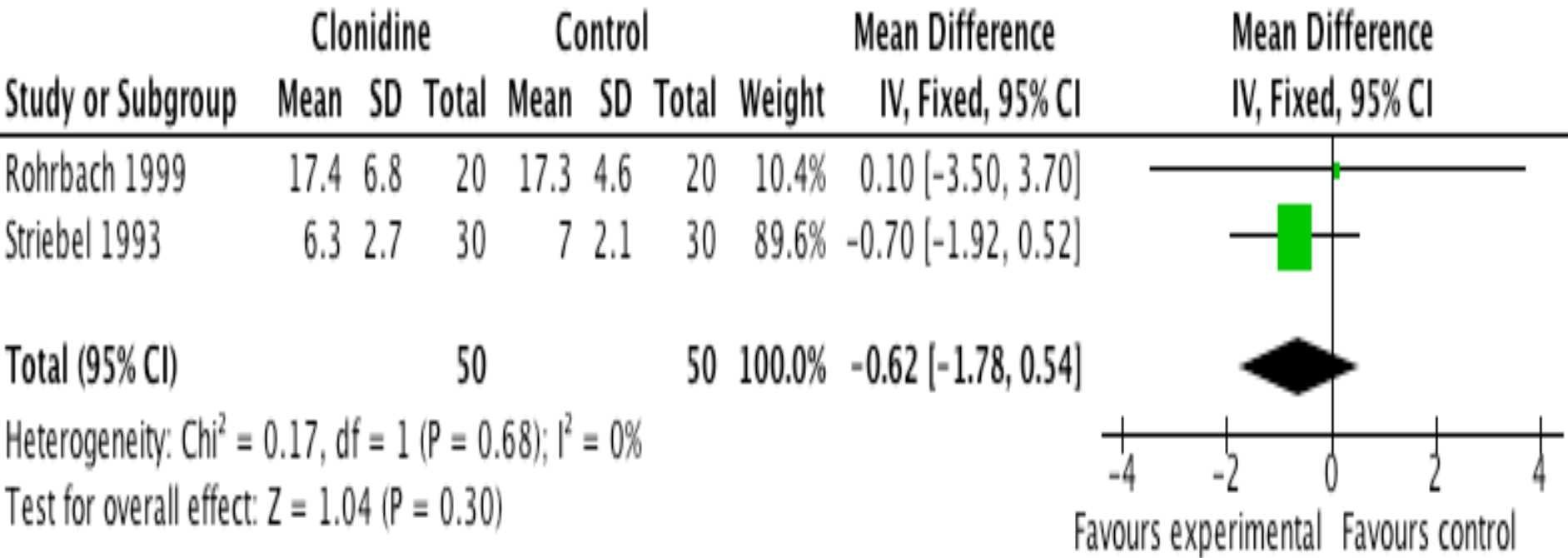
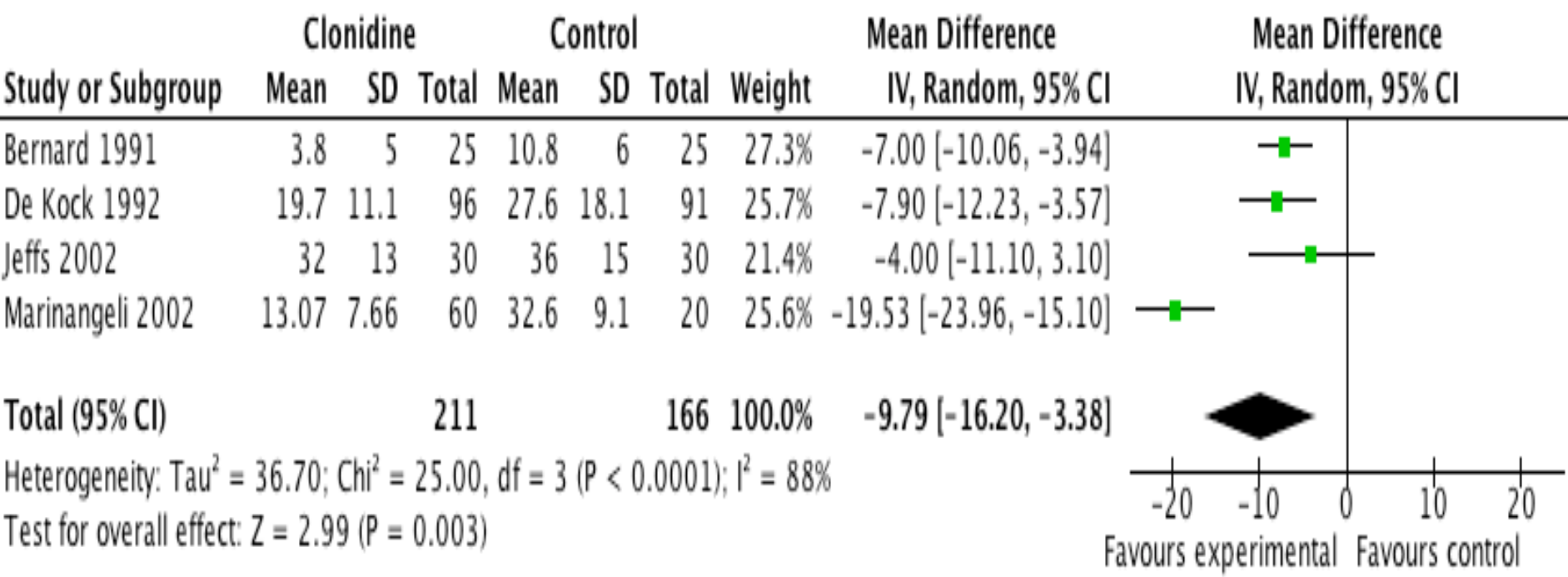


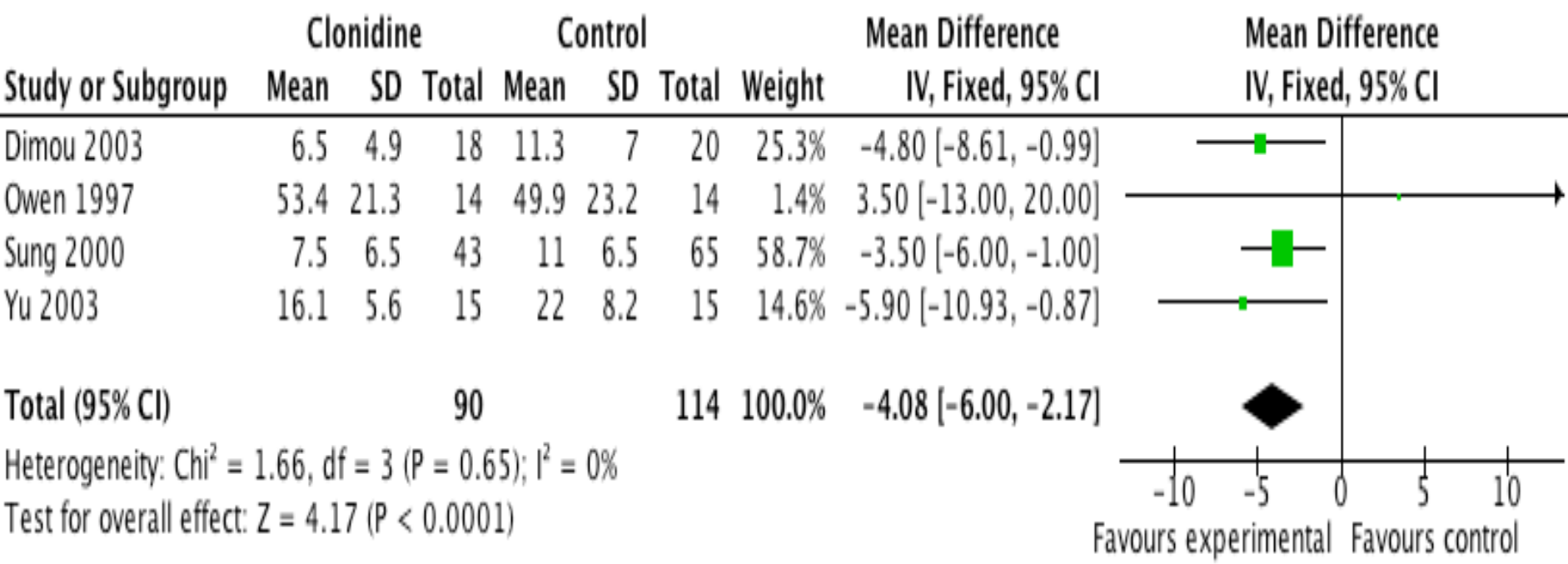
Supplemental Table 1. 2h morphine consumption (mg), with clonidine.
 A weighted mean difference less than 0 indicates less morphine consumption with active compared with control.
 CI = Confidence Interval. IV = Inverse Variance. SD = Standard Deviation.



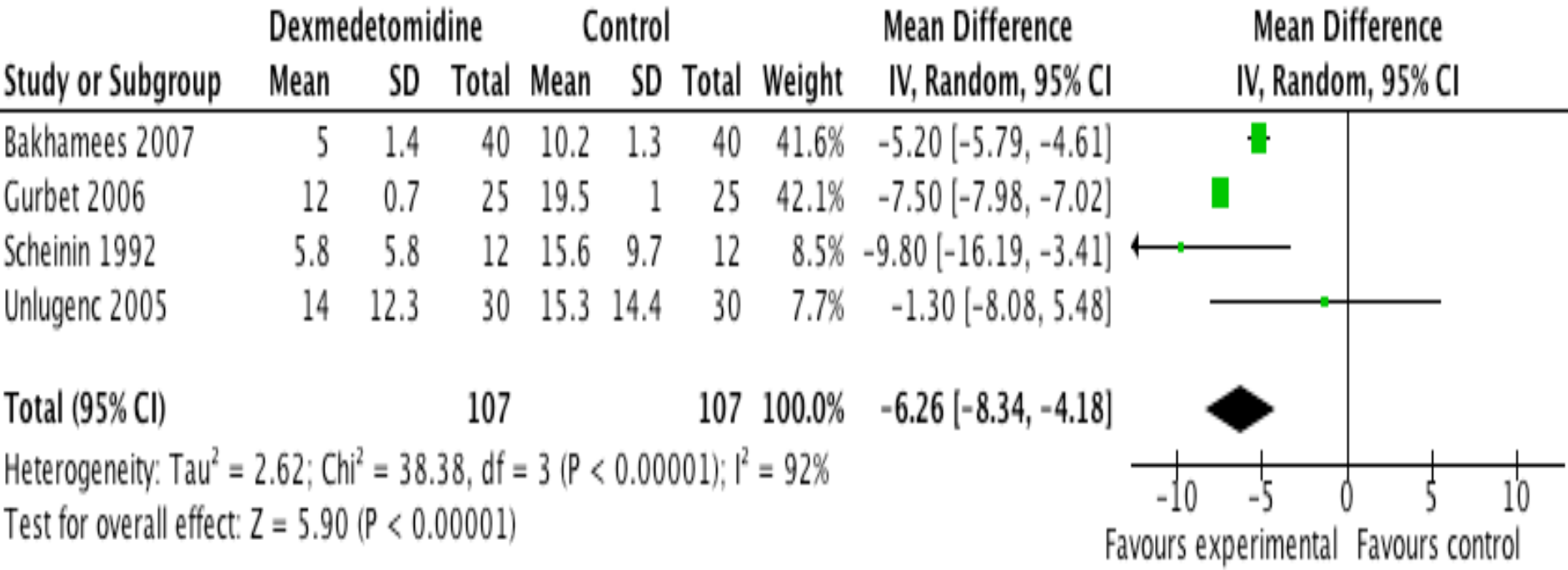
Supplemental Table 2. 12h morphine consumption (mg), with clonidine.
 A weighted mean difference less than 0 indicates less morphine consumption with active compared with control.
 CI = Confidence Interval. IV = Inverse Variance. SD = Standard Deviation.



