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Effects of high intraoperative inspired oxygen on postoperative nausea and vomiting in gynecologic laparoscopic surgery

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Short title: Oxygen in prevention of PONV

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Abstract

Study objective: To assess the efficacy of intraoperative different inspired oxygen fractions (FIO_2) of 0.8 and 0.5 when compared with standard FIO_2 0.3 in prevention of postoperative nausea and vomiting (PONV).

Design: A prospective, controlled, randomized, double-blind study.

Setting: General hospital, postanesthesia care unit (PACU) and gynecologic floor room.

Patients: 120 ASA physical status I and II women, aged 21 to 76 y, undergoing elective gynecologic laparoscopic surgery.

Interventions: Patients were randomized to receive gas mixture of 30% oxygen in air ($\text{FIO}_2=0.3$, group G30), 50% oxygen in air ($\text{FIO}_2=0.5$, group G50) or 80% oxygen in air ($\text{FIO}_2=0.8$, group G80), $n=36$ in each group. A standardized sevoflurane general anesthesia, postoperative pain management and antiemetic regimen were used.

Measurements: The incidence of nausea, vomiting or both was assessed for early (0-2h) and late PONV (2-24h) along with the use of rescue antiemetic, degree of nausea and severity of pain.

Main results: There was no overall difference in the incidence of PONV at early and late assessment periods among the three groups. Patients in G80 had significantly less vomiting than G30 at 2 hours, 3% (1/36) vs. 22% (8/36), respectively, $P=0.028$. Nausea scores, rescue antiemetic use, pain scores and opioid consumption were not different among the groups.

Conclusion: High intraoperative FIO_2 of 0.8 and FIO_2 of 0.5 does not prevent PONV in patients without antiemetic prophylaxis. Intraoperative FIO_2 of 0.8 has beneficial effect on early vomiting only.

Introduction

Gynecologic laparoscopic surgery increases the risk for postoperative nausea and vomiting (PONV) with an incidence as high as 80% [1]. Pharmacological prophylaxis does not eliminate the incidence of PONV completely and can increase the costs and the risk of adverse events [2]. Supplemental oxygen may be an additional simple method in multimodal PONV prophylaxis. The published data to date remain controversial. Intraoperative FIO₂ of 0.8 was reported as effective as ondansetron prophylaxis in women undergoing general anesthesia for prolonged gynecologic laparoscopic surgery [3]. On the contrary, two reports suggested that perioperative FIO₂ of 0.8 did not prevent PONV after general anesthesia for short ambulatory gynecologic laparoscopic procedures [4,5] (Table 1). A factorial trial of six interventions for the prevention of postoperative nausea and vomiting which included mixed general and gynecological surgery found no differences in the incidence of PONV in patients receiving FIO₂ of 0.8 when compared with FIO₂ of 0.3 but the effect of oxygen on early PONV was not analyzed [6]. Recent meta-analysis concluded that FIO₂ of 0.8 compared with FIO₂ of 0.3-0.4 did not reduce PONV after general anesthesia for abdominal and non-abdominal surgery although the early vomiting was significantly reduced in abdominal surgery patients [7]. Nevertheless, studies with patients receiving FIO₂ of 0.5 were excluded from the meta-analysis. FIO₂ of 0.5 is more commonly used in anesthesia practice when higher FIO₂ is desirable. One study found no effect of FIO₂ of 0.5 on PONV in patients undergoing breast surgery but suggested beneficial effect on early postoperative vomiting [8]. Recent PONV consensus panel concluded that supplemental oxygen had no beneficial effects on PONV. However, this conclusion was based on FIO₂ of 0.8 [9]. There is paucity of data on the influence of FIO₂ of 0.5 on PONV and the effects of oxygen on early and late PONV. We therefore designed a prospective, randomized, controlled, double blind study to test the hypothesis that high intraoperative oxygen (FIO₂ of 0.5 and FIO₂ of 0.8) compared with

routine FIO₂ 0.3 reduces the incidence of nausea and vomiting over the initial 24 postoperative hours in women underwent elective gynecological laparoscopic surgery during general anesthesia. The potential for the dose/response effects in reducing the incidence of PONV with higher FIO₂ was evaluated as well.

