



ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Bromopride, metoclopramide, or ondansetron for the treatment of vomiting in the pediatric emergency department: a randomized controlled trial[☆]

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KEYWORDS

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Abstract

Objective: To compare the effectiveness of a single intramuscular dose of bromopride, metoclopramide, or ondansetron for treating vomiting.

Methods: Randomized controlled trial including children 1–12 years of age presenting with acute vomiting at the pediatric emergency department.

Outcomes: Number of children that stopped vomiting at one, six, and 24 h following treatment; episodes of diarrhea; acceptance of oral liquids; intravenous rehydration; return to hospital and side effects.

Results: There were 175 children who completed the study. Within the first hour after treatment, all drugs were equally effective, with ondansetron preventing vomiting in 100%, bromopride in 96.6%, and metoclopramide in 94.8% of children ($p=0.288$). Within six hours, ondansetron was successful in preventing vomiting in 98.3% of children, compared to bromopride and metoclopramide, which were successful in 91.5% and 84.4% of patients, respectively ($p=0.023$). Within 24 h, ondansetron was superior to both other agents, as it remained efficacious in reducing vomiting in 96.6% of children, as opposed to 67.8% and 67.2% with bromopride

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and metoclopramide, respectively ($p=0.001$). The ondansetron group showed better acceptance of oral liquids ($p=0.05$) when compared to the bromopride and metoclopramide. The ondansetron group did not show any side effects in 75.9% of cases, compared to 54.2% and 53.5% in the bromopride and metoclopramide groups, respectively. Somnolence was the most common side effect.

Conclusions: A single dose of ondansetron is superior to bromopride and metoclopramide in preventing vomiting six hours and 24h following treatment. Oral fluid intake after receiving medication was statistically better with Ondansetron while also having less side effects compared to the other two agents.

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PALAVRAS-CHAVE

Ensaio Clínico;
Antieméticos;
Vômito

Bromoprida, metoclopramida ou ondansetrona no tratamento de vômito no departamento de emergência pediátrica: ensaio controlado randomizado

Resumo

Objetivo: Para comparar a eficácia de uma única dose intramuscular de bromoprida, metoclopramida ou ondansetrona no tratamento de vômito.

Métodos: Ensaio controlado randomizado incluindo crianças de 1 a 12 anos de idade que apresentam vômito agudo no departamento de emergência pediátrica.

Resultados: Número de crianças que pararam de vomitar 1, 6 e 24 horas após o tratamento; episódios de diarreia; aceitação de líquidos orais; reidratação intravenosa, retorno ao hospital e efeitos colaterais.

Resultados: 175 crianças concluíram o estudo. Na primeira hora após o tratamento, todos os medicamentos foram igualmente eficazes, sendo que a ondansetrona preveniu vômito em 100%, a bromoprida em 96,6% e metoclopramida em 94,8% das crianças ($p=0,288$). Em 6 horas, a ondansetrona mostrou sucesso na prevenção do vômito em 98,3% das crianças, em comparação à bromoprida e à metoclopramida, que mostraram sucesso em 91,5% e 84,4% dos pacientes, respectivamente ($p=0,023$). Em 24 horas, a ondansetrona foi superior aos dois outros agentes, pois ela continuou eficaz na redução do vômito em 96,6% das crianças, diferente de 67,8% e 67,2% com bromoprida e metoclopramida, respectivamente ($p=0,001$). O grupo de ondansetrona mostrou melhor aceitação de líquidos orais ($p=0,05$) em comparação a bromoprida e metoclopramida. O grupo de ondansetrona não mostrou efeitos colaterais em 75,9% dos casos, em comparação a 54,2% e 53,5% dos grupos de bromoprida e metoclopramida. O efeito colateral mais comum foi sonolência.

Conclusões: Uma única dose de ondansetrona é superior a bromoprida e metoclopramida no tratamento de vômito 6 horas e 24 horas após o tratamento. A ingestão de fluidos orais após receber medicação foi estatisticamente melhor com ondansetrona, ao mesmo tempo em que também apresentando menos efeitos colaterais em comparação aos outros dois agentes.

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Introduction

Acute gastroenteritis (AGE) is one of the most common causes of morbidity and mortality in children, contributing to numerous emergency department visits and pediatric hospitalizations. AGE is considered an important public health issue; according to the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), there are about two billion cases of diarrheal disease worldwide every year, and 1.9 million children younger than 5 years of age perish from diarrhea each year, mostly in developing countries.¹ Generally, AGE is an acute and self-limiting disease, which usually lasts 3–7 days.²

Vomiting is a common manifestation of AGE that causes discomfort; left untreated, it may lead to dehydration.^{1,2} Oral rehydration therapy (ORT) is the most suitable treatment for children with AGE, but it is challenging in the presence of persistent/refractory emesis.² Guidelines state that ORT in children has a high chance of failure in the setting of persistent vomiting, and support the use of intravenous (IV) rehydration in this context.^{3,4} However a recent publication showed that ORT is efficacious even in children with vomiting in a high percentage of cases.^{3,4}

When pharmacological intervention is used for persistent nausea and vomiting, it can prevent severe complications due to dehydration.^{2,5} Bromopride, metoclopramide, and

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