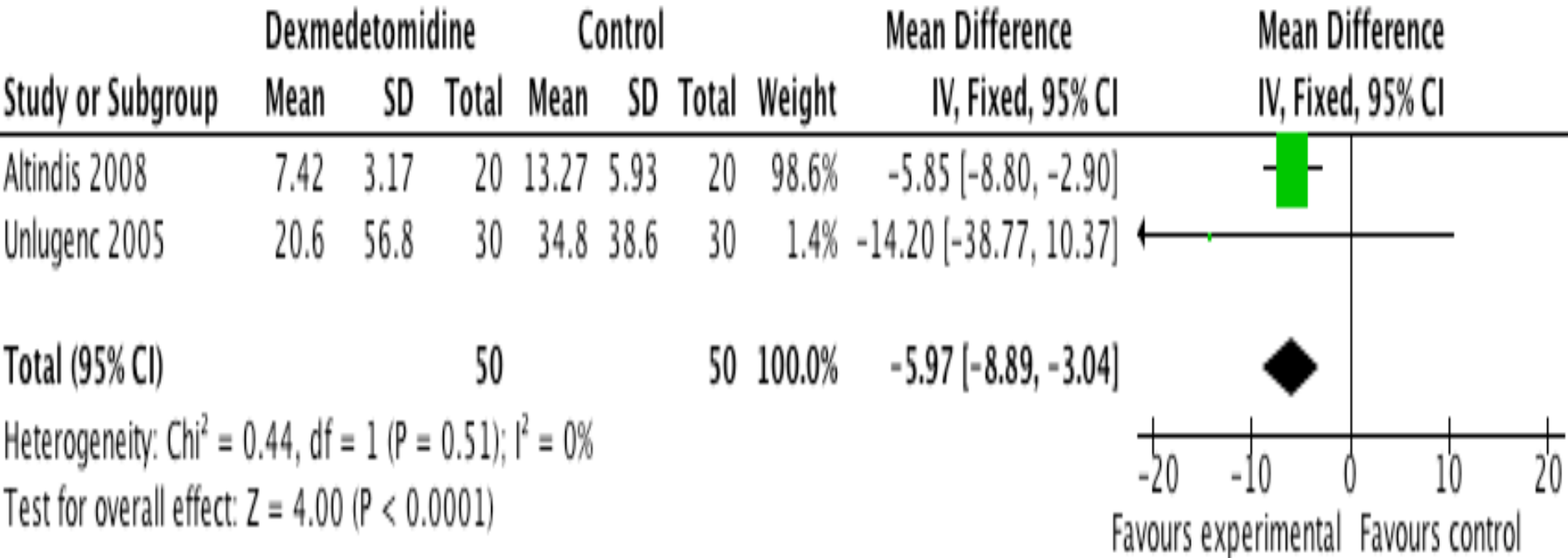
Supplemental Table 3. 24h morphine consumption (mg), with clonidine.
 A weighted mean difference less than 0 indicates less morphine consumption with active compared with control.
 CI = Confidence Interval. IV = Inverse Variance. SD = Standard Deviation.



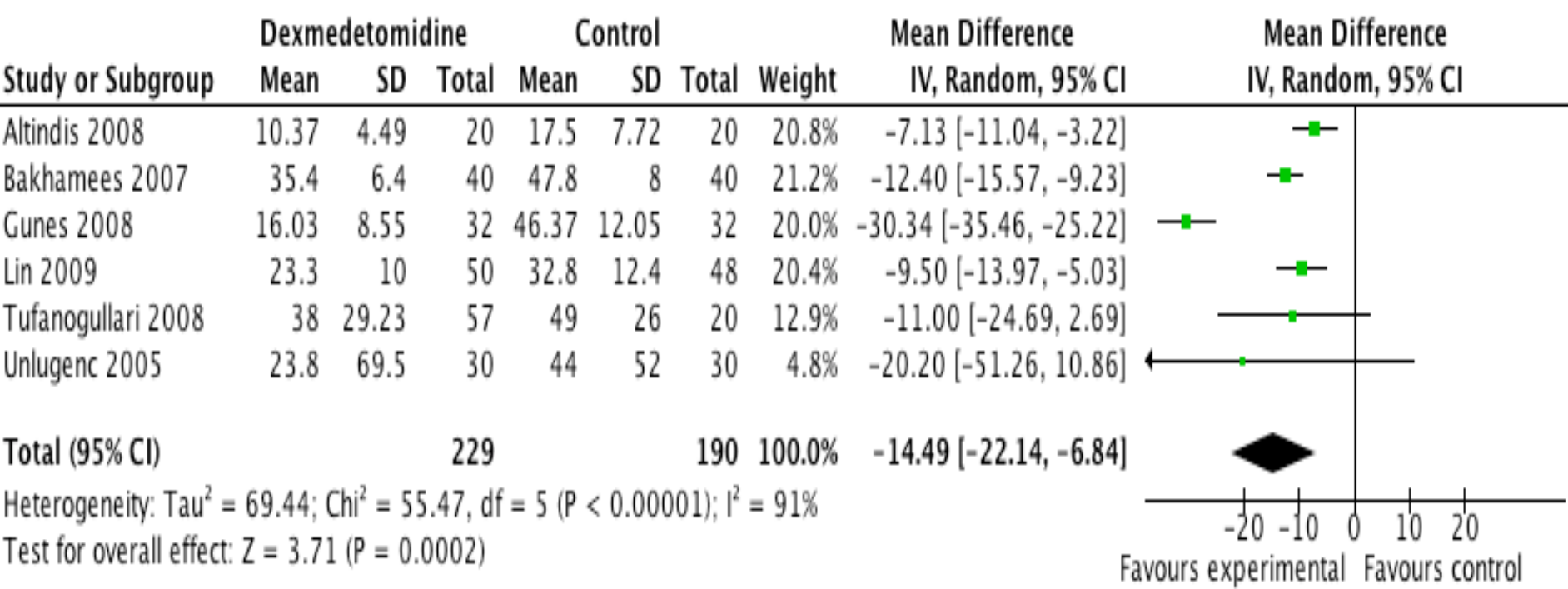
Supplemental Table 4. 2h morphine consumption (mg), with dexmedetomidine.
 A weighted mean difference less than 0 indicates less morphine consumption with active compared with control.
 CI = Confidence Interval. IV = Inverse Variance. SD = Standard Deviation.



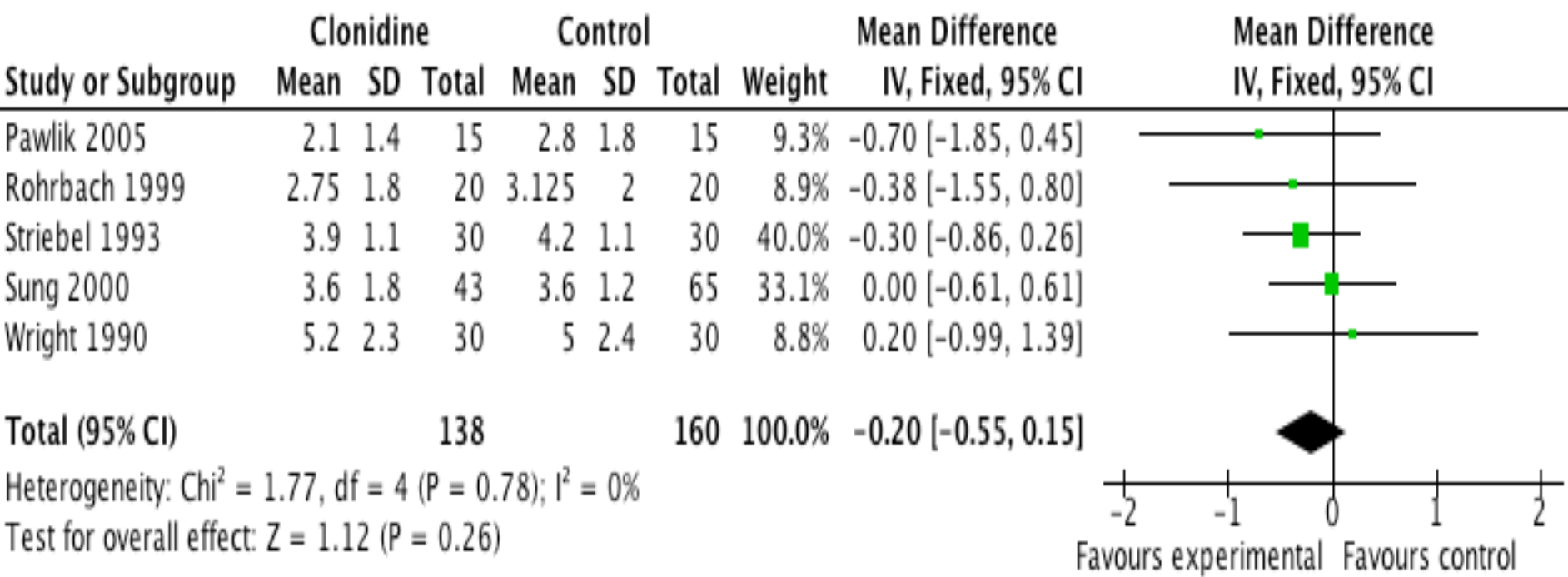
Supplemental Table 5. 12h morphine consumption (mg), with dexmedetomidine.
 A weighted mean difference less than 0 indicates less morphine consumption with active compared with control.
 CI = Confidence Interval. IV = Inverse Variance. SD = Standard Deviation.



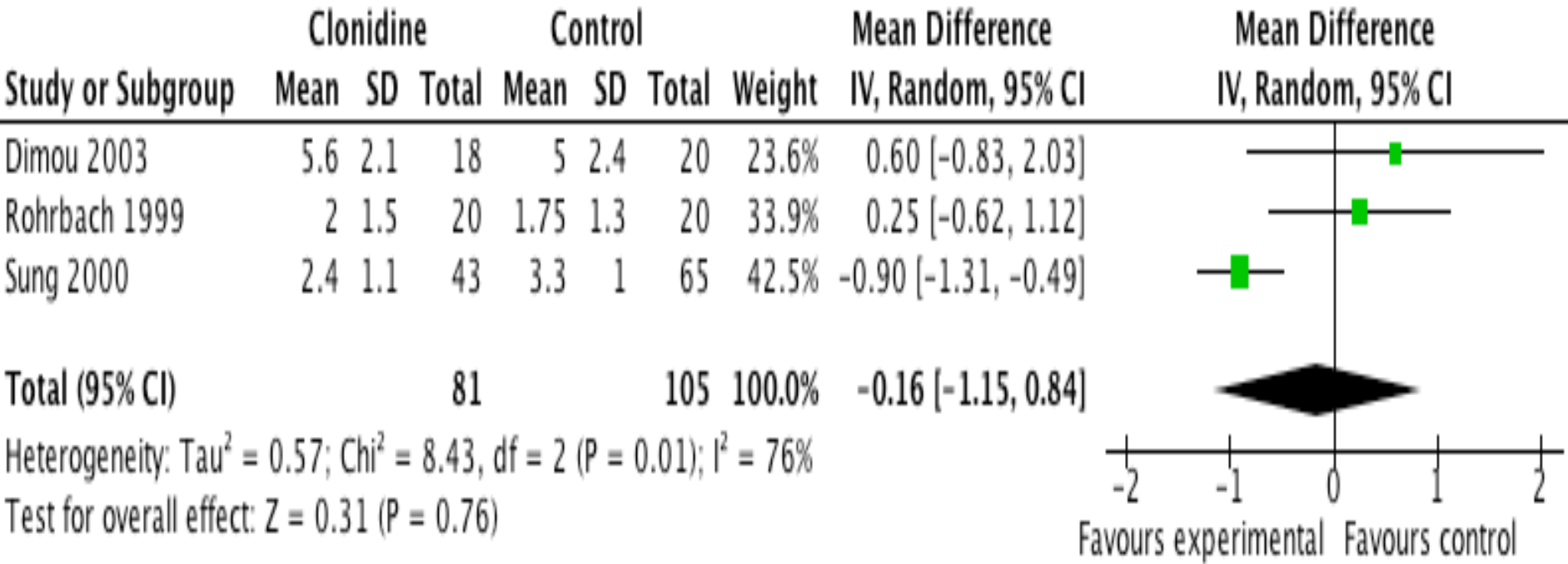
Supplemental Table 6. 24h morphine consumption (mg), with dexmedetomidine.
 A weighted mean difference less than 0 indicates less morphine consumption with active compared with control.
 CI = Confidence Interval. IV = Inverse Variance. SD = Standard Deviation.



