

## Effect of intraoperative intravenous crystalloid infusion on postoperative nausea and vomiting after diagnostic gynaecological laparoscopy: comparison of 30ml/kg and 10ml/kg and to report the effect of the menstrual cycle on the incidence of postoperative nausea and vomiting

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### Aims

#### *Primary*

To compare effect of 30ml/kg and 10ml/kg crystalloid infusion on postoperative nausea and vomiting after diagnostic gynaecological laparoscopy.

#### *Secondary*

To correlate incidence of postoperative nausea and vomiting associated with different phases of menstrual cycle.

### Study Design

This prospective, randomized, double blinded study was conducted in 200 patients [Group I - 10ml.kg-1 crystalloid infusion (n = 100) and Group II - 30ml.kg-1 crystalloid infusion (n =100)] of ASA grades I/ II, of either sex in the age group 20-40 years undergoing

ambulatory gynaecological laproscopic surgery. Both groups were compared with respect to postoperative nausea vomiting, hemodynamic parametres and incidence of postoperative nausea and vomiting associated with different phases of menstrual cycle.

### Statistical analysis

Data for categorical variables and continuous variables are presented as proportions and percentages and mean±SD respectively. Samples t-test for continuous variables, and Pearson's Chi-square and Fisher's exact tests for categorical variables for analysis of variance. P values <0.05 were considered statistically significant. Result: In the first 4 hr after anaesthesia, the cumulative incidence of nausea and vomiting in Group I was 66% as compared to 40% in Group II (p value = 0.036, \*S). Anti-emetic use was less in the group II as compared to group I (13% vs 20%, P=0.04). Female patients in the menstrual phase experienced nausea and vomiting in 89.48% of cases as compared to 58.33% and 24.24% during proliferative and secretory phases of menstrual cycle, respectively.