Combination of a reduced dose of an intrathecal local anesthetic with a small dose of an opioid: A meta-analysis of randomized trials

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Supplemental data 1	Search strategy	Supplemental data 8	Time to first postoperative urination
Supplemental data 2	Need for intraoperative opioids	Supplemental data 9	Incidence of postoperative shivering
Supplemental data 3	Incidence of failed intrathecal block	Supplemental data 10	Incidence of postoperative nausea
Supplemental data 4	Duration of postoperative analgesia	Supplemental data 11	Incidence of postoperative bradycardia
Supplemental data 5	Incidence of perioperative hypotension	Supplemental data 12	Incidence of postoperative vomiting
Supplemental data 6	Duration of postoperative motor block	Supplemental data 13	Time to postoperative ambulation
Supplemental data 7	Incidence of urinary retention	Supplemental data 14	Duration of sensory block

Supplemental data 1. Search strategy

Databases:
- Ovid MEDLINE(R) In-Process & Other Non-Indexed Citations and Ovid MEDLINE(R) 1946-present
- EMBASE 1974-present
- Cochrane (Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials/CENTRAL) 1898-present
- BIOSIS Previews Archive (1926-1968) and BIOSIS Previews (1968-present)
- CINAHL 1940-present

Filters (if available in database): Adults (≥18 years), humans

#1 – random
#2 – randomly
#3 – randomised
#4 – randomized
#5 – randomised controlled trial
#6 – randomized controlled trial
#7 – controlled clinical trial

#8 - #1 OR #2 OR #3 OR #4 OR #5 OR #6 OR #7

#9 – spinal
#10 – intrathecal

#11 - #9 OR #10

#12 – analgesia
#13 – anaesthesia
#14 – anesthesia

#15 - #12 OR #13 OR #14

#16 – opioid
#17 – fentanyl
#18 – sufentanil
#19 – morphine
#20 – meperidine
#21 – pethidine
#22 – diamorphine
#24 – tramadol
#25 – pentazicine
#26 – buprenorphine
#27 – hydromorphone

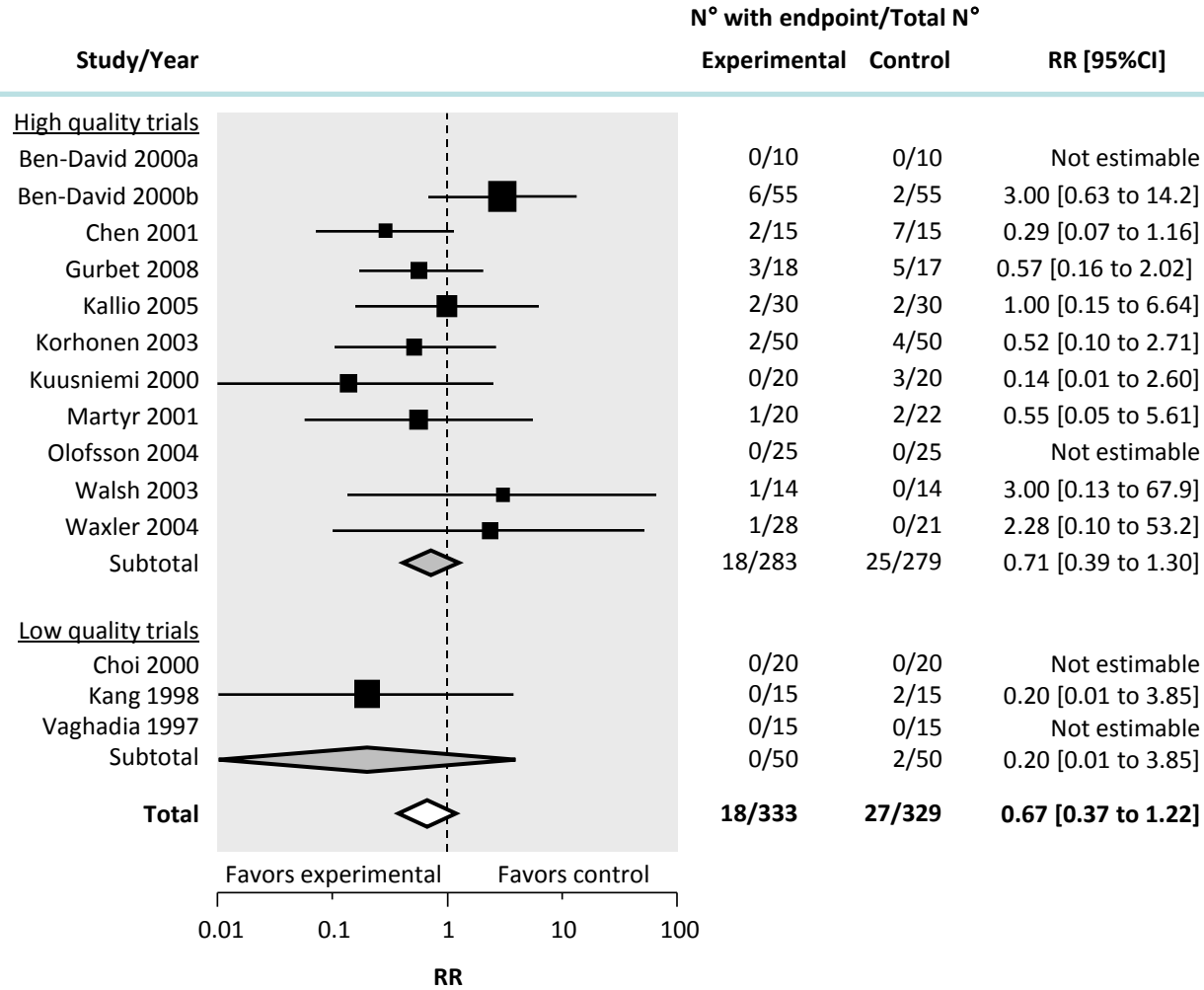
#28 - #16 OR #17 OR #18 OR #19 OR #20 OR #21 OR #22 OR #23 OR #24 OR #25 OR #26 OR #27