Methods

After the local ethics committee approval, written informed consent was obtained from 120 adult patients classified as ASA (American Society of Anesthesiologists) physical status I and II, presenting for elective laparoscopic gynecological surgery at General Hospital Zadar, Croatia. The exclusion criteria were as follows: obesity (BMI >30 kg/m²), pulmonary diseases, pregnancy or breast feeding, known hypersensitivity to drugs used in the study protocol, use of antiemetics, psychotropic drugs, hormones and steroids within three days before surgery. Patients with comorbidities that may have an influence on PONV were also excluded, i.e. diseases which impaired gastric motility (diabetes mellitus, chronic cholecystitis, gastric and intestinal disease, neuromuscular disorders, neuropathies and liver dysfunction), vestibular disease, history of migraine headache, central nervous system injury, renal impairment, irregular menstrual cycles (duration of <21 or >35 days and/or variations between cycles >4 days), alcoholism and opioid addiction. After study enrollment, patients were excluded if they unexpectedly developed intraoperative drug allergy, severe intraoperative hypotension, perioperative hypoxia, excessive blood loss, difficult intubation, in open procedures or postoperative complications.

All patients received 7.5 mg of midazolam PO 1 hour before the surgery with no prophylactic antiemetics. Standard monitoring was used including electrocardiography, noninvasive blood pressure, pulse oximetry and capnography. Anesthesia was induced with thiopental 5 mg/kg, fentanyl 1-2 µg/kg, and vecuronium 0.1 mg/kg IV. Patients' lungs were manually ventilated via face mask with oxygen FIO₂=1.0 for 3 minutes before endotracheal intubation. Patients were randomized by computer-generated random numbers to receive a gas mixture consisting of 30% oxygen in air (FIO₂=0.3, group G30), 50% oxygen in air (FIO₂=0.5, group G50) or 80% oxygen in air (FIO₂=0.8, group G80). Anesthesia was maintained with sevoflurane (end tidal concentration ~1 minimum alveolar concentration [MAC], 1.5 - 2 vol%) and

supplemental bolus doses of fentanyl IV (1 µg/kg) to keep heart rate and blood pressure within 20% of baseline values and additional vecuronium was administered to maintain one or two twitches on the train-of-four monitor. All patients received 10 ml/kg/h of crystalloids during surgery. Insertion of a nasogastric tube was not used. Patients' lungs were mechanically ventilated to keep normocapnia (end tidal CO₂ 32-38 mmHg). All laparoscopies were performed with CO₂ insufflation and the patients were placed in a Trendelenburg position. Sevoflurane was discontinued at the start of skin closure. At the end of surgery neuromuscular blockade was antagonized with neostigmine 2.5 mg and atropine 1 mg IV. Postoperatively, patients received 5 ml/kg/h of crystalloids and were allowed to drink after the first 3 hours, if tolerated. After the surgery all patients breathed room air during the 24 hours follow-up period. The incidence of postoperative nausea (PON), vomiting (POV) and the use of rescue antiemetic were collected at 2 and 24 hours after surgery. Severity of postoperative nausea and pain were evaluated using a 100 mm visual analog scale (VAS) at the same time points (VAS 0 = no pain/nausea, 100 = maximal pain/nausea). A nausea VAS score was measured for each episode, but the highest score during the early (0-2h) and the late (2-24h) period was used for statistical analysis.

Patients were considered to have had PONV if they experienced at least one episode of nausea, vomiting or retching or any combination of these during initial 24 postoperative hours. Postoperative vomiting was defined as at least one episode of vomiting or retching that occurred within 24 postoperative hours. PONV was defined as early (within first 2 hours in postoperative recovery area) or late (2-24 postoperative hours, on the ward). Three clinical nurses, specifically trained for the study, blinded to the randomization and the anesthesia technique used, collected the data. Metoclopramide 0.2 mg/kg IV was used as the rescue antiemetic and repeated if necessary. The administration of rescue antiemetic was based on the following criteria: patients who had two or more episodes of vomiting or retching within a period of 30 min, any nausea lasting more than 15 min or nausea VAS score 50 mm or

greater, or when a patient requested treatment. Pain VAS score and total amount of postoperative opioids were recorded at 2h and 24 hours after surgery. Diclofenac 75 mg IM was given immediately after surgery and if needed 12 hours later. For severe pain (VAS >40 mm) meperidine 25 mg up to 100 mg IV was used. All patients stayed in the hospital for at least 24 hours.

