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Institutional Review Board for Baylor College of Medicine and Affiliated Hospitals

Protocol Number: H-45486

Status: Closed

Initial Submit Date: 4/2/2019

Section Aa: Title & PI

A1. Main Title

EFFECT OF OPIOIDS ON VENTILATION IN CHILDREN WITH OBSTRUCTIVE SLEEP APNEA

A2. Principal Investigator

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Section Ab: General Information

A4. Co-Investigators

Name: ARVIND CHANDRAKANTAN

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A5. Funding Source:

Baylor College of Medicine (Internal Funding Only)

A6a. Institution(s) where work will be performed:

TCH: Texas Children's Hospital

A6b. Research conducted outside of the United States:

Country:

Facility/Institution:

Contact/Investigator:

Phone Number:

If documentation of assurances has not been sent to the Office of Research, please explain:

A7. Research Category:

A8. Therapeutic Intent

Does this trial have therapeutic intent?

Not set yet

A9. ClinicalTrials.gov Registration

Section B: Exempt Request

B. Exempt From IRB Review

Not Applicable

Section C: Background Information

Ventilatory suppression in children following opioid administration is of obvious concern, especially following routine surgical procedures (i.e. adenotonsillectomy). It is thought that patients with obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) have increased sensitivity to opioids, especially in opioid naïve patients. Recent evidence in adults suggests that patients with moderate to severe OSA may not predispose patients to increased opioid sensitivity in the form of respiratory depression when compared with patients that do not have OSA. It is well known that OSA in children is significantly different from OSA in adults (e.g. gender predilection, central vs. peripheral causation). The manifestation and etiologies are very different in pediatric OSA making it a vastly different disease process. The aim of this study is to identify if children with known OSA experience opioid induced respiratory depression with greater incidence then in children without OSA.

Section D: Purpose and Objectives

The sole objective in this study is to evaluate if routine amounts of opioids given for tonsillectomy in children have greater amounts of respiratory depression in children with documented obstructive sleep apnea when compared with patients that do not have obstructive sleep apnea

Section E: Protocol Risks/Subjects

E1. Risk Category

Category 3: Research involving greater than minimal risk and no prospect of direct benefit to the individual subject, but likely to yield generalizable knowledge about the subject's disorder or condition.

E2. Subjects

Gender:

Both

Age:

Child (3-12 yrs), Infant/Toddler (0-36 mos)

Ethnicity:

All Ethnicities

Primary Language:

English, Spanish

Groups to be recruited will include:

Asymptomatic patients with chronic conditions, healthy; Patients

Which if any of the following vulnerable populations will be recruited as subjects?

Children

Vulnerable populations require special protections. How will you obtain informed consent, protect subject confidentiality, and prevent undue coercion?

Parents will be approached as ask to participate in the study. They will be informed that this is completely voluntary and that they can choose to avoid participation and/or revoke their participation at any point. Their participation or lack thereof will not change or alter the care their child will receive. The risks include loss to confidentiality and we will reduce this risk by only having the PI and co-investigators collect data which will be stored only on the BCM firewall. Additionally, there is a risk of apnea with all opioids however this risk is routinely managed by pediatric anesthesiologists and encountered in nearly all anesthetics.

E3. Pregnant woman/fetus

Will pregnant women and/or fetuses (as described in 45 CFR 46 Subpart B) be enrolled in the research?

No

E4. Neonates

Will neonates of uncertain viability or nonviable neonates (as described in 45 CFR 46 Subpart B) be enrolled in the research?

No

E5. Children

Will children be enrolled in the research?

Yes

Section F: Design/Procedure

F1. Design

Select one category that most adequately describes your research:

c) Pilot

Discuss the research design including but not limited to such issues as: probability of group assignment, potential for subject to be randomized to placebo group, use of control subjects, etc.

The Principal and/or co-investigators will identify children meeting enrollment criteria from the daily operative list at Texas Children's Hospital main campus. Those meeting enrollment criteria will be approached by the PI and/or co-investigators.

The study is a prospective randomized trial to identify the effect of opioids on children with obstructive sleep apnea

F2. Procedure

Patient Identification The Principal and/or co-investigators will identify children meeting enrollment criteria from the daily operative list at Texas Children's Hospital main campus. Those meeting enrollment criteria will be approached by the PI and/or co-investigators.

