EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES
1. Understand the risk factors that aggravate postoperative nausea and vomiting.
2. Understand the impact of implementing consensus prevention guidelines for postoperative nausea and vomiting within an institution.
3. Understand the role of a customized, multimodal, pharmacological treatment approach for postoperative nausea and vomiting.

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QUESTIONS
1. Which of the following risk factors are associated with an increased risk of postoperative nausea and vomiting (PONV):
   A. Obesity
   B. Non-smoker status
   C. Type of surgery
   D. History of PONV or motion sickness
   E. Postoperative opioid use
   □ All of the above
   □ B and D only
   □ C, D and E only
   □ All except A
   □ B, C, D only

2. The authors of this study found the following changes after implementing guidelines for postoperative nausea and vomiting (PONV):
   A. The incidence of PONV was reduced from about 15% to about 3%.
   B. Nearly 3 times as many patients received preoperative prophylaxis.
   C. Significantly more patients received intraoperative prophylaxis.
   D. Significantly fewer patients received single-dose prophylaxis.
   □ All of the above
   □ A, B and D only
   □ B and C only
   □ A and D only
   □ B and D only

3. Which of the following statements are true?
   A. In the absence of pharmacological treatments, the rate of PONV is approximately 30% general population, and can be as high as 70% in patients at high risk.
   B. In this study, the only patients who developed PONV had 3 or more risk factors.
   C. In this study, the use of a multimodal treatment plan appeared to play important role in the reduction of PONV.
   D. The types of surgery that appear to have the lowest overall incidence of PONV include breast and laparoscopic surgeries.
   □ All of the above
   □ A and B only
   □ A, B, and C only
   □ A and D only
   □ B and C only

4. In this study, the overall incidence of PONV was reduced following the institution of management consensus guidelines for PONV, and this reduction was associated with an overall increase in preoperative antiemetic prophylaxis, with a concomitant increase in multimodal treatment and a decrease in single modality treatment.
   □ True
   □ False

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