Sample size calculations as well as power analysis were analyzed by nQuery Advisor 7.0 (Statistical Solutions, Saugus, MA, USA). Sample size calculation was based on expected incidence of PONV 44% in group G30 and 50% reduction of PONV based on the data from a published study in gynecologic laparoscopic surgery [3]. Power analysis showed that 37 patients per group would provide 80% power for detecting 50% reduction in the incidence of PONV with each treatment at a 2-sided α level of 0.05. Forty patients were randomized to each group to allow 5 to 10 % drop out rate. The data were analyzed using GraphPad Prism 5, v. 5.01 GraphPad Software Inc, San Diego, CA, USA. Quantitative values like demographic data, number of vomiting episodes per patient, VAS data and PONV risk scores were compared among three groups using ANOVA or Kruskal-Wallis test. Demographic categorical data, the incidence of nausea and vomiting as well as incidence of nausea and vomiting separately and metoclopramide administration were analyzed by Pearson Chi-Square and Fisher's exact test where appropriate. Risk scores for PONV were calculated according to Apfel et al. [10]. Linear trend in reducing the incidence of POV with higher FIO₂ was tested by the Chi squared test for linear trend. Data were expressed as mean values (SD), median and range (minimal and maximal value) or number, percentage and 95% confidence interval (CI). P value of < 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Results

One hundred and eight of 120 patients, between 21 and 76 years old, completed the study (G30=36, G50=36, G80=36). A total of 12 patients were excluded from the analysis (Figure 1). Patients' demographic, intraoperative data and PONV risk scores were not different among the three groups (Table 2). The incidence of early vomiting was significantly decreased with increasing FIO₂ (Table 3). FIO₂ of 0.8 significantly decreased the incidence of early postoperative vomiting compared with FIO₂ of 0.3, 3%, (1/36; 95% CI 0.07-14) and 22%, (8/36; 95% CI 10-39), respectively (P=0.028). There was no difference in early POV in G50, 11%, (4/36; 95% CI 3-26) vs. G30, 22%, (8/36; 95% CI 10-39) (P=0.343) nor G80, 3%, (1/36; 95% CI 0.07-14) vs. G50, 11%, (4/36; 95% CI 3-26) (P=0.357) (Table 3). The incidence of vomiting was reduced in groups with supplemental oxygen, G50 and G80, but there was no overall difference among the three groups at 24 hours (Table 3). Patients with higher oxygen inspiratory fraction had fewer number of vomiting episodes (Table 3). There was no difference in severe vomiting G30=5 patients (14%), G50=0 and G80=3(8%), P=0.077. The incidence of nausea was not significantly different among groups, neither for early nor late postoperative period. VAS scores for nausea were not significantly different among groups. There was no difference in the incidence of severe nausea G30=8 (22%), G50=5 (14%) and G80=6 (17%), P=0.639.

Patients received same amount of the rescue antiemetic metoclopramide G30=8 patients (22%), G50=5 (14%) and G80=5 (14%), P=0.549. The VAS pain scores at 2h and 24 hours after surgery were similar among groups (Table 4). Amount of intraoperative opioids and postoperative pain medications were similar among the three groups (Table 4). There were no other adverse events reported.

Discussion

Our study suggests that higher intraoperative inspired oxygen fractions FIO_2 0.8 and FIO_2 0.5 in comparison with routine FIO_2 0.3 have no effect on PONV in first 24 hours after gynecologic laparoscopic surgery. FIO_2 of 0.8 as compared with FIO_2 of 0.3 decreases the incidence of early postoperative vomiting, from 22% to 3%. The number of vomiting episodes was also decreased.

The influence of supplemental perioperative O_2 in laparoscopic gynecological surgery was rarely investigated only in 2 published studies with opposite results [3,5]. Goll et al. [3] found that FIO_2 of 0.8 when administered during gynecologic laparoscopic surgery halved the incidence of PONV for 24 postoperative hours from 44% to 22% compared with FIO_2 of 0.3. On the contrary, Purhonen et al. [5] found that perioperative FIO_2 of 0.8 did not reduce the incidence of PONV after ambulatory gynecological laparoscopy, which is in agreement with our findings. That study [5] did not find any difference in early vomiting although the number of patients who vomited in PACU was higher in FIO_2 of 0.3 than in FIO_2 of 0.8 group. The incidence of early vomiting in our study was significantly higher in patients with FIO_2 of 0.3 compared to Purhonen study, 22% vs. 8%, respectively.

