

Early postoperative nausea and vomiting after gynaecological surgery; has incidence decreased over time?

Department of Clinical Sciences, Danderyd University Hospital
Magnus Strömberg
Study Program in Medicine KI
Degree project 30 p
Fall 2019

Supervisor: Jan Jakobsson

Introduction: Postoperative nausea and vomiting (PONV) is a common postoperative complication with an incidence between 20-40%, but it can be as high as 80% in high risk patients. In order to combat the problem enhanced protocols for risk score are continuously being introduced together with corresponding prophylaxis regimes as well as better treatment methods and medications. The clinical effects of the increased awareness around PONV, and the translation of guidelines and study outcomes into the real world effects, is not well described.

Aims: The aim of the present register based study was to assess whether the incidence of early PONV during the stay in the PACU after having gynaecological surgery has decreased.

Material and Methods: The Swedish perioperative register (**SPOR**) was used to study early PONV incidence between 2015 to 2019 at Danderyd Hospital. Binary regression was used to assess the following risk factors for PONV; age, airway management, anaesthetic technique and operation duration.

Results: The overall incidence of PONV was 4.8%. We found no significant decrease in PONV incidence when comparing 2015 to 2019. Operation duration was the most prominent indicator for PONV (operation duration >60 min OR 2.01), also inhalation anaesthetics and endotracheal intubation had an impact on PONV (OR 1.59 and 1.74 respectively).

Conclusions: We found an overall low incidence but no decrease in early PONV incidence. In concordance with earlier studies, surgery duration, airway management and anaesthetic technique was found to have an impact on risk for PONV. Furthermore, SPOR was concluded to be a valid register for further research involving PONV.

Keywords: PONV, Apfel score, anaesthesia, intravenous, inhalation