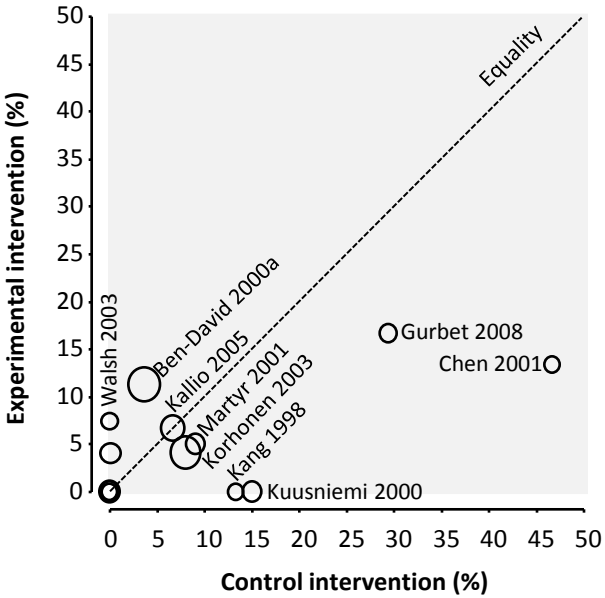
#29 – labor
#30 – labour

#31 - #29 OR #30

#32 - #8 AND #11 AND #15 AND #28 NOT #31

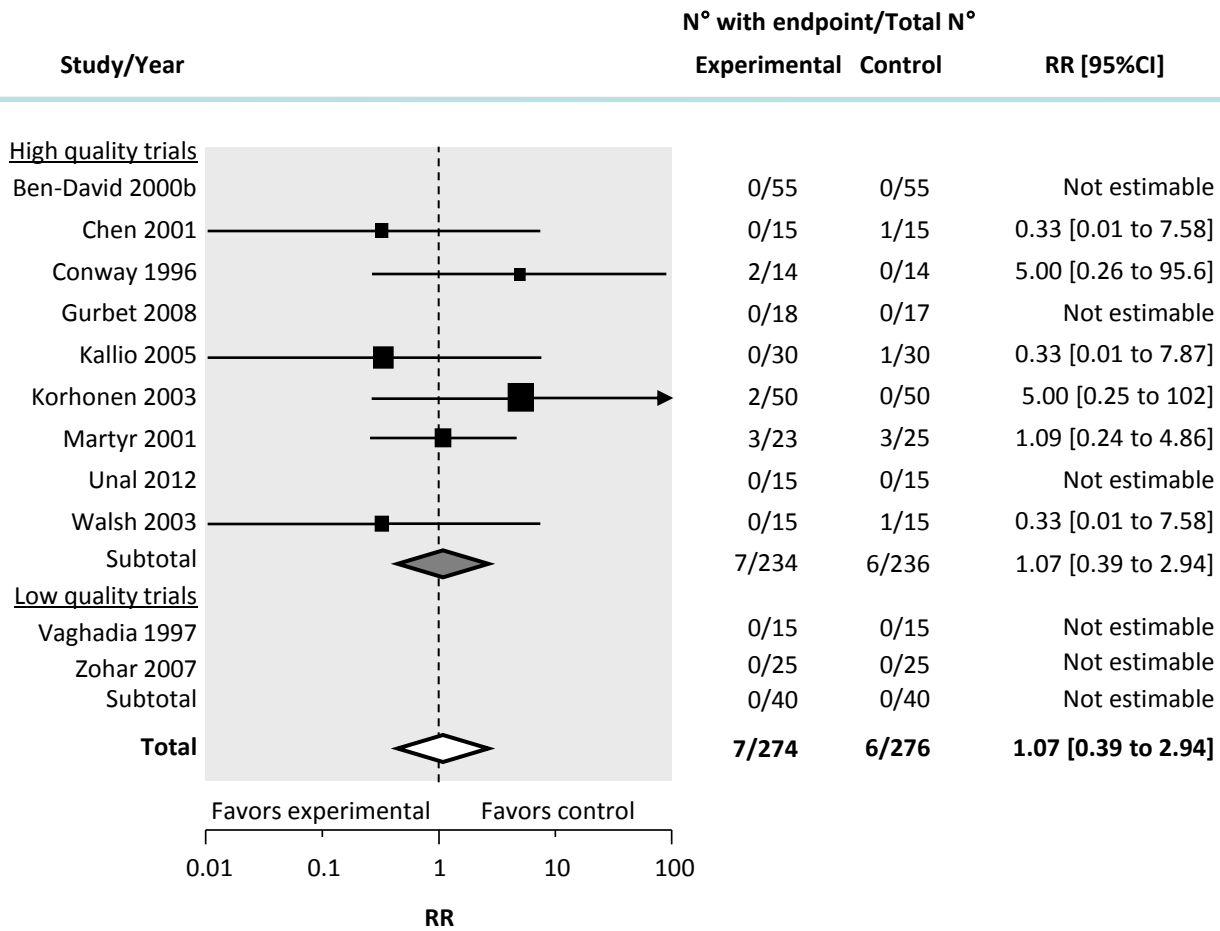
Supplemental data 2. Need for intraoperative opioids

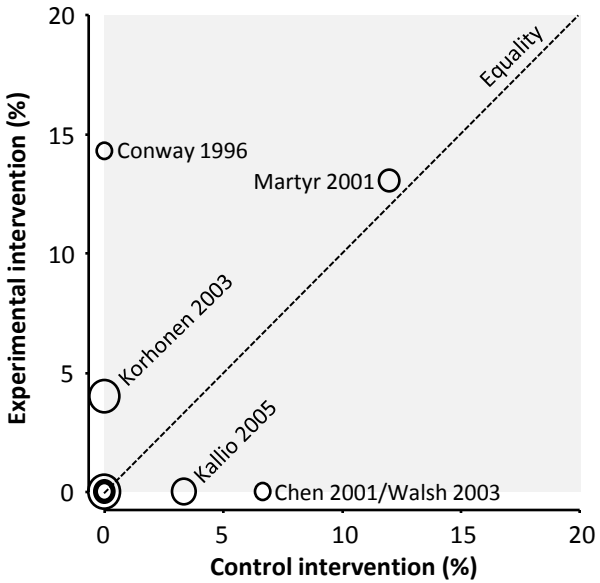




Adding an opioid to a reduced dose of an intrathecal local anesthetic (experimental intervention) compared with a standard dose of the same local anesthetic alone (control intervention): Need for intraoperative systemic opioids. Subgroup analyzes comparing low quality trials (Oxford scale, 1-2) and high quality trials (Oxford scale, 3-7) . On the event rate scatter, each symbol represents one comparison; diameters of symbols represent number of patients in each comparison. RR = Risk ratio. CI = confidence interval.

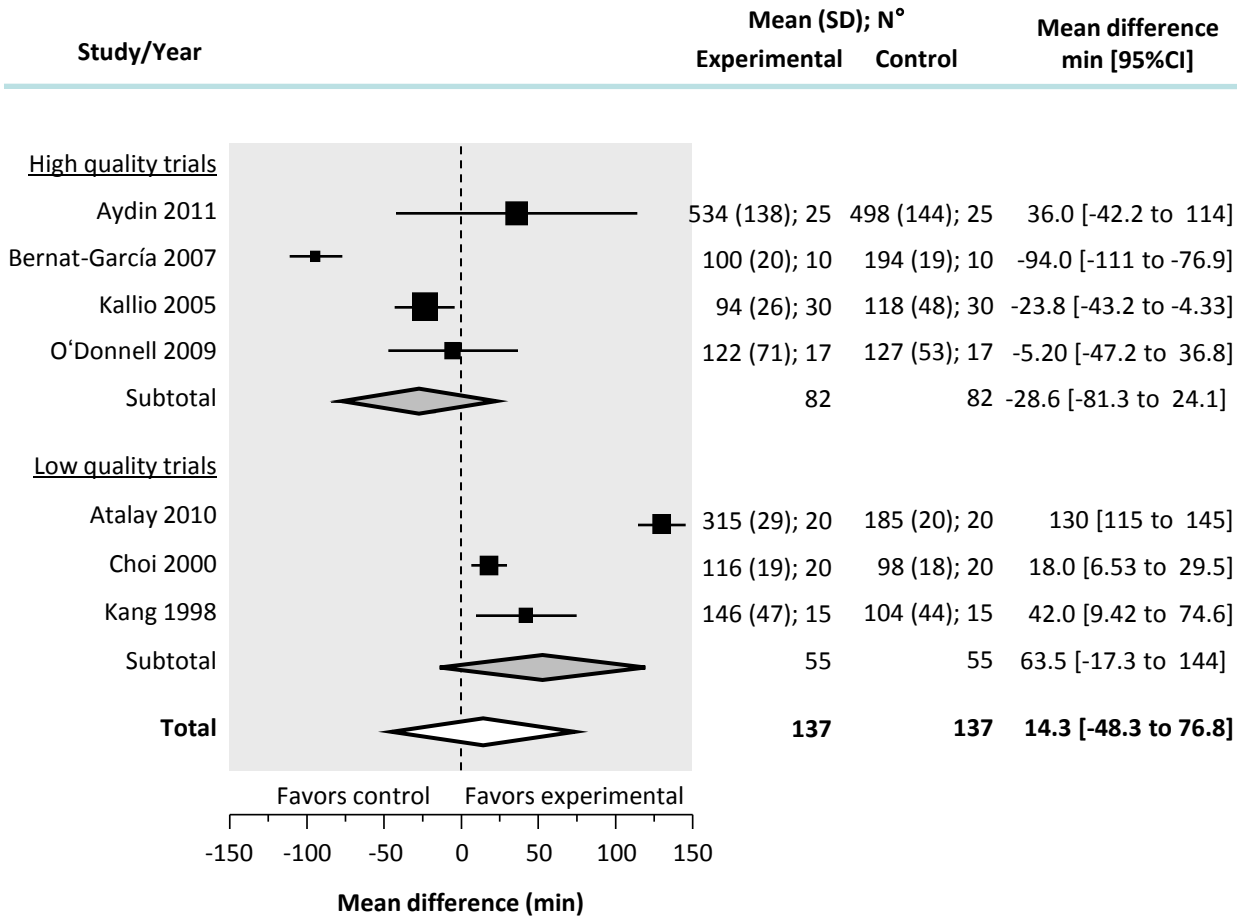
Supplemental data 3. Incidence of failed intrathecal block

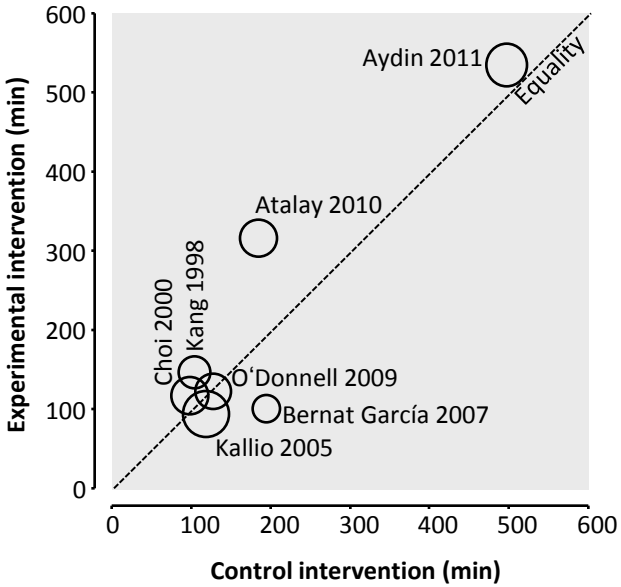




Adding an opioid to a reduced dose of an intrathecal local anesthetic (experimental intervention) compared with a standard dose of the same local anesthetic alone (control intervention): incidence of failed intrathecal block, defined as need for general anesthesia. Subgroup analyzes comparing low quality trials (Oxford scale, 1-2) and high quality trials (Oxford scale, 3-7). On the event rate scatter, each symbol represents one comparison; diameters of symbols represent number of patients in each comparison. RR = Risk ratio. CI = confidence interval.