Purhonen's group [8] investigated influence of FIO_2 of 0.5 in breast surgery and did not find the difference in PONV compared with FIO_2 of 0.3, 89% vs. 82%, at 24 hours, but the incidence of POV at 2 hours was significantly different, 0% vs. 12%, respectively. In the current study only FIO_2 of 0.8 decreased the incidence of early POV compared with FIO_2 of 0.3 (Table 3). The incidence of early vomiting was decreased as FIO_2 increased. Only one study attempted to correlate the influence of three different intraoperative FIO_2 (0.3, 0.5 and 0.8) on PONV after general anesthesia in breast surgery patients [11]. This study found no difference in the incidence of PONV 24 hours postoperatively, 35% vs. 45% vs. 30%, respectively [11]. However, the decreased incidence of early PONV (30% vs. 20% vs. 10%)

with increasing FIO₂ (FIO₂ 0.3, FIO₂ 0.5 and FIO₂ 0.8, respectively) showed similar results.

There appears to be a dose response relationship for early POV. This is suggested by statistically significant linear trend (P=0.01), as tested by the Chi squared test for linear trend, in reducing the incidence of POV with higher FIO₂ (Table 3). A larger prospective study would be needed to confirm this relationship.

Recent meta-analysis [7] showed that FIO₂ of 0.8 compared with FIO₂ 0.3-0.4 does not decrease incidence of PONV in abdominal and non-abdominal surgery at 24 hours. Early POV was not found to be decreased in non-abdominal surgery, but was decreased in abdominal surgery in the high FIO₂ group. This suggests that the mechanism might be intestinal ischemia and release of short acting metabolites which triggers POV. Although serotonin was suggested as a trigger for POV after abdominal surgery, its role in POV was disputed, since serotonin plasma half life is only few minutes and peaks intraoperatively with no active metabolites postoperatively [7,12].

FIO₂ of 0.5 was evaluated because it is commonly used in anesthesia practice when higher supplemental oxygen is desired. Use of FIO₂ higher than 0.5 is not without risks [13-17].

There were no side effects related to high FIO₂ administration.

There are several limitations to this study. The results may not be generalized to other populations as the results were obtained for only one type of surgery and from a single hospital. The power analysis was calculated according to results of published data but the base incidence was less (44% vs. 36%, respectively) [3]. Therefore, the study may have not enough power to show statistical difference among all groups to avoid type I statistical error.

Assuming the same trend in the incidence of early POV were to persist, a study with sample size of 175 patients in each group would have been necessary to produce a statistically significant difference among each of three groups with a power of 0.8 and $\alpha < 0.05$. Expected intervention effect of 50% PONV reduction based on two previously published studies in

gynecological laparoscopy might to be too optimistic when compared with single antiemetic risk reduction by 26% in a factorial trial of six interventions for the prevention of PONV [3,5,6].

In conclusion, higher intraoperative oxygenation did not reduce the PONV during first 24 hours, however it decreased the incidence of early postoperative vomiting. Therefore, in patients undergoing surgical procedures associated with higher risk of PONV, such as laparoscopic gynecologic surgery, the use of high inspired oxygen concentrations has limited role in preventing the occurrence of this adverse event, and cannot be recommended as a part of routine anti-PONV strategy.

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FIGURE 1 Flow diagram of patients' distribution.

