



**HAL**  
open science

# Évaluation de la qualité des essais contrôlés randomisés publiés en anesthésie ambulatoire par l'intermédiaire d'une checklist formalisée

Chérifa Cheurfa

► **To cite this version:**

Chérifa Cheurfa. Évaluation de la qualité des essais contrôlés randomisés publiés en anesthésie ambulatoire par l'intermédiaire d'une checklist formalisée. Médecine humaine et pathologie. 2019. dumas-02397475

**HAL Id: dumas-02397475**

**<https://dumas.ccsd.cnrs.fr/dumas-02397475v1>**

Submitted on 6 Dec 2019

**HAL** is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

**FACULTE MIXTE DE MEDECINE ET DE PHARMACIE DE ROUEN**

ANNEE 2019

N°

**THESE POUR LE DOCTORAT EN MEDECINE**

(Diplôme d'état)

PAR

Mme CHEURFA Chérifa

Née le 13 février 1987 à Aubervilliers

PRESENTEE ET SOUTENUE PUBLIQUEMENT LE 25 OCTOBRE 2019

**Évaluation de la qualité des essais contrôlés randomisés  
publiés en anesthésie ambulatoire par l'intermédiaire d'une  
checklist formalisée**

**Président du Jury : M. le Professeur B. DUREUIL**  
**Membres du jury : M. le Professeur V.COMPERE (Directeur de Thèse)**  
**Mme le Professeur A-M.LEROI**  
**M. le Maitre de Conférence J.LADNER**

ANNEE UNIVERSITAIRE 2018 - 2019

## U.F.R. SANTÉ DE ROUEN

-----

DOYEN : **Professeur Benoît VEBER**

ASSESEURS : **Professeur Michel GUERBET**  
**Professeur Agnès LIARD-ZMUDA**  
**Professeur Guillaume SAVOYE**

|              |
|--------------|
| I - MEDECINE |
|--------------|

### PROFESSEURS DES UNIVERSITES – PRATICIENS HOSPITALIERS

|                                    |        |  |
|------------------------------------|--------|--|
| Mr Frédéric <b>ANSELME</b>         | HCN    | Cardiologie  |
| Mme Gisèle <b>APTER</b>            | Havre  | Pédopsychiatrie                                      |
| Mme Isabelle <b>AUQUIT AUCKBUR</b> | HCN    | Chirurgie plastique                                  |
| Mr Jean-Marc <b>BASTE</b>          | HCN    | Chirurgie Thoracique                                 |
| Mr Fabrice <b>BAUER</b>            | HCN    | Cardiologie  |
| Mme Soumeya <b>BEKRI</b>           | HCN    | Biochimie et biologie moléculaire                    |
| Mr Ygal <b>BENHAMOU</b>            | HCN    | Médecine interne                                     |
| Mr Jacques <b>BENICHOU</b>         | HCN    | Bio statistiques et informatique médicale            |
| Mr Olivier <b>BOYER</b>            | UFR    | Immunologie  |
| Mme Sophie <b>CANDON</b>           | HCN    | Immunologie  |
| Mr François <b>CARON</b>           | HCN    | Maladies infectieuses et tropicales                  |
| Mr Philippe <b>CHASSAGNE</b>       | HCN    | Médecine interne (gériatrie)                         |
| Mr Vincent <b>COMPERE</b>          | HCN    | Anesthésiologie et réanimation chirurgicale          |
| Mr Jean-Nicolas <b>CORNU</b>       | HCN    | Urologie   |
| Mr Antoine <b>CUVELIER</b>         | HB     | Pneumologie  |
| Mr Jean-Nicolas <b>DACHER</b>      | HCN    | Radiologie et imagerie médicale                      |
| Mr Stéfan <b>DARMONI</b>           | HCN    | Informatique médicale et techniques de communication |
| Mr Pierre <b>DECHELOTTE</b>        | HCN    | Nutrition  |
| Mr Stéphane <b>DERREY</b>          | HCN    | Neurochirurgie                                       |
| Mr Frédéric <b>DI FIORE</b>        | HCH-CB | Cancérologie   |
| Mr Fabien <b>DOGUET</b>            | HCN    | Chirurgie Cardio Vasculaire                          |

|                                 |       |  |
|---------------------------------|-------|--|
| Mr Jean <b>DOUCET</b>           | SJ    | Thérapeutique - Médecine interne et gériatrie        |
| Mr Bernard <b>DUBRAY</b>        | CB    | Radiothérapie  |
| Mr Frank <b>DUJARDIN</b>        | HCN   | Chirurgie orthopédique - Traumatologique             |
| Mr Fabrice <b>DUPARC</b>        | HCN   | Anatomie - Chirurgie orthopédique et traumatologique |
| Mr Eric <b>DURAND</b>           | HCN   | Cardiologie  |
| Mr Bertrand <b>DUREUIL</b>      | HCN   | Anesthésiologie et réanimation chirurgicale          |
| Mme Hélène <b>ELTCHANINOFF</b>  | HCN   | Cardiologie  |
| Mr Manuel <b>ETIENNE</b>        | HCN   | Maladies infectieuses et tropicales                  |
| Mr Thierry <b>FREBOURG</b>      | UFR   | Génétique  |
| Mr Pierre <b>FREGER</b>         | HCN   | Anatomie - Neurochirurgie                            |
| Mr Jean François <b>GEHANNO</b> | HCN   | Médecine et santé au travail                         |
| Mr Emmanuel <b>GERARDIN</b>     | HCN   | Imagerie médicale                                    |
| Mme Priscille <b>GERARDIN</b>   | HCN   | Pédopsychiatrie                                      |
| M. Guillaume <b>GOURCEROL</b>   | HCN   | Physiologie  |
| Mr Dominique <b>GUERROT</b>     | HCN   | Néphrologie  |
| Mr Olivier <b>GUILLIN</b>       | HCN   | Psychiatrie Adultes                                  |
| Mr Didier <b>HANNEQUIN</b>      | HCN   | Neurologie   |
| Mr Claude <b>HOUDAYER</b>       | HCN   | Génétique  |
| Mr Fabrice <b>JARDIN</b>        | CB    | Hématologie  |
| Mr Luc-Marie <b>JOLY</b>        | HCN   | Médecine d'urgence                                   |
| Mr Pascal <b>JOLY</b>           | HCN   | Dermato – Vénérologie                                |
| Mme Bouchra <b>LAMIA</b>        | Havre | Pneumologie  |
| Mme Annie <b>LAQUERRIERE</b>    | HCN   | Anatomie et cytologie pathologiques                  |
| Mr Vincent <b>LAUDENBACH</b>    | HCN   | Anesthésie et réanimation chirurgicale               |
| Mr Joël <b>LECHEVALLIER</b>     | HCN   | Chirurgie infantile                                  |
| Mr Hervé <b>LEFEBVRE</b>        | HB    | Endocrinologie et maladies métaboliques              |
| Mr Thierry <b>LEQUERRE</b>      | HB    | Rhumatologie   |
| Mme Anne-Marie <b>LEROI</b>     | HCN   | Physiologie  |
| Mr Hervé <b>LEVESQUE</b>        | HB    | Médecine interne                                     |
| Mme Agnès <b>LIARD-ZMUDA</b>    | HCN   | Chirurgie Infantile                                  |
| Mr Pierre Yves <b>LITZLER</b>   | HCN   | Chirurgie cardiaque                                  |
| Mr Bertrand <b>MACE</b>         | HCN   | Histologie, embryologie, cytogénétique               |
| M. David <b>MALTETE</b>         | HCN   | Neurologie   |
| Mr Christophe <b>MARGUET</b>    | HCN   | Pédiatrie  |
| Mme Isabelle <b>MARIE</b>       | HB    | Médecine interne                                     |
| Mr Jean-Paul <b>MARIE</b>       | HCN   | Oto-rhino-laryngologie                               |

|  |     |   |
|--|-----|---|
| Mr Loïc <b>MARPEAU</b>                                   | HCN | Gynécologie - Obstétrique                       |
| Mr Stéphane <b>MARRET</b>                                | HCN | Pédiatrie                                       |
| Mme Véronique <b>MERLE</b>                               | HCN | Epidémiologie                                   |
| Mr Pierre <b>MICHEL</b>                                  | HCN | Hépatogastro-entérologie                        |
| M. Benoit <b>MISSET</b> ( <i>détachement</i> )           | HCN | Réanimation Médicale Mr Jean-François           |
| <b>MUIR</b> ( <i>surnombre</i> )                         | HB  | Pneumologie                                     |
| Mr Marc <b>MURAINÉ</b>                                   | HCN | Ophthalmologie                                  |
| Mr Christophe <b>PEILLON</b>                             | HCN | Chirurgie générale                              |
| Mr Christian <b>PFISTER</b>                              | HCN | Urologie  |
| Mr Jean-Christophe <b>PLANTIER</b>                       | HCN | Bactériologie - Virologie                       |
| Mr Didier <b>PLISSONNIER</b>                             | HCN | Chirurgie vasculaire                            |
| Mr Gaëtan <b>PREVOST</b>                                 | HCN | Endocrinologie                                  |
| Mr Jean-Christophe <b>RICHARD</b> ( <i>détachement</i> ) | HCN | Réanimation médicale - Médecine d'urgence       |
| Mr Vincent <b>RICHARD</b>                                | UFR | Pharmacologie                                   |
| Mme Nathalie <b>RIVES</b>                                | HCN | Biologie du développement et de la reproduction |
| Mr Horace <b>ROMAN</b> ( <i>disponibilité</i> )          | HCN | Gynécologie - Obstétrique                       |
| Mr Jean-Christophe <b>SABOURIN</b>                       | HCN | Anatomie - Pathologie                           |
| Mr Guillaume <b>SAVOYE</b>                               | HCN | Hépatogastrologie                               |
| Mme Céline <b>SAVOYE-COLLET</b>                          | HCN | Imagerie médicale                               |
| Mme Pascale <b>SCHNEIDER</b>                             | HCN | Pédiatrie                                       |
| Mr Michel <b>SCOTTE</b>                                  | HCN | Chirurgie digestive                             |
| Mme Fabienne <b>TAMION</b>                               | HCN | Thérapeutique                                   |
| Mr Luc <b>THIBERVILLE</b>                                | HCN | Pneumologie                                     |
| Mr Christian <b>THUILLEZ</b> ( <i>surnombre</i> )        | HB  | Pharmacologie                                   |
| Mr Hervé <b>TILLY</b>                                    | CB  | Hématologie et transfusion                      |
| M. Gilles <b>TOURNEL</b>                                 | HCN | Médecine Légale                                 |
| Mr Olivier <b>TROST</b>                                  | HCN | Chirurgie Maxillo-Faciale                       |
| Mr Jean-Jacques <b>TUECH</b>                             | HCN | Chirurgie digestive                             |
| Mr Jean-Pierre <b>VANNIER</b> ( <i>surnombre</i> )       | HCN | Pédiatrie génétique                             |
| Mr Benoît <b>VEBER</b>                                   | HCN | Anesthésiologie - Réanimation chirurgicale      |
| Mr Pierre <b>VERA</b>                                    | CB  | Biophysique et traitement de l'image            |
| Mr Eric <b>VERIN</b>                                     | HB  | Service Santé Réadaptation                      |
| Mr Eric <b>VERSPYCK</b>                                  | HCN | Gynécologie obstétrique                         |
| Mr Olivier <b>VITTECOQ</b>                               | HB  | Rhumatologie                                    |
| Mme Marie-Laure <b>WELTER</b>                            | HCN | Physiologie                                     |

**MAITRES DE CONFERENCES DES UNIVERSITES – PRATICIENS HOSPITALIERS**

|  |     |                                     |
|--|-----|-------------------------------------|
| Mme Noëlle <b>BARBIER-FREBOURG</b>             | HCN | Bactériologie – Virologie           |
| Mme Carole <b>BRASSE LAGNEL</b>                | HCN | Biochimie                           |
| Mme Valérie <b>BRIDOUX HUYBRECHTS</b>          | HCN | Chirurgie Vasculaire                |
| Mr Gérard <b>BUCHONNET</b>                     | HCN | Hématologie                         |
| Mme Mireille <b>CASTANET</b>                   | HCN | Pédiatrie                           |
| Mme Nathalie <b>CHASTAN</b>                    | HCN | Neurophysiologie                    |
| Mme Sophie <b>CLAEYSSENS</b>                   | HCN | Biochimie et biologie moléculaire   |
| Mr Moïse <b>COEFFIER</b>                       | HCN | Nutrition                           |
| Mr Serge <b>JACQUOT</b>                        | UFR | Immunologie                         |
| Mr Joël <b>LADNER</b>                          | HCN | Epidémiologie, économie de la santé |
| Mr Jean-Baptiste <b>LATOUCHE</b>               | UFR | Biologie cellulaire                 |
| Mr Thomas <b>MOUREZ</b> ( <i>détachement</i> ) | HCN | Virologie                           |
| Mr Gaël <b>NICOLAS</b>                         | HCN | Génétique                           |
| Mme Muriel <b>QUILLARD</b>                     | HCN | Biochimie et biologie moléculaire   |
| Mme Laëtitia <b>ROLLIN</b>                     | HCN | Médecine du Travail                 |
| Mr Mathieu <b>SALAUN</b>                       | HCN | Pneumologie                         |
| Mme Pascale <b>SAUGIER-VEBER</b>               | HCN | Génétique                           |
| Mme Anne-Claire <b>TOBENAS-DUJARDIN</b>        | HCN | Anatomie                            |
| Mr David <b>WALLON</b>                         | HCN | Neurologie                          |
| Mr Julien <b>WILS</b>                          | HCN | Pharmacologie                       |

**PROFESSEUR AGREGE OU CERTIFIE**

|                                 |     |               |
|---------------------------------|-----|---------------|
| Mr Thierry <b>WABLE</b>         | UFR | Communication |
| Mme Mélanie <b>AUVRAY-HAMEL</b> | UFR | Anglais       |

## II - PHARMACIE

### **PROFESSEURS**

|   |                      |
|---|----------------------|
| Mr Thierry <b>BESSON</b>                          | Chimie Thérapeutique |
| Mr Roland <b>CAPRON</b> (PU-PH)                   | Biophysique          |
| Mr Jean <b>COSTENTIN</b> (Professeur émérite)     | Pharmacologie        |
| Mme Isabelle <b>DUBUS</b>                         | Biochimie            |
| Mr François <b>ESTOUR</b>                         | Chimie Organique     |
| Mr Loïc <b>FAVENNEC</b> (PU-PH)                   | Parasitologie        |
| Mr Jean Pierre <b>GOULLE</b> (Professeur émérite) | Toxicologie          |
| Mr Michel <b>GUERBET</b>                          | Toxicologie          |
| Mme Isabelle <b>LEROUX - NICOLLET</b>             | Physiologie          |
| Mme Christelle <b>MONTEIL</b>                     | Toxicologie          |
| Mme Martine <b>PESTEL-CARON</b> (PU-PH)           | Microbiologie        |
| Mr Rémi <b>VARIN</b> (PU-PH)                      | Pharmacie clinique   |
| Mr Jean-Marie <b>VAUGEOIS</b>                     | Pharmacologie        |
| Mr Philippe <b>VERITE</b>                         | Chimie analytique    |