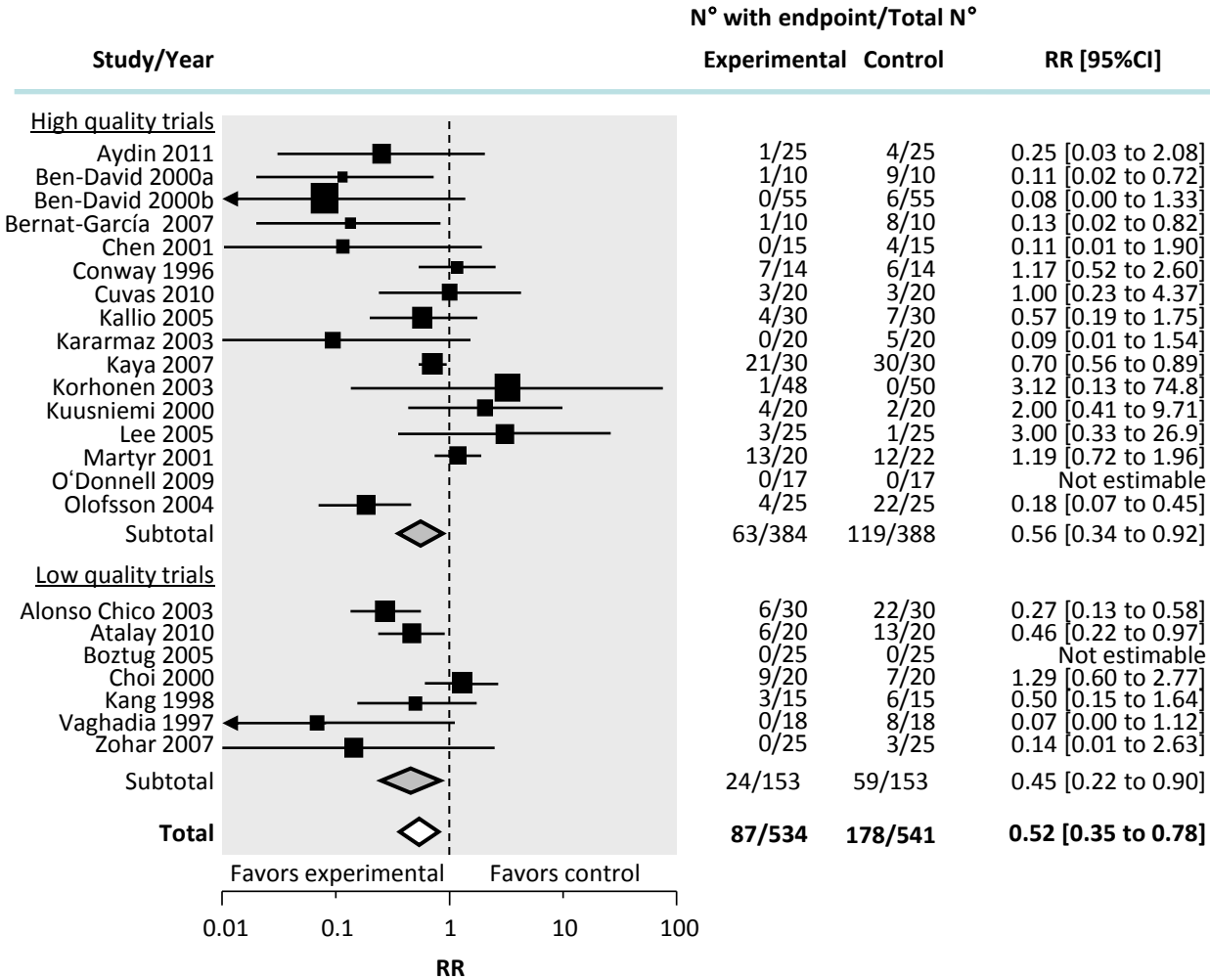
Supplemental data 4. Duration of postoperative analgesia

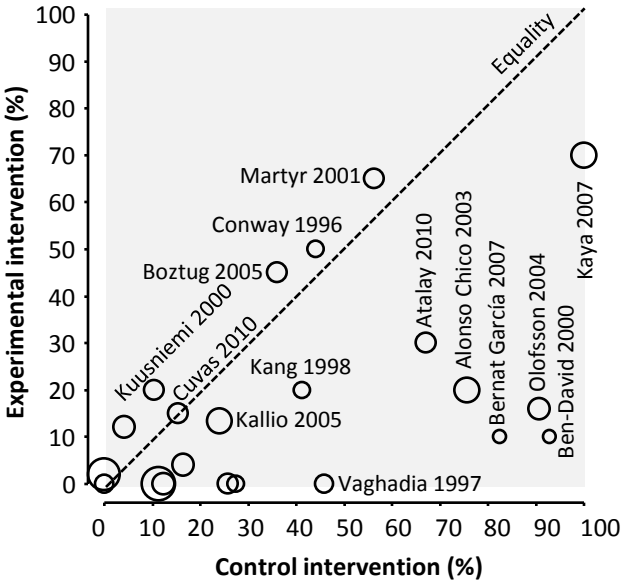




Adding an opioid to a reduced dose of an intrathecal local anesthetic (experimental intervention) compared with a standard dose of the same local anesthetic alone (control intervention): duration of postoperative analgesia, defined as the time to first analgesic request (minutes). Subgroup analyzes comparing low quality trials (Oxford scale, 1-2) and high quality trials (Oxford scale, 3-7). On the event rate scatter, each symbol represents one comparison; diameters of symbols represent number of patients in each comparison. CI = Confidence interval.

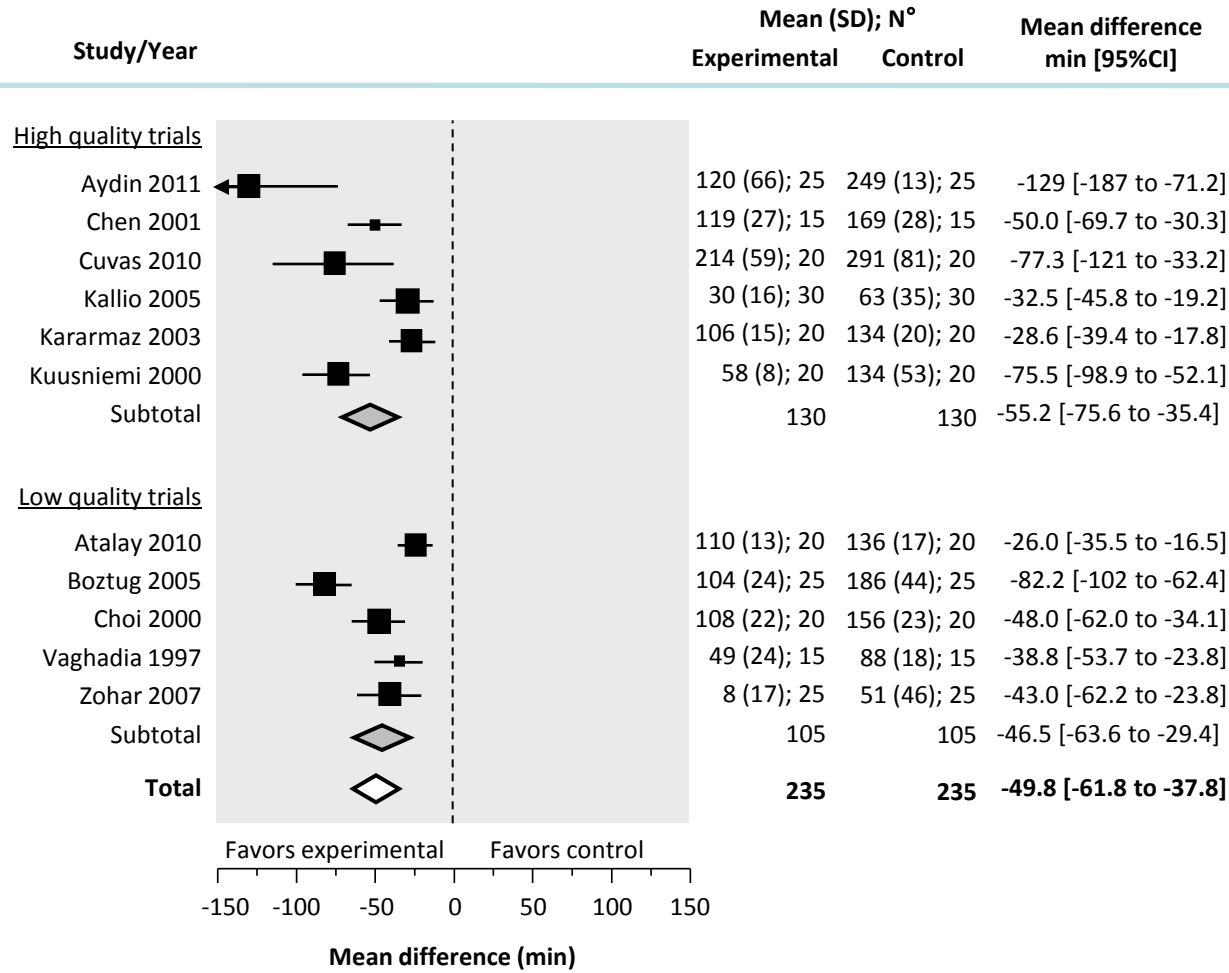
Supplemental data 5. Incidence of perioperative hypotension