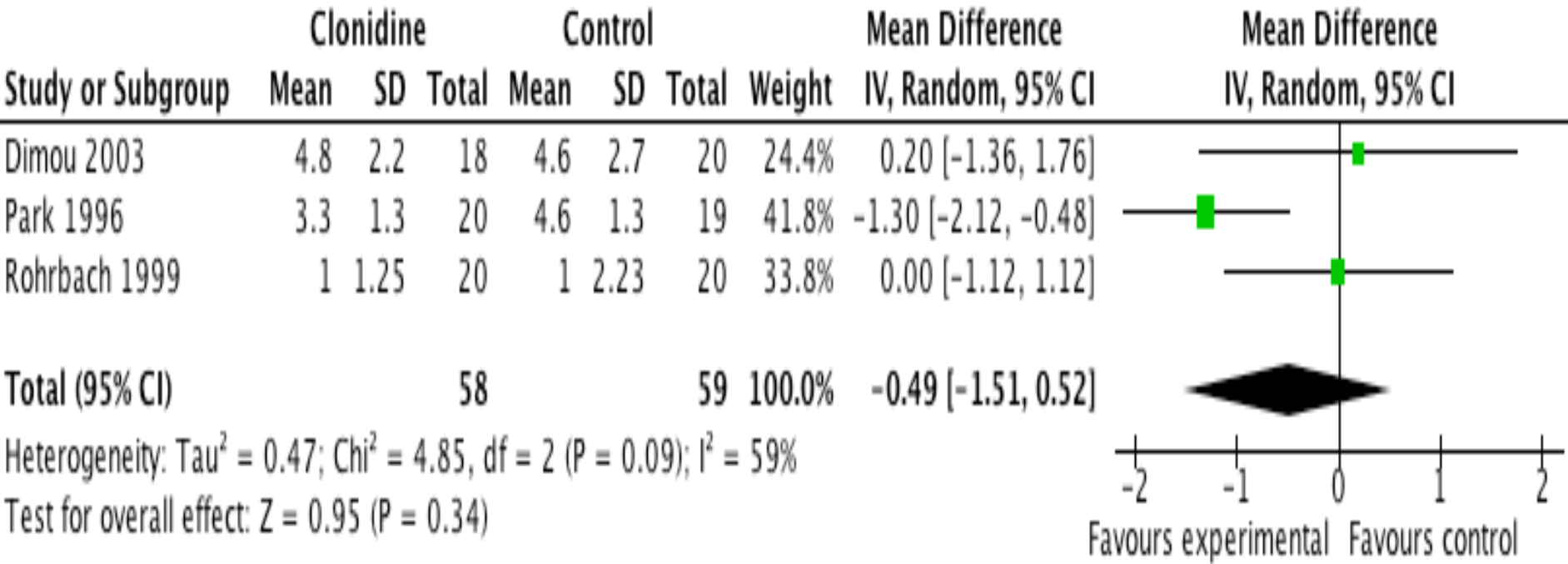
Supplemental Table 7. 1h VAS pain score (cm), with clonidine.
 A weighted mean difference less than 0 indicates less pain with active compared with control.
 CI = Confidence Interval. IV = Inverse Variance. SD = Standard Deviation.



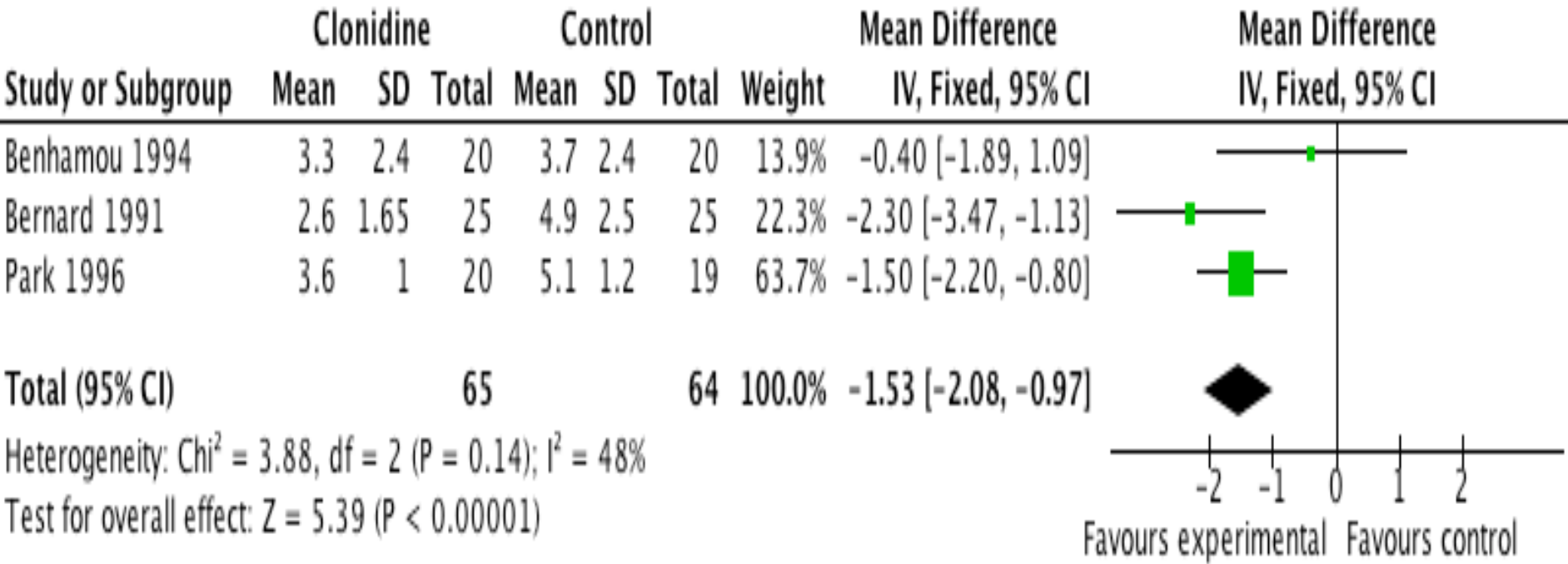
Supplemental Table 8. 2h VAS pain score (cm), with clonidine.
 A weighted mean difference less than 0 indicates less pain with active compared with control.
 CI = Confidence Interval. IV = Inverse Variance. SD = Standard Deviation.



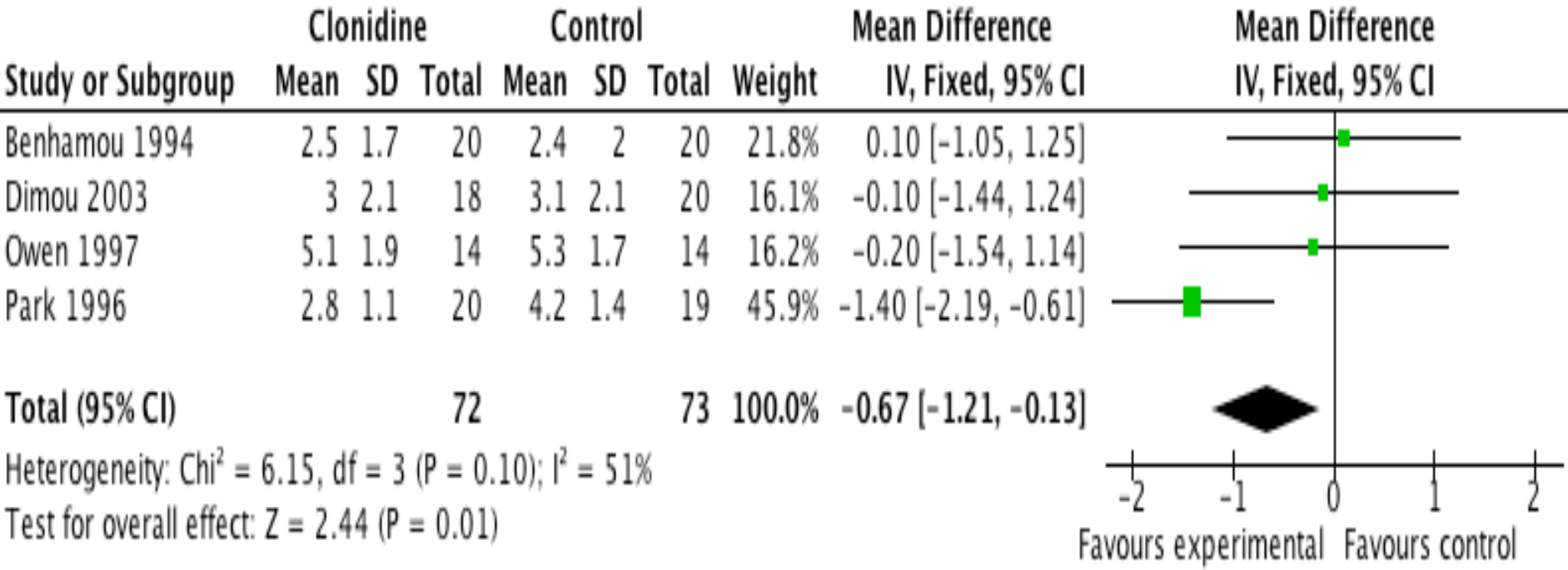
Supplemental Table 9. 4h VAS pain score (cm), with clonidine.
 A weighted mean difference less than 0 indicates less pain with active compared with control.
 CI = Confidence Interval. IV = Inverse Variance. SD = Standard Deviation.



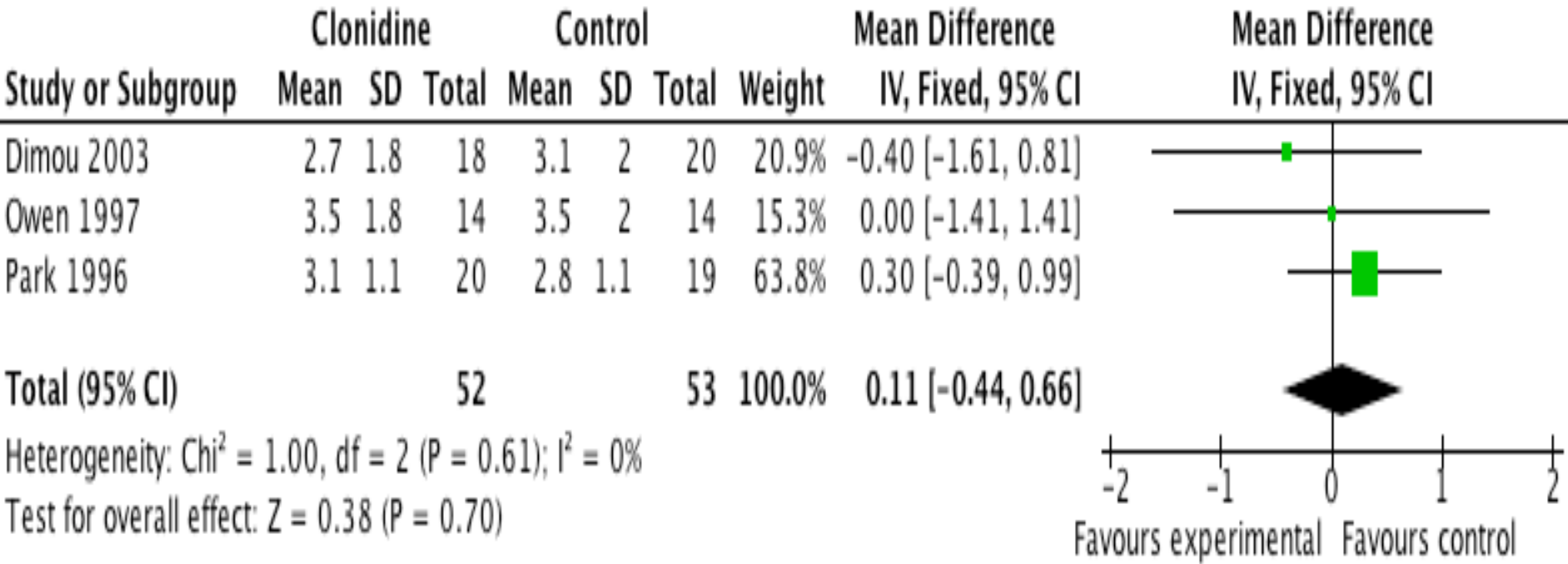
Supplemental Table 10. 12h VAS pain score (cm), with clonidine.
 A weighted mean difference less than 0 indicates less pain with active compared with control.
 CI = Confidence Interval. IV = Inverse Variance. SD = Standard Deviation.



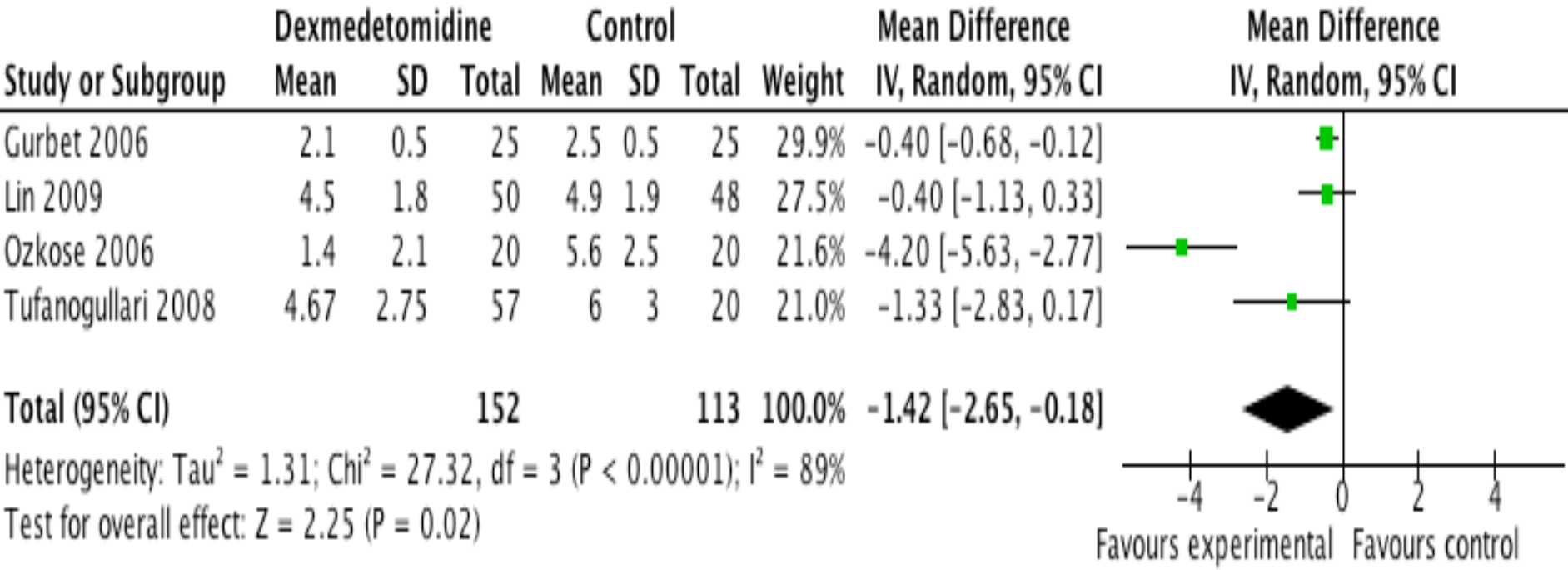
Supplemental Table 11. 24h VAS pain score (cm), with clonidine.
 A weighted mean difference less than 0 indicates less pain with active compared with control.
 CI = Confidence Interval. IV = Inverse Variance. SD = Standard Deviation.



