

Ondansetron reduces the duration of vomiting in children with AGE and ondansetron and domperidone relieves the incidence of vomiting in children with AGE. There is limited evidence for dimenhydrinate and metoclopramide, and no evidence for the use of cyclizine, and dexamethasone in children with AGE who are vomiting. The number of children requiring IV rehydration and hospital admission for AGE is reduced with administration of ondansetron.

References

- Balshem H, Hefland M, Schunemann HJ, et al. GRADE guidelines: rating the quality of evidence. *J Clin Epidemiol*. 2011;64(4):401–406.
- Carter B, Fedorowicz Z. Antiemetic treatment for acute gastroenteritis in children: an updated Cochrane systematic review with meta-analysis and mixed treatment comparison in a Bayesian framework. *BMJ Open*. 2012;2(4):1–11.
- Fedorowicz A, Jagannath VA, Carter B. Antiemetics for reducing vomiting related to acute gastroenteritis in children and adolescents. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*. 2011; (9) [CD005506].
- Gouin S, Vo T, Roy M, et al. Oral dimenhydrinate versus placebo in children with gastroenteritis: a randomized controlled trial. *Pediatrics*. 2012;129(6):1050–1055.
- Rerksuppaphol S, Rerksuppaphol L. Randomized study of ondansetron versus domperidone in the treatment of children with acute gastroenteritis. *J Clin Med Res*. 2013;5(6):460–466.

Nursing Care Management

The major emphasis of nursing care of the vomiting infant and child is on observation and reporting of vomiting behavior and associated symptoms and on the implementation of measures to reduce the vomiting. Accurate assessment of the type of vomiting, appearance of the emesis, and the child's behavior in association with the vomiting helps to establish a diagnosis.