### **MAITRES DE CONFERENCES**

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Mme Cécile <b>BARBOT</b>                   | Chimie Générale et Minérale                        |
| Mr Jérémy <b>BELLIEN</b> (MCU-PH)          | Pharmacologie                                      |
| Mr Frédéric <b>BOUNOURE</b>                | Pharmacie Galénique                                |
| Mr Abdeslam <b>CHAGRAOUI</b>               | Physiologie  |
| Mme Camille <b>CHARBONNIER (LE CLEZIO)</b> | Statistiques                                       |
| Mme Elizabeth <b>CHOSSON</b>               | Botanique  |
| Mme Marie Catherine <b>CONCE-CHEMTOB</b>   | Législation pharmaceutique et économie de la santé |
| Mme Cécile <b>CORBIERE</b>                 | Biochimie  |
| Mr Eric <b>DITTMAR</b>                     | Biophysique  |
| Mme Nathalie <b>DOURMAP</b>                | Pharmacologie                                      |
| Mme Isabelle <b>DUBUC</b>                  | Pharmacologie                                      |
| Mme Dominique <b>DUTERTE- BOUCHER</b>      | Pharmacologie                                      |
| Mr Abdelhakim <b>ELOMRI</b>                | Pharmacognosie                                     |
| Mr Gilles <b>GARGALA</b> (MCU-PH)          | Parasitologie                                      |

|                                     |                              |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Mme Nejla EL <b>GHARBI-HAMZA</b>    | Chimie analytique            |
| Mme Marie-Laure <b>GROULT</b>       | Botanique                    |
| Mr Hervé <b>HUE</b>                 | Biophysique et mathématiques |
| Mme Laetitia <b>LE GOFF</b>         | Parasitologie – Immunologie  |
| Mme Hong <b>LU</b>                  | Biologie                     |
| M. Jérémie <b>MARTINET</b> (MCU-PH) | Immunologie                  |
| Mme Marine <b>MALLETER</b>          | Toxicologie                  |
| Mme Sabine <b>MENAGER</b>           | Chimie organique             |
| Mme Tiphaine <b>ROGEZ-FLORENT</b>   | Chimie analytique            |
| Mr Mohamed <b>SKIBA</b>             | Pharmacie galénique          |
| Mme Malika <b>SKIBA</b>             | Pharmacie galénique          |
| Mme Christine <b>THARASSE</b>       | Chimie thérapeutique         |
| Mr Frédéric <b>ZIEGLER</b>          | Biochimie                    |

#### **PROFESSEURS ASSOCIES**

|                                   |                      |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| Mme Cécile <b>GUERARD-DETUNCQ</b> | Pharmacie officinale |
| Mr Jean-François <b>HOUIVET</b>   | Pharmacie officinale |

#### **PROFESSEUR CERTIFIE**

|                            |         |
|----------------------------|---------|
| Mme Mathilde <b>GUERIN</b> | Anglais |
|----------------------------|---------|

#### **ASSISTANT HOSPITALO-UNIVERSITAIRE**

|                         |               |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| Mme Anaïs <b>SOARES</b> | Bactériologie |
|-------------------------|---------------|

#### **ATTACHES TEMPORAIRES D'ENSEIGNEMENT ET DE RECHERCHE**

|                           |                  |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| Mme Sophie <b>MOHAMED</b> | Chimie Organique |
|---------------------------|------------------|



## LISTE DES RESPONSABLES DES DISCIPLINES PHARMACEUTIQUES

|  |                                     |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| Mme Cécile <b>BARBOT</b>                 | Chimie Générale et minérale         |
| Mr Thierry <b>BESSON</b>                 | Chimie thérapeutique                |
| Mr Roland <b>CAPRON</b>                  | Biophysique                         |
| Mme Marie-Catherine <b>CONCE-CHEMTOB</b> | Législation et économie de la santé |
| Mme Elisabeth <b>CHOSSON</b>             | Botanique                           |
| Mme Isabelle <b>DUBUS</b>                | Biochimie                           |
| Mr Abdelhakim <b>ELOMRI</b>              | Pharmacognosie                      |
| Mr Loïc <b>FAVENNEC</b>                  | Parasitologie                       |
| Mr Michel <b>GUERBET</b>                 | Toxicologie                         |
| Mr François <b>ESTOUR</b>                | Chimie organique                    |
| Mme Isabelle <b>LEROUX-NICOLLET</b>      | Physiologie                         |
| Mme Martine <b>PESTEL-CARON</b>          | Microbiologie                       |
| Mr Mohamed <b>SKIBA</b>                  | Pharmacie galénique                 |
| Mr Rémi <b>VARIN</b>                     | Pharmacie clinique                  |
| M. Jean-Marie <b>VAUGEOIS</b>            | Pharmacologie                       |
| Mr Philippe <b>VERITE</b>                | Chimie analytique                   |

### III – MEDECINE GENERALE

#### **PROFESSEUR DES UNIVERSITES MEDECIN GENERALISTE**

Mr Jean-Loup **HERMIL** (PU-MG) UFR Médecine générale

#### **MAITRE DE CONFERENCE DES UNIVERSITES MEDECIN GENERALISTE**

Mr Matthieu **SCHUERS** (MCU-MG) UFR Médecine générale

#### **PROFESSEURS ASSOCIES A MI-TEMPS – MEDECINS GENERALISTE**

Mme Laëtitia **BOURDON** UFR Médecine Générale

Mr Emmanuel **LEFEBVRE** UFR Médecine Générale

Mme Elisabeth **MAUVIARD** UFR Médecine générale

Mr Philippe **NGUYEN THANH** UFR Médecine générale

Mme Marie Thérèse **THUEUX** UFR Médecine générale

#### **MAITRE DE CONFERENCES ASSOCIE A MI-TEMPS – MEDECINS GENERALISTES**

Mr Pascal **BOULET** UFR Médecine générale

Mr Emmanuel **HAZARD** UFR Médecine Générale

Mme Marianne **LAINÉ** UFR Médecine Générale

Mme Lucile **PELLERIN** UFR Médecine générale

Mme Yveline **SEVRIN** UFR Médecine générale

## ENSEIGNANTS MONO-APPARTENANTS

### **PROFESSEURS**

|                                  |                        |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| Mr Serguei <b>FETISSOV</b> (med) | Physiologie (ADEN)     |
| Mr Paul <b>MULDER</b> (phar)     | Sciences du Médicament |
| Mme Su <b>RUAN</b> (med)         | Génie Informatique     |

### **MAITRES DE CONFERENCES**

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Mr Sahil <b>ADRIOUCH</b> (med)             | Biochimie et biologie moléculaire (Unité Inserm 905) |
| Mme Gaëlle <b>BOUGEARD-DENOYELLE</b> (med) | Biochimie et biologie moléculaire (UMR 1079)         |
| Mme Carine <b>CLEREN</b> (med)             | Neurosciences (Néovasc)                              |
| M. Sylvain <b>FRAINEAU</b> (med)           | Physiologie (Inserm U 1096)                          |
| Mme Pascaline <b>GAILDRAT</b> (med)        | Génétique moléculaire humaine (UMR 1079)             |
| Mr Nicolas <b>GUEROUT</b> (med)            | Chirurgie Expérimentale                              |
| Mme Rachel <b>LETELLIER</b> (med)          | Physiologie  |
| Mme Christine <b>RONDANINO</b> (med)       | Physiologie de la reproduction                       |
| Mr Antoine <b>OUVRARD-PASCAUD</b> (med)    | Physiologie (Unité Inserm 1076)                      |
| Mr Frédéric <b>PASQUET</b>                 | Sciences du langage, orthophonie                     |
| Mr Youssan Var <b>TAN</b>                  | Immunologie  |
| Mme Isabelle <b>TOURNIER</b> (med)         | Biochimie (UMR 1079)                                 |

### **CHEF DES SERVICES ADMINISTRATIFS : Mme Véronique DELAFONTAINE**

*HCN - Hôpital Charles Nicolle*

*CB - Centre Henri Becquerel*

*CRMPR - Centre Régional de Médecine Physique et de Réadaptation*

*HB - Hôpital de BOIS GUILLAUME*

*CHS - Centre Hospitalier Spécialisé du Rouvray*

*SJ - Saint Julien Rouen*

Par délibération en date du 3 mars 1967, la faculté a arrêté que les opinions émises dans les dissertations qui lui seront présentées doivent être considérées comme propres à leurs auteurs et qu'elle n'entend leur donner aucune approbation ni improbation.

## Table des matières

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| <b>ABBREVIATIONS.....</b>   | <b>15</b> |
| <b>INTRODUCTION.....</b>  | <b>16</b> |
| <b>1-De l’essai contrôlé randomisé au rapport d’informations dans les publications .....</b>  | <b>16</b> |
| 1-1- Les essais contrôlés randomisés .....  | 16        |
| 1-2- La qualité du rapport d’informations dans les publications .....                         | 17        |
| <b>2-L’anesthésie ambulatoire : définition et enjeux .....</b>                                | <b>20</b> |
| <b>3-Rationnel du travail de thèse .....</b>  | <b>21</b> |
| 3-1-Objectif .....  | 21        |
| 3-2-Mapping des essais.....   | 21        |
| 3-3-Evaluation de la qualité du rapport des interventions et conception d’une checklist ..... | 21        |
| <b>Article.....</b>   | <b>23</b> |
| <b>ANNEXES .....</b>  | <b>44</b> |
| <b>CONCLUSION .....</b>   | <b>74</b> |
| <b>REFERENCES.....</b>  | <b>75</b> |
| <b>RESUME.....</b>  | <b>78</b> |

## ABBREVIATIONS

RCTs : *Randomized Controlled Trials*

CONSORT : *Consolidated Standards of Reporting Trials*

CONSORT-NPT : *Consolidated Standards of Reporting Trials for Non-Pharmacological Treatment*

TIDieR : *Template for intervention Description and Replication*

ASA : *American Society of Anesthesiologists*

## INTRODUCTION

### 1-De l'essai contrôlé randomisé au rapport d'informations dans les publications

#### 1-1- Les essais contrôlés randomisés

##### 1-1-1- Définition

Un essai clinique contrôlé randomisé est une étude scientifique expérimentale dans laquelle une intervention en santé est comparée à une autre intervention ou à l'absence d'intervention. Cette intervention peut être une méthode diagnostique, une méthode pronostique, un dispositif de surveillance ou une technique de soins. Lorsque cette intervention concerne des traitements, on parle alors d'essai thérapeutique<sup>1</sup>.

Ce type d'étude a la particularité d'avoir une démarche méthodologique très rigoureuse. En effet, l'attribution de l'intervention aux sujets est contrôlée. L'assignation des sujets se fait au hasard, par tirage au sort, dans un groupe qui reçoit l'intervention testée ou dans un groupe recevant une autre intervention ou l'absence d'intervention. Ni les investigateurs de l'étude, ni les sujets ne choisissent le groupe dans lequel ils vont être assignés. On ajoute souvent à ce critère méthodologique la notion d'aveugle. L'intervention réalisée sur le sujet se fait alors à l'insu de celui-ci et/ou des investigateurs qui prodiguent l'intervention ou qui évaluent les résultats. On parle de simple ou double aveugle<sup>23</sup>.

Enfin, pour évaluer l'effet de cette intervention, un ou des critères de jugements sont choisis par les investigateurs. L'organisation de l'essai doit minimiser les facteurs pouvant influencer de façon non contrôlée l'essai et l'interprétation de ces critères de jugement. On parle de limiter les risques de biais dans l'essai<sup>4</sup>.

Ainsi, du fait de sa force méthodologique permettant d'avoir des groupes comparables en tout point à l'exception de l'effet du traitement, un essai clinique contrôlé randomisé permet d'établir un lien statistiquement fiable de cause à effet et donc de conclure ou non à une différence d'efficacité causée par le traitement<sup>3</sup>. On peut les opposer aux études observationnelles, qui ne peuvent pas conclure à des relations de cause à effets mais

seulement à des constatations d'effet ou de lien, dont la cause peut être associée ou due à d'autres facteurs.

### 1-1-2- Niveau de preuve

Avec son article publié sur le traitement de la tuberculose pulmonaire par Streptomycine en 1948, Austin Bradford Hill marque l'avènement du premier essai contrôlé randomisé publié en médecine et d'une nouvelle ère : celle de la médecine fondée sur les preuves<sup>5</sup> (*Evidence Based Medicine*). Le nombre d'essais contrôlés randomisés réalisés et publiés n'a fait qu'augmenter depuis lors. Ils sont reconnus comme la référence et le gold standard en tant que schéma d'étude à réaliser afin d'évaluer l'effet des interventions en santé et plus particulièrement, l'efficacité et les effets secondaires des traitements<sup>6</sup>.

Les pratiques en médecine sont guidées par des recommandations de bonnes pratiques. Leurs élaborations sont fondées sur une revue et une synthèse méthodique des études de la littérature à un instant donné. Un système de niveaux de preuves des études scientifiques a ainsi été établi. Parmi le niveau de preuve des études, l'essai contrôlé randomisé a le niveau le plus élevé (fort) afin de répondre à une question donnée sans risque de biais majeur<sup>78</sup>.

Il convient tout de même de préciser que les essais contrôlés randomisés ne sont pas les plus simples à réaliser, cela demande une organisation complexe avec des compétences particulières, une méthodologie rigoureuse, des ressources coûteuses et un temps d'organisation long. Par ailleurs, il y a des domaines où les essais contrôlés randomisés sont moins adaptés, comme l'étude des maladies rares ou des domaines où l'éthique ne permet pas la répartition aléatoire d'un traitement à un sujet malade<sup>3</sup>.

### 1-2- La qualité du rapport d'informations dans les publications



### 1-2-1- Les publications scientifiques

La publication d'articles scientifiques en médecine est un outil incontournable et indispensable de la communication scientifique. Elle permet aux chercheurs de transmettre les résultats de leur recherche à la communauté scientifique et ainsi de participer aux avancées et d'améliorer les pratiques dans le domaine de la santé. L'article scientifique est rédigé par les auteurs de l'étude sous un format recommandé et soumis à un journal. Il sera alors relu par les pairs que l'on nomme des « *peer reviewer* », dont le rôle est de s'assurer de la validité de la méthodologie utilisée, de la cohérence des résultats communiqués et de la conclusion<sup>910</sup>.

### 1-2-2- Importance de la qualité du rapport des informations

Sans une description complète des interventions publiées dans les articles scientifiques, les cliniciens ne peuvent pas mettre en œuvre de façon fiable des interventions qui se révèlent utiles et les autres chercheurs ne peuvent pas reproduire ou exploiter les résultats des recherches. La description de l'intervention ne se limite pas à fournir une étiquette ou la liste des ingrédients. Les principales caractéristiques - y compris la durée, la dose ou l'intensité, le mode d'administration, les processus essentiels et la surveillance - peuvent toutes influencer sur l'efficacité et la reproductibilité, mais sont souvent absentes ou mal décrites. Pour les interventions un peu complexes, ce détail est nécessaire pour chaque composante de l'intervention<sup>11</sup>.

### 1-2-3- Recommandations pour le rapport des informations

L'énoncé des normes consolidées de présentation des rapports des essais cliniques (CONSORT)<sup>12</sup> de 2010 suggère actuellement au point 5 que les auteurs devraient faire rapport

sur " les interventions pour chaque groupe avec suffisamment de détails pour permettre la reproduction, y compris comment et quand elles ont été effectivement administrées ". Il s'agit là d'un conseil approprié, mais d'autres orientations semblent nécessaires : malgré l'approbation de l'énoncé CONSORT par de nombreuses revues, les rapports sur les interventions sont insuffisants. Un petit nombre d'énoncés d'extension de CONSORT contiennent des directives élargies sur la description des interventions, comme les interventions non pharmacologiques<sup>13</sup> et des catégories spécifiques d'interventions, comme l'acupuncture et les interventions à base de plantes médicinales<sup>1415</sup>, TIDieR (*Template for Intervention Description and Replication*)<sup>16</sup>. L'objectif est d'améliorer l'exhaustivité des rapports et, en définitive, la possibilité de reproduire les interventions.

#### 1-2-4- État des lieux de la littérature sur l'évaluation de la qualité des rapports d'études

Plusieurs essais ont déjà évalué la qualité des rapports des essais contrôlés randomisés dans différents domaines et ont montré une qualité médiocre des rapports tels que la chirurgie<sup>1718</sup>, l'oncologie<sup>19</sup> ou l'oto rhino laryngologie<sup>20</sup>. Par exemple, une analyse a révélé que seulement 11 % des 262 essais cliniques de chimiothérapie anticancéreuse fournissaient des détails complets sur les traitements à l'étude<sup>21</sup>. Les éléments les plus souvent manquants étaient l'ajustement posologique et les " prémédications " avec même 16 % des essais cliniques qui omettaient la voie d'administration du médicament.