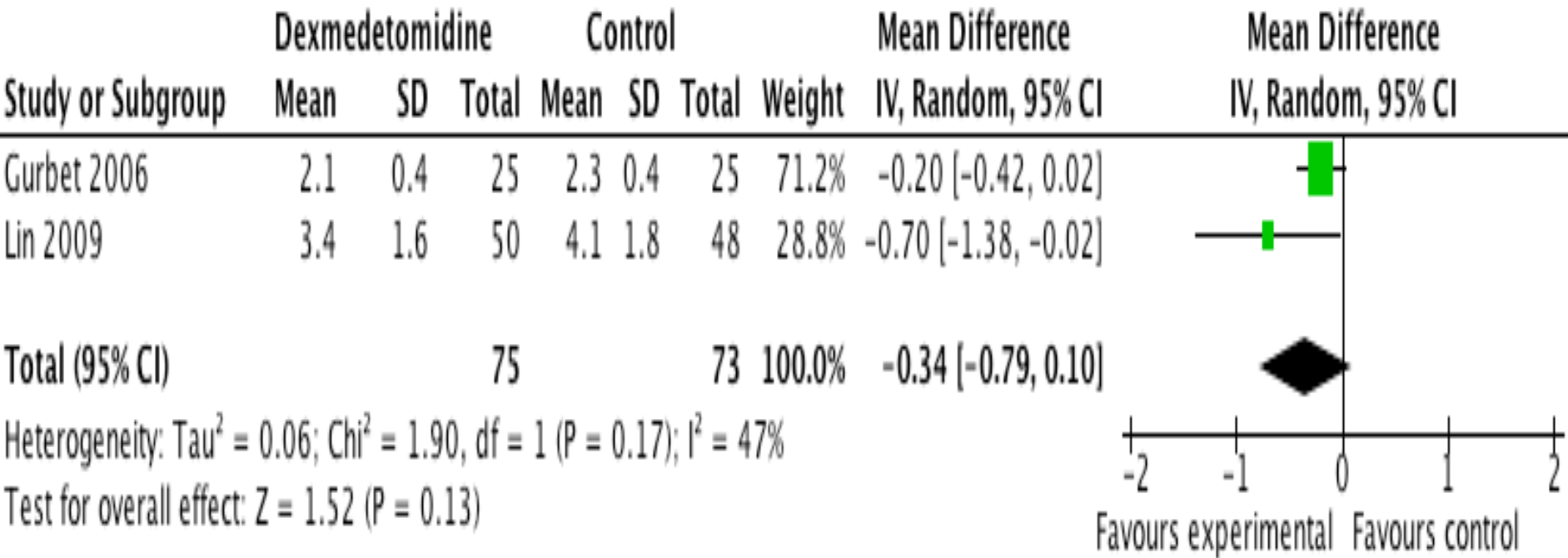
Supplemental Table 12. 48h VAS pain score (cm), with clonidine.
 A weighted mean difference less than 0 indicates less pain with active compared with control.
 CI = Confidence Interval. IV = Inverse Variance. SD = Standard Deviation.



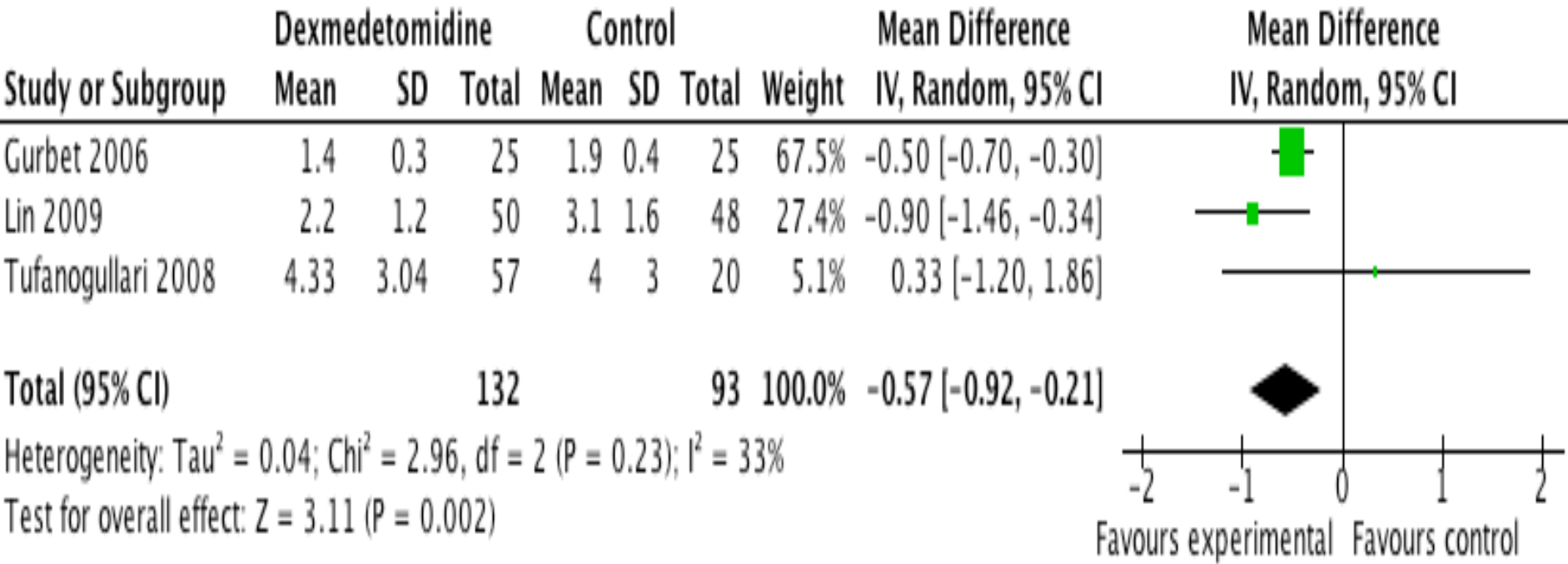
Supplemental Table 13. 1h VAS pain score (cm), with dexmedetomidine.
 A weighted mean difference less than 0 indicates less pain with active compared with control.
 CI = Confidence Interval. IV = Inverse Variance. SD = Standard Deviation.



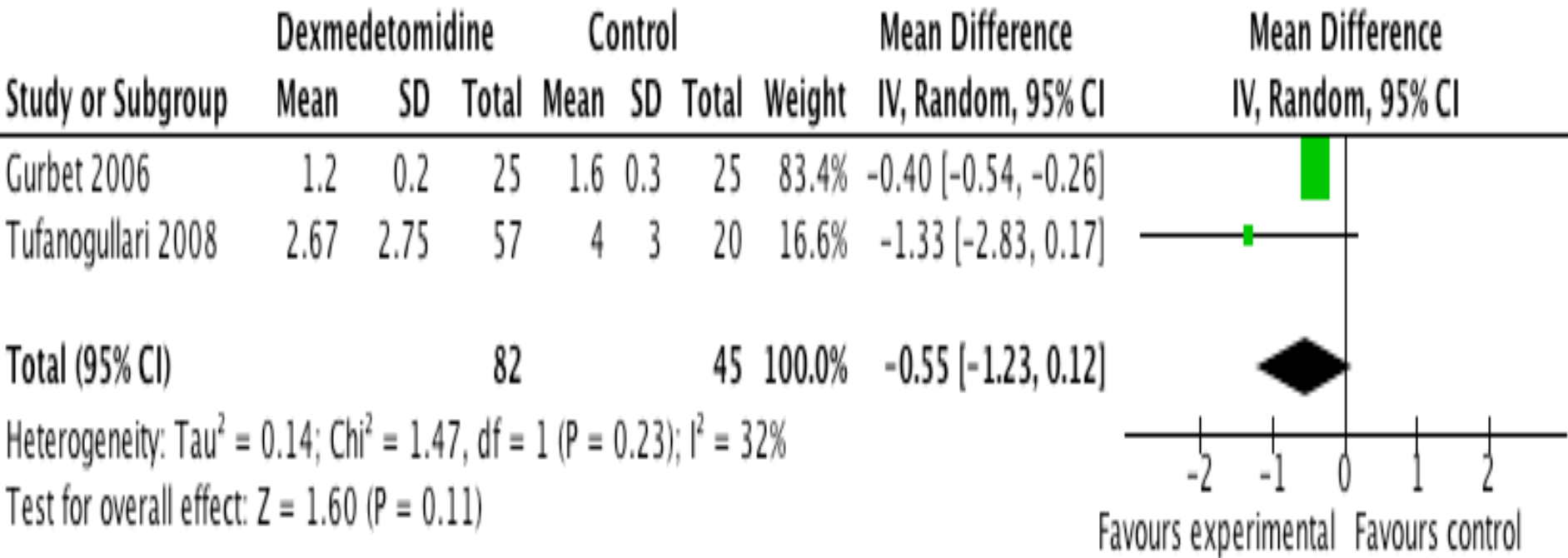
Supplemental Table 14. 2h VAS pain score (cm), with dexmedetomidine.
 A weighted mean difference less than 0 indicates less pain with active compared with control.
 CI = Confidence Interval. IV = Inverse Variance. SD = Standard Deviation.



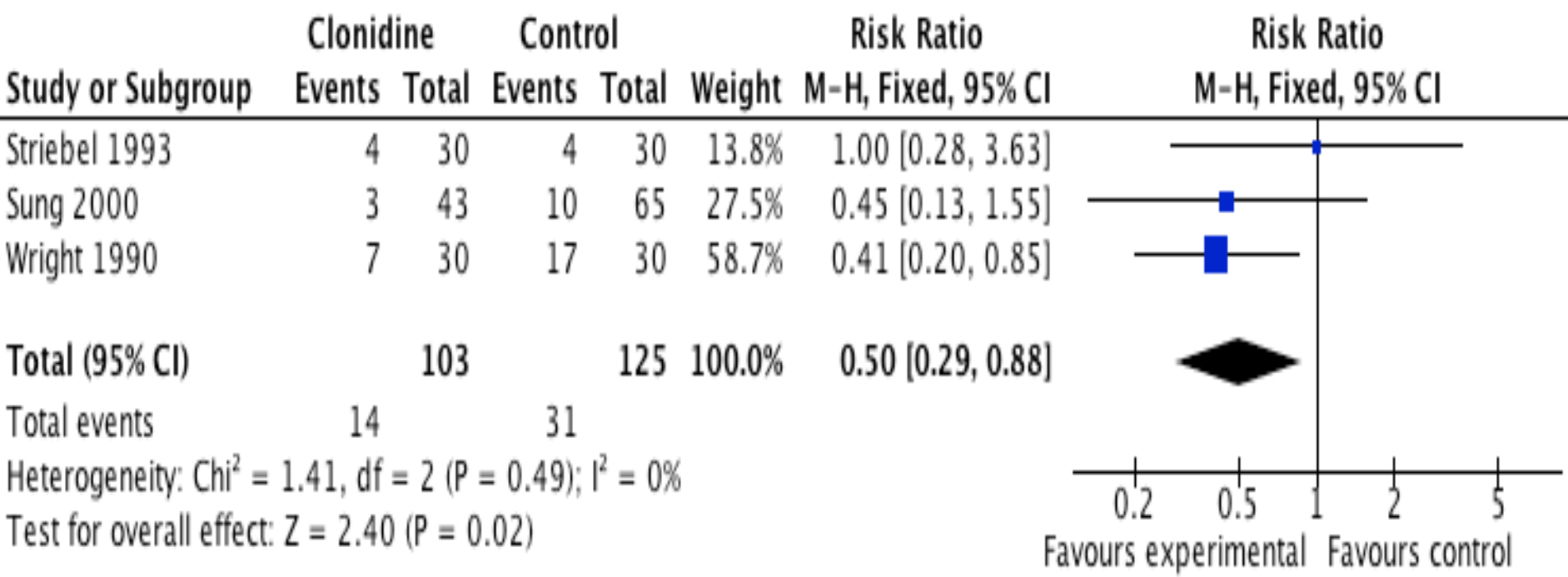
Supplemental Table 15. 24h VAS pain score (cm), with dexmedetomidine.
 A weighted mean difference less than 0 indicates less pain with active compared with control.
 CI = Confidence Interval. IV = Inverse Variance. SD = Standard Deviation.



