

Consensus statement on clear fluids fasting for elective pediatric general anesthesia

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Summary

Pediatric anesthetic guidelines for the management of preoperative fasting of clear fluids are currently 2 hours. The traditional 2 hours clear fluid fasting time was recommended to decrease the risk of pulmonary aspiration and is not in keeping with current literature. It appears that a liberalized clear fluid fasting regime does not affect the incidence of pulmonary aspiration and in those who do aspirate, the sequelae are not usually severe or long-lasting. With a 2-hour clear fasting policy, the literature suggests that this translates into 6-7 hours actual duration of fasting with several studies up to 15 hours. Fasting for prolonged periods increases thirst and irritability and results in detrimental physiological and metabolic effects. With a 1-hour clear fluid policy, there is no increased risk of pulmonary aspiration and studies demonstrate the stomach is empty. There is less nausea and vomiting, thirst, hunger, and anxiety, if allowed a drink closer to surgery. Children appear more comfortable, better behaved and possibly more compliant. In children less than 36 months this has positive physiological and metabolic effects. It is practical to allow children to drink until 1 hour prior to anesthesia on the day of surgery. In this joint consensus statement, the Association of Paediatric Anaesthetists of Great Britain and Ireland, the European Society for Paediatric Anaesthesiology, and L'Association Des Anesthésistes-Réanimateurs Pédiatriques d'Expression Française agree that, based on the current convincing evidence base, unless there is a clear contraindication, it is safe and recommended for all children able to take clear fluids, to be allowed and encouraged to have them up to 1 hour before elective general anesthesia.

KEYWORDS

complications, general anesthesia, outcomes

1 | BACKGROUND

Pediatric anesthetic guidelines for the management of preoperative fasting of clear fluids are currently 2 hours.¹ The traditional 2-hour clear fluid fasting time was recommended to decrease the risk of pulmonary aspiration and is not in keeping with current literature. It is based on historical adult literature^{2,3} that may not be applicable to the pediatric population. Mendelson's landmark paper showed a mortality effect in the obstetric population if they aspirated solid material, but there were no long-term sequelae in those who aspirated clear fluid.

Pulmonary aspiration is a rare event in children, with an incidence of 0.07%-0.1%.⁴⁻⁸ The recent APRICOT⁹ study found an incidence of 9.3/10 000 = 0.093%. The latter of course, included emergency and unfasted patients as well as elective children.

It appears that a liberalized clear fluid fasting regime does not affect the incidence of pulmonary aspiration,^{10,11} and in those who do aspirate, the sequelae are not usually severe or long-lasting.^{4,7} Aspiration was cited as being responsible for 2% of cardiac arrests in the POCA II registry which of course included emergency and unfasted patients.¹²

With a 2-hour clear fluids fasting policy, the literature suggests that this translates into 6-7 hours actual duration of fasting¹¹⁻¹⁷ with several studies up to 15 hours.^{18,19} Fasting for prolonged periods increases thirst and irritability²⁰ and results in detrimental physiological and metabolic effects.^{13,21}

The aim of publishing this statement was to provide current evidence on perioperative fasting of clear fluids for elective surgery, minimize side effects of fasting while balancing against the risk of aspiration of gastric contents in the perioperative period and to provide a consensus statement on clear fluids fasting guidelines (Figure 1).

For these guidelines, the clear fluids are defined as water, clear (nonopaque) fruit juice or squash/cordial, ready diluted drinks, and

nonfizzy sports drinks. Non-thickened, non-carbonated. The recommended maximum volume of clear fluids is 3 mL/kg.

2 | RECOMMENDATIONS FOR GOOD CLINICAL PRACTICE

- Clear fluid fasting times for elective general anesthesia and sedation can be reduced to 1 hour, unless clinically contraindicated (Table 1)

'We the undersigned representatives of our respective national societies agree that, based on the current convincing evidence base, unless there is a clear contra-indication, it is safe and recommended for all children able to take clear fluids*, to be allowed and encouraged to have them up to **one hour** before elective general anaesthesia'



Charles Stack, President, Association of Paediatric Anaesthetists of Great Britain and Ireland




Francis Veyckemans, President, European Society of Pediatric Anesthetists



Anne Laffargue, Présidente, L'Association Des Anesthésistes-Réanimateurs Pédiatriques d'Expression Française




FIGURE 1 Signatures supporting consensus statement

TABLE 1 Preoperative fasting for elective procedures in children

| Age (y) | Solid food, Formula milk | Breast milk | Clear fluids |
|---------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| 0-16 | 6 h | 4 h | 1 h |

- Contraindications that should be decided on by the anaesthetist and/or the surgical team but include: Gastro-oesophageal reflux (GORD) (either on treatment or under investigation), renal failure, severe cerebral palsy, some enteropathies, oesophageal strictures, achalasia, diabetes mellitus with gastroparesis, and/or surgical contra-indications.

