



Opioid-induced cough (OIC) is one of the most common complications of opioids during anesthesia induction. This study was designed to assess the incidence of OIC mediated by different intravenous route” He et al (2018).

Abstract:

BACKGROUND: Opioid-induced cough (OIC) is one of the most common complications of opioids during anesthesia induction. This study was designed to assess the incidence of OIC mediated by different intravenous route.

METHODS: A total of 102(ASA I-II) scheduled for elective surgery under general anesthesia were randomly allocated into two groups: central vein group (group CV, n = 51) and peripheral vein group (group PV, n = 51). The incidence, onset time and severity of OIC were evaluated within 1 min just after sufentanil injection during induction. Meanwhile, heart rate (HR) and blood pressure (BP) were also recorded to assess the hemodynamic changes.

RESULTS: The incidence of OIC was 10/51 (20.4%) in group CV and 16/51 (32%) in group PV, patients received central venous administration of sufentanil experienced less OIC compared with those injected by peripheral venous route ($P < 0.05$), as well as a significantly lower incidence of severe OIC ($P < 0.05$). Nevertheless, the onset of OIC and hemodynamic data were comparable between two groups ($P > 0.05$).

CONCLUSION: Our study indicates that sufentanil administration by central venous route reduces the incidence and severity of OIC, but without significant changes in hemodynamic status.

TRIAL REGISTRATION: Chinese Clinical Trial Registry with registration number ChiCTR-IOR-15006075 . Registered 28 February 2015.

Full Text

Reference:

He, J., Zhu, L., Zhu, H., Gu, X., Li, P., Yang, Y. and Yang, L. (2018) Dose selection of central or peripheral administration of sufentanil affect opioid induced cough?: a prospective, randomized, controlled trial. BMC Anesthesiology. 18(1), p.38.

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