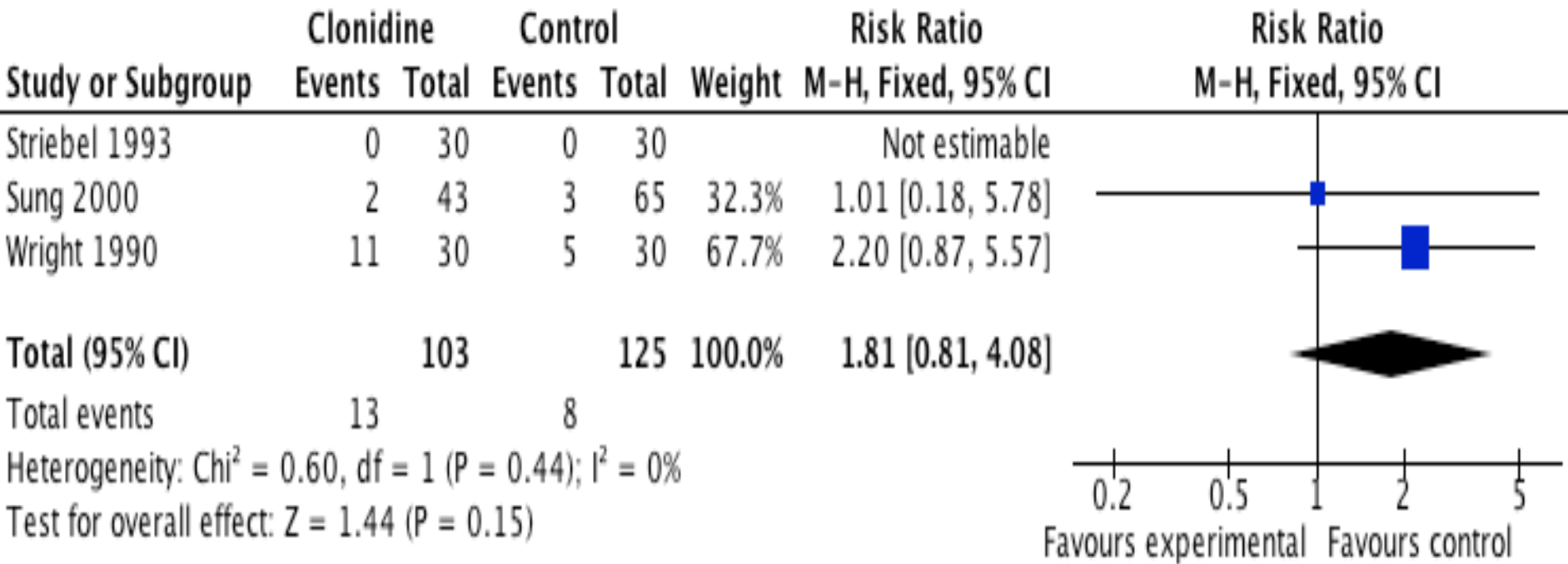
Supplemental Table 16. 48h VAS pain score (cm), with dexmedetomidine.
 A weighted mean difference less than 0 indicates less pain with active compared with control.
 CI = Confidence Interval. IV = Inverse Variance. SD = Standard Deviation.



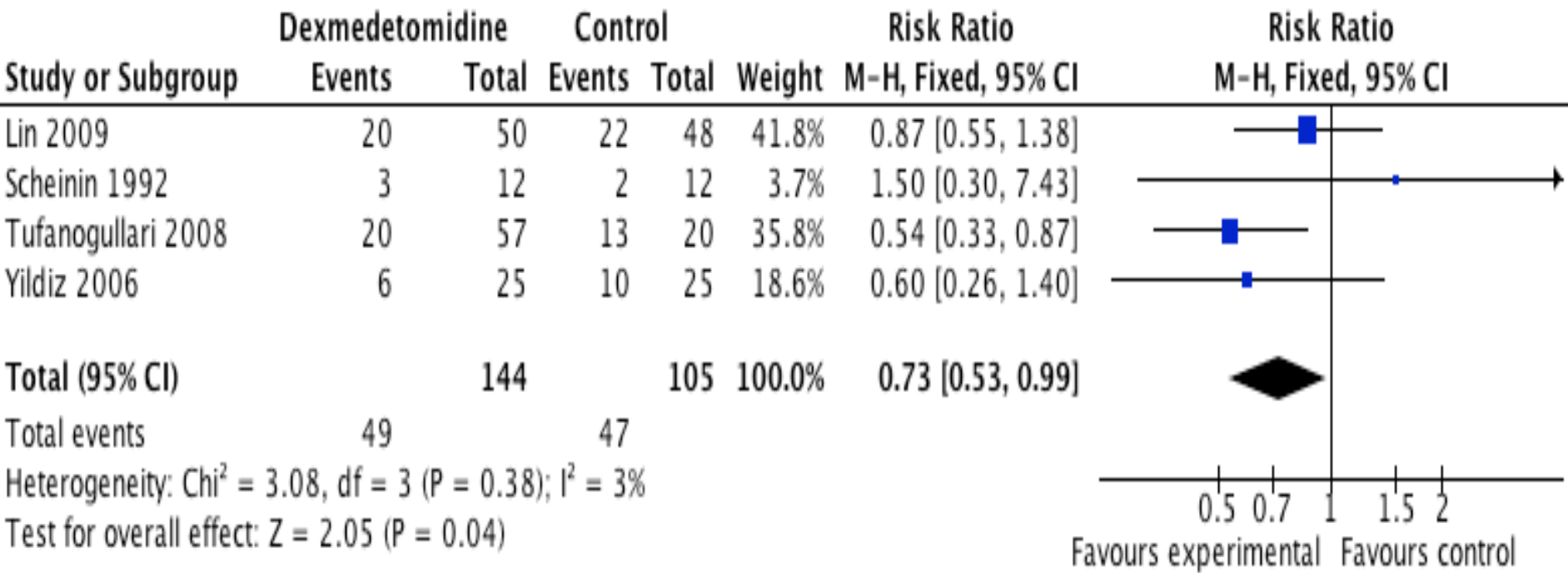
Supplemental Table 17. Postoperative early nausea, with clonidine.
 A risk ratio less than 1 indicates less nausea with active compared with control.
 CI = Confidence Interval. M-H = Mantel-Haenszel



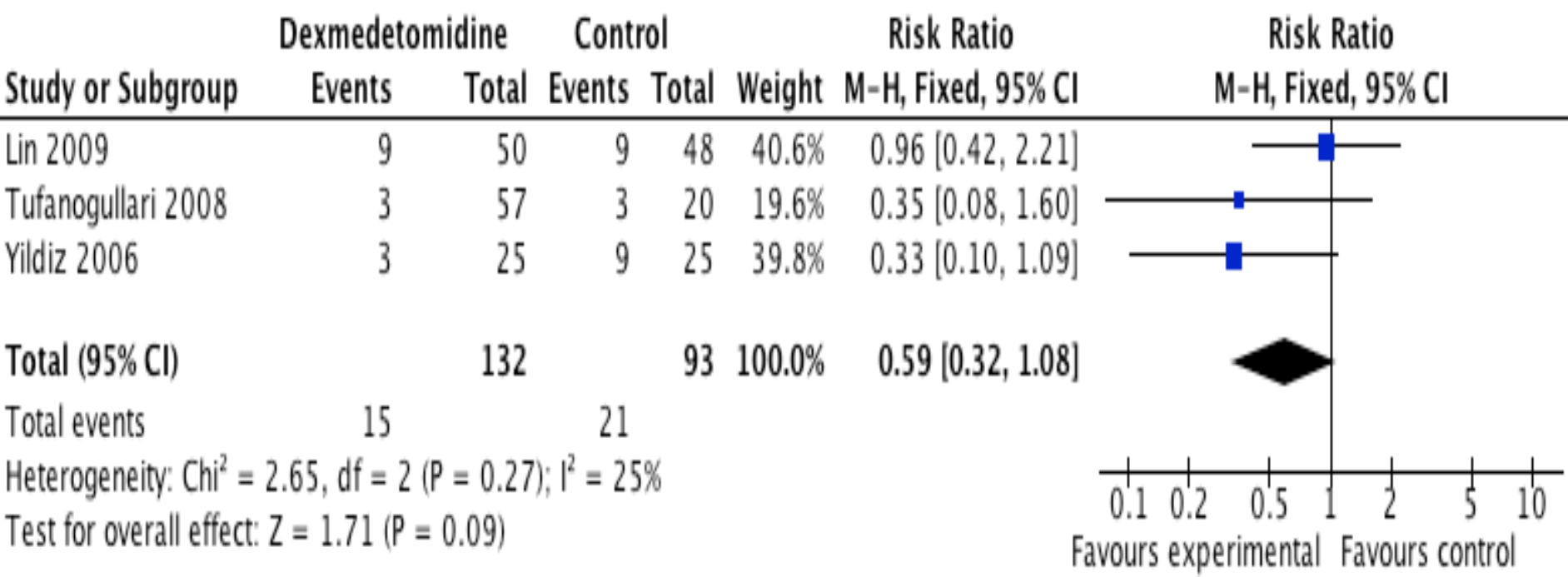
Supplemental Table 18. Postoperative early vomiting, with clonidine.
 A risk ratio more than 1 indicates more vomiting with active compared with control.
 CI = Confidence Interval. M-H = Mantel-Haenszel



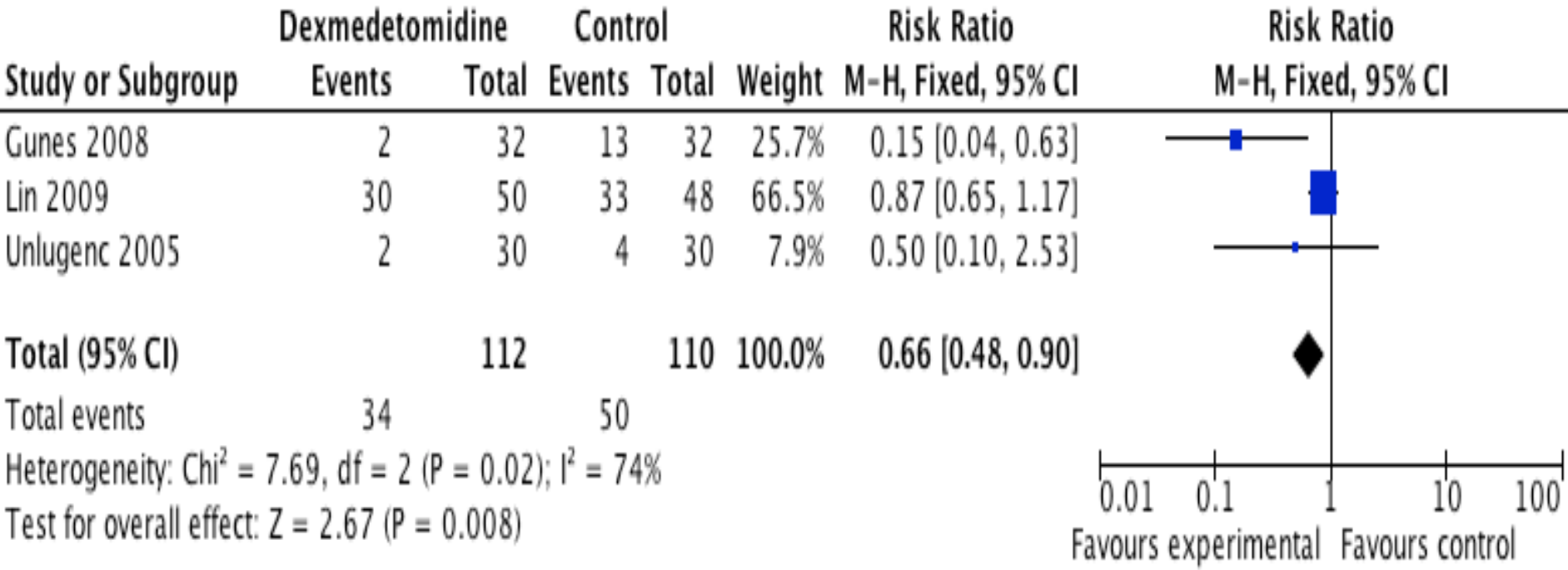
Supplemental Table 19. Postoperative early nausea, with dexmedetomidine.
 A risk ratio less than 1 indicates less nausea with active compared with control.
 CI = Confidence Interval. M-H = Mantel-Haenszel



