

INPLASY PROTOCOL

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Review Stage at time of this submission: Formal screening of search results against eligibility criteria.

Conflicts of interest:

None declared.

INTRODUCTION

Review question / Objective: The aim of this research was to investigate strategies to reduce patients' postoperative thirst symptoms by Meta-analysis method, with a view to giving an evidence-based basis for early identification

Different thirst interventions for the dry degree of the postoperative patients : A meta-analysis

Li, GX¹; Liu, XF²; Zheng, J³.

Review question / Objective: The aim of this research was to investigate strategies to reduce patients' postoperative thirst symptoms by Meta-analysis method, with a view to giving an evidence-based basis for early identification and mediation in fast track surgery. Participant or population: The dry degree of the postoperative patients. Intervention: A randomized controlled trial using ice water as an intervention was conducted in the experimental group. The control group did not intervene. Outcome: Numerical Rating Scale (NRS) and the Visual Analogue Scale(VAS) or the salivary flow rate.

Information sources: The Chinese National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI), SinoMed, Wanfang Database, PubMed, EBSCO database.

INPLASY registration number: This protocol was registered with the International Platform of Registered Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis Protocols (INPLASY) on 20 March 2022 and was last updated on 20 March 2022 (registration number INPLASY202230097).

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Scale (NRS) and the Visual Analogue Scale(VAS) or the salivary flow rate.

Rationale: Thirst is a subjective feeling that triggers the body's desire to drink water. A number of studies have confirmed that thirst becomes one of the most important symptoms due to prolonged perioperative period nothing by mouth and anesthetic drugs used. Although thirst symptoms are currently accepting attention from clinical practitioners, there are no important rule guidelines and the varying quality of current studies and mixed research strategies. These problems cause these researches not direct clinical hone well.

Condition being studied: The researchers were systematically trained in evidence-based nursing.

METHODS

Participant or population: The dry degree of the postoperative patients.

Intervention: A randomized controlled trial using ice water as an intervention was conducted in the experimental group.

Comparator: The control group did not intervene.

Study designs to be included: RCT.

Eligibility criteria: Patients who have had surgery.

Information sources: The Chinese National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI), SinoMed, Wanfang Database, PubMed, EBSCO database.

Main outcome(s): Numerical Rating Scale(NRS)and the Visual Analogue Scale(VAS) or the salivary flow rate.

Quality assessment / Risk of bias analysis: The Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Intervention-version 5.1.0.

Strategy of data synthesis: All data were analyzed using the RevMan 5.3.5 software and STATA software. The measurement

data were expressed as mean difference (MD) and its 95% CI. Heterogeneity was tested for each study, and if there was no heterogeneity or small heterogeneity ($I^2 < 50\%$, $P > 0.1$), a fixed-effects model was used to calculate the combined effect size; conversely, if the heterogeneity was large ($I^2 > 50\%$, $P < 0.1$), the sources and causes of heterogeneity were analyzed, and sensitivity analysis was performed. Publication bias was analyzed using STATA software.

Subgroup analysis: Subgroup analysis was conducted according to different intervention times and study countries.

Sensitivity analysis: REVMAN 5.3 software was used for sensitivity analysis, and the sensitivity of the article was reflected by deleting the change of effect size of one of the research.

Country(ies) involved: China.

Keywords: thirst; postoperative patients.

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