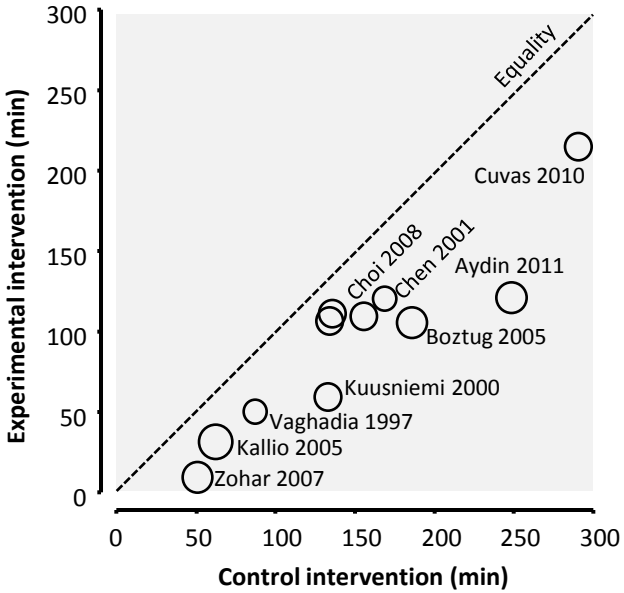




Adding an opioid to a reduced dose of an intrathecal local anesthetic (experimental intervention) compared with a standard dose of the same local anesthetic alone (control intervention): incidence of perioperative hypotension. Subgroup analyzes comparing low quality trials (Oxford scale, 1-2) and high quality trials (Oxford scale, 3-7). On the event rate scatter, each symbol represents one comparison; diameters of symbols represent number of patients in each comparison. RR = Risk ratio. CI = confidence interval.

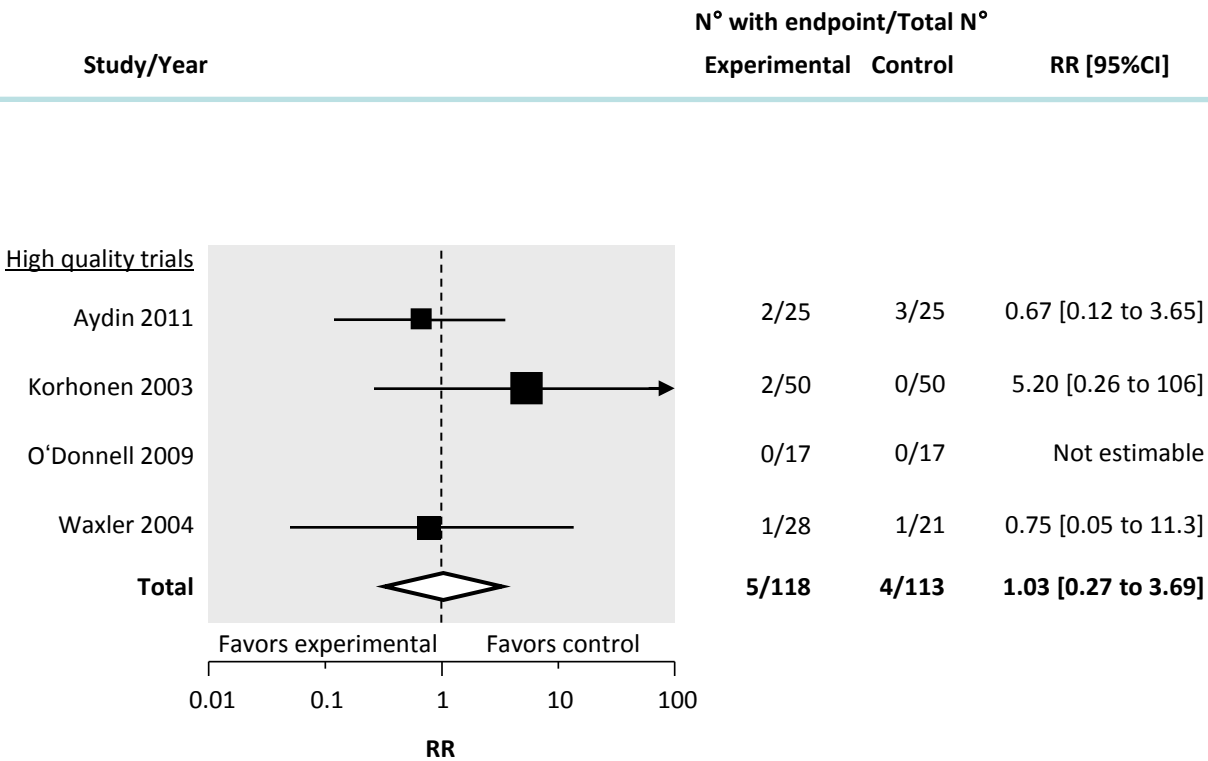
Supplemental data 6. Duration of postoperative motor block

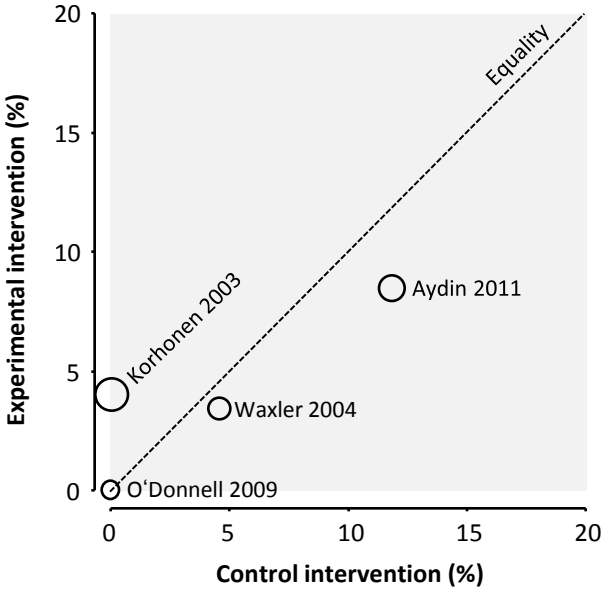




Adding an opioid to a reduced dose of an intrathecal local anesthetic (experimental intervention) compared with a standard dose of the same local anesthetic alone (control intervention): duration of postoperative motor block (minutes). Subgroup analyzes comparing low quality trials (Oxford scale, 1-2) and high quality trials (Oxford scale, 3-7). On the event rate scatter, each symbol represents one comparison; diameters of symbols represent number of patients in each comparison. CI = confidence interval.