En anesthésie, des études existent également dans des contextes spécifiques. Fergusson et coll. ont constaté l'absence de rapports dans les essais précliniques<sup>22</sup> et Janackovic et coll. dans les résumés des essais contrôlés randomisés<sup>23</sup>. Shanthanna et coll. ont analysé la qualité des rapports des essais pilotes ou des essais de faisabilité à l'aide de la liste de contrôle CONSORT et ont conclu que le rapport était de mauvaise qualité<sup>24</sup>. Néanmoins, Herdan et coll. ont démontré une amélioration de la qualité des rapports avant et

après la publication de CONSORT dans la prévention de l'hypotension après une anesthésie spinale pour la césarienne<sup>25</sup>. Par contre, aucune évaluation de ce type n'a été effectuée dans le domaine spécifique de l'anesthésie ambulatoire, alors même que c'est un enjeu considérable en termes de santé publique mondiale.

## 2-L'anesthésie ambulatoire : définition et enjeux

L'anesthésie ambulatoire consiste à administrer un anesthésique à un patient qui subit une intervention chirurgicale et qui va quitter l'hôpital le jour même. Il n'y a pas d'hospitalisation la nuit suivant la chirurgie. Ce type de soins s'est développé au cours des dernières années<sup>2627</sup>. Il offre les avantages d'une meilleure qualité de vie pour les patients avec un retour précoce à domicile, un risque moindre d'infections nosocomiales, des coûts d'hospitalisation réduits et un taux d'interventions possibles plus élevé<sup>282930</sup>. La réduction des coûts liés à la baisse du nombre d'hospitalisation et à l'augmentation du nombre d'interventions réalisable est devenu un réel enjeu pour les tutelles<sup>3132</sup>. Ce système de soins nécessite une organisation spécifique, avec un circuit patient complet adapté au patient externe, des locaux compatibles et un personnel dédié et formé. Cela nécessite également l'élaboration de plusieurs protocoles d'anesthésie assurant la qualité et la sécurité des patients ne séjournant pas à l'hôpital, notamment en termes de réduction des risques de complications périopératoires : nausées/vomissements, complications cardiovasculaires, douleur, troubles du comportement, fatigue et immobilisation<sup>3334</sup>. Le choix des molécules et des techniques d'anesthésie a un impact direct sur ces événements, sur le congé du patient et sur l'échec potentiel de l'ambulatoire. Par exemple, l'utilisation de l'anesthésie locorégionale à la place ou en combinaison avec l'anesthésie générale améliore l'efficacité de l'analgésie ainsi que la qualité de vie des patients<sup>3536</sup>. De même, la disponibilité d'anesthésiques à action ultra-courte réduit les complications liées à la consommation et à l'accumulation de produits anesthésiques et donc les effets secondaires tels que nausées, vomissements, hypotension artérielle et dépression respiratoire<sup>37</sup>. La prise en charge anesthésique ambulatoire des patients reste complexe, en raison d'une dimension non pharmacologique, de la multiplicité des acteurs et

de la nécessité d'un parcours patient spécifique. L'anesthésie ambulatoire est donc un exemple d'intervention complexe. Toutes ses composantes - anesthésie, interventions chirurgicales et organisation du système ambulatoire - doivent être correctement rapportées dans les essais afin d'assurer la reproductibilité<sup>38</sup>.

### 3-Rationnel du travail de thèse

#### 3-1-Objectif

Du fait de l'importance de la qualité du rapport des interventions dans les articles scientifiques d'une part, et du fait de la multi dimension et la complexité de l'intervention en anesthésie ambulatoire, nous avons donc décidé d'évaluer la qualité de la description de l'intervention dans les essais contrôlés randomisés dans le domaine de l'anesthésie ambulatoire.

#### 3-2-Mapping des essais

Dans un premier temps, nous avons réalisé une cartographie des essais contrôlés randomisés en anesthésie ambulatoire, en évaluant différents éléments qui permettent de situer l'état des publications dans ce domaine : date et journaux de publications, évolution dans le temps des publications, type d'outcomes et d'interventions, population ciblée dans les études. Ces éléments peuvent avoir un intérêt pour l'interprétation des résultats et la reproductibilité des interventions en pratique. Une population sans comorbidités n'a pas les mêmes risques de faire des complications post opératoires et l'issue de l'intervention peut en être impactée, et de ce fait la sortie le jour même remise en cause. Il est donc important de savoir quelle typologie de patients est incluse dans ces études.

#### 3-3-Evaluation de la qualité du rapport des interventions et conception d'une checklist

Dans un second temps, nous nous sommes intéressés à l'évaluation de la qualité du rapport des interventions dans ces études. Nous sommes basées sur les recommandations

existantes concernant la manière de rapporter des interventions dans les essais. Du fait la complexité et de la multi dimensions de l'intervention en anesthésie ambulatoire, nous avons finalement élaborer une checklist adaptée spécifiquement au domaine de l'anesthésie ambulatoire prenant en compte trois dimensions : la procédure chirurgicale, la procédure anesthésique en elle-même et l'organisation du système d'ambulatoire.

Les paragraphes regroupant le matériel et les méthodes, les résultats et la discussion ont été rédigés sous forme d'un article en anglais.

# **Assessment of reporting of intervention in RCTs evaluating ambulatory anesthetic procedure: a cross sectional study**

Cherifa Cheurfa, MD<sup>1</sup>

Benjamin Popoff, MD<sup>1</sup>

Isabelle Boutron, MD, PhD<sup>2</sup>

Perrine Créquit, MD, PhD<sup>2</sup>

Vincent Compère, MD, PhD<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Anesthesiology and Critical Care, Rouen University Hospital, France

<sup>2</sup>Université de Paris, CRESS, INSERM, INRA, F-75004 Paris, France

## **Abstract (253/250)**

*Introduction:* Ambulatory anesthesia has been emerging in recent years, guided by scientifically based guidelines. Our objective was to assess the quality of the reporting of intervention in randomized controlled trials (RCTs) in the field of ambulatory anesthesia.

*Methods:* We selected RCTs assessing anesthetic procedure in ambulatory surgery, indexed in Medline from 2008 to 2018 and published in the first 20 journals in Anesthesia and General medicine. After mapping the publications, interventions and outcomes, we evaluated the quality of the reporting of intervention using a new adapted checklist based on the CONSORT, CONSORT-NPT and TIDieR recommendations, considering three essential dimensions of ambulatory anesthesia.

*Results:* We included 52 trials. Overall, the quality of the intervention reporting using the 3 dimensions was correct in 41% of the studies (mean: 21.3, sd: 17.8). Concerning the anesthesia procedure, 45 studies (87%) correctly reported the elements of our checklist. The reproducibility of anesthetic interventions was evaluated as very good by two independent anesthesiologists: 43 interventions (83%) out of 52 with a mean score of 7.2/10. While the surgical procedure was correctly reported in 25 studies (48%) and the organization of the ambulatory system in 23 studies (44%).

*Conclusion:* The anesthesia procedure is correctly reported in the RCTs, but due to its complexity, the evaluation of the anesthesia procedure requires several dimensions to be considered. The ambulatory care system and the surgical procedure remain poorly reported which may impede reproducibility and needs to be improved. The use of our new checklist based on the guidelines can be an exhaustive approach to this assessment.

*Keywords:* ambulatory anesthesia, RCTs, complex intervention, reporting

## Introduction

Ambulatory anesthesia consists in providing an anesthetic procedure to a patient receiving a surgical procedure and leaving the hospital on the same day. There is no planned night hospitalization for this type of patient. This type of care has been expanding in recent years<sup>1 2</sup>. It offers the advantages of improved quality of life for patients with early return home, lower risk of nosocomial infections, reduced hospitalization costs and higher turnover with more possible interventions<sup>3 4 5</sup>. Such care system requires a specific organization, with an entire patient circuit adapted to the outpatient, compatible premises, dedicated and trained staff. This has also required the development of several anesthesia protocols providing quality and safety for patients who do not stay in hospital, particularly in terms of reducing the risks of perioperative complications: nausea/vomiting, cardiovascular complications, pain, behavioral disorders, fatigue and immobilization<sup>6 7</sup>. Outpatient anesthetic management of patients remains complex, due to this non-pharmacological dimension, the multiple stakeholders and the need for a specific patient path. All its components — anesthesia, surgical procedures and organization of the ambulatory system — need to be correctly reported in the trials in order to ensure reproducibility<sup>8</sup>.

In their clinical practice, physicians use high-quality studies with a high level of scientific evidence. This is even true for the elaboration of recommendations by expert groups and academic societies. Randomized controlled trials (RCTs) are considered to be the best type of study for addressing questions about the effectiveness of therapy (or of interventions). Guidelines on how to conduct and to report interventional pharmacological trials have been developed. The Consolidated Standards of Reporting Trials (CONSORT) — first version created in 1996 and revised in 2010 — is a checklist of items designed to improve the quality of the trial reporting in publications<sup>9 10</sup>. Then, guidelines have been extended for non-pharmacological trial interventions, the CONSORT-NPT (Consolidated Standards of Reporting Trials for Non-Pharmacological Treatment) and TIDieR (Template for intervention Description



and Replication) which are now recognized by most peer-reviewed journals<sup>11 12</sup>. As a complex intervention, anesthesia ambulatory procedures trials should follow these guidelines. However, adherence to these recommendations improves the quality of randomized controlled trials' reporting<sup>13 14</sup>, they are far from being fully applied<sup>15-17</sup>.

Therefore, we conducted a systematic review to identify randomized controlled trials (RCTs) assessing ambulatory procedures in order to evaluate the quality of reporting of anesthesia ambulatory procedure: 1) performing a mapping of the publications, the type of institution, the type of surgical procedures and the outcomes; and 2) creating a checklist to evaluate the quality of the intervention's reporting, adapted to the field of ambulatory anesthesia, based on these validated guidelines.

## **Methods**

### ***1- Search strategy***

We search in Medline RCTs published in the 10 anesthesia journals with higher impact factor and in the 10 general medicine journals with higher impact factor, according to Journal Citation Report 2018, from 2008 to 2018. In these high-impact factor journals, the quality of the reporting of information in studies is better. There was no restriction on language, country or publication status. We used the recommended Mesh terms standardized vocabulary for Medline database. The search strategy is detailed in Appendix 1. We used: - the Cochrane highly sensitive search strategy for identifying randomized trials in Medline, - the different vocabulary for anesthesia and ambulatory care, -20 journal names, -limits set for the specific time period of interest (years of publication 2008-2018). The terms used and their definition, according to the International Association for Ambulatory Surgery, were detailed in Appendix 2. We conducted the search on June 2019.

### ***2- Inclusion criteria***

We included any RCTs comparing any anesthetic procedure — e.g., general anesthesia, regional anesthesia, intravenous anesthesia, spinal anesthesia, caudal anesthesia — whatever the place of the trial location, whatever the population studied, whatever the timing of the surgery (urgent or scheduled) and pre, per or postoperative studies. We excluded trials on local anesthesia, topical anesthesia, and verbal or hypnosis anesthesia when it was the single anesthetic act.

### **3- Selection of trials**

Two reviewers (C.C and B.P) examined independently titles, abstracts, and full-texts to assess the eligibility of each report. Disagreements were discussed with a third reviewer for find a consensus (P.C). We listed the reasons of non-eligibility of full-text trials. All the selection process has been performed with Covidence software<sup>18</sup>.

### **4- Data extraction**

The data were extracted from reports by the two reviewers (C.C and B.P) who used a standardized data extraction form. From each study, we extracted the following characteristics:

#### General characteristics:

- The Journal and its impact factor (Clarivate Analytics)
- Date of publication
- Location of the trial
- Type of center: academic center, public hospital center, private center of public utility, or lucrative private center
- Monocentric or multicentric study

#### General characteristics of included RCTs:

- Study identification
- The number of patients included
- Population characteristics: age, sex, ASA score, comorbidities (e.g., cardiopathy, lung cancer...)
- The type of outpatient surgery concerned (e.g.: inguinal hernia in digestive surgery, hallux valgus in orthopedic surgery, cataract in ophthalmic surgery).

We classified them into surgical categories presented in Appendix 3.

*Reporting of interventions:*

To describe the ambulatory anesthetic procedure, we have developed a specific checklist to assess the quality of the procedure report. We used CONSORT reference items, with the CONSORT-NPT extension and the TIDieR checklist. Two anesthesiologists and two methodologists participated in the development of this checklist. The CONSORT, CONSORT-NPT and TIDieR checklist are provided in Appendix 4, 5 and 6. **The specific used checklist is provided in Table 1. This checklist assessed three aspects of the ambulatory anesthetic procedure: data on the surgery, data on the anesthetic procedure and data on the organization of the ambulatory care.**



|                                       |   |  |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|
|                                       | <p>Dosage and adjustment</p> <p>Dosage timing</p> <p>Sequences of different steps</p> <p>Monitoring method</p> <p>13-Validation of preoperative checklist?</p> <p>14-Details on post ambulatory follow up?</p> <p>If yes, how? Who</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">When</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">How</p> | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No<br><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No<br><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No<br><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No<br><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No<br><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No<br><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No<br><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 3-Organizational stream               | <p>15-Precision of the existence of organized care system?</p> <p>If yes, Specialized structure/local?</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Specialized consultation perioperative?</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Dedicated staff?</p>   | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No<br><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No<br><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No<br><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No   |
| 4-Standardization                     | <p>16-Is there a standardization process of the intervention?</p> <p>If yes, How?</p>   | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No<br><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No   |
| 5-Modification/<br>Tailoring          | <p>17-If the intervention was planned to be personalized?</p> <p>If yes, How?</p> <p>18-Are the changes of intervention procedure during the study mentioned?</p> <p>If yes, How?</p>   | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No<br><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No<br><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No<br><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No   |
| 6-Activity/<br>Capacity of the center | <p>19-Is mentioned the volume of the center?</p> <p>If yes, How much?</p>   | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No<br><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No   |
| 7-Reproductibility                    | <p>20-Is the intervention reproducible? * Note : /10</p> <p><i>*Subjective evaluation by an anesthesiologist</i></p> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;"> <p>0 <span style="margin-left: 150px;">10</span></p> <p>NO <span style="margin-left: 150px;">YES</span></p> </div>                           | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No   |

### Outcomes:

- Primary outcome: the quality of the intervention reporting using the 3 dimensions
- Secondary outcomes included:
  - the quality of the intervention reporting for each dimension
  - Category of outcomes. The categories are listed in Appendix 7

### **5- Statistical analysis**

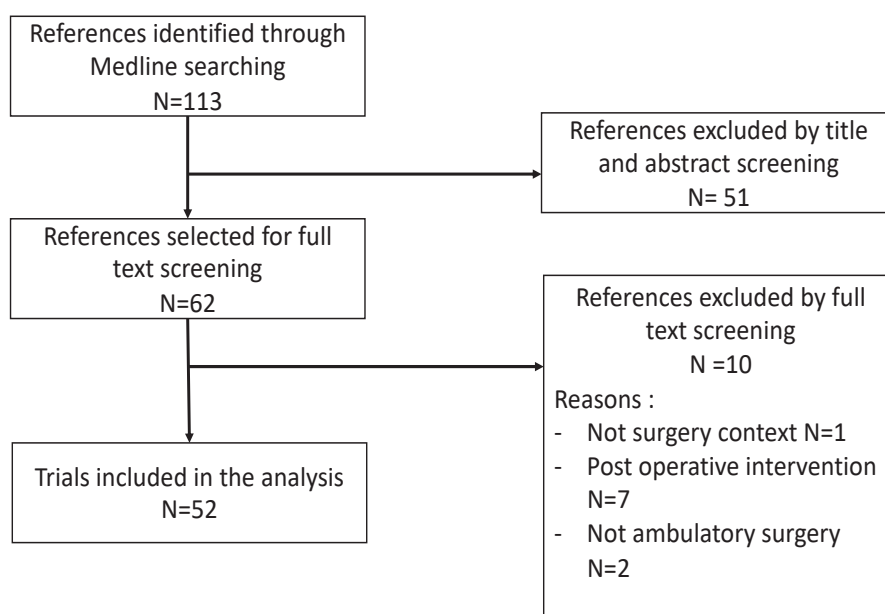
Data for qualitative variables were expressed with frequencies and percentages. Data for quantitative variables were expressed with mean and standard deviation or median and inter quartile ranges (IQR). Database management were done on Excel and all analyses were conducted using R software, version 3.4.2<sup>19</sup>.

