

**Methods:** Eighty patients of ASA I&II were taken up for elective ambulatory surgeries under general anaesthesia. Study patients were randomly allocated into 2 groups: Group M (n=40) received Injection Midazolam 1mg Intravenously and Group P (n=40) received Injection Propofol 20 mg intravenously 15 mins before extubation. Any additional antiemetic given to treat PONV was noted. Nausea and vomiting score was used to assess these symptoms, immediately, at 30 mins, 2hrs, 4hrs, and 6 hrs. Intraoperative and postoperative haemodynamic status and sedation were recorded and data collected was analysed statistically.

**Results:** After extubation, the incidence of nausea was 5% in group P, 10% in group M, and retching was 2.5% in both groups (P=0.835). After 30 minutes, nausea was 15% in group P, 12.5% in group M, retching was 2.5% in both the groups (P=0.948). At 2 hours, nausea occurred in 2.5% in group P and 5% of patients in group M (P=0.556). At 4th/6th hours, no PONV occurred. There was no significant difference in haemodynamic or sedation scores.

**Conclusion:** From the results of the present study, it can be concluded that both that IV midazolam 1 mg and IV propofol 20 mg given 15 minutes before extubation are equally efficacious in preventing post-operative nausea and vomiting in patients undergoing day care surgeries.

**KEYWORDS:** Postoperative nausea vomiting, Propofol, Midazolam, Day care surgery

#### References

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## ABSTRACT NO.: ABS2686

### Evaluation of efficacy of midazolam and propofol on postoperative nausea and Vomiting in day care surgeries - A prospective clinical study

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**Background & Aims:** In several studies, midazolam and propofol have been demonstrated to have some benefits with regard to postoperative nausea and vomiting (PONV). The aim of the present study was to compare the efficacy of sub-hypnotic doses of midazolam and propofol to reduce the incidence of PONV.