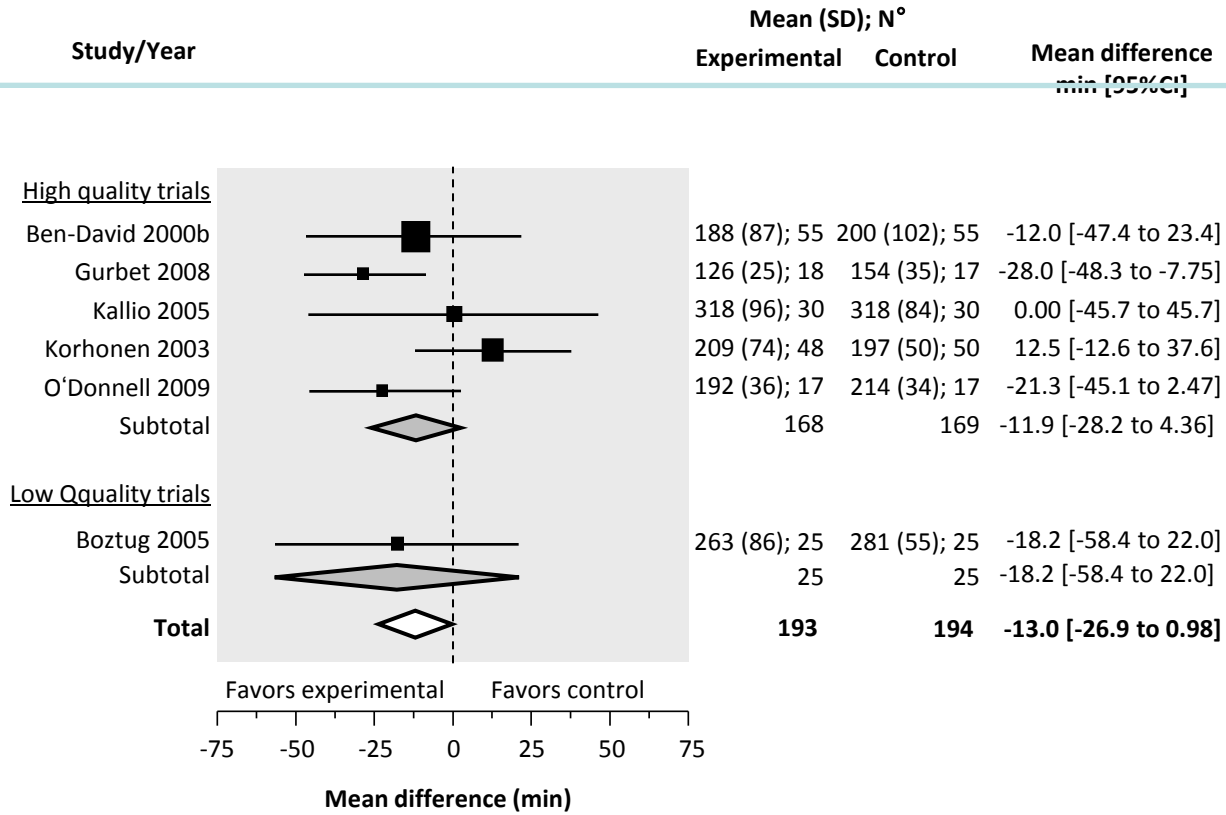
Supplemental data 7. Incidence of urinary retention

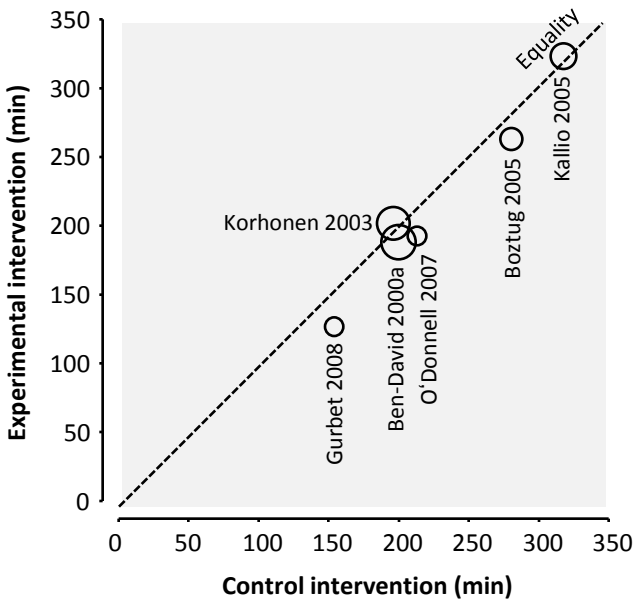




Adding an opioid to a reduced dose of an intrathecal local anesthetic (experimental intervention) compared with a standard dose of the same local anesthetic alone (control intervention): incidence of urinary retention, defined as need for catheterization. There were only high quality trials (Oxford scale, 3-7). On the event rate scatter, each symbol represents one comparison; diameters of symbols represent number of patients in each comparison. RR = Risk ratio. CI = confidence interval.

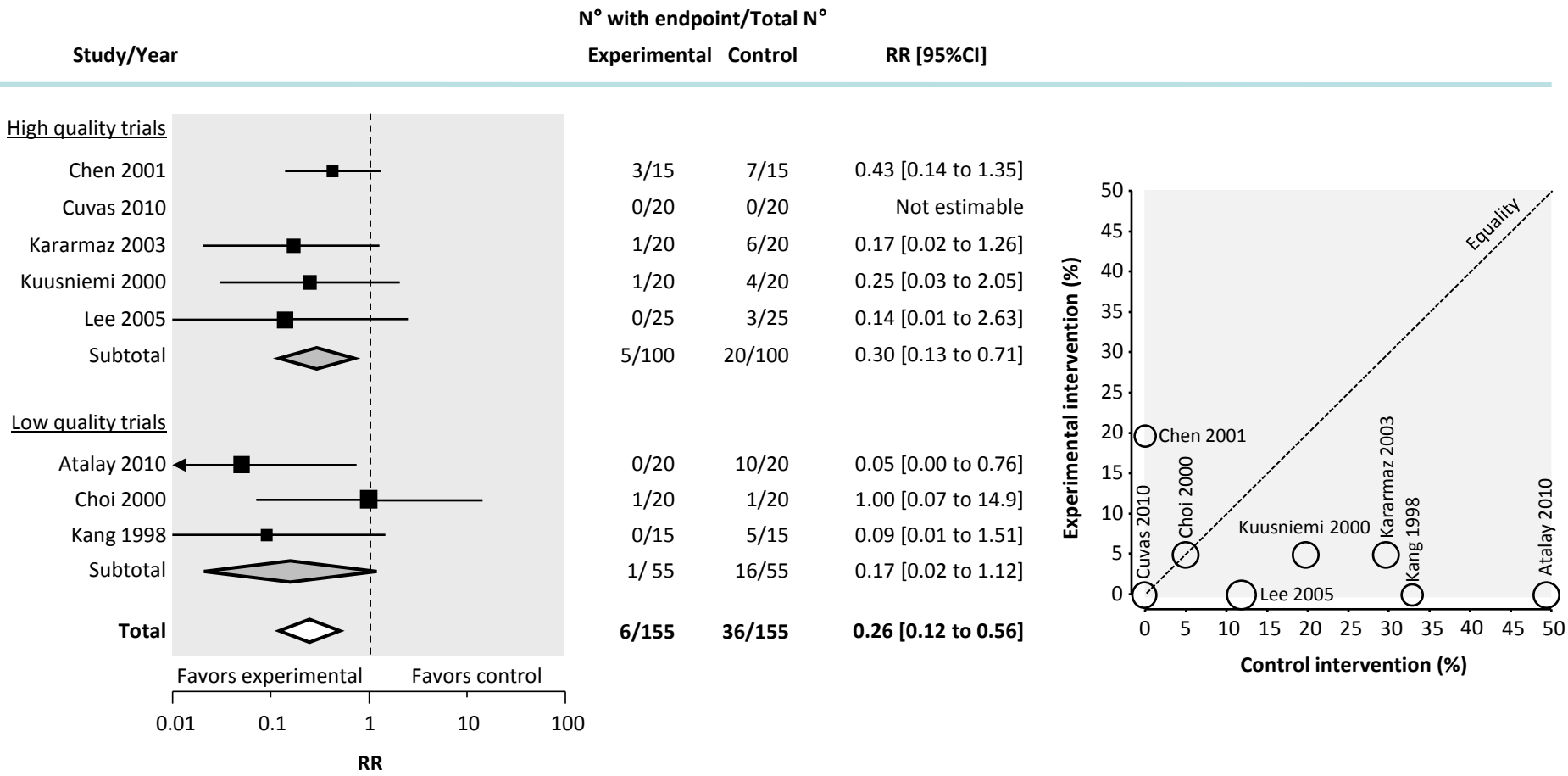
Supplemental data 8. Time to first postoperative urination