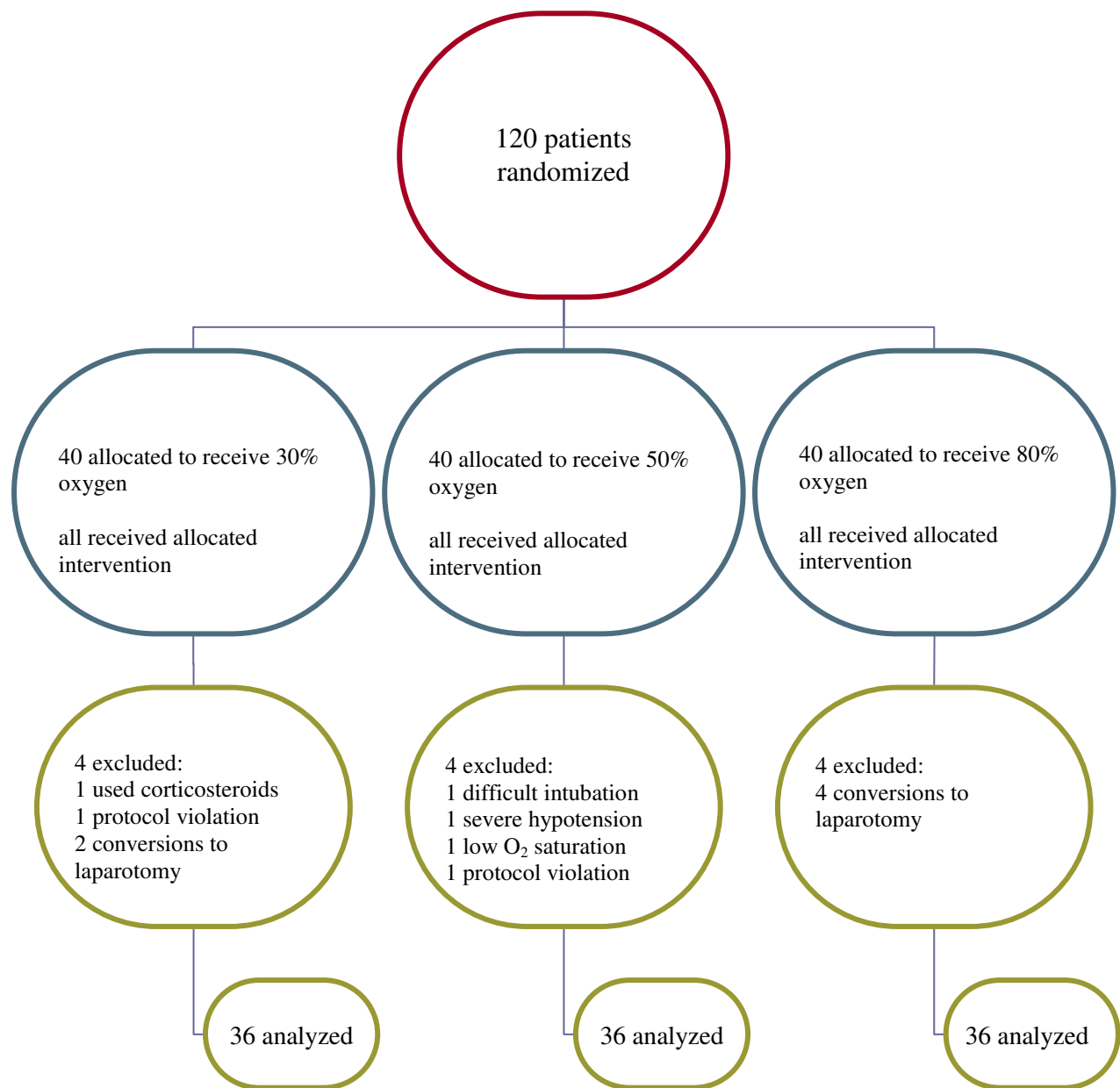


TABLE 1 Studies about the influence of high inspired oxygen fractions (FIO₂) on the incidence of PONV cited.

Reference [Number]	Oxygen concentration (n)	Type of anesthesia/surgery	Supplemental oxygen administration	Outcomes	Incidence of PONV significance
Goll et al., 2001. [3]	30% (80) vs. 80% (79) vs. 30% + ondansetron (81)	general/ gynecologic laparoscopic surgery >1h	intraoperative+ 2h postop. 2L/minO ₂	PON, POV, PONV (0-6h, 6-24h, 0-24h)	PONV at 24 h (44% vs. Significant reduction wi
McKeen et al. (abstract) 2007. [4]	30% (145) vs. 80% (147)	general/ ambulatory laparoscopic tubal ligation	intraoperative	PON, POV, PONV (PACU stay, post-discharge, 0-24h)	PONV 24h (65.3% vs. 6
Purhonen et al. 2003. [5]	30% (50) vs. 80% (49)	general/ ambulatory gynecological laparoscopy	intraoperative + 1h postop.	PONV,PON, POV (PACU, step-down unit =Phase II, 0-24h)	PONV at 24h (62% vs.5
Apfel et al. 2004. [6]	80% (280) vs. 30% (279)	general/gynec ologic + mixed surgery	perioperative	PONV (0-24h)	PONV at 24h (31% vs. 1
Orhan-Sungur et al. 2008. [7]	meta-analysis 10 studies 30%-40% (869) vs. 80% (860)	general/gynec ologic + mixed surgery	intraoperative, perioperative	PONV(0-6h, 6-24h, 0-24h)	PONV at 24h (33% vs. Significant reduction PO RR 0.42 [95%CI]= 0.22
Purhonen et al. 2003. [8]	30% (49) vs. 50% (47)	general/breast surgery	intraop. + 2h postop.	PONV,PON, POV (0-2h, 2-6h, 6-24h, 0-24h)	PONV at 24h (82% vs. Significant reduction PO O ₂ , P<0.05
Bhatnagar et al. 2005. [11]	30% (20) vs. 50% (20) vs. 80% (20)	general/ radical mastectomy	intraop.+ postop.(if O ₂ saturation <95%)	PONV (0-2h, 2-6h, 6-24h, 0-24h), PON (0-24h)	PONV at 24h (35% vs. PONV at 2h (30% vs. 2

RR= Relative Risk, OR= Odds Ratio, CI=Confidence Interval, n=study subjects

TABLE 2 Patients' demographics.

