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Continuous positive airway pressure to reduce the risk of early peripheral oxygen desaturation following apnoea onset in children: Randomised double-blind controlled trial

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ABSTRACT

It was a randomised double-blind parallel controlled clinical trial, in a tertiary teaching hospital with 68 children, aging 2-6 years, ASA I-II, who presented for surgery under general anaesthesia, divided into two groups of 34 participants (CPAP and controls). The intervention was CPAP-ventilation and passive CPAP-oxygenation using the anaesthesia workstation. The main outcome measure was the occurrence of a SpO_2 of 95% during a follow-up period of 300 seconds from the beginning of the apnoea. We alternatively registered the time from the onset of apnoea until a SpO_2 of 95% (limited to 300 seconds) – with SpO_2 recorded each 30 seconds - (T1) and time from a SpO_2 of 95% to previous baseline levels aided by positive pressure ventilation (T2). **0 µl**

ATTACHMENTS

Study Protocol.docx

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