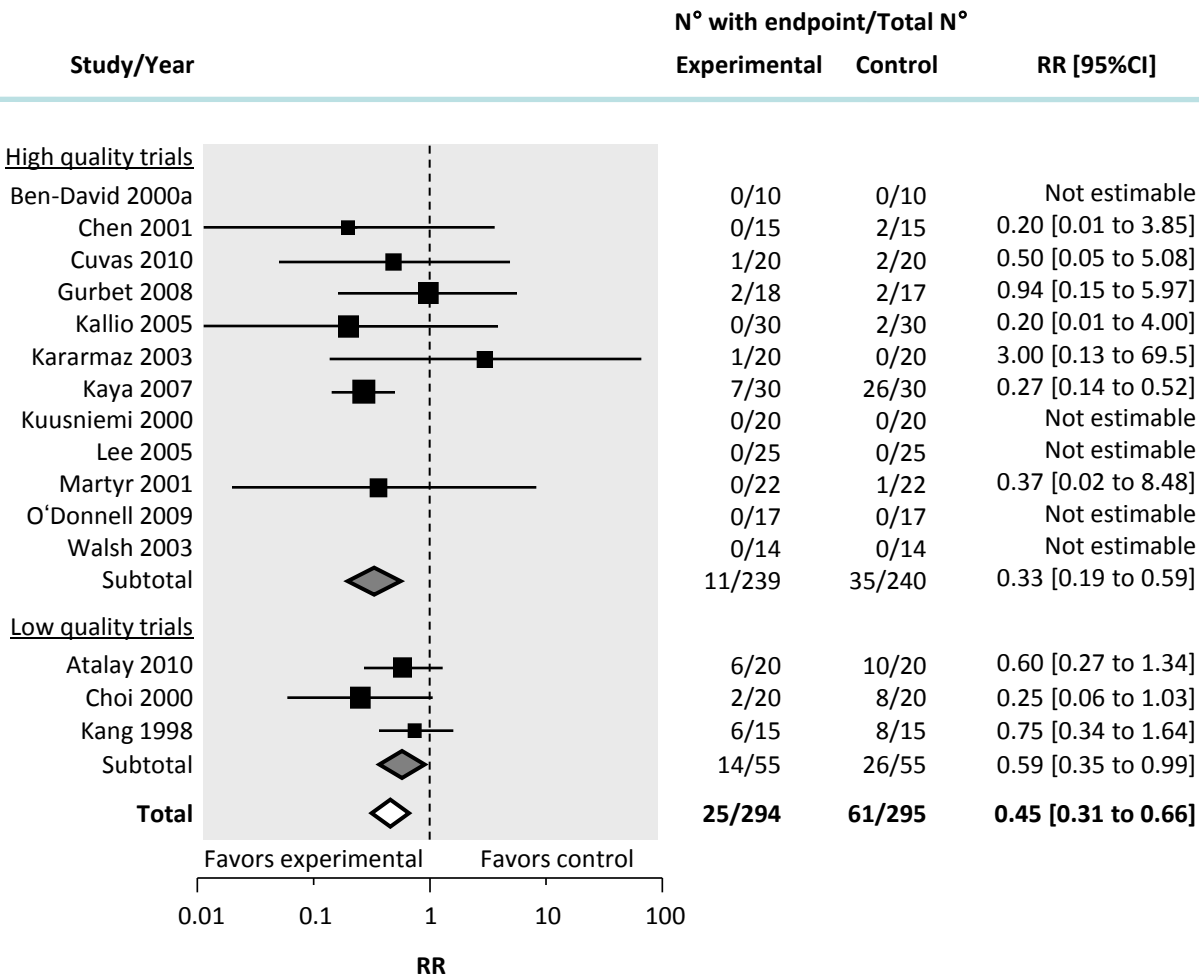
Adding an opioid to a reduced dose of an intrathecal local anesthetic (experimental intervention) compared with a standard dose of the same local anesthetic alone (control intervention): time to first urination (minutes). Subgroup analyzes comparing low quality trials (Oxford scale, 1-2) and high quality trials (Oxford scale, 3-7). On the event rate scatter, each symbol represents one comparison; diameters of symbols represent number of patients in each comparison. CI = Confidence interval.

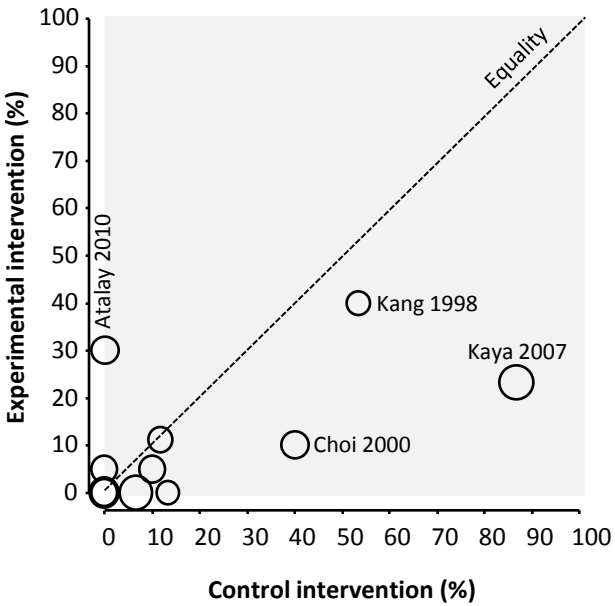
Supplemental data 9. Incidence of postoperative shivering



Adding an opioid to a reduced dose of an intrathecal local anesthetic (experimental intervention) compared with a standard dose of the same local anesthetic alone (control intervention): incidence of postoperative shivering. Subgroup analyzes comparing low quality trials (Oxford scale, 1-2) and high quality trials (Oxford scale, 3-7). On the event rate scatter, each symbol represents one comparison; diameters of symbols represent number of patients in each comparison. RR = Risk ratio. CI = confidence interval.

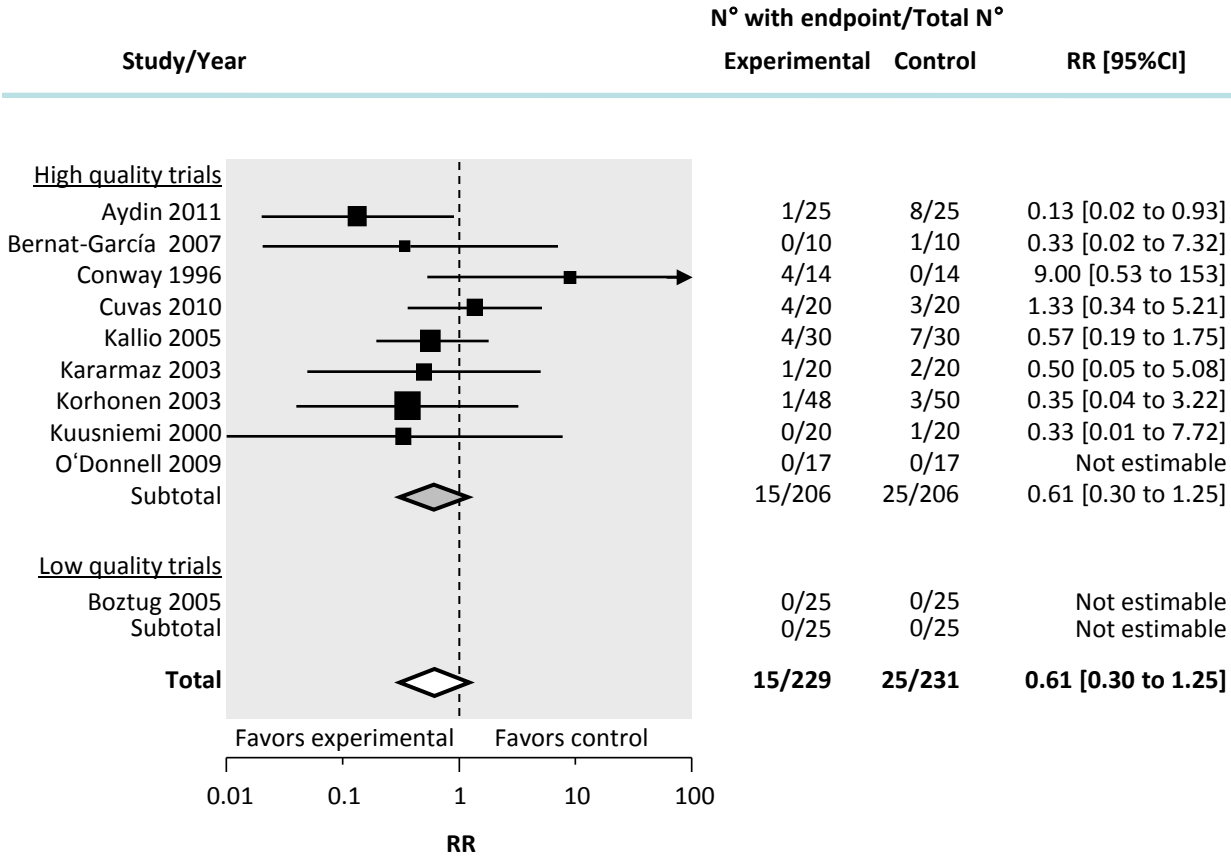
Supplemental data 10. Incidence of postoperative nausea

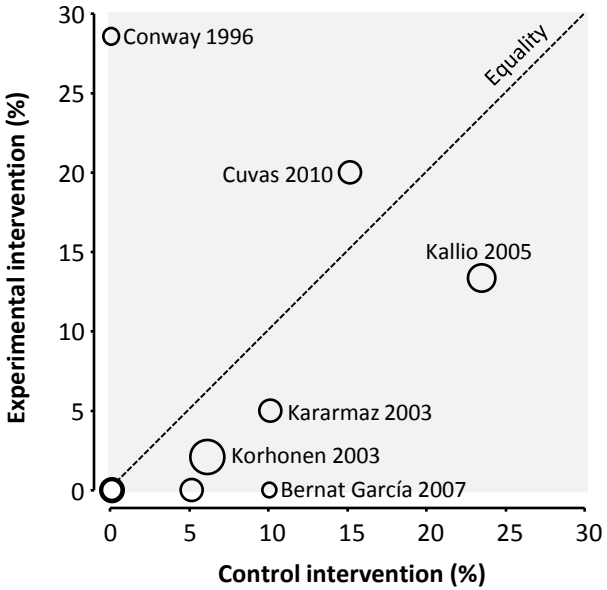




Adding an opioid to a reduced dose of an intrathecal local anesthetic (experimental intervention) compared with a standard dose of the same local anesthetic alone (control intervention): Incidence of nausea. Subgroup analyzes comparing low quality trials (Oxford scale, 1-2) and high quality trials (Oxford scale, 3-7). On the event rate scatter, each symbol represents one comparison; diameters of symbols represent number of patients in each comparison. RR = Risk ratio. CI = confidence interval.

