

The incidence rate of epigastric pain after laryngeal mask anesthesia in cataract surgery: A descriptive-sectional study

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Abstract

Epigastric pain is a condition in which the increase of airway pressure to deal with partial or complete obstruction of airway during mechanical ventilation of lungs occurs or caused by the entrance of too much air to the stomach. This ventilation condition occurs with all methods of airway. In cases where laryngeal mask has not suitable placement can cause partial obstruction of airway and causes increased pressure of airway and the air entrance to the stomach. This research is a gradual randomized study was performed on 600 patients referred for cataract surgery. Data collection included questionnaire containing demographic information and questions about the epigastric pain. The data were analyzed by Chi-square, Kolmogorov-Smirnov, Mann-Witheny tests and SPSS software. There is a significant relationship between epigastric disease history and epigastric pain in recovery, and between heartburn and the diameter of laryngeal mask (p -value < 0.05). There is a significant relationship between epigastric disease history and duration of the use of masks, air volume delivered to the patient, age and body weight of the patients (p -value < 0.05). There is a significant relationship between epigastric disease history and epigastric pain in recovery and history of heartburn.