	G30 (n=36)	G50 (n=36)	G80 (n=36)
Age (yr)	35.0 ± 9.9	37.2 ± 7.9	41.4 ± 15.1
BMI (kg/m ²)	22.5 ± 3.2	23.0 ± 3.6	22.8 ± 2.7
ASA physical status (I/II)	29 / 7	29 / 7	23 / 13
Smoking n (%)	16 (44%)	18 (50%)	16 (44%)
History of motion sickness and/or PONV n (%)	11 (31%)	15 (42%)	13 (36%)
Duration of anesthesia (min)	74.2 ± 38.7	74.4 ± 34.5	60.5 ± 25.1
Duration of surgery (min)	56.4 ± 36.5	57.0 ± 33.6	44.0 ± 23.4
Type of surgery (n)			
Ovarian cystectomy /			
Tumor resection	22	19	22
Myomectomy	5	12	5
Laparoscopic assisted			
vaginal hysterectomy	3	0	0
Laparoscopy for infertility	6	5	9
Risk score for PONV* n (%)			
1	10 (28%)	7 (19%)	11 (31%)
2	15 (42%)	15 (42%)	11 (31%)
3	11 (31%)	11 (31%)	12 (33%)
4	0 (0%)	3 (8%)	2 (6%)
Average number of risk scores	2.03 ± 0.77	2.14 ± 0.93	2.28 ± 0.88

No statistical differences among groups (G30= FIO₂ 0.3, G50=FIO₂ 0.5, G80=FIO₂ 0.8).

Data presented as mean ± SD or n (%).

* Simplified risk score for PONV by Apfel et al.: female gender, history of motion sickness or PONV, non-smoking, the use of postoperative opioids. None, one, two, three or four risk factors indicate 10%, 21%, 39%, 61% or 79% incidence of PONV.

TABLE 3 Postoperative nausea and vomiting after laparoscopic gynecological surgery.

	G30 FIO ₂ 0.3 (n=36)	G50 FIO ₂ 0.5 (n=36)	G80 FIO ₂ 0.8 (n=36)	P
PONV (24h) (n, %)	13 (36%)	9 (25%)	12 (33%)	0.572
PONV (0-2h) (n, %)	10 (28%)	7 (19%)	6 (17%)	0.488
PONV (2-24h) (n, %)	7 (19%)	3 (8%)	8 (22%)	0.247
Nausea (24h) (n, %)	12 (33%)	9 (25%)	11 (31%)	0.733
Nausea (0-2h) (n, %)	9 (25%)	7 (19%)	6 (17%)	0.671
Nausea (2-24h) (n, %)	6 (17%)	3 (8%)	7 (19%)	0.385
Nausea VAS scores (mm) ^a	42.5 (19.0- 80.0)	30.0 (20.0- 80.0)	50.0 (20.0- 60.0)	0.590
POV (24h) (n, %)	11 (31%)	7 (19%)	7 (19%)	0.435
POV (0-2h) (n, %)	8 (22%)	4 (11%)	1 (3%)†	0.039*
POV (2-24h) (n, %)	6 (17%)	3 (8%)	6 (17%)	0.498
Vomiting episodes in patient who vomited ^a	2 (1-5)	1 (1-2)†	1 (1-3)	0.010*

^a Data presented as median and range (minimal - maximal value).

PONV - postoperative nausea and/or vomiting

POV - postoperative vomiting

* - statistically significant difference (P< 0.05)

† - statistically significant vs. G30 group (P< 0.05)

TABLE 4 Pain visual analog scale (VAS) score and the amount of opioid use.

	G30 (n=36)	G50 (n=36)	G80 (n=36)	P
Pain VAS scores (mm)				
Postop at 2 h	20.0 (0-58.0)	20.0 (10.0-50.0)	20.0 (10.0-50.0)	0.646
24 h	20.0 (0-25.0)	10.0 (0-30.0)	10.0 (0-40.0)	0.151
Intraoperative fentanyl (µg)	188 (75-450)	200 (100-300)	200 (100-300)	0.06
Postoperative meperidine (mg)	0 (0-100)	0 (0-50)	0 (0-65)	0.276

All data are median and range (minimal – maximal value).