TITLE: Droperidol for the Management of Nausea or Vomiting: Clinical Effectiveness

DATE: 13 January 2010

RESEARCH QUESTION:

What is the clinical effectiveness of droperidol, alone or in combination with other anti-emetic agents, for the management of nausea or vomiting?

METHODS:

A limited literature search was conducted on key health technology assessment resources, including PubMed, the Cochrane Library (Issue 4, 2009), University of York Centre for Reviews and Dissemination (CRD) databases, ECRI, EuroScan, international health technology agencies, and a focused Internet search. The search was limited to English language articles published between 2005 and January 2010. No filters were applied to limit the retrieval by study type. Internet links were provided, where available.

RESULTS:

HTIS reports are organized so that the higher quality evidence is presented first. Therefore, health technology assessment reports, systematic reviews, and meta-analyses are presented first. These are followed by randomized controlled trials, controlled clinical trials, controlled clinical trials, and observational studies.

Three systematic reviews and meta-analyses, 13 randomized controlled trials, one controlled clinical trial, and four observational studies were identified regarding the clinical effectiveness of droperidol, alone or in combination with other anti-emetic agents, for the management of nausea or vomiting. No relevant health technology assessments were identified. Additional articles of potential interest can be found in the appendix.

Health technology assessments

No literature identified
Systematic reviews and meta-analyses

   Structured abstract available from: http://www.crd.york.ac.uk/CRDWeb/ShowRecord.asp?ID=12009102401

   Structured abstract available from: http://www.crd.york.ac.uk/CRDWeb/ShowRecord.asp?ID=10000004125


Randomized controlled trials


### Controlled clinical trials


### Observational studies


APPENDIX – FURTHER INFORMATION:

Review articles


Additional references

