

Title: “Assessing the Efficacy of IV Ibuprofen for Treatment of Pain in Orthopedic Trauma Patients.”

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Statistical Analysis

The primary efficacy endpoint regarding the amount of opioid medication was analyzed using the difference in least squares means (LS Means) from an analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) model with a fixed effect for treatment and baseline pain intensity as a covariate. PID was analyzed using the same ANCOVA model. The secondary efficacy endpoints of length of hospital stay and time to first narcotic medication were analyzed using the Kaplan-Meier estimation method. A Cox proportional hazards regression analysis with effects for treatment and baseline pain intensity was performed to determine the hazard ratio (HR), the corresponding 95% CI, and to compare the treatment groups. For the comparison of baseline tobacco, alcohol, recreational drugs and pain medication usage between groups, χ^2 analysis was used with $p < 0.05$ considered as statistically significantly different. Treatment assignment (Placebo or Caldolor®) remained blind to all authors, until all results were obtained, and all statistical analysis had been completed.