## RESULTS*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>Anesthesiologist group (N=17)</th>
<th>Neonatologist group (N=17)</th>
<th>P-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Female, N = 5</td>
<td>Female, N = 14</td>
<td>0.373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male, N = 12</td>
<td>Male, N = 19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gestational</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age (wks)</td>
<td>25.6 (range 23 – 30.4)</td>
<td>25.2 (range 23 – 31.4)</td>
<td>0.862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BW (kg)</td>
<td>0.8 (range 0.5 – 1.7)</td>
<td>0.8 (range 0.5 – 2.3)</td>
<td>0.794</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCA at surgery (wks)</td>
<td>14.4 (range 9.6 – 25)</td>
<td>14.9 (range 7.1 – 16.1)</td>
<td>0.008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 2 comorbidities (N)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>0.696</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Postop pain scores

- Postop analgesia administered: 7, 7 (p = 0.361)
- Postop A’s & B’s: 5, 11 (p = 0.168)
- Rescue airway mgmt required: 8, 11 (p = 0.631)
- Early termination of surgical procedure: 1, 0 (p = 0.999)

**Intraoperative rescue airway mgmt**

- PCA at surgery (wks): 0.007
- Gestational age (wks): 0.561
- BW (kg): 0.627
- > 2 comorbidities (N): 0.999
- Postop analgesia administered (N): 0.999
- Surgery duration (mins): 0.003

**Postop A’s & B’s within 24 hours of surgery**

- PCA at surgery (wks): <0.001
- Gestational age (wks): 0.513
- BW (kg): 0.582
- > 2 Comorbidities (N): 0.359
- Surgery duration (mins): 0.443
- Postop analgesia administered (N): 0.739

* Continuous variables expressed as mean

## DISCUSSION

### Significant differences

- Postop A’s & B’s occurred more frequently in the Neonatologist group
- Intraoperative rescue airway management and postop A’s & B’s occurred more often in the patients who were younger at the time of surgery
- Neonatologist group younger than Anesthesiologist group by several weeks
- Postop pain scores more likely to be recorded in the Anesthesiologist group of patients
- Surgery duration shorter in Anesthesiologist group
- Intraoperative rescue airway management associated with shorter duration of surgical procedure

### No association found

- A’s & B’s and postop analgesia administration
- A’s & B’s and gestational age or birth weight
- Intraoperative rescue airway management and # comorbidities

## CONCLUSION

- Adverse cardiorespiratory events in postop period more likely to occur in the patients who are younger at time of surgery
- Prospective, controlled trials needed to examine effects of pain assessment and analgesic administration on cardiorespiratory events in the postop period.