## **Results**

### **1- Search of literature and selection of trials**

The flow chart of trials selection is presented in Figure 1. The electronic search yielded 113 references, of which 51 were excluded after titles and abstracts screening. Ten trials were excluded on full-text: 7 reporting postoperative procedures, 2 not reporting outpatient surgery, and 1 not reporting surgery. Finally, 52 trials were included in the analysis. Eighty-three of the trials were published in 6 anesthesia journals with impact factors greater than 3 (from 3.4 to 6.4 for the best anesthesia journal, *Anesthesiology*).

**Fig1.** Flow chart of trials selection



Legends: The search was conducted on June 2019

## **2- Characteristics of the RTCs**

The general characteristics of RCTs are summarized in Table 2 and their individual characteristics are detailed in Appendix 8.

The number of published RCTs has decreased in recent years, from 21 trials (42%) in 2008-2010 to 11 trials (21%) in 2015-2018. The countries that initiated these trials are mainly North America with 25 trials (48%) and Europe with 19 trials (36%). Forty-nine trials (94%) were mono-centric and mainly carried out in University hospitals (41 trials (79%)).

Regarding population, the majority of trials (37 trials (71%)) included less than 100 patients. Trials included more than 400 patients represented only 2% of the trials. The mean number of randomized patients was 44 (sd:29.8). The majority of patients were men whose medical condition was generally preserved: 38 trials (73%) excluded patients with an ASA score of IV,

24 trials (46%) excluded patients with an ASA III score. The majority of patients were so ASA I or II patients without co-morbidities. However, the detailed comorbidities were not reported in the trials. Orthopedic surgery interventions accounted for 29 trials (56%), visceral surgery for 8 trials (15%) and gynecological surgery for 6 trials (11%). Concerning the intervention in anesthesia, 49 trials (90%) were pharmacological, 37 trials (70%) concerned loco regional anesthesia, 9 trials (17%) general anesthesia, 4 trials (8%) anxiety and 2 trials (4%) perioperative nausea and vomiting.

**Table 2.** General characteristics of trials

| <b>Characteristics</b>                | <b>Number of trials, n (%)</b> |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Year of publication                   |                                |
| 2008-2010                             | 21(42)                         |
| 2011-2014                             | 20(39)                         |
| 2015-2018                             | 11(21)                         |
| Journal                               |                                |
| Anesthesia and Analgesia              | 11(21)                         |
| British Journal of Anaesthesia        | 10(19)                         |
| Canadian Journal of Anesthesia        | 7(13)                          |
| European Journal of Anaesthesiology   | 6(12)                          |
| Regional Anesthesia and Pain Medicine | 5(10)                          |
| Anesthesiology                        | 4(8)                           |
| Others                                | 9(17)                          |
| Type of center                        |                                |
| Academic Hospital                     | 41(79)                         |
| Non academic Center                   | 11(21)                         |
| Mono-center                           | 49(94)                         |



|                               |        |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| Multi-center                  | 3(6)   |
| Location of study             |        |
| North America                 | 25(48) |
| Europe                        | 19(36) |
| Australia                     | 3(6)   |
| Asia                          | 3(6)   |
| Africa                        | 2(4)   |
| Population                    |        |
| · Number of patients included |        |
| 0-100                         | 37(71) |
| 101-200                       | 10(19) |
| 201-300                       | 4(8)   |
| >400                          | 1(2)   |
| · Sex                         |        |
| Trials with majority of men   | 29(56) |
| Trials with majority of women | 12(23) |
| NA                            | 11(21) |
| · ASA score excluded          |        |
| I                             | 0(0)   |
| II                            | 1(2)   |
| III                           | 24(46) |
| IV                            | 38(73) |
| NA                            | 14(27) |
| Surgery type                  |        |
| Orthopedy                     | 29(56) |
| Viscerology                   | 8(15)  |
| Gynecology                    | 6(11)  |
| Plastic                       | 3(6)   |
| Urology                       | 2(4)   |

|                         |        |
|-------------------------|--------|
| Others                  | 4(8)   |
| Type of intervention    |        |
| Pharmacological         | 47(90) |
| Non-pharmacological     | 5(10)  |
| Type of anesthesia      |        |
| Locoregional Anesthesia | 37(71) |
| General Anesthesia      | 9(17)  |
| Anxiety                 | 4(8)   |
| Nausea-Vomiting         | 2(4)   |
| Outcome type            |        |
| Efficacy                | 49(94) |
| Safety                  | 2(4)   |
| Efficacy and Safety     | 1(2)   |

The detail of the outcomes and their evaluation time are shown in Table 3. The outcome was efficacy for 49 trials (94%), safety for 2 trials (4%) and both efficacy and safety for 1 trial (2%). Pain represented the main outcome (22 trials (41%)), followed by the effect of loco regional anesthesia (10 trials (19%)) — e.g., installation time of the sensitive or motor block, duration and removal of the sensitive or motor block—, the hospital discharge for 5 trials (10%), the occurrence of adverse events for 5 trials (10%) and sleep after general anesthesia for 4 trials (8%). Only 2 trials (4%) evaluated quality of life. Outcomes were assessed within 24 to 72 hours after surgery in 16 trials (31%). Eleven trials (21%) assessed the outcome before discharge from the ambulatory department on the same day. Eight trials (15%) assessed the outcome within 8 postoperative days and 8 trials (15%) in postoperative immediately before discharge from the recovery room. Only 6 trials (12%) evaluated the outcome on per operative. On average, the median delay for assessment was 24 hours [IQR: 24-168].

**Table 3.** Characteristics and evaluation of outcomes

| Characteristics                                 | Number of trials, n (%) |
|---|-------------------------|
| Type of outcome                                 |                         |
| Pain  | 22(41)                  |
| Loco regional anesthesia                        | 10(19)                  |
| Hospital discharge                              | 5(10)                   |
| Adverse events                                  | 5(10)                   |
| Level of hypnose after general anesthesia       | 4(8)                    |
| Quality of Life                                 | 2(4)                    |
| Oropharyngeal leak pressure                     | 3(6)                    |
| Cumulative drug dose                            | 1(2)                    |
| Timing of evaluation                            |                         |
| Postoperative before discharge of hospital      | 16(31)                  |
| Postoperative within 24 to 72 hours             | 11(21)                  |
| Postoperative at day 8                          | 8(15)                   |
| Postoperative before discharge of recovery room | 8(15)                   |
| Peroperative                                    | 6(12)                   |
| Preoperative                                    | 1(2)                    |
| Not Available                                   | 2(4)                    |

**3- Reporting of interventions:**

**Overall, the quality of the intervention reporting using the 3 dimensions was correct in 41% of the studies** (the checklist mean is 21.3, sd:17.8 for all the studies).

Concerning the surgical dimension, the results are presented in Figure 2A and Appendix 9. **Twenty-five trials (48%) reported elements concerning the surgical procedure**, 11 trials (21%) the specific name of the technique used, 3 trials (6%) the technique used and none the different steps of the surgery. Only 6 trials (12%) reported the number of surgical procedures, no trials reported the professional category of providers and 1 trial (2%) reported the level of expertise of the providers. Concerning the surgical act, no report concerning the validation of a preoperative safety checklist was found. Concerning perioperative surgical care, 5 trials (10%) reported information.

Concerning the anesthesia dimension, the results are presented in Figure 2B and Appendix 9. **Forty-five trials (87%) reported anesthetic procedure.** Fifteen trials (29%) reported the number of providers and 26 trials (50%) reported the professional category of providers. Their detailed experience was reported only in 9 trials (17%). For the anesthesia technique used, more than two thirds of the trials reported a description of the procedure: 52 trials (100%) reported the name of the technique, the delivery method, the dosage used, and the adjustment made during or after the procedure depending on clinical parameters. Thirty-two trials (62%) reported the timing of the different administrations, 44 trials (85%) correctly reported the sequence of the different steps during the procedure, and 35 trials (67%) reported the monitoring method used to monitor anesthesia. Twelve trials (23%) reported the validation of a preoperative checklist. Forty-one trials (79%) provided details on follow-up after ambulatory care, 23 trials (44%) specified who was doing the follow-up, 42 trials (81%) specified when the follow-up was done and 41 trials (79%) specified how the follow-up was done. We also evaluated, using items 16 and 17, whether the ambulatory anesthesia procedure was standardized and whether the changes to the procedure were planned in advance in the protocol and whether the changes actually made were well reported afterwards. Twenty-two trials (42%) reported planned protocol changes based on patient clinical parameter variations and 19 trials (37%) reported how they proceed. Ten trials (19%) reported changes in the intervention during the trial and 8 trials (15%) reported how this change was made. Concerning

standardization, reproducibility and organization, results are presented in Figure 2C and Appendix 9. Forty-seven trials (90%) reported a method of standardizing the intervention. Finally, the reproducibility of anesthetic interventions was evaluated as very good by two independent anesthesiologists: 43 interventions (83%) out of 52 with a mean score of 7.2/10 (item 20).

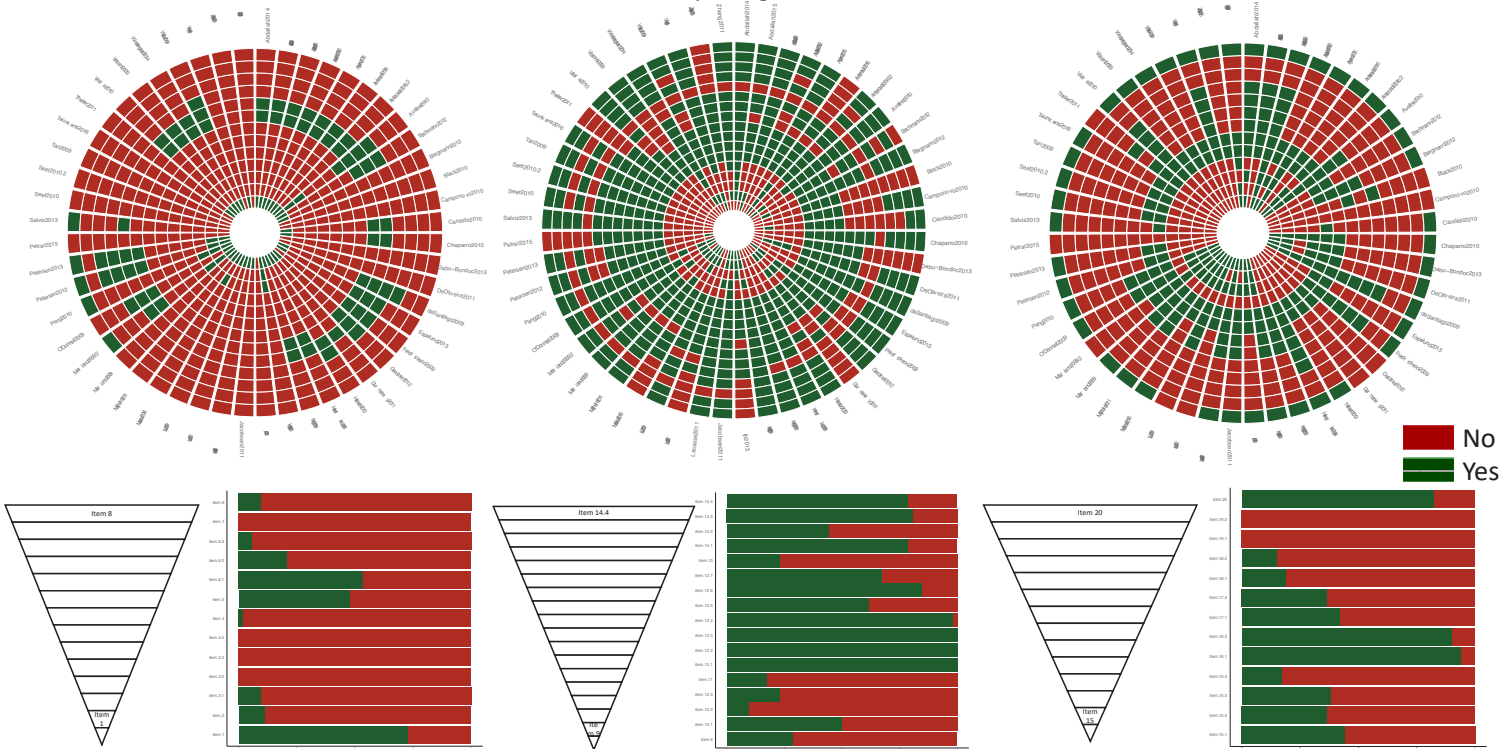
Concerning the organization of the ambulatory care stream, **the information was reported in 23 trials (44%)**: 19 trials (37%) reported a specifically ambulatory structure or stream, 20 trials (38%) reported a dedicated pre or postoperative consultation and 9 trials (17%) reported a dedicated staff for this ambulatory management. No trials have reported the volume of ambulatory surgical activity at the centers (item 19).

**Fig2.** Results of intervention reporting

2A. Surgery reporting

2B. Anesthesia reporting

2C. Organizational care stream reporting



Legends: This figure presents the reporting of each item of the checklist used in our study (Table 1). The green color means that the item was reported in the trial and the red color not.

2A is dedicated to surgery, 2B to anesthesia and 2C to organizational care stream.

Each spoke represents one of the 52 included trials. Every concentric circle represents one of the item in the checklist (for instance item 1 to 8 for 2A, 9 to 14 for 2B and 15 to 20 for 2C).

Bar plots at the bottom is a representation of the reporting, per item of the checklist, across the 52 included RCTs.

## Discussion

We have initiated an evaluation of the quality of reporting of intervention in randomized controlled trials reporting an anesthesia procedure in ambulatory surgery. This assessment is essential because it is on these elements that clinicians and experts base their practice and guidelines. The current guidelines on the intervention reporting are not sufficient and are not perfectly adapted to this field of ambulatory anesthesia. Moreover, our study shows the complex dimension of ambulatory anesthesia intervention and highlights the difference in the reporting of each component and revealed the need to improve the reporting of surgical procedures and the organizational dimension of the ambulatory care system. This last dimension is an essential dimension that is too often forgotten and can have an impact on the center's activity (existence of a dedicated system, dedicated staff, well-organized post-operative follow-up).

Indeed, several elements will have a direct impact on the postoperative outcome of the anesthesia procedure, and therefore on the patient's discharge on the same day. As such, our checklist, based on the guidelines and considering the surgical and organizational dimensions, allows us to best reflect the anesthesia procedure in ambulatory surgery and the gaps associated with it. There is no equivalent study in anesthesia using an adapted and dedicated checklist. An equivalent methodology was used in infectiology for RCTs evaluating antiretroviral therapy by adding elements related to protocol deviations and ethical aspects to the CONSORT. They showed that more than 70% of RCTs were correctly reported<sup>22</sup>.

The importance of an high-quality reporting in published RCTS has been consistently highlighted in the literature in recent years<sup>23 24</sup>. This ensures that the interventions investigated in the trials are as reproducible as possible, so that readers have all the information they need for clear, transparent and scientific interpretation<sup>25</sup>. Several trials have already assessed the quality reporting in RCTs in different fields and showed poor quality of reporting in trials such as surgery<sup>26 27</sup>, oncology<sup>28</sup> or otolaryngology<sup>29</sup>. In anesthesia, studies also exist in specific contexts. Fergusson *et al.* found a lack of reporting in preclinical trials<sup>30</sup>, and Janackovic *et al.* in the abstracts of RCTs<sup>31</sup>. Shanthanna *et al.* analyzed the quality of reporting in pilot or feasibility trials using the CONSORT checklist and concluded that the report was of poor quality<sup>32</sup>.

Nevertheless, Herdan *et al.* demonstrated an improvement in the quality of reporting before and after the publication of the CONSORT in the prevention of hypotension after spinal anesthesia for cesarean<sup>33</sup>.

