

Cisapride decreases gastric content aspiration in mechanically ventilated patients

## ABSTRACT

We found that even in patients kept in a semirecumbent position, aspiration of gastric contents still occurs and this finding was correct. Cisapride reduced the amount of airway gastritis associated with ventilator-associated pneumonia in intubated and mechanically ventilated patients, but it did not prevent complete gastrinary aspartam inciprance (even when the patient was in the semirest position).

## INTRODUCTION

Introduction An introduction to cisapride

Cisapride is a new class of drugs that is being developed to treat gastric ulceration. The reason for the development of cisapride is that it is an effective and safe treatment for irenal ulceration which is commonly seen in patients with ulcerative colitis (UC). In the early stages of UC, the ulceration is usually not present and there is no ulceration. However, as the ulceration progresses, patients become increasingly irritable, and have difficulty swallowing. The ulceration is usually caused by the abnormal removal of the colonic mucosa by the irenal ulceration. The ulceration is usually caused by the removal of the colonic mucosa by the irenal ulceration. Aspiration of gastric contents is more common in ICU patients and higher in intubated and mechanically ventilated patients, with gastroesophageal tract dysmotility being a contributing factor to the high incidence of aspirations. Cisapride is a potent prokinetic medication that enhances the release of acetylcholine from the postganglionic nerve endings of the myenteric plexus without any dopamine antagonism. The effectiveness of cisapride in preventing gastric contents from aspirating through the lungs in patients on mechanical ventilators while still maintaining their semi-recumbent position was evaluated in this study.

## CONCLUSION

In summary, we found that cisapride reduces the risk of gastric contents aspiration in intubated and mechanically ventilated patients who are kept in a semirecumbent position. However, our findings suggest that conventional protective measures such as semicircumstance testing and yearly check-up of cigarette leaking during hand placement do not suffice to prevent gastrial contents from asping in this manner. Further studies are needed to determine whether this drug actually prevents ventilator-associated pneumonia, bronchitis or asthma attacks.