

Comparison of Ondansetron versus Chewing Gum for Prevention of Post Operative Nausea and Vomiting In Patients Undergoing Elective LSCS: A Randomised Control Trial

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Abstract

Background: The aim of this present study is to evaluate efficacy and safety of chewing gum as an alternative to Ondansetron in prevention of postoperative nausea and vomiting (PONV) in parturients undergoing elective LSCS under spinal anesthesia.

Materials and Methods: One hundred pregnant women who were found eligible as per inclusion and exclusion criteria were randomized into two equal groups by simple randomization into Group A (n=50) who were given sugar free chewing gum which was to be chewed for 30 minutes three times a day starting immediately after cesarean section and Group B (n=50) who received Inj. Ondansetron 4mg twice a day post operatively.

Results: There was no statistically significant difference between the two groups in terms of demographic characteristics. The incidence of nausea and vomiting was significantly less in Group A compared with Group B at 6 and 12 hours post

operatively ($p < 0.001$). There was no significant difference of this variable at 18 and 24 hours in both groups.

Conclusion: Gum chewing after cesarean section is safe, well tolerated, and acceptable for prevention of post-operative nausea and vomiting and rapid resumption of intestinal motility and has potential impact on reducing the overall healthcare costs in case of routine implementation.

Keywords: Gum chewing, PONV, Pregnant

Introduction

Post operative nausea and vomiting (PONV) continues to be a common complication of pregnancy as pregnant women are always considered full stomach. PONV during spinal anesthesia for elective cesarean delivery may occur in upto 66% of patients.¹

PONV is a leading cause of admission after planned ambulatory surgery and may lead to dehydration, bleeding, surgical wound complications, and aspiration of gastric contents. The usual drugs used for prevention or treatment of this have adverse effects such as intense

sedation, dystonic reactions, restlessness and extrapyramidal symptoms. The etiology and consequences of PONV are complex and multifactorial with patients' medical- and surgery-related factors. A thorough understanding of these factors, as well as the neuropharmacology of multiple emetic receptors (dopaminergic, muscarinic, cholinergic, opioid, histamine, and serotonin) and physiology (cranial nerves VIII, IX, X, and gastrointestinal reflex) relating to PONV is necessary to manage PONV.²

Chewing gum has been prospectively evaluated as a therapy to reduce postoperative nausea and vomiting in breast and laparoscopic surgery. Postulated mechanisms of its effect surround the principle of 'sham feeding', which stimulates bowel motility via cephalic- vagal stimulation.³ Chewing gum has also been linked to lower cortisol concentrations, improve stress and anxiety, and more positive mood in the research setting.⁴

Material and methods

This was a Prospective Randomized Trial. A total 100 patients were included in this study. The patients who gave written informed consent with ASA-I or ASA-II posted for elective caesarian delivery were included in the study. The other inclusion criteria were patients between 19-35 years of age and with full term singleton pregnancy. Patients with essential hypertension, pre-eclampsia, diabetes, anemia, heart disease, multiple pregnancy, fetal distress, abruptio placentae/placenta previa, any contraindication to spinal anaesthesia, known allergy to local anesthetics, unable to chew gum or complaining of gum or dental problems and who could be exposed to any intra-operative and post-operative complications were excluded from the study. Pre-operative evaluation was done a day before scheduled surgery. After explaining the procedure, the

patients were advised overnight fasting. Spinal anesthesia was given to all patients in left lateral position with 2ml of 0.5% bupivacaine heavy in L₃L₄ space. The patients were randomly assigned into two equal groups of fifty each.

Based on the observer's assessment, when a score of five in alertness/sedation was achieved and the patient was not sleeping in between observations, patients in Group I were given one strip of sugar free gum to be chewed for 30 minutes every eighth hourly.

Patients randomized to Group-II received Inj. Ondansetron 4mg intravenously immediately after cesarean section. Rescue anti-emetics i.e Metaclopramide 10mg IV / Dexamethasone 4mg IV/ Prochlorperazine 12.5mg IV/ Droperidol 0.625mg IV/ Promethazine 6.25mg IV were planned to be used if the first-line therapy was not fully successful.

Results

There was no statistical difference found between the baseline characteristics i.e. Age and gestational age confirming inclusion of a homogenous population. One patient in chewing gum group and 15 patients in Ondansetron group had episodes of nausea at 6th hour postoperatively, whereas one patient in chewing gum group and seven patients in Ondansetron group had PONV at 12th hour. However, rescue medication was not required for these patients. It was observed that there was statistically significant difference between the two groups at 6th and 12th hour where the maximum number of events of PONV had occurred.

Table 1: General characteristics

Variable	Group-I	Group-II	p-value
Age in yrs	23.12 ± 3.61	24.32 ± 3.81	>0.05
Gestational Age (in Weeks)	38.12 ± 1.64	38.42 ± 1.70	>0.05

Both group were comparable.

Table 2: PONV

PONV	Group-I	Group-II	p-value
Immediate	1(2.00%)	1(2.00%)	>0.05
6 Hours	1(2.00%)	13(26.00%)	<0.001
12 Hours	1(2.00%)	7(14.00%)	<0.001
18 Hours	3(6.00%)	0(0.00%)	>0.05
24 Hours	0(0.00%)	0(0.00%)	

On the scale for relief of PONV, it was observed that there was full resolution of PONV in more number of patients in chewing gum group than in the Ondansetron group.

Discussion

PONV during spinal anaesthesia for elective cesarean delivery may occur in upto 66% of patients. The risk factors of emetic symptoms in pregnancy are hormonal changes, smoking habit, age, pain, history of motion sickness or previous postoperative emesis, hypotension, surgical procedure, and anaesthetic technique.⁵ Our treatment groups were similar with regard to maternal demographic and operating management that considered being risk factors for postoperative emetic symptoms. Therefore, the difference in incidence and severity of nausea and vomiting among the study groups can be attributed to the study drug administration.

Zhang, L et al, conducted a meta-analysis on a total of 13 RCTs which included 2233 patients. The results showed that chewing gum after cesarean delivery can effectively shorten the recovery time of bowel sounds, passage of flatus and first defecation.⁶

Ajuzieogu, O.V. et al conducted a study to evaluate the effect of chewing gum on post-operative ileus in 200 women who underwent cesarean sections and found that there was a statistically significant earlier onset of

bowel sounds in the chewing group when compared to the control.⁷

Perriera, G. et al⁸ and Ciardulli, A. et al⁹ both conducted systematic reviews on more than 3,000 women (17 trials) who had just had cesarean section, mostly from Asia and the Middle East. While all the studies demonstrated a consistent improvement in rate of ileus and time to first flatus, they were largely inconsistent in demonstrating complete relief of PONV. They however do suggest that the simplicity, frugality, and safety of chewing gum makes it a viable option to offer women undergoing cesarean section.

Sugar free chewing gum that contains the artificial sweetener sorbitol and other hexitols might be having side effect such as bloating, gas, and abdominal cramps. However, there are no such reports in this study. The intervention in our study is non-invasive, very economical and highly patient compliant. It also avoids all side effects of ramosetron, palanosetron, dexamethasone and even ephedrine which are being tried in newer studies.^{9,10}

Conclusion

Chewing gum is considered safe, well accepted better alternative to Ondansetron for the treatment of PONV in this randomized controlled study undergoing cesarean delivery under spinal anaesthesia. It also results in rapid resumption of intestinal motility, with potential impact on reducing the overall healthcare costs in case of routine implementation.

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