The mapping section highlights the population of interest, mainly healthy patients without major co-morbidities. These results do not apply to a less-healthy population, which can have an impact on surgical and anesthesia tolerance and therefore hospital discharge. It has also been shown that trials evaluate the effectiveness of interventions more than their safety. Safety, which is nevertheless an essential element of management because it is on the basis of these safety criteria that the patient can leave the hospital in safety on the same day: postoperative nausea, vomiting, hypotension or discomfort. In addition, our study showed a decrease in RCT publications even though ambulatory surgery rates have increased in recent years. This could be explained by the fact that RCTs are not easy to carry out, remain expensive and time-consuming, require methodological skills and may be difficult for specific conditions or ethical reasons. Observational studies are easier for physicians to conduct in some cases and one might think that their publication has recently increased<sup>20 21</sup>.

Our study has several limitations. First, we focused our search on the 10 higher impact factor journals in General Medicine and 10 higher impact factors in Anesthesia with a median Impact Factor at 3.455[3.4-6.5]. We so focused on the best part of publications without knowing what happens for other publications. But we can think that the quality of reporting for these trials would be worse. Second, we restricted the search to 2008 to 2018 to provide a current representation of the quality of reporting and to capture the recommendations' impact (such as CONSORT). Moreover, following such guidelines is mandatory for several years by the journal's editors<sup>34-36</sup>. Third, as previously mentioned, we choose to focus on RCTs rather than observational studies, because they remain the gold standard, and the place of observational studies in evidence-based medicine remains questionable<sup>37-39</sup>.

## Conclusion



High-quality reporting of RCTs is essential for reproducibility and transparency. Using a dedicated checklist to ambulatory anesthesia, our study found a high-quality reporting for the anesthetic procedure but highlights the need to improve the reporting of surgical procedure and organization of the ambulatory care system.

## **Authors' affiliations**

<sup>1</sup>Department of Anesthesiology and Critical Care, Rouen University Hospital, France

<sup>2</sup>Université de Paris, CRESS, INSERM, INRA, F-75004 Paris, France

## **Authors' contributions**

CC was involved in the study conception, selection of trials, data extraction, data analysis, interpretation of results, and drafting of the manuscript. BP was involved in the selection of trials and data extraction. PC was involved in the study conception, the data analysis, interpretation of results, and drafting of the manuscript. IB and VC was involved in the study conception, interpretation of results, and drafting of the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Corresponding author: Dr Cherifa Cheurfa, Department of Anesthesiology and Critical Care, Rouen University Hospital, 1 rue de Germont, 76000 Rouen, France

E-mail address: [cherifa.cheurfa@gmail.com](mailto:cherifa.cheurfa@gmail.com)

## **Acknowledgement**

The authors thank Laura Smales (BioMedEditing, Toronto, Canada) for language revision of the manuscript and Elise Diard for the layout of the figures.

## **Declaration of interests**

All authors have no potential competing interests to disclose.

## **Funding**

The work was funded by institutional funds.

## References

1. Troy AM, Cunningham AJ. Ambulatory surgery: an overview. *Curr Opin Anaesthesiol* 2002; **15**: 647–57
2. Hulet C, Rochcongar G, Court C. Developments in ambulatory surgery in orthopedics in France in 2016. *Orthop Traumatol Surg Res* 2017; **103**: S83–90
3. Roh YH, Gong HS, Kim JH, Nam KP, Lee YH, Baek GH. Factors associated with postoperative nausea and vomiting in patients undergoing an ambulatory hand surgery. *Clin Orthop Surg* 2014; **6**: 273–8
4. Ortiz AC, Atallah AN, Matos D, da Silva EMK. Intravenous versus inhalational anaesthesia for paediatric outpatient surgery. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2014; CD009015
5. Gerale mou S, Gan TJ. Assessing the value of risk indices of postoperative nausea and vomiting in ambulatory surgical patients. *Curr Opin Anaesthesiol* 2016; **29**: 668–73
6. Fox JP, Vashi AA, Ross JS, Gross CP. Hospital-based, acute care after ambulatory surgery center discharge. *Surgery* 2014; **155**: 743–53
7. Shnaider I, Chung F. Outcomes in day surgery. *Curr Opin Anaesthesiol* 2006; **19**: 622–9
8. Kaper NM, Swart KMA, Grolman W, Van Der Heijden GJMG. Quality of reporting and risk of bias in therapeutic otolaryngology publications. *J Laryngol Otol* 2018; **132**: 22–8
9. Begg C, Cho M, Eastwood S, et al. Improving the quality of reporting of randomized controlled trials. The CONSORT statement. *JAMA* 1996; **276**: 637–9
10. Moher D, Hopewell S, Schulz KF, et al. CONSORT 2010 explanation and elaboration: updated guidelines for reporting parallel group randomised trials. *BMJ* 2010; **340**: c869
11. Hoffmann TC, Glasziou PP, Boutron I, et al. Better reporting of interventions: template for intervention description and replication (TIDieR) checklist and guide. *BMJ* 2014; **348**: g1687
12. Boutron I, Altman DG, Moher D, Schulz KF, Ravaud P, CONSORT NPT Group. CONSORT Statement for Randomized Trials of Nonpharmacologic Treatments: A 2017 Update and a CONSORT Extension for Nonpharmacologic Trial Abstracts. *Ann Intern Med* 2017; **167**: 40–7
13. Turner L, Shamseer L, Altman DG, et al. Consolidated standards of reporting trials (CONSORT) and the completeness of reporting of randomised controlled trials (RCTs)

published in medical journals. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2012; **11**: MR000030

14. van Vliet P, Hunter SM, Donaldson C, Pomeroy V. Using the TIDieR Checklist to Standardize the Description of a Functional Strength Training Intervention for the Upper Limb After Stroke. *J Neurol Phys Ther* 2016; **40**: 203–8
15. Gray R, Sullivan M, Altman DG, Gordon-Weeks AN. Adherence of trials of operative intervention to the CONSORT statement extension for non-pharmacological treatments: a comparative before and after study. *Ann R Coll Surg Engl* 2012; **94**: 388–94
16. Hoffmann TC, Walker MF, Langhorne P, Eames S, Thomas E, Glasziou P. What's in a name? The challenge of describing interventions in systematic reviews: analysis of a random sample of reviews of non-pharmacological stroke interventions. *BMJ Open* 2015; **5**: e009051
17. Nagendran M, Harding D, Teo W, et al. Poor adherence of randomised trials in surgery to CONSORT guidelines for non-pharmacological treatments (NPT): a cross-sectional study. *BMJ Open* 2013; **3**: e003898
18. Covidence systematic review software, Veritas Health Innovation, Melbourne, Australia. Available at [www.covidence.org](http://www.covidence.org).
19. R Core Team(2017). R: A language and environment for statistical computing. R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria. URL <https://www.Rproject.org/>.
20. O'Neil M, Berkman N, Hartling L, et al. Observational evidence and strength of evidence domains: case examples. *Syst Rev* 2014; **3**: 35
21. Peipert JF, Phipps MG. Observational studies. *Clin Obstet Gynecol* 1998; **41**: 235–44
22. Nagai K, Saito AM, Saito TI, Kaneko N. Reporting quality of randomized controlled trials in patients with HIV on antiretroviral therapy: a systematic review. *Trials* 2017; **18**: 625
23. Turner L, Shamseer L, Altman DG, Schulz KF, Moher D. Does use of the CONSORT Statement impact the completeness of reporting of randomised controlled trials published in medical journals? A Cochrane review. *Syst Rev* 2012; **1**: 60
24. Stevens A, Shamseer L, Weinstein E, et al. Relation of completeness of reporting of health research to journals' endorsement of reporting guidelines: systematic review. *BMJ* 2014; **348**: g3804
25. Huwiler-Müntener K, Jüni P, Junker C, Egger M. Quality of reporting of randomized trials as a measure of methodologic quality. *JAMA* 2002; **287**: 2801–4

26. Braga LH, McGrath M, Easterbrook B, Jegatheeswaran K, Mauro L, Lorenzo AJ. Quality of reporting for randomized controlled trials in the hypospadias literature: Where do we stand? *J Pediatr Urol* 2017; **13**: 482.e1-482.e9
27. Sinha S, Sinha S, Ashby E, Jayaram R, Grocott MPW. Quality of reporting in randomized trials published in high-quality surgical journals. *J Am Coll Surg* 2009; **209**: 565-571.e1
28. Péron J, Pond GR, Gan HK, et al. Quality of reporting of modern randomized controlled trials in medical oncology: a systematic review. *J Natl Cancer Inst* 2012; **104**: 982–9
29. Peters JPM, Hooft L, Grolman W, Stegeman I. Assessment of the quality of reporting of randomised controlled trials in otorhinolaryngologic literature - adherence to the CONSORT statement. *PLoS ONE* 2015; **10**: e0122328
30. Fergusson DA, Avey MT, Barron CC, et al. Reporting preclinical anesthesia study (REPEAT): Evaluating the quality of reporting in the preclinical anesthesiology literature. *PLoS ONE* 2019; **14**: e0215221
31. Janackovic K, Puljak L. Reporting quality of randomized controlled trial abstracts in the seven highest-ranking anesthesiology journals. *Trials* 2018; **19**: 591
32. Shanthanna H, Kaushal A, Mbuagbaw L, Couban R, Busse J, Thabane L. A cross-sectional study of the reporting quality of pilot or feasibility trials in high-impact anesthesia journals. *Can J Anaesth* 2018; **65**: 1180–95
33. Herdan A, Roth R, Grass D, et al. Improvement of quality of reporting in randomised controlled trials to prevent hypotension after spinal anaesthesia for caesarean section. *Gynecol Surg* 2011; **8**: 121–7
34. Jin Y, Sanger N, Shams I, et al. Does the medical literature remain inadequately described despite having reporting guidelines for 21 years? - A systematic review of reviews: an update. *J Multidiscip Healthc* 2018; **11**: 495–510
35. Speich B, Mc Cord KA, Agarwal A, et al. Reporting Quality of Journal Abstracts for Surgical Randomized Controlled Trials Before and After the Implementation of the CONSORT Extension for Abstracts. *World J Surg* 2019;
36. Gan TJ, Diemunsch P, Habib AS, et al. Consensus guidelines for the management of postoperative nausea and vomiting. *Anesth Analg* 2014; **118**: 85–113
37. Oldenburg J, Hay CRM, Jiménez-Yuste V, et al. Design of a prospective observational

study on the effectiveness and real-world usage of recombinant factor VIII Fc (rFVIII Fc) compared with conventional products in haemophilia A: the A-SURE study. *BMJ Open* 2019; **9**: e028012

38. Lao KSJ, Chui CSL, Man KKC, Lau WCY, Chan EW, Wong ICK. Medication safety research by observational study design. *Int J Clin Pharm* 2016; **38**: 676–84

39. Boyko EJ. Observational research--opportunities and limitations. *J Diabetes Complicat* 2013; **27**: 642–8

## ANNEXES

**Appendix 1.** Search strategy for Medline

**Appendix 2.** Definition of terms

**Appendix 3.** Surgical categories

**Appendix 4.** CONSORT Checklist

**Appendix 5.** CONSORT-NPT Checklist

**Appendix 6.** TIDieR Checklist

**Appendix 7.** Categories of outcomes

**Appendix 8.** General characteristics of trials

**Appendix 9.** Results of intervention reporting

## Appendix 1. Search strategy for MEDLINE

|    |   |         |
|----|---|---------|
| #1 | "anesthesia"[MeSH] OR "anesthesia methods"[tiab] OR anesthetics[tiab] OR "anesthesia regional"[tiab]  | 182943  |
| #2 | "ambulatory surgical procedures"[MeSH] OR "ambulatory"[tiab] OR "ambulatory care"[MeSH] OR "ambulatory unit"[tiab] OR "outpatient"[tiab] OR "outpatient surgery"[tiab] OR "outpatient surgeries"[tiab] OR "day surgery"[tiab] OR "day surgery unit"[tiab] OR "day care surgery"[tiab] OR "day case surgery"[tiab] | 208406  |
| #3 | (randomized controlled trial[Publication Type] OR controlled clinical trial[Publication Type] OR randomized[tiab] OR placebo[tiab] OR drug therapy[sh] OR randomly[tiab] OR trial[tiab] OR groups[tiab]) NOT (animals[mh] NOT humans[mh])   | 3755332 |
| #4 | "Anesthesiology" [jour] OR "Br J Anaesth" [jour] OR "Pain" [jour] OR "Anaesthesia" [jour] OR "Reg Anesth Pain Med" [jour] OR "Eur J Anaesthesiol" [jour] OR "Anesth Analg" [jour] OR "Int J Obstet Anesth" [jour] OR "Can J Anaesth" [jour] OR "J neurosurg Anesthesiol" [jour]                                   | 115104  |
| #5 | "N Engl J Med" [jour] OR "Lancet" [jour] OR "JAMA" [jour] OR "BMJ" [jour] OR "JAMA Intern Med" [jour] OR "Ann Intern Med" [jour] OR "Nat Rev Dis Primers" [jour] OR "J Cachexia Sarcopenia Muscle" [jour] OR " PLoS Med" [jour] OR "BMC Med" [jour]   | 401237  |
| #6 | #1 <b>AND</b> #2 <b>AND</b> #3 <b>AND</b> (#4 <b>OR</b> #5)   | 670     |



## Appendix 2. Definition of terms

- *Ambulatory surgery:* An operation/procedure, or outpatient operation/procedure, where the patient is discharged on the same working day.
- *Outpatient:* A patient treated solely in the outpatient department, including such services as ambulatory procedure, interventional radiology, radiotherapy, oncology, renal dialysis, etc....
- *Anesthesia or Anesthesiology:* Perioperative medical act providing a state of sedation, analgesia and/or muscle relaxation compatible with the performance of a diagnostic or therapeutic invasive act. This includes general, regional, spinal, epidural, inhaling, intravenous and caudal anesthesia. In our study, this one is performed on an outpatient.

