

APAGBI SURVEY AND AUDIT SUB-COMMITTEE

Template Report for Surveys of the APA Membership

Survey Title: Caudal Additives Survey

Survey Authors: A Revill

Brief Description of Purpose:

To assess the impact of recent laboratory work in caudal additives on clinical practice

Category of Membership Surveyed: (i.e. all, home, overseas, linkmen, trainee) **All**

Dates of Survey: 27/3/12 – 22/4/12

Number of Responses: 209

Outline Findings of Survey:

Demographics

-90% of respondents were consultants

-72% work in a specialist paediatric centre. The choice of additive varies between DGHs and specialist centres; with ketamine being used by 36% in a DGH compared to 26% in Specialist centres

-75% performed less than 10 caudals a month

Results

-67% use an additive

-The reasons for not using an additive include: No benefit over risk, departmental guideline, case-mix does not require, safety concerns regarding apoptosis, unavailability

-27% use Ketamine

-65% use Clonidine

-since 2009 20% have changed from ketamine to clonidine and 7% have stopped using additives. 60% have not changed their practice, of these 30% continue to use ketamine and 58% use clonidine

-82% of respondents stated that the most important reason for changing from ketamine to clonidine was laboratory research the majority citing Dr Suellen Walkers work

-75% believe more research should be conducted: suggestions include repeating the work with other additives, at clinically relevant doses, animal models closer to humans or neurotoxicity studies in humans! Follow up studies in those who've had ketamine vs. those not exposed.

-50% believe that there should be guidelines

Intended Publication/Presentation:

None currently

Follow up Actions Required:

Other Comments:

Date Submitted to Survey Lead: 22/5/12

Submitted by: A Revill