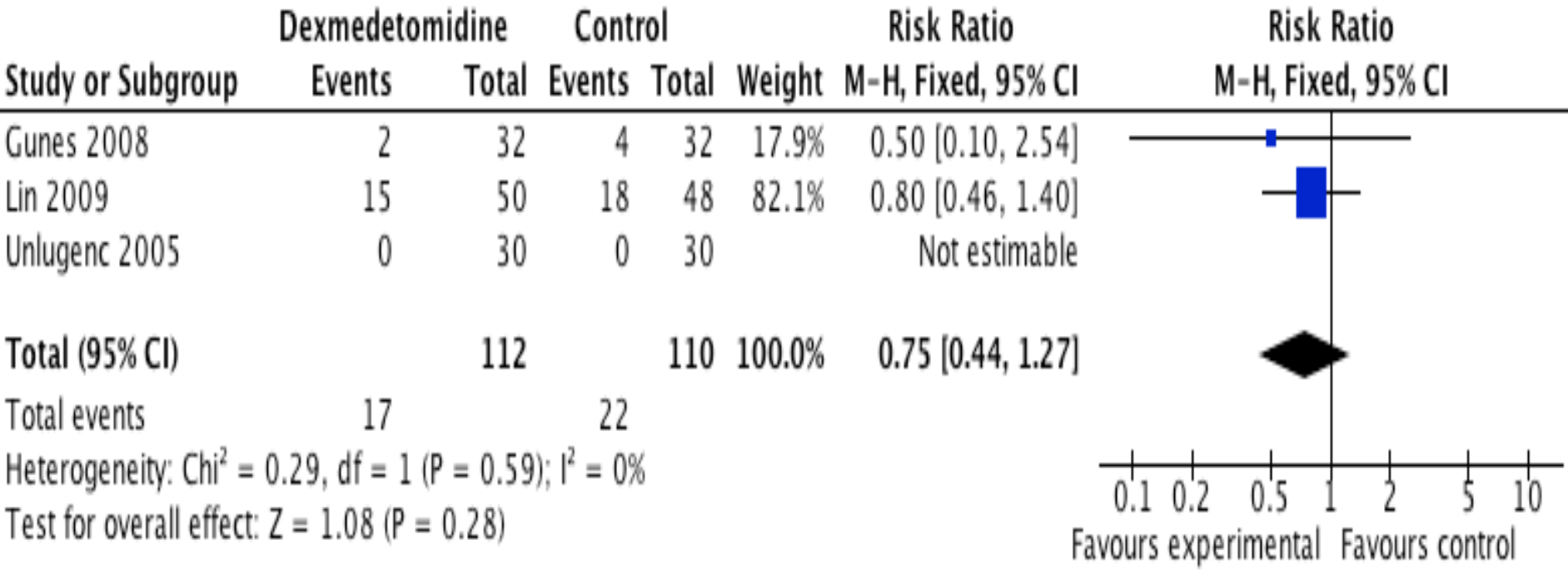
Supplemental Table 20. Postoperative early vomiting, with dexmedetomidine.
 A risk ratio less than 1 indicates less vomiting with active compared with control.
 CI = Confidence Interval. M-H = Mantel-Haenszel



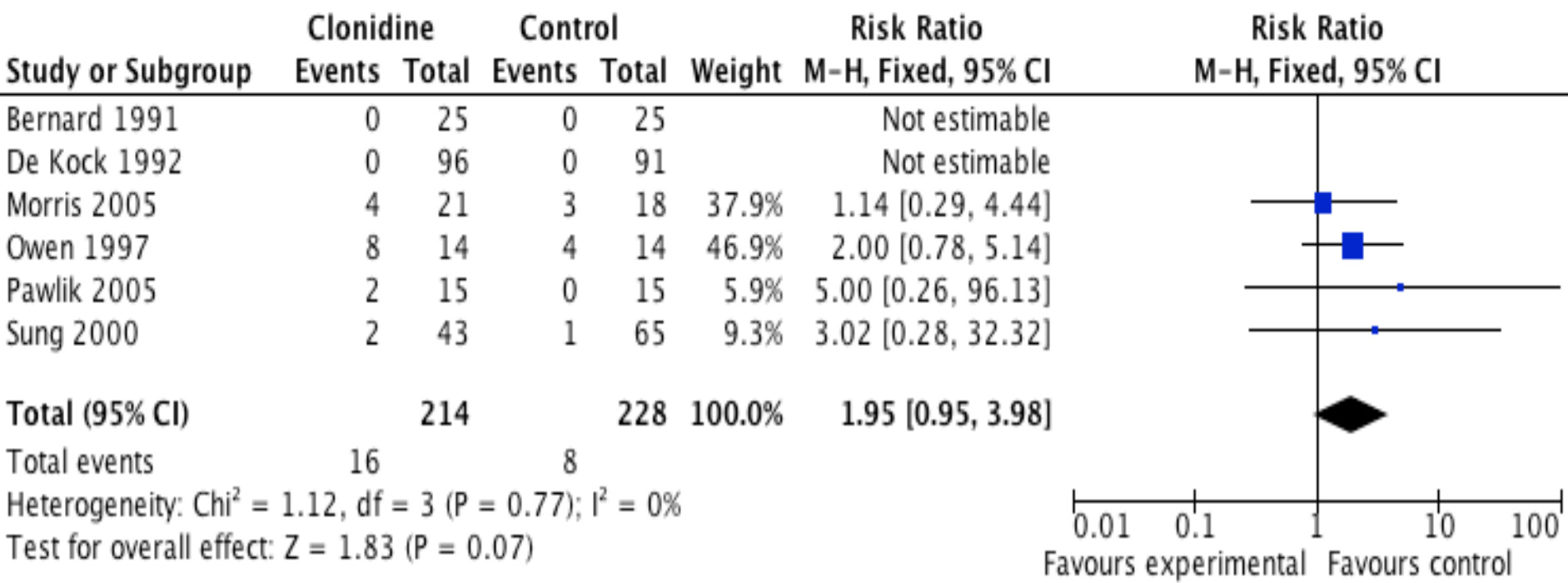
Supplemental Table 21. Postoperative late nausea, with dexmedetomidine.
A risk ratio less than 1 indicates less nausea with active compared with control.
CI = Confidence Interval. M-H = Mantel-Haenszel



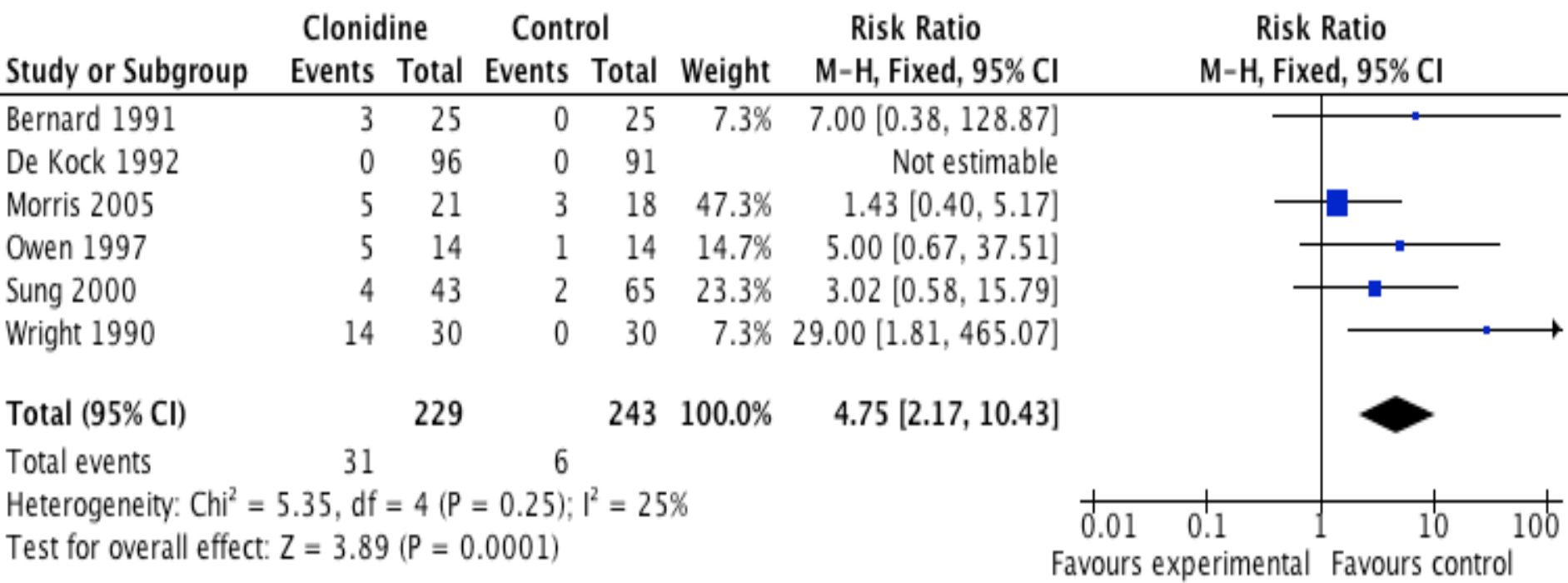
Supplemental Table 22. Postoperative late vomiting, with dexmedetomidine.
 A risk ratio less than 1 indicates less vomiting with active compared with control.
 CI = Confidence Interval. M-H = Mantel-Haenszel



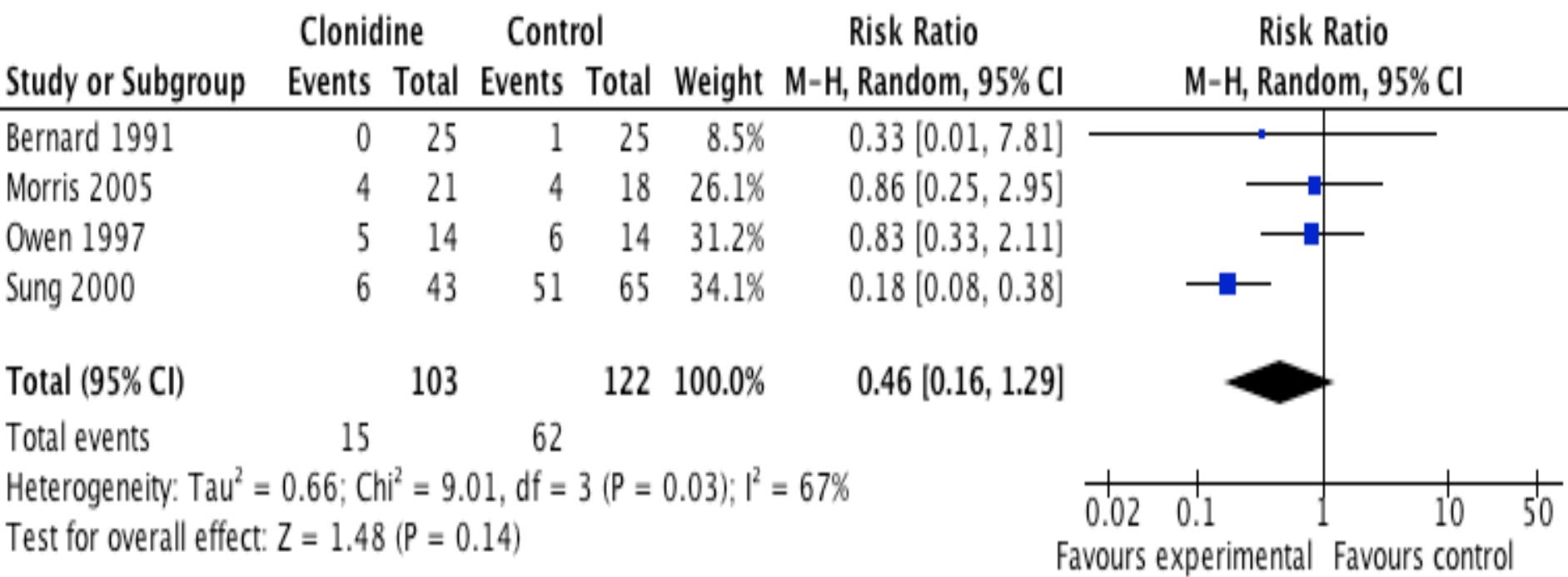
Supplemental Table 23. Intraoperative bradycardia, with clonidine.
 A risk ratio more than 1 indicates more bradycardia with active compared with control.
 CI = Confidence Interval. M-H = Mantel-Haenszel



