THE INFLUENCE OF PATIENT AND EXAMINER FACTORS ON SEDATION USAGE AND INTUBATION RATES DURING COLONOSCOPIES: PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF A RETROSPECTIVE COHORT STUDY

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A five-year cohort study of 85,486 colonoscopies in Region Zealand found marked gender differences in sedation use and demonstrated that sedation significantly improved procedure completion rates in both men and women.

KEY POINTS

- Women received sedation significantly more often than men (79.6% versus 50.7%, p<0.00001), independent of the indication for colonoscopy.
- Sedation significantly increased caecal intubation rates: in men from 91.2% without sedation to 93.3% with sedation (p<0.00001), and in women from 88.5% to 92.7% (p<0.00001).
- Midazolam and fentanyl were the most commonly used sedatives (62.8% of procedures), while 34.9% of procedures were performed without sedation.
- High-volume endoscopists (over 2000 procedures in five years) achieved 92% completion rates with only 51% sedation use, compared to lower completion rates in less experienced operators.
- This preliminary univariate analysis from prospectively collected data awaits planned multivariate analysis to adjust for examiner and other factors.

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