### Appendix 3. Surgical categories

|                                |
|--------------------------------|
| ▪ Orthopaedic surgery          |
| ▪ Visceral surgery             |
| ▪ Vascular surgery             |
| ▪ Neurosurgery                 |
| ▪ Urology                      |
| ▪ Obstetrical gynecology       |
| ▪ Cardiac surgery              |
| ▪ Thoracic surgery             |
| ▪ Pediatric surgery            |
| ▪ Maxillo-facial surgery       |
| ▪ Dental surgery               |
| ▪ Endocrine gland surgery      |
| ▪ Ophthalmology                |
| ▪ Ear, nose and throat surgery |
| ▪ Plastic surgery              |

## Appendix 4. CONSORT checklist



### CONSORT 2010 checklist of information to include when reporting a randomised trial\*

| Section/Topic             | Item No | Checklist item  | Reported on page No |
|---------------------------|---------|---|---------------------|
| <b>Title and abstract</b> |         |   |                     |
|                           | 1a      | Identification as a randomised trial in the title   |                     |
|                           | 1b      | Structured summary of trial design, methods, results, and conclusions (for specific guidance see CONSORT for abstracts)               | _____               |
| <b>Introduction</b>       |         |   |                     |
| Background and objectives | 2a      | Scientific background and explanation of rationale  | _____               |
|                           | 2b      | Specific objectives or hypotheses   | _____               |
| <b>Methods</b>            |         |   |                     |
| Trial design              | 3a      | Description of trial design (such as parallel, factorial) including allocation ratio  | _____               |
|                           | 3b      | Important changes to methods after trial commencement (such as eligibility criteria), with reasons                                    | _____               |
| Participants              | 4a      | Eligibility criteria for participants   | _____               |
|                           | 4b      | Settings and locations where the data were collected  | _____               |
| Interventions             | 5       | The interventions for each group with sufficient details to allow replication, including how and when they were actually administered | _____               |

|                                  |     |   |       |
|----------------------------------|-----|---|-------|
| Outcomes                         | 6a  | Completely defined pre-specified primary and secondary outcome measures, including how and when they were assessed  | _____ |
|                                  | 6b  | Any changes to trial outcomes after the trial commenced, with reasons   | _____ |
| Sample size                      | 7a  | How sample size was determined  | _____ |
|                                  | 7b  | When applicable, explanation of any interim analyses and stopping guidelines  | _____ |
| Randomisation:                   |     |   |       |
| Sequence generation              | 8a  | Method used to generate the random allocation sequence  | _____ |
|                                  | 8b  | Type of randomisation; details of any restriction (such as blocking and block size)   | _____ |
| Allocation concealment mechanism | 9   | Mechanism used to implement the random allocation sequence (such as sequentially numbered containers), describing any steps taken to conceal the sequence until interventions were assigned | _____ |
| Implementation                   | 10  | Who generated the random allocation sequence, who enrolled participants, and who assigned participants to interventions   | _____ |
| Blinding                         | 11a | If done, who was blinded after assignment to interventions (for example, participants, care providers, those assessing outcomes) and how  | _____ |
|                                  | 11b | If relevant, description of the similarity of interventions   | _____ |
| Statistical methods              | 12a | Statistical methods used to compare groups for primary and secondary outcomes   | _____ |
|                                  | 12b | Methods for additional analyses, such as subgroup analyses and adjusted analyses  | _____ |

**Results**

|  |     |   |       |
|--|-----|---|-------|
| Participant flow (a diagram is strongly recommended) | 13a | For each group, the numbers of participants who were randomly assigned, received intended treatment, and were analysed for the primary outcome    | _____ |
|  | 13b | For each group, losses and exclusions after randomisation, together with reasons  | _____ |
| Recruitment  | 14a | Dates defining the periods of recruitment and follow-up   | _____ |
|  | 14b | Why the trial ended or was stopped  | _____ |
| Baseline data  | 15  | A table showing baseline demographic and clinical characteristics for each group  | _____ |
| Numbers analysed                                     | 16  | For each group, number of participants (denominator) included in each analysis and whether the analysis was by original assigned groups           | _____ |
| Outcomes and estimation                              | 17a | For each primary and secondary outcome, results for each group, and the estimated effect size and its precision (such as 95% confidence interval) | _____ |
|  | 17b | For binary outcomes, presentation of both absolute and relative effect sizes is recommended   | _____ |
| Ancillary analyses                                   | 18  | Results of any other analyses performed, including subgroup analyses and adjusted analyses, distinguishing pre-specified from exploratory         | _____ |
| Harms  | 19  | All important harms or unintended effects in each group (for specific guidance see CONSORT for harms)   | _____ |
| <b>Discussion</b>                                    |     |   |       |
| Limitations  | 20  | Trial limitations, addressing sources of potential bias, imprecision, and, if relevant, multiplicity of analyses                                  | _____ |
| Generalisability                                     | 21  | Generalisability (external validity, applicability) of the trial findings   | _____ |
| Interpretation                                       | 22  | Interpretation consistent with results, balancing benefits and harms, and considering other relevant evidence                                     | _____ |

**Other information**

|              |    |   |       |
|--------------|----|---|-------|
| Registration | 23 | Registration number and name of trial registry                                  | _____ |
| Protocol     | 24 | Where the full trial protocol can be accessed, if available                     | _____ |
| Funding      | 25 | Sources of funding and other support (such as supply of drugs), role of funders | _____ |

---

\*We strongly recommend reading this statement in conjunction with the CONSORT 2010 Explanation and Elaboration for important clarifications on all the items. If relevant, we also recommend reading CONSORT extensions for cluster randomised trials, non-inferiority and equivalence trials, non-pharmacological treatments, herbal interventions, and pragmatic trials. Additional extensions are forthcoming: for those and for up to date references relevant to this checklist, see [www.consort-statement.org](http://www.consort-statement.org).

## Appendix 5. CONSORT-NPT checklist

### 2017 CONSORT checklist of information to include when reporting a randomized trial assessing nonpharmacologic treatments (NPTs)\*. Modifications of the extension appear in italics and blue.

| Section/Topic Item        | Checklist item no. | CONSORT item  | Extension for NPT trials  |
|---------------------------|--------------------|---|---|
| <b>Title and abstract</b> |                    |   |   |
|                           | 1a                 | Identification as a randomized trial in the title   |   |
|                           | 1b                 | Structured summary of trial design, methods, results, and conclusions (for specific guidance see CONSORT for abstracts) | <i>Refer to CONSORT extension for abstracts for NPT trials</i>                  |
| <b>Introduction</b>       |                    |   |   |
| Background and objectives | 2a                 | Scientific background and explanation of rationale  |   |
|                           | 2b                 | Specific objectives or hypotheses   |   |
| <b>Methods</b>            |                    |   |   |
| Trial design              | 3a                 | Description of trial design (such as parallel, factorial) including allocation ratio                                    | When applicable, how care providers were allocated to each trial group          |
|                           | 3b                 | Important changes to methods after trial commencement (such as eligibility criteria), with reasons                      |   |
| Participants              | 4a                 | Eligibility criteria for participants   | When applicable, eligibility criteria for centers and for <i>care providers</i> |
|                           | 4b                 | Settings and locations where the data were collected  |   |

| Section/Topic Item | Checklist item no. | CONSORT item  | Extension for NPT trials  |
|--------------------|--------------------|---|---|
| Interventions      | 5                  | The interventions for each group with sufficient details to allow replication, including how and when they were actually administered | Precise details of both the experimental treatment and comparator   |
|                    | 5a                 |   | Description of the different components of the interventions and, when applicable, description of the procedure for tailoring the interventions to individual participants. |
|                    | 5b                 |   | Details <i>of whether and</i> how the interventions were standardized.  |
|                    | 5c.                |   | Details <i>of whether and</i> how adherence of care providers to the protocol was assessed or enhanced  |
|                    | 5d                 |   | <i>Details of whether and how adherence of participants to interventions was assessed or enhanced</i>   |
| Outcomes           | 6a                 | Completely defined pre-specified primary and secondary outcome measures, including how and when they were assessed                    |   |
|                    | 6b                 | Any changes to trial outcomes after the trial commenced, with reasons   |   |
| Sample size        | 7a                 | How sample size was determined  | When applicable, details of whether and how the clustering by care providers or centers was addressed   |
|                    | 7b                 | When applicable, explanation of any interim analyses and stopping guidelines  |   |



| Section/Topic Item                 | Checklist item no. | CONSORT item  | Extension for NPT trials  |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|---|---|
| Randomization:                     |                    |   |   |
| - Sequence generation              | 8a                 | Method used to generate the random allocation sequence  |   |
|                                    | 8b                 | Type of randomization; details of any restriction (such as blocking and block size)   |   |
| - Allocation concealment mechanism | 9                  | Mechanism used to implement the random allocation sequence (such as sequentially numbered containers), describing any steps taken to conceal the sequence until interventions were assigned |   |
| - Implementation                   | 10                 | Who generated the random allocation sequence, who enrolled participants, and who assigned participants to interventions   |   |
| Blinding                           | 11a                | If done, who was blinded after assignment to interventions (for example, participants, care providers, those assessing outcomes) and how  | Whether or not those administering co-interventions were blinded to group assignment<br><br>If done, who was blinded after assignment to interventions (e.g., participants, care providers, <i>those administering co-interventions</i> , those assessing outcomes) and how |
|                                    | 11b                | If relevant, description of the similarity of interventions   | If blinded, method of blinding and description of the similarity of interventions   |
|                                    | 11c                |   | <i>If blinding was not possible, description of any attempts to limit bias</i>  |
| Statistical methods                | 12a                | Statistical methods used to compare groups for primary and secondary outcomes   | When applicable, details of whether and how the clustering by care providers or centers was addressed   |

| Section/Topic Item                                   | Checklist item no. | CONSORT item   | Extension for NPT trials   |
|--|--------------------|--|--|
|  | 12b                | Methods for additional analyses, such as subgroup analyses and adjusted analyses   |  |
| <b>Results</b>                                       |                    |  |  |
| Participant flow (a diagram is strongly recommended) | 13a                | For each group, the numbers of participants who were randomly assigned, received intended treatment, and were analyzed for the primary outcome | The number of care providers or centers performing the intervention in each group and the number of patients treated by each care provider or in each center |
|  | 13b                | For each group, losses and exclusions after randomization, together with reasons   |  |
|  | 13c                |  | <i>For each group, the delay between randomization and the initiation of the intervention</i>  |
|  | new                |  | Details of the experimental treatment and comparator as they were implemented  |
| Recruitment  | 14a                | Dates defining the periods of recruitment and follow-up  |  |
|  | 14b                | Why the trial ended or was stopped   |  |
| Baseline data  | 15                 | A table showing baseline demographic and clinical characteristics for each group   | When applicable, a description of care providers (case volume, qualification, expertise, etc.) and centers (volume) in each group.                           |
| Numbers analyzed                                     | 16                 | For each group, number of participants (denominator) included in each analysis and whether the analysis was by original assigned groups        |  |

| Section/Topic Item       | Checklist item no. | CONSORT item  | Extension for NPT trials  |
|--------------------------|--------------------|---|---|
| Outcomes and estimation  | 17a                | For each primary and secondary outcome, results for each group, and the estimated effect size and its precision (such as 95% confidence interval) |   |
|                          | 17b                | For binary outcomes, presentation of both absolute and relative effect sizes is recommended   |   |
| Ancillary analyses       | 18                 | Results of any other analyses performed, including subgroup analyses and adjusted analyses, distinguishing pre-specified from exploratory         |   |
| Harms                    | 19                 | All important harms or unintended effects in each group (for specific guidance see CONSORT for harms)   |   |
| <b>Discussion</b>        |                    |   |   |
| Limitations              | 20                 | Trial limitations, addressing sources of potential bias, imprecision, and, if relevant, multiplicity of analyses                                  | In addition, take into account the choice of the comparator, lack of or partial blinding, and unequal expertise of care providers or centers in each group            |
| Generalizability         | 21                 | Generalizability (external validity, applicability) of the trial findings   | Generalizability (external validity) of the trial findings according to the intervention, comparators, patients, and care providers and centers involved in the trial |
| Interpretation           | 22                 | Interpretation consistent with results, balancing benefits and harms, and considering other relevant evidence                                     |   |
| <b>Other information</b> |                    |   |   |
| Registration             | 23                 | Registration number and name of trial registry  |   |

| Section/Topic Item | Checklist item no. | CONSORT item  | Extension for NPT trials |
|--------------------|--------------------|---|--------------------------|
| Protocol           | 24                 | Where the full trial protocol can be accessed, if available                     |                          |
| Funding            | 25                 | Sources of funding and other support (such as supply of drugs), role of funders |                          |

\*Additions or modifications to the 2010 CONSORT checklist. CONSORT = Consolidated Standards of Reporting Trials

†The items 5, 5a, 5b, 5c, 5d are consistent with the Template for Intervention Description and Replication (TIDieR) checklist

Appendix 6. TIDieR checklist

The TIDieR (Template for Intervention Description and Replication) Checklist\*:



Information to include when describing an intervention and the location of the information

| Item number | Item  | Where located **                        |                   |
|-------------|---|---|-------------------|
|             |   | Primary paper (page or appendix number) | Other (details) † |
|             | <b>BRIEF NAME</b>   |   |                   |
| 1.          | Provide the name or a phrase that describes the intervention.   | _____                                   | _____             |
|             | <b>WHY</b>  |   |                   |
| 2.          | Describe any rationale, theory, or goal of the elements essential to the intervention.  | _____                                   | _____             |
|             | <b>WHAT</b>   |   |                   |
| 3.          | Materials: Describe any physical or informational materials used in the intervention, including those provided to participants or used in intervention delivery or in training of intervention providers. Provide information on where the materials can be accessed (e.g. online appendix, URL). | _____                                   | _____             |
| 4.          | Procedures: Describe each of the procedures, activities, and/or processes used in the intervention, including any enabling or support activities.   | _____                                   | _____             |
|             | <b>WHO PROVIDED</b>   |   |                   |
| 5.          | For each category of intervention provider (e.g. psychologist, nursing assistant), describe their expertise, background and any specific training given.  | _____                                   | _____             |
|             | <b>HOW</b>  |   |                   |

|      |  |       |       |
|------|--|-------|-------|
| 6.   | Describe the modes of delivery (e.g. face-to-face or by some other mechanism, such as internet or telephone) of the intervention and whether it was provided individually or in a group.<br><b>WHERE</b> | _____ | _____ |
| 7.   | Describe the type(s) of location(s) where the intervention occurred, including any necessary infrastructure or relevant features.<br><b>WHEN and HOW MUCH</b>  | _____ | _____ |
| 8.   | Describe the number of times the intervention was delivered and over what period of time including the number of sessions, their schedule, and their duration, intensity or dose.<br><b>TAILORING</b>    | _____ | _____ |
| 9.   | If the intervention was planned to be personalised, titrated or adapted, then describe what, why, when, and how.<br><b>MODIFICATIONS</b>   | _____ | _____ |
| 10.‡ | If the intervention was modified during the course of the study, describe the changes (what, why, when, and how).<br><b>HOW WELL</b>   | _____ | _____ |
| 11.  | Planned: If intervention adherence or fidelity was assessed, describe how and by whom, and if any strategies were used to maintain or improve fidelity, describe them.                                   | _____ | _____ |
| 12.‡ | Actual: If intervention adherence or fidelity was assessed, describe the extent to which the intervention was delivered as planned.  | _____ | _____ |

\*\* **Authors** - use N/A if an item is not applicable for the intervention being described. **Reviewers** – use '?' if information about the element is not reported/not sufficiently reported.

† If the information is not provided in the primary paper, give details of where this information is available. This may include locations such as a published protocol or other published papers (provide citation details) or a website (provide the URL).

‡ If completing the TIDieR checklist for a protocol, these items are not relevant to the protocol and cannot be described until the study is complete.

\* We strongly recommend using this checklist in conjunction with the TIDieR guide (see *BMJ* 2014;348:g1687) which contains an explanation and elaboration for each item.

\* The focus of TIDieR is on reporting details of the intervention elements (and where relevant, comparison elements) of a study. Other elements and methodological features of studies are covered by other reporting statements and checklists and have not been duplicated as part of the TIDieR checklist. When a **randomised trial** is being reported, the TIDieR checklist should be used in conjunction with the CONSORT statement (see [www.consort-statement.org](http://www.consort-statement.org)) as an extension of **Item 5 of the CONSORT 2010 Statement**. When a **clinical trial protocol** is being reported, the TIDieR checklist should be used in conjunction with the SPIRIT statement as an extension of **Item 11 of the SPIRIT 2013 Statement** (see [www.spirit-statement.org](http://www.spirit-statement.org)). For alternate study designs, TIDieR can be used in conjunction with the appropriate checklist for that study design (see [www.equator-network.org](http://www.equator-network.org)).