2.1 | What is the supportive evidence for this recommendation?

A literature search of electronic databases PubMed, Medline, and Embase (publication dates up to October 14, 2017) was performed using the following MeSH terms: preoperative fasting in child, early intake oral carbohydrates, gastric emptying. Additionally, previous guidelines were used (AAGBI, ESA). From the references retrieved (PubMed 1507, Medline 100, Embase 584), the most recent and important articles were used.

Water empties from the stomach within 30 minutes²² and other clear fluids are almost gone within an hour.²³ Studies demonstrate there is no difference in gastric volume or pH if children are starved 1 or 2 hours of clear fluids.²⁴ If the clear fluids contain glucose, gastric emptying can be significantly quicker.²⁵ A meta-analysis of 1457 patients demonstrates that age was not a determinant of gastric emptying²⁶.

Adverse outcomes may not be related to fasting status.²⁷ Liberalizing clear fluid intake has been demonstrated to have a similar risk of pulmonary aspiration¹⁰ with no increase in morbidity or mortality and may not be related to fasting status.⁹ In the most recent multi-centre pan-European study, APRICOT, no episodes of admission to intensive care was registered due to aspiration.⁹

Several studies have shown less nausea and vomiting, thirst, hunger, and anxiety, if allowed a drink closer to surgery. Children appear more comfortable, better behaved, and possibly more compliant.²⁸⁻³⁰ It has also been demonstrated that allowing a drink closer to surgery in children less than 36 months has positive physiological and metabolic effects.¹³

2.2 | Why 1 hour?

The evidence suggests that clear fluids are cleared to a gastric volume of 1 mL/kg after 1 hour.²³ In institutions with a very liberal clear fluid fasting policy¹⁰ where children are allowed to drink until they come to theatre, the average fasting time was greater than 1 hour with no increased risk of aspiration. In this specific study, it was noted that no one was anesthetized within 30 minutes of a clear fluid drink. At another large institution, the clear fluid times were reduced to 1 hour in order to avoid the logistics and uncertainty that parents may face at

home.¹¹ This appeared a practical way to reduce fasting times and again did not increase the risk of aspiration.

2.3 | How much clear fluid should we allow children to drink?

We would suggest that 3 mL/kg or smaller would be a good starting point. Through serial magnetic resonance imaging of gastric volume 3 mL/kg of sugared fluid, residual gastric volume was back to baseline values 1 hour after ingestion.²³ Small amounts of clear fluid can and should be offered to the child up to 1 hour prior to the induction of general anesthesia while awaiting surgery²¹. One practical way is to offer 3 mL/kg of clear fluid to a child before being weighed by banding children according to their predicted weight.¹¹ This would mean 1- to 5-year olds are allowed up to 55 mL, 6-12 years up to 140 mL, and greater than 12 years up to 250 mL. Such banding avoids the need to wait for a current weight (if it is unknown) that could delay the offer of an appropriate volume.

3 | SUMMARY

The main benefits of updating current guidelines are:

1. To avoid unnecessary prolonged clear fasting with the current 2-hour guidelines and the side effects of this.
2. To maintain a low incidence of pulmonary aspiration by maintaining high standards of anesthesia and avoiding reduced fasting in those children deemed high risk.

ETHICAL APPROVAL

No ethics approval was necessary.

DISCLOSURES

Dr Ehrenfried Schindler was past president for the European Society of Pediatric Anesthesia. Dr Mark Thomas is a section editor for Pediatric Anesthesia. The consensus statement has been endorsed by the Association of Paediatric Anaesthetists of Great Britain and Ireland, European Society for Paediatric Anaesthesiology, and L'Association Des Anesthésistes-Réanimateurs Pédiatriques d'Expression Française (Figure 1).

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