

effects and is beneficial when the child is not able to tolerate anything orally or in the case of postoperative vomiting, chemotherapy-induced vomiting, cyclic vomiting syndrome, or acute motion sickness ([Singhi, Shah, Bansal, et al, 2013](#)). For children who are prone to motion sickness, it is helpful to administer an appropriate dose of dimenhydrinate (Dramamine) before a trip.

## Translating Evidence Into Practice

### Use of Antiemetics in Children with Acute Gastroenteritis

#### Ask the Question

In children with acute gastroenteritis (AGE), should antiemetics be used?

#### Search for the Evidence

##### Search Strategies

Search criteria included English-language publications within the past 4 years (2011 to 2015), research-based articles (level 3 or higher) regarding antiemetic efficacy among children with AGE.

##### Databases Used

PubMed/Medline, CINAHL, Cochrane, Google Scholar, National Guideline Clearinghouse (AHRQ), American Academy of Pediatrics, National Institute of Health and Clinical Excellence, European Society for Paediatric Gastroenterology, Hepatology, and Nutrition, Joanna Briggs Institute

#### Critically Analyze the Evidence

**GRADE criteria:** Evidence quality moderate; recommendation strong ([Balslem, Hefland, Schunemann, et al, 2011](#))

A review of the literature revealed two systematic reviews and two randomized control trials from 2011 to 2015 that evaluated the efficacy of antiemetics in the treatment of children with AGE.

- A Cochrane review in 2011 revealed seven randomized controlled trials (1020 patients) evaluating the safety and efficacy of