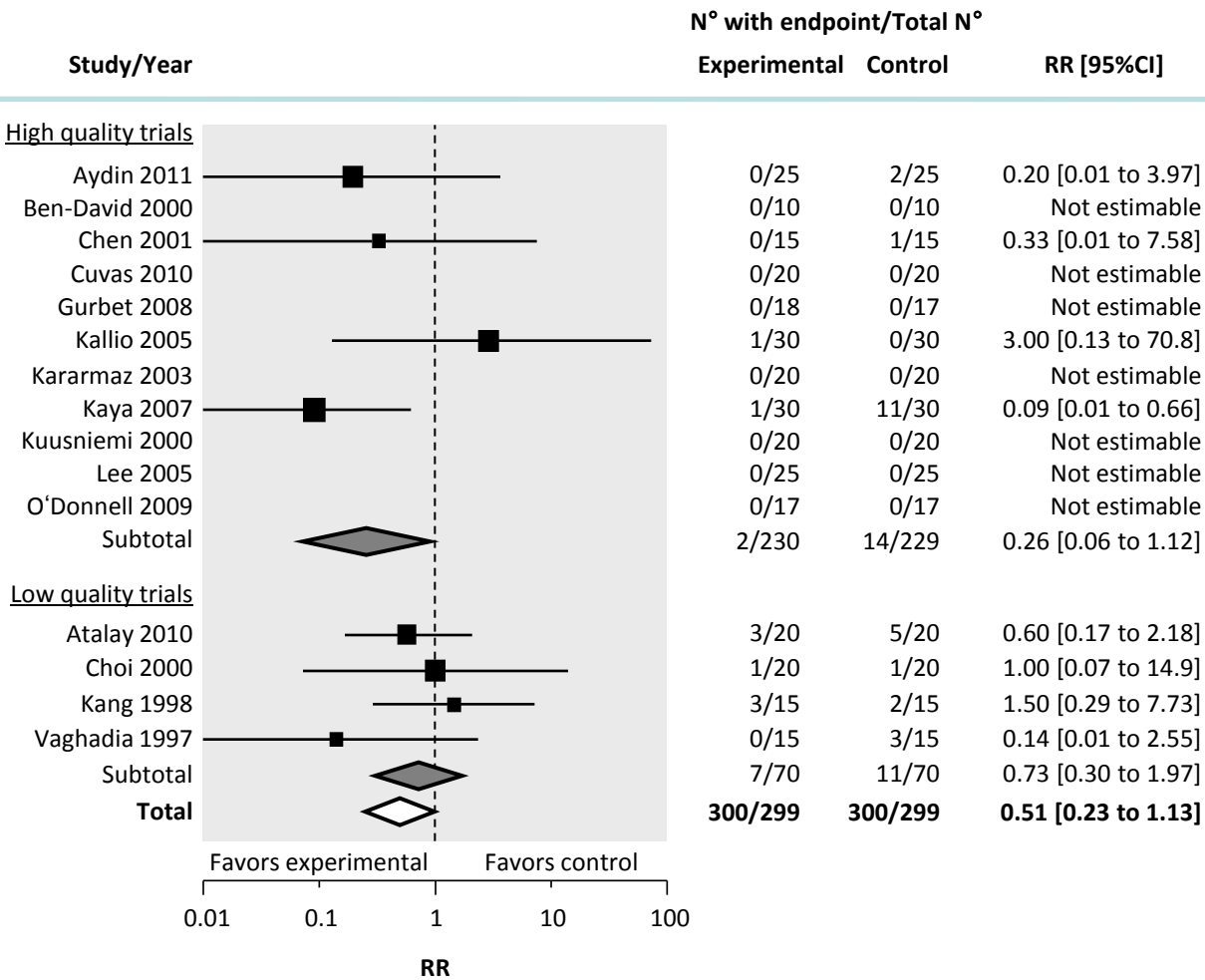
Supplemental data 11. Incidence of postoperative bradycardia

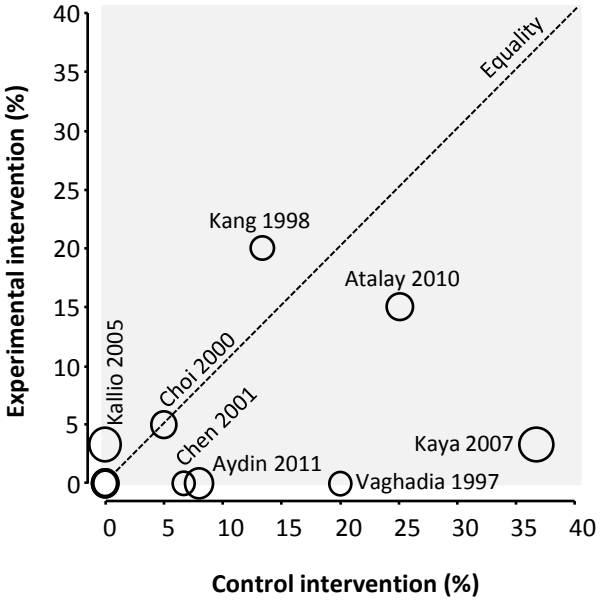




Adding an opioid to a reduced dose of an intrathecal local anesthetic (experimental intervention) compared with a standard dose of the same local anesthetic alone (control intervention): incidence of postoperative bradycardia. Subgroup analyzes comparing low quality trials (Oxford scale, 1-2) and high quality trials (Oxford scale, 3-7) . On the event rate scatter, each symbol represents one comparison; diameters of symbols represent number of patients in each comparison. RR = Risk ratio. CI = confidence interval.

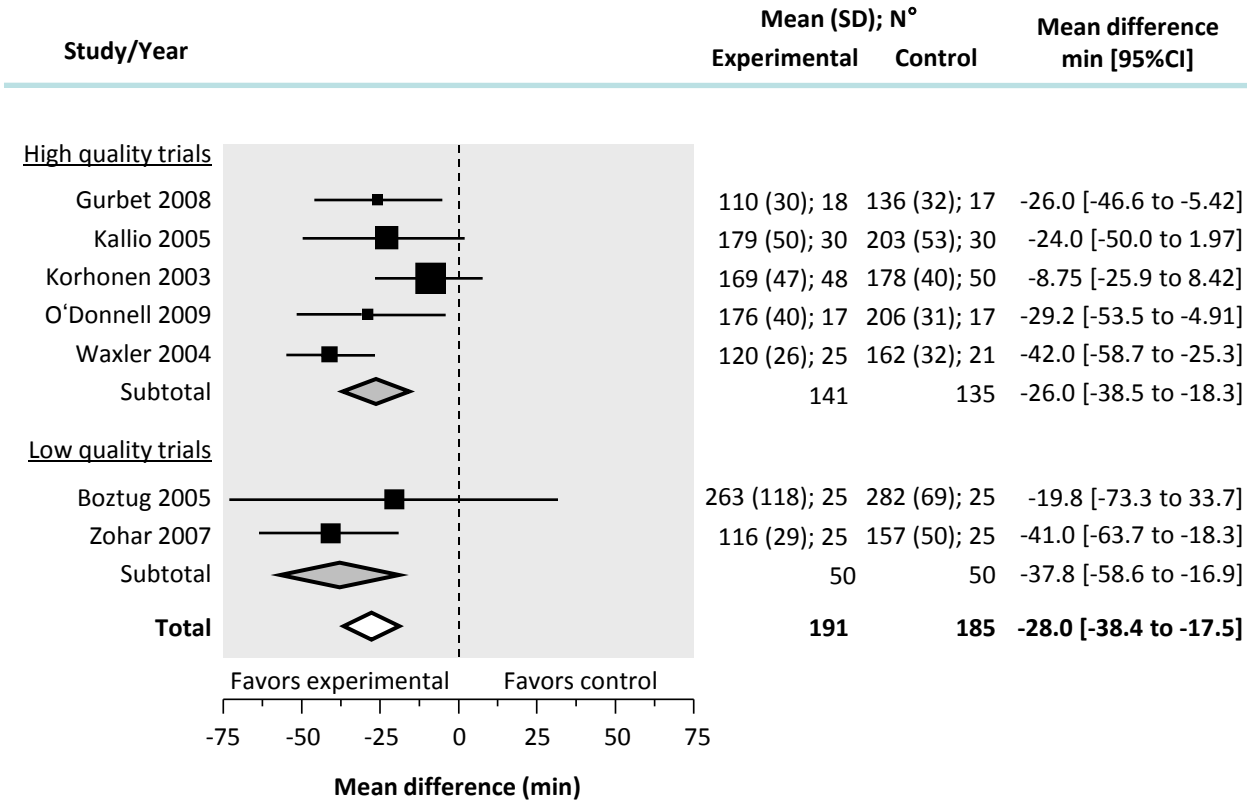
Supplemental data 12. Incidence of vomiting