## Appendix 7. Categories of outcomes

|          | OUTCOMES   |
|----------|--|
| EFFICACY | Peroperative: Peroperative hypnosis, awakening, duration of the intervention, loco regional anesthesia<br>Failure of the procedure<br>Postoperative: pain<br>Outpatient discharge: delayed discharge, hospitalization<br>Quality of life: Return to work, return to driving<br>Patient satisfaction<br>Mortality |
| SAFETY   | Cardiovascular complication<br>Respiratory complication<br>General complication: nausea, vomiting, dizziness, behavioural disorders  |

## Appendix 8. General characteristics of trials

| Trials           | Country Location | Surgery Type | Number of arms | Sample Size | Intervention                      | Outcome  | Population sex: | Population age:   |
|------------------|------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------|-------------------|
|                  |                  |              |                |             |                                   |  | Male/Female     | mean(sd)          |
| Abdallah 2014    | Canada           | Gynecologic  | arm 1          | 33          | Paravertebral Block with Naropein | Quality of life  | NR              | 53.1(12.3)        |
|                  |                  |              | arm2           | 31          | Control                           |  | NR              | 56.5(12.5)        |
| Abdallah 2015    | Canada           | Orthopaedic  | arm 1          | 25          | Control                           | Pain   | 10/15           | 46.1(14.3)        |
|                  |                  |              | arm2           | 25          | DexIV: intravenous dexamethasone  |  | 15/10           | 46.1(15.9)        |
|                  |                  |              | arm3           | 25          | DexP: perineural dexamethasone    |  | 13/12           | 51.8(15.3)        |
| Abdallah 2016    | Canada           | Orthopaedic  | arm 1          | 33          | DEXp: perineural dexamethasone    | Pain   | 26/7            | 42.0(37.8–46.2)** |
|                  |                  |              | arm2           | 34          | DEXiv: intravenous dexamethasone  |  | 25/9            | 36.1(31.7–40.5)** |
|                  |                  |              | arm3           | 32          | control                           |  | 25/7            | 38.0(33.2–42.8)** |
| Abdallah 2016.2  | Canada           | Orthopaedic  | arm 1          | 52          | ACB: adductor canal block         | Loco Regional Anesthesia (muscle strength recovery)            | 38/14           | 31.6(28.9–34.3)** |
|                  |                  |              | arm2           | 48          | FNB: femoral nerve block          |  | 26/22           | 33.3(30.7–35.9)** |
| Aguirre 2015     | Switzerland      | Orthopaedic  | arm 1          | 65          | Prilocaine(Intrathecal)           | Loco Regional Anesthesia(installation time of the motor block) | 40/25           | 48(18)            |
|                  |                  |              | arm2           | 64          | Ropivacaine(Intrathecal)          |  | 41/23           | 51(24)            |
| Ambrosoli 2016   | Italie           | Orthopaedic  | arm 1          | 50          | Prilocaine(Intrathecal)           | Loco Regional Anesthesia(muscle strength recovery)             | 35/15           | 43.6(12.8)        |
|                  |                  |              | arm2           | 50          | Mepivacaine(Intrathecal)          |  | 39/11           | 41.0(13.1)        |
| Ambrosoli 2016.2 | Italie           | Orthopaedic  | arm 1          | 41          | Sciatic nerve catheter            | Pain   | 5/36            | 57.2(13)          |
|                  |                  |              | arm2           | 41          | Tibial nerve catheter             |  | 4/33            | 50.1(14)          |

\* median(IQR), \*\* mean(range)



### Appendix 8. General characteristics of trials

| Trials         | Country Location         | Surgery Type | Number of arms | Sample Size | Intervention   | Outcome   | Population sex: Male/Female | Population age: mean(sd) |
|----------------|--------------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|--|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Aveline 2010   | France                   | Visceral     | arm1           | 134         | Transversus abdominis plane                          | Pain  | NR                          | 58(31-84) *              |
|                |                          |              | arm2           | 139         | Ilioinguinal/iliohypogastric nerve                   |   | NR                          | 60(41-83) *              |
| Bachmann 2012  | Finland                  | Visceral     | arm1           | 40          | Articaine in spinal anesthesia                       | Loco Regional Anesthesia (installation time of the sensitive block) | 40/0                        | 54(18-70) *              |
|                |                          |              | arm2           | 40          | Bupivacaine/fentanyl in spinal anesthesia            |   | 38/2                        | 56(18-76) *              |
| Bergmann 2012  | Germany                  | Orthopaedic  | arm1           | 76          | SPI: surgical pleth index                            | Pain  | 66/10                       | 48(18-69) *              |
|                |                          |              | arm2           | 75          | Control  |   | 72/3                        | 44(18-74) *              |
| Black 2010     | Australia                | Orthopaedic  | arm1           | 22          | Prilocaine (intrathecal)                             | Loco Regional Anesthesia (muscle strength recovery)                 | NR                          | 50(23-77) *              |
|                |                          |              | arm2           | 26          | Bupivacaine (intrathecal)                            |   | NR                          | 50(23-80) *              |
| Camponovo 2010 | Switzerland              | Orthopaedic  | arm1           | 30          | Hyperbaric Prilocaine 60 mg (Intrathecal)            | Loco Regional Anesthesia (installation time of the motor block)     | 18/12                       | 47(18)                   |
|                |                          |              | arm2           | 30          | Hyperbaric Prilocaine 40 mg (Intrathecal)            |   | 15/15                       | 50(13)                   |
|                |                          |              | arm3           | 30          | Plain Prilocaine 60 mg (Intrathecal)                 |   | 16/14                       | 47(15)                   |
| Candido 2010   | United States of America | Orthopaedic  | arm1           | 34          | Local anesthetic block + Placebo                     | Pain  | 17/17                       | 42(21)                   |
|                |                          |              | arm2           | 35          | Local anesthetic block + intramuscular buprenorphine |   | 12/23                       | 48(15)                   |
|                |                          |              | arm3           | 34          | Local anesthetic block + buprenorphine block         |   | 16/18                       | 46(21)                   |
| Chaparro 2010  | Columbia                 | Plastic      | arm1           | 80          | Dexamethasone  | Post operative Nausea/Vomiting                                      | NR                          | 29.5(7.3)                |
|                |                          |              | arm2           | 80          | Dexamethasone + Haloperidol                          |   | NR                          | 30.1(7.5)                |

## Appendix 8. General characteristics of trials

| Trials           | Country Location         | Surgery Type        | Number of arms | Sample Size | Intervention                           | Outcome   | Population sex: Male/Female | Population age: mean(sd) |
|------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|----------------|-------------|--|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Dabu-Bondoc 2013 | United States of America | Gynecologic         | arm1           | 30          | Dextrose                               | Post operative Nausea/Vomiting  | NR                          | 37.9(10.3)               |
|                  |                          |                     | arm2           | 32          | Control                                |   | NR                          | 37.5(9.8)                |
| DeOliveira 2011  | United States of America | Gynecologic         | arm1           | 47          | TAP: Transversus abdominis plane block | Quality of life<br>Loco Regional Anesthesia(muscle strength recovery) | N                           | 36.5(8.5)                |
|                  |                          |                     | arm2           | 23          | Control                                |   | NR                          | 38(10)                   |
| deSantiago 2009  | Spain                    | Gynecologic         | arm1           | 26          | Lidocaine/fentanyl(Intrathecal)        |   | NR                          | 34(6)                    |
|                  |                          |                     | arm2           | 26          | Levobupivacaine/fentanyl(Intrathecal)  |   | NR                          | 37(5)                    |
| Espelund 2013    | Denmark                  | orthopaedic surgery | arm1           | 25          | Ropivacaine                            | Pain  | 21/4                        | 28(7)                    |
|                  |                          |                     | arm2           | 24          | Control                                |   | 17/7                        | 33(11)                   |
| Fredrickson 2009 | New zealand              | Orthopaedic         | arm1           | 32          | Ropivacaine 0.2%                       | Pain  | 20/12                       | 56(35-78) *              |
|                  |                          |                     | arm2           | 33          | Ropivacaine 0.4%                       |   | 18/15                       | 58(26-78) *              |
| Gardiner 2012    | Australia                | Plastic             | arm1           | 20          | Paravertebral block with ropivacaine   | Pain  | 0/20                        | 34.1(10)                 |
|                  |                          |                     | arm2           | 20          | Surgical infiltration of ropivacaine   |   | 0/20                        | 34.9(8)                  |
| Gurnaney 2011    | United States of America | Visceral            | arm1           | 25          | Rectus sheath block                    | Pain  | 14/11                       | 7.7(5.1-17)**            |
|                  |                          |                     | arm2           | 26          | Local anaesthetic infiltration         |   | 14/12                       | 7.9(5.1-16.4)**          |
| Hanson 2013      | United States of America | Orthopaedic         | arm1           | 24          | Adductor canal nerve block             | Pain  | 20/4                        | 54(11)                   |
|                  |                          |                     | arm2           | 24          | Control                                |   | 17/7                        | 51(11)                   |

## Appendix 8. General characteristics of trials

| Trials        | Country Location         | Surgery Type | Number of arms | Sample Size | Intervention  | Outcome   | Population sex: Male/Female | Population age: mean(sd) |
|---------------|--------------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|---|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Hendriks 2008 | Netherland               | Orthopaedic  | arm1           | 36          | Articaine   | Loco Regional Anesthesia(duration of motor block) | 21/15                       | 47(22-60)**              |
|               |                          |              | arm2           | 36          | Prilocaine  |   | 26/10                       | 46(22-69)**              |
| Hong 2009     | Korea                    | Urologic     | arm1           | 37          | LVHC: low volume/high concentration of Ropivacaine in caudal anesthesia | Dose of local anesthetic                          | NR                          | 23.0(13.7)               |
|               |                          |              | arm2           | 36          | HVLC: high volume/low concentration of Ropivacaine in caudal anesthesia |   | NR                          | 19.5(14.2)               |
| Hong 2010     | Republic of Korea        | Urologic     | arm1           | 39          | Caudal anesthesia + Placebo   | Pain  | NR                          | 21.8 (months)(12-68)     |
|               |                          |              | arm2           | 38          | Caudal anesthesia + Dexamethasone                                       |   | NR                          | 20.0 (months)(13-57)     |
| Ip 2013       | Canada                   | Orthopaedic  | arm1           | 13          | Single shot in supraclavicular brachial plexus block                    | Pain  | 10/3                        | 28.6(12.0)               |
|               |                          |              | arm2           | 11          | Catheter over needle in supraclavicular brachial plexus block           |   | 8/3                         | 28.2(12.7)               |
| Jacobsen 2011 | Denmark                  | Orthopaedic  | arm1           | 24          | Lidocain(spinal)  | Hospital discharge                                | 17/7                        | 40(12)                   |
|               |                          |              | arm2           | 21          | Control   |   | 7/10                        | 43(11)                   |
| Lacasse 2011  | Canada                   | Orthopaedic  | arm1           | 53          | 2-chloroprocaine(intrathecal)   | Hospital discharge                                | 24/29                       | 53(16)                   |
|               |                          |              | arm2           | 53          | bupivacaine(intrathecal)  |   | 20/30                       | 54(16)                   |
| Lee 2012      | Singapore                | Visceral     | arm1           | 37          | Control   | Hypnosis after general anesthesia(timing)         | 29/8                        | 9.1(5-15) *              |
|               |                          |              | arm2           | 38          | Nitrous   |   | 30/8                        | 9.5(6-15) *              |
| Liu 2009      | United States of America | Orthopaedic  | arm1           | 115         | Interscalene block with nerve stimulator                                | Post operative Nausea/Vomiting                    | NR                          | 49(14)                   |
|               |                          |              | arm2           | 115         | Interscalene block with ultrasound                                      |   | NR                          | 48(16)                   |

## Appendix 8. General characteristics of trials

| Trials         | Country Location         | Surgery Type | Number of arms | Sample Size | Intervention                         | Outcome                                   | Population sex: Male/Female | Population age: mean(sd) |
|----------------|--------------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Maalouf 2016   | United States of America | Orthopaedic  | arm1           | 77          | Bupivacaine 40mL(interscalene block) | Hospital discharge                        | 57/20                       | 50(14.3)                 |
|                |                          |              | arm2           | 75          | Bupivacaine 20mL(interscalene block) |   | 56/19                       | 51.1(14.5)               |
| Majholm 2011   | Denmark                  | Gynecologic  | arm1           | 49          | MAC: monitored anesthesia care       | Hypnosis after general anesthesia(timing) | 0/49                        | 47(33-74) *              |
|                |                          |              | arm2           | 42          | TIVA: total i.v. anaesthesia         |   | 0/42                        | 44.5(33-75) *            |
| Mariano 2009   | United States of America | Orthopaedic  | arm1           | 15          | Ropivacaine                          | Pain                                      | 11/4                        | 55(28-65) *              |
|                |                          |              | arm2           | 15          | Placebo                              |   | 9/6                         | 42(20-58) *              |
| Mariano 2009.2 | United States of America | Plastic      | arm1           | 20          | Infraorbital block                   | Hospital discharge                        | 11/9                        | 40(14)                   |
|                |                          |              | arm2           | 20          | Placebo                              |   | 16/4                        | 36(15)                   |
| O'Donnell 2009 | Canada                   | Orthopaedic  | arm1           | 17          | Mepivacaine+fentanyl                 | Hospital discharge                        | 9/8                         | 50.5(15.9)               |
|                |                          |              | arm2           | 17          | Mepivacaine                          |   | 8/9                         | 42.7(14.7)               |
| Peng 2010      | Canada                   | Visceral     | arm1           | 46          | Placebo                              | Pain                                      | 13/33                       | 47(21-65) *              |
|                |                          |              | arm2           | 48          | Pregabalin 50mg                      |   | 14/34                       | 46(22-65) *              |
|                |                          |              | arm3           | 48          | Pregabalin 75mg                      |   | 20/28                       | 43(22-65) *              |
| Petersen 2013  | Denmark                  | Visceral     | arm1           | 29          | TAP: Transversus abdominis block     | Pain                                      | 28/1                        | 49(13)                   |
|                |                          |              | arm2           | 30          | Ilioinguinal nerve block             |   | 28/2                        | 53(12)                   |
|                |                          |              | arm3           | 27          | Placebo                              |   | 26/1                        | 54(13)                   |

## Appendix 8. General characteristics of trials

| Trials        | Country Location         | Surgery Type             | Number of arms | Sample Size | Intervention  | Outcome  | Population sex: Male/Female | Population age: mean(sd) |
|---------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|-------------|---|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Petersen 2012 | Denmark                  | Visceral                 | arm1           | 37          | TAP: Transversus abdominis plane block              | Pain   | 9/28                        | 42(13.5)                 |
|               |                          |                          | arm2           | 37          | Placebo   |  | 12/25                       | 43(17.0)                 |
| Petrar 2015   | Canada                   | Orthopaedic              | arm1           | 32          | US-guided infraclavicular brachial plexus blockade  | Hemidiaphragmatic paralysis                                  | 20/12                       | 37(25-55) *              |
|               |                          |                          | arm2           | 32          | US-guided supraclavicular brachial plexus blockade  |  | 21/11                       | 40(28-52) *              |
| Salviz 2013   | United States of America | Orthopaedic              | arm1           | 20          | Continuous interscalene brachial plexus block       | Pain   | 5/15                        | 56(10)                   |
|               |                          |                          | arm2           | 23          | Single injection interscalene brachial plexus block |  | 10/13                       | 57(9)                    |
|               |                          |                          | arm3           | 20          | General anesthesia                                  |  | 7/13                        | 52(12)                   |
| Seet 2010     | Canada                   | Ambulatory(al l surgery) | arm1           | 50          | Supreme laryngeal mask airway                       | Oropharyngeal leak pressure                                  | 31/19                       | 48(16)                   |
|               |                          |                          | arm2           | 49          | ProSeal laryngeal mask airway                       |  | 23/26                       | 46(17)                   |
| Seet 2010.2   | Canada                   | Ambulatory(al l surgery) | arm1           | 97          | Manometers for Laryngeal Mask Airway                | Pharyngeal adverse events: sore throat, dysphagia, dysphonia | 52/45                       | 47(16)                   |
|               |                          |                          | arm2           | 103         | Routine care  |  | 58/45                       | 45(16)                   |
| Tan 2009      | Ireland                  | Gynecologic              | arm1           | 40          | Propofol  | Pain   | NR                          | 33.4(8.2)                |
|               |                          |                          | arm2           | 40          | Sevoflurane   |  | NR                          | 34.9(7.9)                |
| Teunkens 2016 | Belgium                  | Orthopaedic              | arm1           | 32          | 2-chloroprocaine(spinal anesthesia)                 | Loco Regional Anesthesia(muscle strength recovery)           | 21/11                       | 47.5(21-76) *            |
|               |                          |                          | arm2           | 35          | Lidocaine(spinal anesthesia)                        |  | 16/19                       | 49(20-66) *              |
|               |                          |                          | arm3           | 32          | Bupivacaine(spinal anesthesia)                      |  | 22/10                       | 48(19-72) *              |