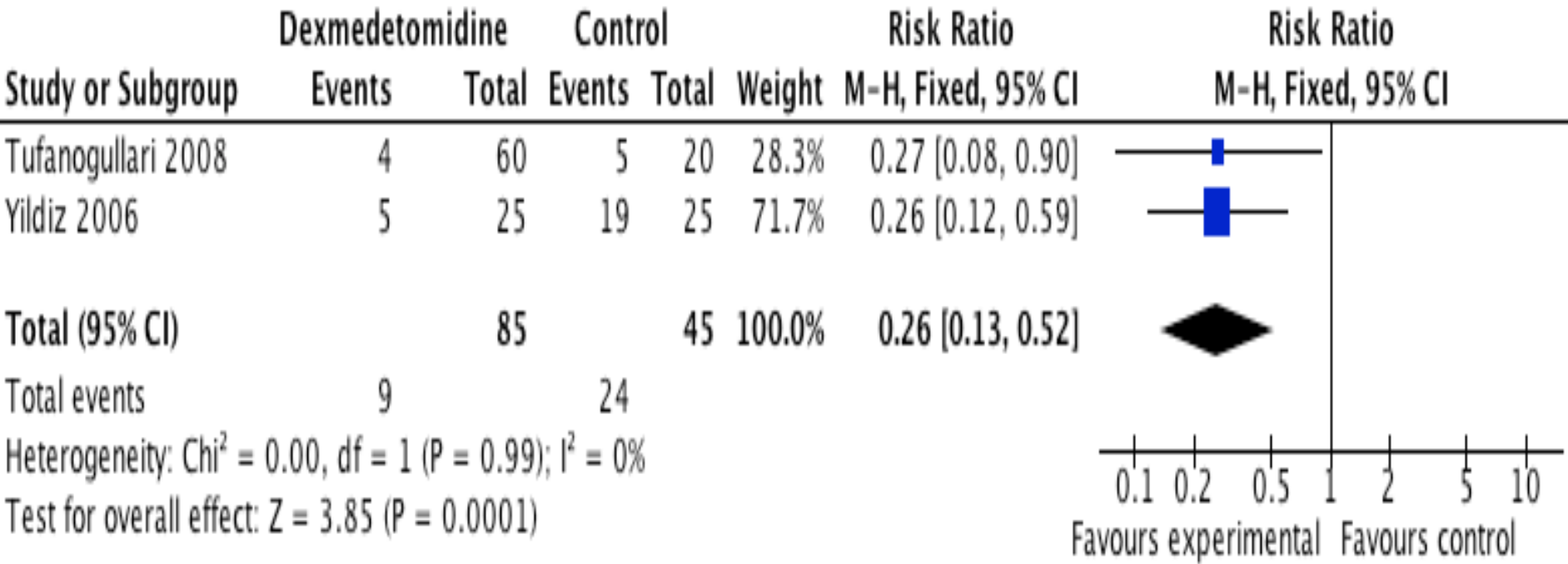
Supplemental Table 24. Intraoperative hypotension, with clonidine.
 A risk ratio more than 1 indicates more hypotension with active compared with control.
 CI = Confidence Interval. M-H = Mantel-Haenszel



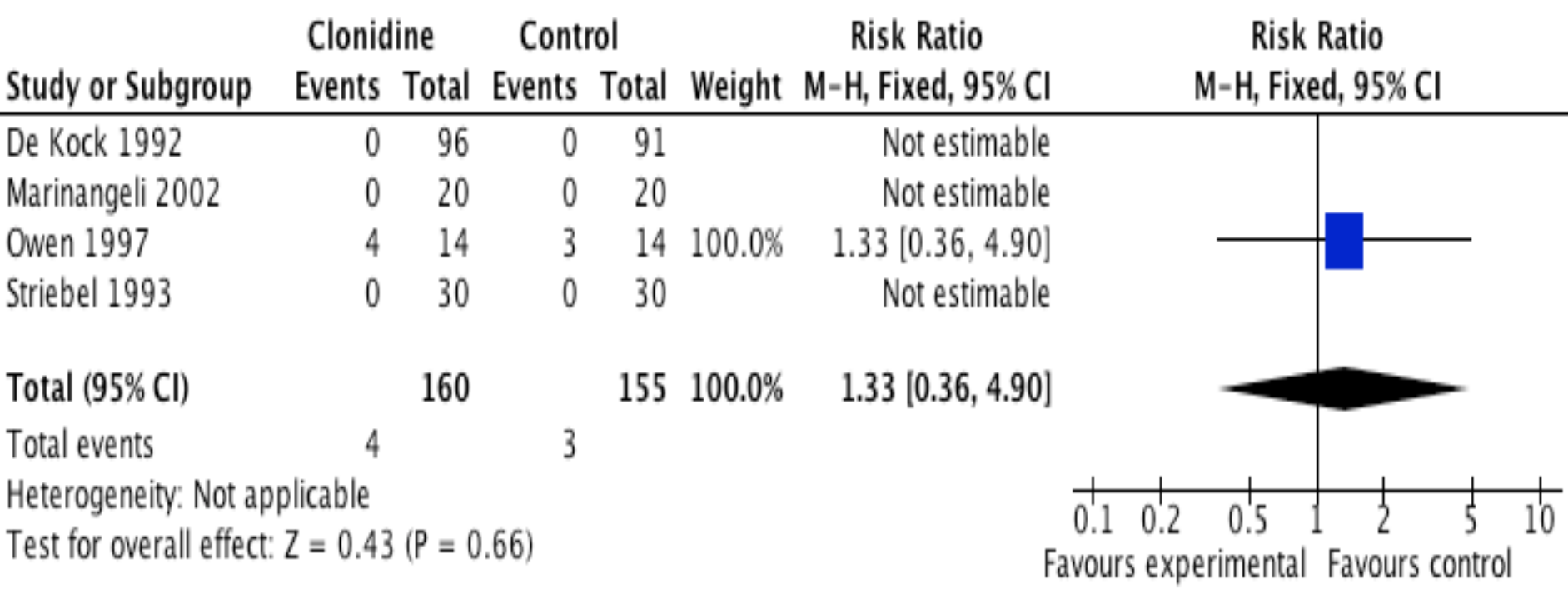
Supplemental Table 25. Intraoperative hypertension, with clonidine.
 A risk ratio less than 1 indicates less hypertension with active compared with control.
 CI = Confidence Interval. M-H = Mantel-Haenszel



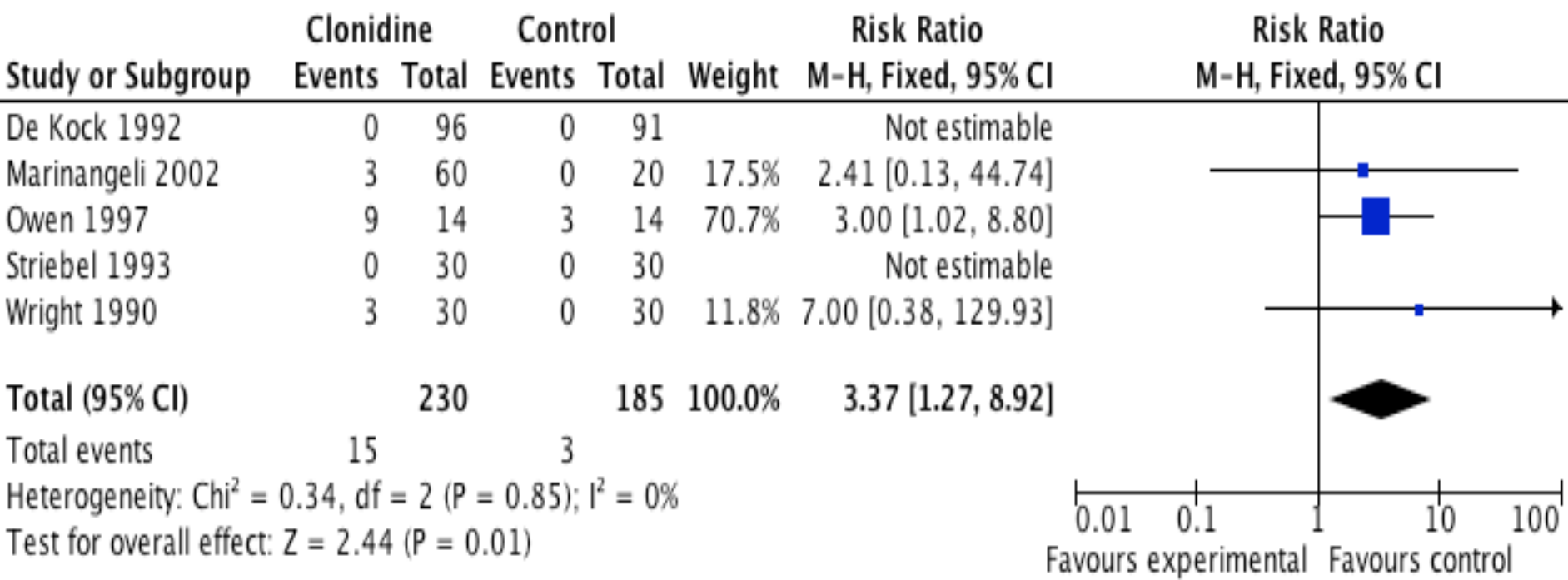
Supplemental Table 26. Intraoperative hypertension, with dexmedetomidine.
 A risk ratio less than 1 indicates less hypertension with active compared with control.
 CI = Confidence Interval. M-H = Mantel-Haenszel



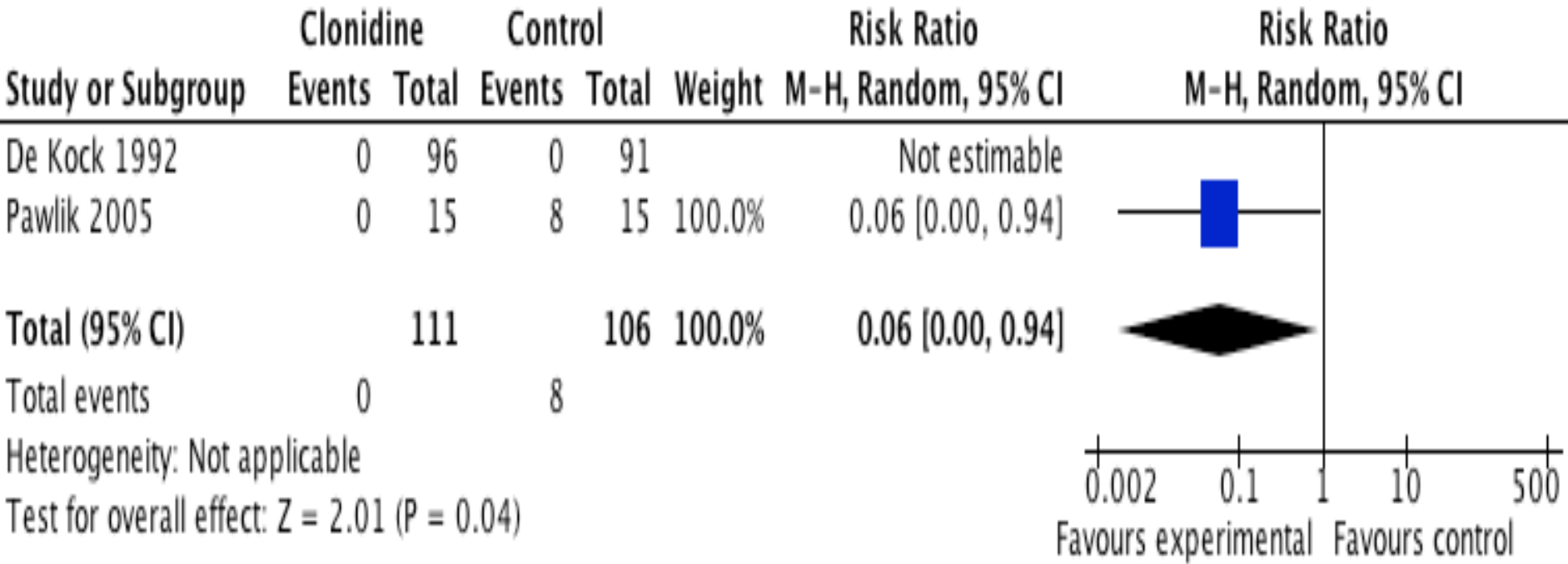
Supplemental Table 27. Postoperative bradycardia, with clonidine.
 A risk ratio more than 1 indicates more bradycardia with active compared with control.
 CI = Confidence Interval. M-H = Mantel-Haenszel