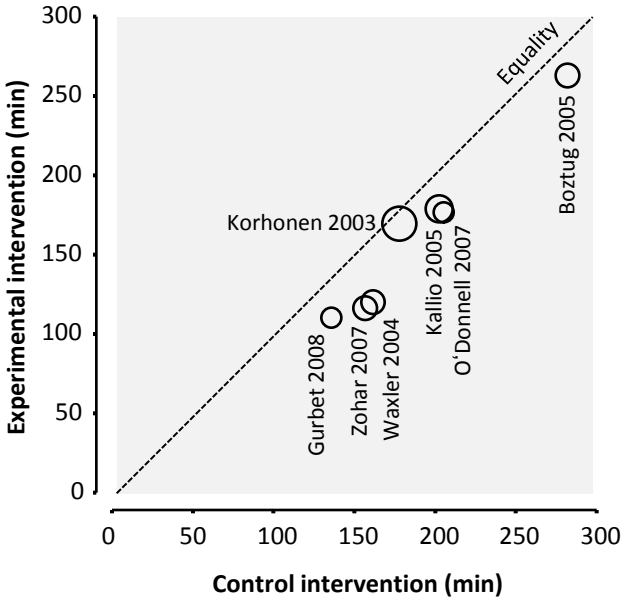




Adding an opioid to a reduced dose of an intrathecal local anesthetic (experimental intervention) compared with a standard dose of the same local anesthetic alone (control intervention): Incidence of vomiting. Subgroup analyzes comparing low quality trials (Oxford scale, 1-2) and high quality trials (Oxford scale, 3-7) quality studies. On the event rate scatter, each symbol represents one comparison; diameters of symbols represent number of patients in each comparison. RR = Risk ratio. CI = confidence interval.

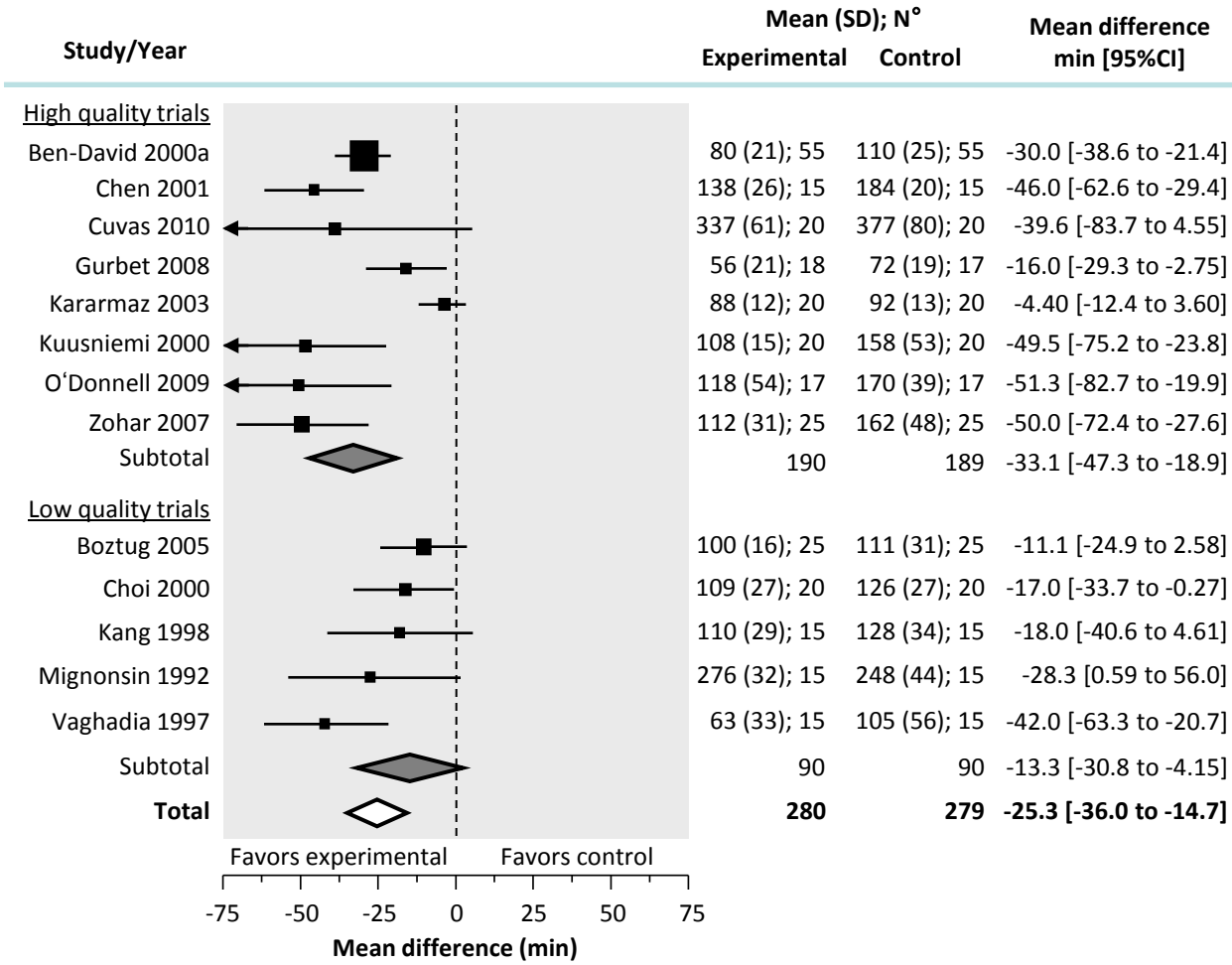
Supplemental data 13. Time to postoperative ambulation

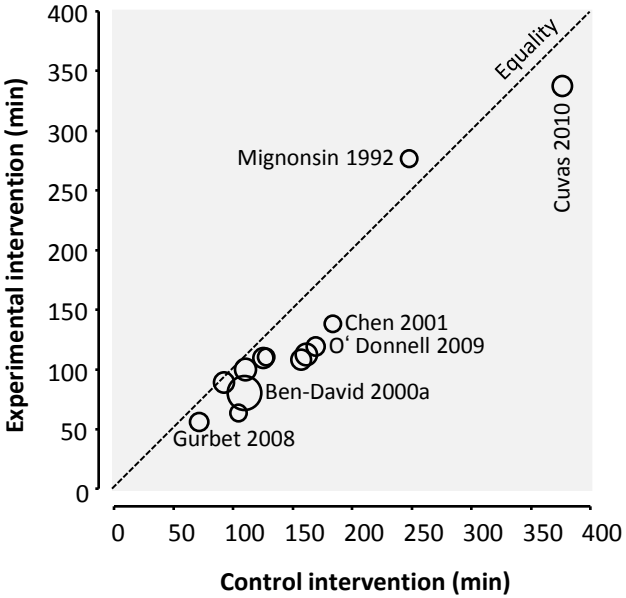




Adding an opioid to a reduced dose of an intrathecal local anesthetic (experimental intervention) compared with a standard dose of the same local anesthetic alone (control intervention): time to postoperative ambulation (minutes). Subgroup analyzes comparing low quality trials (Oxford scale, 1-2) and high quality trials (Oxford scale, 3-7). On the event rate scatter, each symbol represents one comparison; diameters of symbols represent number of patients in each comparison. CI = Confidence interval.

Supplemental data 14. Duration of sensory block





Adding an opioid to a reduced dose of an intrathecal local anesthetic (experimental intervention) compared with a standard dose of the same local anesthetic alone (control intervention): duration of sensory block (minutes). Subgroup analyzes comparing low quality trials (Oxford scale, 1-2) and high quality trials (Oxford scale, 3-7). On the event rate scatter, each symbol represents one comparison; diameters of symbols represent number of patients in each comparison. CI = confidence interval.