## Appendix 8. General characteristics of trials

| Trial            | Country Location         | Surgery Type             | Number of arms | Sample Size | Intervention  | Outcome   | Population sex: Male/Female | Population age: mean(sd) |
|------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|-------------|---|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Theiler 2011     | Switzerland              | Ambulatory (all surgery) | arm1           | 106         | Pediatric-sized i-gel   | Oropharyngeal leak pressure   | 73/79                       | 6.3(3.7)                 |
|                  |                          |                          | arm2           | 102         | Ambu AuraOnce Laryngeal Mask  |   | 33/23                       | 6.2(4)                   |
| Vieira 2010      | United States of America | Orthopaedic              | arm1           | 44          | Interscalene brachial plexus blockade with Bupivacaine + Control          | Loco Regional Anesthesia (installation time of the sensitive block) | 33/11                       | 48(12)                   |
|                  |                          |                          | arm2           | 44          | Interscalene brachial plexus blockade with Bupivacaine + Dexamethasone    |   | 26/18                       | 51(10)                   |
| Viscomi 2009     | United States of America | Orthopaedic              | arm1           | 20          | Ketamine + Lidocaine-based intravenous regional anesthesia (IVRA)         | Pain  | 7/13                        | 54 (14)                  |
|                  |                          |                          | arm2           | 16          | Ketamine systemic   |   | 10/6                        | 46 (14)                  |
| Westergaard 2014 | Denmark                  | Orthopaedic              | arm1           | 29          | Saphenous/ posterior branch of the obturator nerve block with Ropivacaine | Pain  | 12/17                       | 31(24–47)                |
|                  |                          |                          | arm2           | 30          | Saphenous/ posterior branch of the obturator nerve block with Placebo     |   | 15/15                       | 42(28–48)                |
| White 2009       | United States of America | Visceral                 | arm1           | 65          | Sevoflurane   | Recovery time   | 28/30                       | 43(14)                   |
|                  |                          |                          | arm2           | 65          | Desflurane  |   | 37/35                       | 44(14)                   |
| Wiegel 2017      | Germany                  | Orthopaedic              | arm1           | 164         | Interscalene brachial plexus block  | Pain  | 98/66                       | 53(13)                   |
|                  |                          |                          | arm2           | 165         | Anterior suprascapular nerve block  |   | 106/59                      | 55(13)                   |
| Zanaty 2015      | Egypt                    | Dental                   | arm1           | 20          | Nebulized Ketamine  | Hypnosis after general anesthesia                                   | 11/9                        | 3.3(0.72)                |
|                  |                          |                          | arm2           | 20          | Nebulized Dexmedetomidine + Ketamine                                      |   | 10/10                       | 3.5(0.97)                |
|                  |                          |                          | arm3           | 20          | Nebulized Dexmedetomidine   |   | 9/11                        | 3.3(0.92)                |
| Zhang 2011       | Canada                   | Orthopaedic              | arm1           | 40          | Laryngeal mask airway 80 cm H2O   | Oropharyngeal leak pressure   | 23/17                       | 49(16)                   |
|                  |                          |                          | arm2           | 40          | Laryngeal mask airway 60 cm H2O   |   | 26/14                       | 51(16)                   |
|                  |                          |                          | arm3           | 40          | Laryngeal mask airway 40 cm H2O   |   | 22/18                       | 51(14)                   |

## Appendix 9. Results of intervention reporting

| Category | Item       | Yes (%)  | No (%)     |
|----------|------------|----------|------------|
| Surgery  | 1          | 38 (73)  | 14 (27)    |
|          | 2          | 6(12)    | 46 (88)    |
|          | 3.1        | 5 (10)   | 47 (90)    |
|          | 3.2        | 0 (0)    | 52 (100)   |
|          | 3.3        | 0 (0)    | 52 (100.0) |
|          | 3.4        | 0 (0)    | 52 (100.0) |
|          | 4          | 1 (2.0)  | 51 (98.0)  |
|          | 5          | 25 (48)  | 27 (52)    |
|          | 6.1        | 28 (54)  | 24(46)     |
|          | 6.2        | 11 (21)  | 41 (79)    |
|          | 6.3        | 3 (6)    | 49 (94)    |
|          | 7          | 0 (0)    | 52 (100)   |
|          | 8          | 5 (10)   | 47 (90)    |
|          | Anesthesia | 9        | 15 (29)    |
| 10.1     |            | 26 (50)  | 26 (50)    |
| 10.2     |            | 5 (10)   | 47 (90)    |
| 10.3     |            | 12 (23)  | 40 (77)    |
| 11       |            | 9(17)    | 43 (83)    |
| 12.1     |            | 52 (100) | 0 (0)      |
| 12.2     |            | 52 (100) | 0 (0)      |
| 12.3     |            | 52 (100) | 0 (0)      |
| 12.4     |            | 51 (98)  | 1 (2)      |
| 12.5     |            | 32 (62)  | 22 (38)    |
| 12.6     |            | 44 (85)  | 8 (15)     |
| 12.7     |            | 35 (67)  | 17 (33)    |
| 13       |            | 12 (23)  | 40 (77)    |
| 14.1     |            | 41 (79)  | 11 (21)    |
| 14.2     |            | 23 (44)  | 29 (56)    |
| 14.3     |            | 42 (81)  | 10 (19)    |

|                                    |      |         |          |
|------------------------------------|------|---------|----------|
|                                    | 14.4 | 41 (79) | 11 (21)  |
| <b>Organizational stream</b>       | 15.1 | 23 (44) | 29 (56)  |
|                                    | 15.2 | 19 (37) | 33 (63)  |
|                                    | 15.3 | 20 (38) | 32 (62)  |
|                                    | 15.4 | 9 (17)  | 43 (83)  |
| <b>Standardization</b>             | 16.1 | 49 (94) | 3 (6)    |
|                                    | 16.2 | 47 (90) | 5 (10)   |
| <b>Modification/Tailoring</b>      | 17.1 | 22 (42) | 30 (58)  |
|                                    | 17.2 | 19 (37) | 33 (63)  |
|                                    | 18.1 | 10 (19) | 42 (81)  |
|                                    | 18.2 | 8 (15)  | 44 (85)  |
| <b>Activity capacity of center</b> | 19.1 | 0 (0)   | 52 (100) |
|                                    | 19.2 | 0 (0)   | 52 (100) |
| <b>Reproducibility</b>             | 20   | 43 (83) | 9(17)    |



## CONCLUSION

Il est essentiel que les essais contrôlés randomisés fassent l'objet de rapports de haute qualité pour assurer la reproductibilité et la transparence. À l'aide d'un outil spécifiquement dédié à l'anesthésie ambulatoire, notre étude a permis d'établir la bonne qualité de la description de l'intervention anesthésique, mais souligne la nécessité d'améliorer la description des interventions chirurgicales et l'organisation du système de soins ambulatoires dans les études randomisées et contrôlées concernant l'anesthésie ambulatoire.

## REFERENCES

1. Bothwell LE, Podolsky SH. The Emergence of the Randomized, Controlled Trial. *N Engl J Med* 2016; **375**: 501–4
2. Modell W, Houde RW. Factors influencing clinical evaluation of drugs; with special reference to the double-blind technique. *J Am Med Assoc* 1958; **167**: 2190–9
3. Meldrum ML. A brief history of the randomized controlled trial. From oranges and lemons to the gold standard. *Hematol Oncol Clin North Am* 2000; **14**: 745–60, vii
4. Porter TM. Trust in numbers: the pursuit of objectivity in science and public life. Princeton, N.J: Princeton University Press; 1995.
5. Streptomycin Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis. *Br Med J* 1948; **2**: 769–82
6. Stolberg HO, Norman G, Trop I. Randomized Controlled Trials. *Am J Roentgenol* 2004; **183**: 1539–44
7. Atkins D, Best D, Briss PA, et al. Grading quality of evidence and strength of recommendations. *BMJ* 2004; **328**: 1490
8. Jüni P, Altman DG, Egger M. Assessing the quality of controlled clinical trials. *BMJ* 2001; **323**: 42–6
9. Olson CM. Peer review of the biomedical literature. *Am J Emerg Med* 1990; **8**: 356–8
10. Wierzbinski-Cross H. Peer Review. *J Nurses Prof Dev* 2017; **33**: 102–4
11. Hoffmann TC, Glasziou PP, Boutron I, et al. Better reporting of interventions: template for intervention description and replication (TIDieR) checklist and guide. *BMJ* 2014; **348**: g1687
12. Schulz KF, Altman DG, Moher D, CONSORT Group. CONSORT 2010 statement: updated guidelines for reporting parallel group randomised trials. *BMJ* 2010; **340**: c332
13. Boutron I, Altman DG, Moher D, Schulz KF, Ravaud P, CONSORT NPT Group. CONSORT Statement for Randomized Trials of Nonpharmacologic Treatments: A 2017 Update and a CONSORT Extension for Nonpharmacologic Trial Abstracts. *Ann Intern Med* 2017; **167**: 40–7
14. MacPherson H, Altman DG, Hammerschlag R, et al. Revised STAndards for Reporting Interventions in Clinical Trials of Acupuncture (STRICTA): extending the CONSORT statement. *PLoS Med* 2010; **7**: e1000261

15. Gagnier JJ, Boon H, Rochon P, et al. Reporting randomized, controlled trials of herbal interventions: an elaborated CONSORT statement. *Ann Intern Med* 2006; **144**: 364–7
16. Hoffmann TC, Glasziou PP, Boutron I, et al. Better reporting of interventions: template for intervention description and replication (TIDieR) checklist and guide. *BMJ* 2014; **348**: g1687
17. Braga LH, McGrath M, Easterbrook B, Jegatheeswaran K, Mauro L, Lorenzo AJ. Quality of reporting for randomized controlled trials in the hypospadias literature: Where do we stand? *J Pediatr Urol* 2017; **13**: 482.e1-482.e9
18. Agha RA, Camm CF, Doganay E, Edison E, Siddiqui MRS, Orgill DP. Randomised controlled trials in plastic surgery: a systematic review of reporting quality. *Eur J Plast Surg* 2014; **37**: 55–62
19. Péron J, Pond GR, Gan HK, et al. Quality of reporting of modern randomized controlled trials in medical oncology: a systematic review. *J Natl Cancer Inst* 2012; **104**: 982–9
20. Peters JPM, Hooft L, Grolman W, Stegeman I. Assessment of the Quality of Reporting of Randomised Controlled Trials in Otorhinolaryngologic Literature – Adherence to the CONSORT Statement. *PLOS ONE* 2015; **10**: e0122328
21. Duff JM, Leather H, Walden EO, LaPlant KD, George TJ. Adequacy of published oncology randomized controlled trials to provide therapeutic details needed for clinical application. *J Natl Cancer Inst* 2010; **102**: 702–5
22. Fergusson DA, Avey MT, Barron CC, et al. Reporting preclinical anesthesia study (REPEAT): Evaluating the quality of reporting in the preclinical anesthesiology literature. *PloS One* 2019; **14**: e0215221
23. Janackovic K, Puljak L. Reporting quality of randomized controlled trial abstracts in the seven highest-ranking anesthesiology journals. *Trials* 2018; **19**: 591
24. Shanthanna H, Kaushal A, Mbuagbaw L, Couban R, Busse J, Thabane L. A cross-sectional study of the reporting quality of pilot or feasibility trials in high-impact anesthesia journals. *Can J Anaesth J Can Anesth* 2018; **65**: 1180–95
25. Herdan A, Roth R, Grass D, et al. Improvement of quality of reporting in randomised controlled trials to prevent hypotension after spinal anaesthesia for caesarean section. *Gynecol Surg* 2011; **8**: 121–7
26. Troy AM, Cunningham AJ. Ambulatory surgery: an overview. *Curr Opin Anaesthesiol* 2002; **15**: 647–57
27. Hulet C, Rochcongar G, Court C. Developments in ambulatory surgery in orthopedics in France in 2016. *Orthop Traumatol Surg Res OTSR* 2017; **103**: S83–90

28. Roh YH, Gong HS, Kim JH, Nam KP, Lee YH, Baek GH. Factors associated with postoperative nausea and vomiting in patients undergoing an ambulatory hand surgery. *Clin Orthop Surg* 2014; **6**: 273–8
29. Ortiz AC, Atallah AN, Matos D, da Silva EMK. Intravenous versus inhalational anaesthesia for paediatric outpatient surgery. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2014; CD009015
30. Geralemou S, Gan TJ. Assessing the value of risk indices of postoperative nausea and vomiting in ambulatory surgical patients. *Curr Opin Anaesthesiol* 2016; **29**: 668–73
31. Hollenbeck BK, Dunn RL, Suskind AM, Zhang Y, Hollingsworth JM, Birkmeyer JD. Ambulatory surgery centers and outpatient procedure use among Medicare beneficiaries. *Med Care* 2014; **52**: 926–31
32. Manchikanti L, Parr AT, Singh V, Fellows B. Ambulatory surgery centers and interventional techniques: a look at long-term survival. *Pain Physician* 2011; **14**: E177-215
33. Fox JP, Vashi AA, Ross JS, Gross CP. Hospital-based, acute care after ambulatory surgery center discharge. *Surgery* 2014; **155**: 743–53
34. Shnaider I, Chung F. Outcomes in day surgery. *Curr Opin Anaesthesiol* 2006; **19**: 622–9
35. Ardon AE, Prasad A, McClain RL, Melton MS, Nielsen KC, Greengrass R. Regional Anesthesia for Ambulatory Anesthesiologists. *Anesthesiol Clin* 2019; **37**: 265–87
36. Koyyalamudi V, Sen S, Patil S, et al. Adjuvant Agents in Regional Anesthesia in the Ambulatory Setting. *Curr Pain Headache Rep* 2017; **21**: 6
37. Gan TJ, Diemunsch P, Habib AS, et al. Consensus guidelines for the management of postoperative nausea and vomiting. *Anesth Analg* 2014; **118**: 85–113
38. Kaper NM, Swart KMA, Grolman W, Van Der Heijden GJMG. Quality of reporting and risk of bias in therapeutic otolaryngology publications. *J Laryngol Otol* 2018; **132**: 22–8

## RESUME

L'anesthésie ambulatoire est en plein essor dont la pratique repose sur un niveau de preuve qui n'a jamais été évalué. L'objectif de ce travail était d'évaluer la qualité des rapports d'intervention dans les essais cliniques comparatifs et randomisés dans le domaine de l'anesthésie ambulatoire.

Nous avons sélectionné des essais contrôlés randomisés évaluant les interventions anesthésiques en chirurgie ambulatoire, indexés dans Medline de 2008 à 2018 et publiés dans les 20 meilleures revues scientifiques en anesthésie et en médecine généraliste. Après avoir réalisé un mapping des publications, des types d'interventions et des outcomes, nous avons évalué la qualité du rapport d'intervention à l'aide d'une checklist adaptée au domaine de l'anesthésie ambulatoire, basée sur les recommandations CONSORT, CONSORT-NPT et TIDieR, en considérant trois dimensions essentielles de l'anesthésie ambulatoire (la procédure anesthésique, la procédure chirurgicale et les aspects organisationnels).

Nous avons inclus 52 essais. Dans l'ensemble, la qualité des rapports d'intervention utilisant les trois dimensions était correcte dans 41 % des études (moyenne : 21,3, sd :17,8). En ce qui concerne l'anesthésie, 45 études (87 %) ont correctement rapporté les éléments de notre liste checklist. La reproductibilité des interventions anesthésiques a été jugée très bonne par deux anesthésistes indépendants : 43 interventions (83 %) sur 52 avec une note moyenne de 7,2/10. Par contre, l'intervention chirurgicale n'a été décrite de façon satisfaisante que dans 25 études (48 %) et l'organisation du système ambulatoire uniquement dans 23 études (44 %).

La procédure purement anesthésique est correctement rapportée dans les essais contrôlés randomisés, mais en raison de sa complexité, l'évaluation de l'anesthésie ambulatoire nécessite plusieurs autres dimensions. Le système organisationnel et la procédure chirurgicale restent mal décrits. L'utilisation de notre checklist basée sur les 3 grandes dimensions pourrait constituer une approche exhaustive de l'évaluation des études sur l'anesthésie ambulatoire.

Mots-clés : anesthésie ambulatoire, essais contrôlés randomisés, intervention, rapport