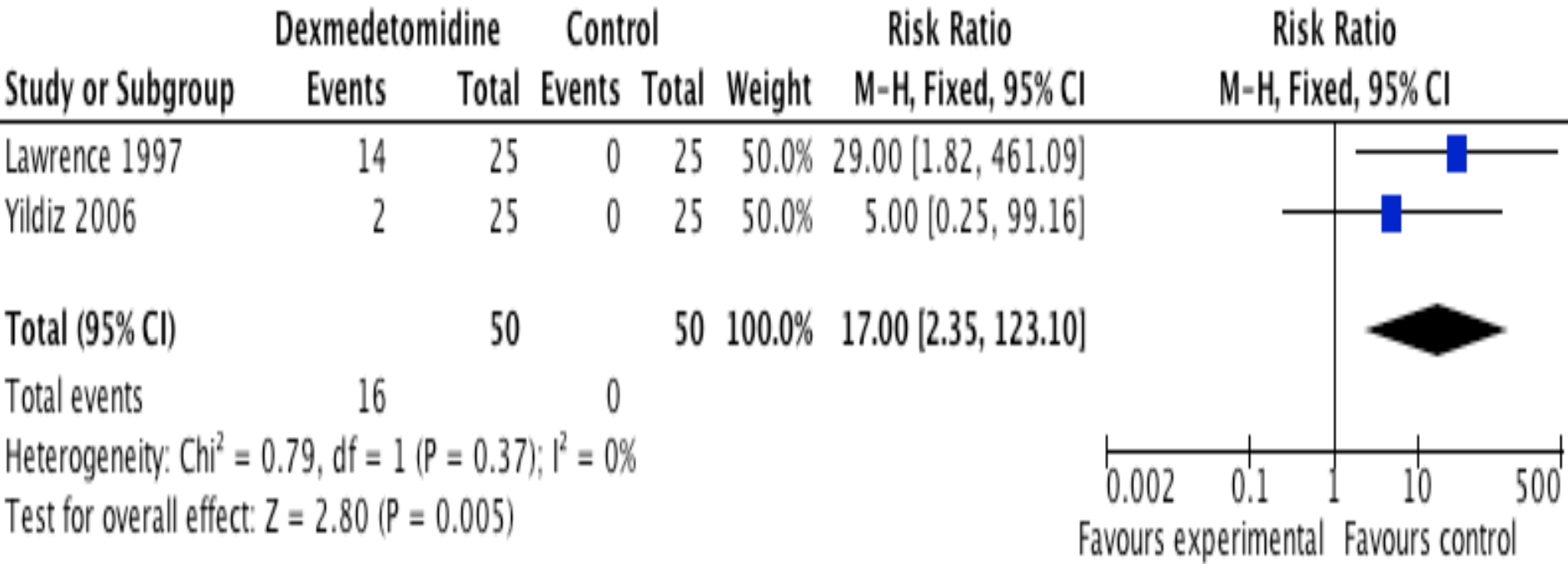
Supplemental Table 28. Postoperative hypotension, with clonidine.
 A risk ratio more than 1 indicates more hypotension with active compared with control.
 CI = Confidence Interval. M-H = Mantel-Haenszel



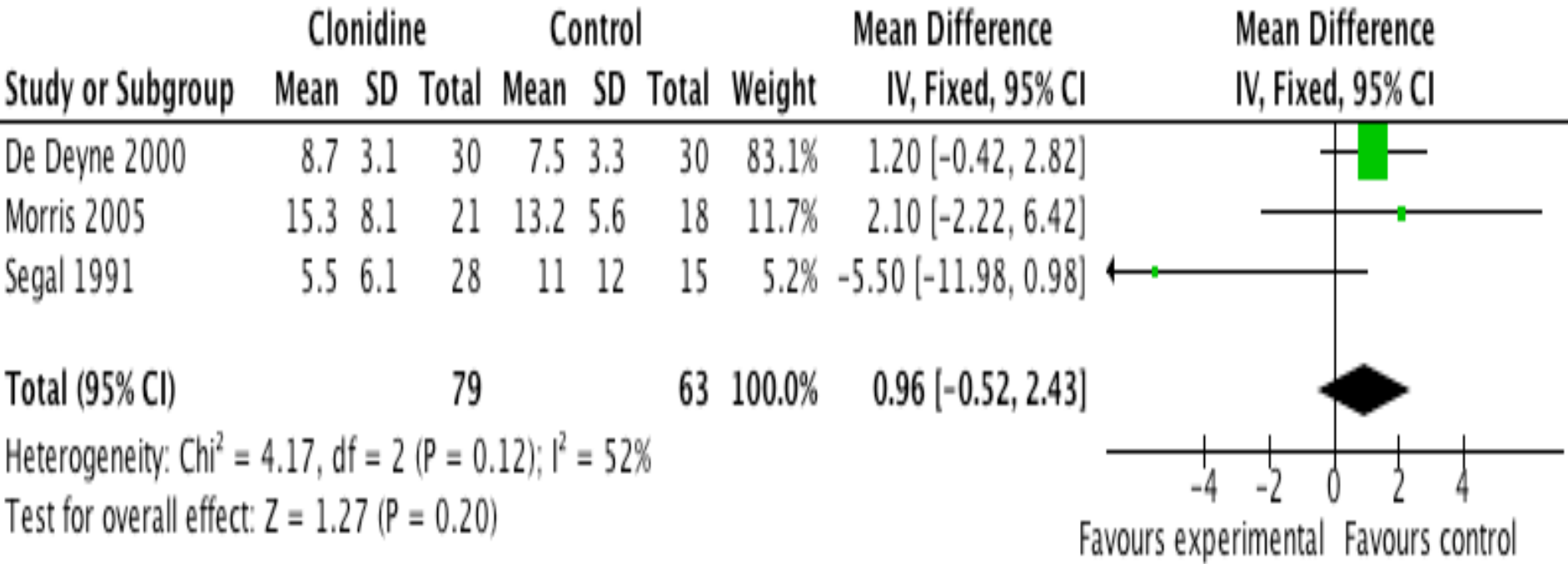
Supplemental Table 29. Postoperative hypertension, with clonidine.
A risk ratio less than 1 indicates less hypertension with active compared with control.
CI = Confidence Interval. M-H = Mantel-Haenszel



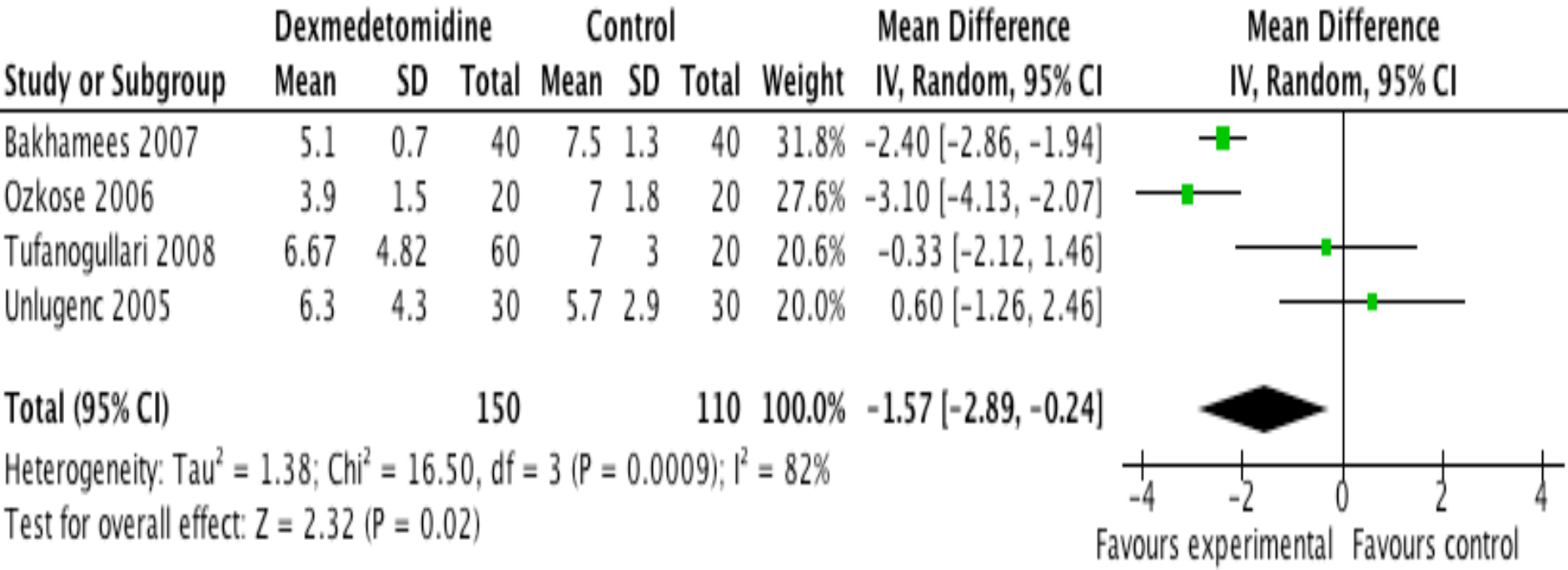
Supplemental Table 30. Postoperative bradycardia, with dexmedetomidine.
 A risk ratio more than 1 indicates more bradycardia with active compared with control.
 CI = Confidence Interval. M-H = Mantel-Haenszel



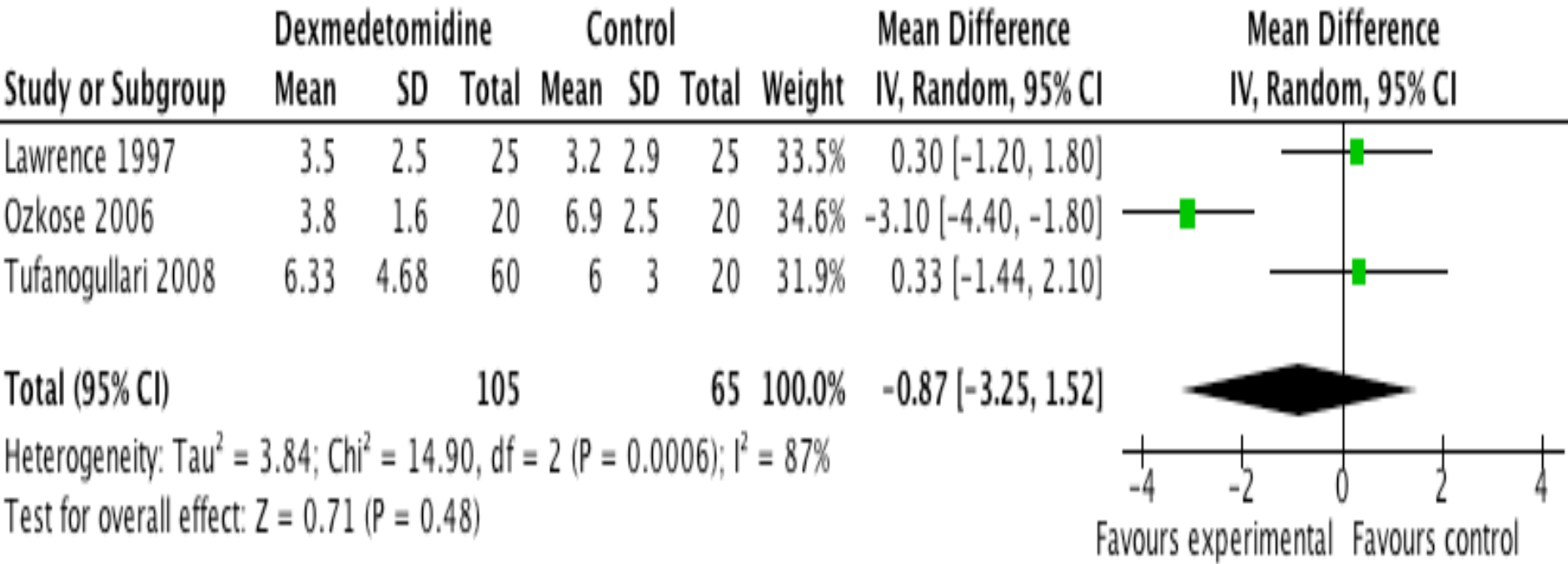
Supplemental Table 31. Time to response to verbal command (min), with clonidine.
 A weighted mean difference more than 0 indicates more time with active compared with control.
 CI = Confidence Interval. IV = Inverse Variance. SD = Standard Deviation.



Supplemental Table 32. Time to extubation (min), with dexmedetomidine.
 A weighted mean difference less than 0 indicates less time with active compared with control.
 CI = Confidence Interval. IV = Inverse Variance. SD = Standard Deviation.



Supplemental Table 33. Time to spontaneous eye opening (min), with dexmedetomidine.
 A weighted mean difference less than 0 indicates less time with active compared with control.
 CI = Confidence Interval. IV = Inverse Variance. SD = Standard Deviation.



Supplemental Table 34. Time to response to verbal command (min), with dexmedetomidine. A weighted mean difference less than 0 indicates less time with active compared with control. CI = Confidence Interval. IV = Inverse Variance. SD = Standard Deviation.

