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Comparison of the Efficiency of the STOP-BANG and the Berlin Obstructive Sleep Apnea Syndrome Questionnaires for Determining Respiratory Complications during the Perioperative Period

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Background: The prevalence of obstructive sleep apnea syndrome is higher for the population that underwent an operation compared to the general population.

Aims and Objectives: To compare the efficiency of the STOP-BANG and the Berlin Obstructive Sleep Apnea Syndrome questionnaires for evaluating the respiratory complications during the perioperative period.

Design: A descriptive and prospective study.

Methods: The study included 126 patients above 18 years of age who were ASA classification I-II who underwent laparoscopic cholecystectomy and who accepted to take part in the study. In order to find out the potential obstructive sleep apnea syndrome risk, STOP-BANG and the Berlin Sleep Apnea questionnaires were surveyed. Next, the respiratory complications were observed during the perioperative period.

Results: During intubation and extubation, the study found statistically meaningful differences in difficult intubation, difficult facemask ventilation, and desaturation frequency for the group that had high risk of obstructive sleep apnea syndrome based on the STOP-BANG questionnaire compared to the low risk group. Besides, during extubation statistically meaningful differences in coughing, breath-holding, and desaturation frequency were found for the high risk for obstructive sleep apnea syndrome group compared to the low risk group, according to the Berlin questionnaire. In the post-anesthesia care unit, both questionnaires found statistically meaningful differences between low- and high-risk groups.

Conclusion: Obstructive sleep apnea syndrome screening questionnaires are useful for determining respiratory complications during the preoperative period. STOP-BANG questionnaire may be preferred at first.

Relevance to clinical practice: Questionnaires may be used to determine the risk of obstructive sleep apnea syndrome. Questionnaires to determine the risk of OSAS should be used regularly for the patients that will undergo an operation, and tests should be used in order to improve clinical protocols on anesthesia and post-anesthesia care for safety anesthesia.

Biography

Pervin GOKAY has completed her master degree at the age of 26 years from Gulhane Military Medical Academy, School of Nursing and She is Ph.D. student at Gulhane Military Medical Academy, School of Nursing. She has not published paper in reputed journals yet. She has been serving as a surgery nursing at Gulhane Military Medical Academy, School of Nursing.

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