FACTORS INFLUENCING OXYGEN DESATURATION OF OBESE PATIENTS DURING INDUCTION OF GENERAL ANESTHESIA

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BACKGROUND

- One-third of adults in the U.S. have a Body Mass Index (BMI) > 30 and are obese. 1
- Physiologic changes associated with obesity affect most organ systems of the body.
- Changes within the pulmonary system in obese patients can produce significant oxygen desaturation with induction of general anesthesia.

PURPOSE

 This study evaluated factors which could influence oxygen desaturation in obese patients during induction of general anesthesia in the outpatient setting.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

- Retrospective electronic chart review
- Non-experimental, descriptive design
- Study site: Outpatient Surgery, Level 1 trauma center
- Non-probability, convenience sample
- Women and men, age 20-60
- Sample size: N=104



RESULTS

- 12 patients (11.5%) received oxygen in the pre-operative holding area.
- No patients who received oxygen in the pre-operative holding area had oxygen desaturation occur.
- Two patients (2.2%) had oxygen desaturation occur.
- Mean length of time to oxygen desaturation was 1.5 minutes.
- Time to oxygen desaturation was not statistically significant between obese patients who received oxygen in the preoperative holding area and those who did not.

CONCLUSIONS

 Obese patients in this study were welloxygenated during induction of general anesthesia without receiving supplemental oxygen in the preoperative holding area.

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