

POSITIVE AIRWAY PRESSURE SYSTEMS VERSUS STANDARD OXYGENATION IN PATIENTS AT RISK OF HYPOXEMIA UNDERGOING GASTROINTESTINAL ENDOSCOPIC PROCEDURES: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW AND META-ANALYSIS OF RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED STUDIES WITH TRIAL SEQUENTIAL ANALYSIS

Matheus Fernandes

UEG Week Berlin 2025

Poster

Oesophagus

October 4, 2025

Meta-analysis of six randomized controlled trials found that positive airway pressure systems reduced hypoxemia compared with standard oxygenation in 606 high-risk patients undergoing gastrointestinal endoscopy.

KEY POINTS

- Positive airway pressure reduced hypoxemia rates by 79 percent (OR 0.21, 95%CI 0.12-0.38, $p<0.001$) and severe hypoxemia by 85 percent (OR 0.15, 95%CI 0.05-0.49, $p=0.002$) compared with standard oxygenation.
- Patients receiving positive airway pressure experienced fewer arrhythmic events, required fewer airway maneuvers, and needed lower total propofol dosages.
- No significant differences were observed between groups for hypotension events, procedure duration, hypoxemia episode duration, or anesthesiologist and endoscopist satisfaction.
- The target population comprised patients with obesity or obstructive sleep apnea at increased risk of hypoxemia during procedural sedation for endoscopic procedures.

VIEW THIS CONTENT ON GUTFLIX

<https://gutflix.eu/search/d/c6d0ab1c-a815-11f0-8fcc-0242ac140006>



AI-generated summary

This summary was generated by an AI large language model based on the content transcript. It is for informational purposes only and should not be considered a substitute for clinical judgment. Always rely on your professional expertise and the full clinical context when making clinical decisions.