Control Group: Patients undergoing tonsillectomy/adenotonsillectomy without tonsillectomy Children presenting for tonsillectomy/adenotonsillectomy for recurrent infection. Children with negative sleep studies will be included. Those without formal sleep studies will be screened using the OSA 18 questionnaire, a validated clinical assessment score for pediatric sleep-disordered breathing.

Those with negative questionnaire scores will be included.

Study Group: Patients with Moderate to Severe OSA as documented by formal polysomnography For the study group, patients will be included if they have undergone formal sleep study evaluations. Stratification will be based on the polysomnography testing using the apnea hypopnea index (AHI) and/or the number desaturation events according to the McGill Scoring system for pediatric OSA. Patients with AHI greater than 6 will be considered to have moderate to severe OSA and thus eligible for inclusion

All patients will undergo general anesthesia per the usual practice at Texas Childrens Hospital according to the preferences of the anesthesiology attending physician. Induction will be sevoflurane/+nitrous oxide followed by intravenous access secured.

Endotracheal intubation using a RAE endotracheal tube will be performed with the size selected using the formula: Predicted Size Cuffed Tube = (Age / 4) + 3. Following endotracheal intubation, spontaneous ventilation will be maintained without the use of continuous positive pressure. Sevoflurane will be reduced to maintain between 0.5-0.7 MAC according to the Drager Apollo anesthesia machine. The patient will be allowed to establish their respiratory equilibrium for 3 minutes following intubation on 0.21% oxygen. Baseline tidal volume (TV), respiratory rate (RR) and end-tidal carbon dioxide (ETCO2) will be recorded. fentanyl 1mcg/kg will be administered as a bolus (usual clinical practice). The TV, RR, ETCO2 will be recorded, at 5 and 10 minutes After opioid administration. Apnea or desaturation (<92%) will be treated by assisting ventilation as required (standard practice). After 10 minutes,(to a repeated dose effect) a second dose of 1mcg/kg will be administered with the same TV, RR, ETCO2 recorded for 5 minutes.

Surgery will commence as usual with additional medication to be administered at the discretion of the anesthesiology providers. No change to standard practice will occur the research portion will be prospectively recorded the TV, RR, ETCO2 following opioid administration to calculate change from baseline (pre-opioid), routine fentanyl administration for these procedures is 2 mcg/kg

Section G: Sample Size/Data Analysis

G1. Sample Size

How many subjects (or specimens, or charts) will be used in this study?

Local: 50 Worldwide: 50

Please indicate why you chose the sample size proposed:

Our sample size is based on a recent 2019 landmark paper investigating a similar question in adults with obstructive sleep apnea we propose to enroll 20 control patients and 30 patients with documented obstructive sleep apnea

G2. Data Analysis

Provide a description of your plan for data analysis. State the types of comparisons you plan (e.g. comparison of means, comparison of proportions, regressions, analysis of variance). Which is the PRIMARY comparison/analysis? How will the analyses proposed relate to the primary purposes of your study?

The primary outcome will be measurement of continuous variables of tidal volume, respiratory rate and end tidal CO2. these will be reported as means with SD, regression analysis will be performed for patients falling into the moderate and severe categories of obstructive sleep apnea by sleep study.

Section H: Potential Risks/Discomforts

H1. Potential Risks

Describe any potential risks/discomforts; (physical, psychological, social, legal, or other) and assess the likelihood and seriousness of such risks:

Confidentiality and we will reduce this risk by only having the PI and co-investigators collect data which will be stored only on the BCM firewall.

Asymptomatic patients with chronic conditions, healthy; Patients

Children

Parents will be approached as ask to participate in the study. They will be informed that this is completely voluntary and that they can choose to avoid participation and/or revoke their participation at any point. Their participation or lack thereof will not change or alter the care their child will receive. The risks include loss to confidentiality and we will reduce this risk by only having the PI and co-investigators collect data which will be stored only on the BCM firewall.

Those with negative questionnaire scores will be included.

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H2. Discomforts

Describe any potential discomforts; (physical, psychological, social, legal, or other) and assess the likelihood and seriousness of such discomforts:

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H3. Confidentiality

Will this research require a waiver of informed consent?

NA

H4. Waiver of informed consent

Will this research require a waiver of informed consent?

NA

H5. Consent

Will this research require a waiver of informed consent?

NA

H6. Documentation of informed consent

Will this research require a waiver of informed