAS pain score during couphing assessed on the morning of the 1st POD - pain scores were significantly lower at rest (p=0.026) and on couphing (p=0.021) in group C total analgesic consumption - ropivacaine-sufentanil epidural solution consumption at 48 h (mL): C P 268 (84) 282 (78) NS - total tramadol consumption at 48 h (mg): C P 194 (147) 183 (185) NS patient satisfaction at 48 h (VAS): C P 85 (16) 64 (22) S other parameters Hb decrease (preop-POD5 values) (g/100 mL): C P 1.7 (1.2) 1.3 (0.9) NS blood transfusion (n): C P 4 3 NS creatinine >20% (n): C P 1 1 NS pulmonary infection (n): C P 0 2 NS fever >38°C (n): C P 0 2 NS postoperative urinary retention (n): C P 2 NS adverse effects/ events incidence of nausea and vomiting (n): C P 2 2 NS	methodological shortcomings - not reported who generated the allocation sequence, who enrolled participants, and who assigned the participants to their groups, and whether any of them were aware of the group assignments - method used to implement the random allocation sequence not reported - not reported whether the sequence was adequately concealed until interventions were assigned level of evidence: 1 authors' conclusion "Celecoxib improves postoperative analgesia provided by TEA after thoracotomy"