Introduction
Length of stay (LOS) in the Post Anesthesia Care Unit (PACU) is dramatically impacted by the administration of opioid pain medication. Many patients become somnolent and experience post-operative nausea & vomiting (PONV) increasing LOS.

Purpose of the Study
Determine whether utilizing IV acetaminophen and NSAID would reduce IV opioid administration post-operatively thereby decreasing side effects of nausea, vomiting & LOS. Reducing opioid administration in the PACU and utilizing a multimodal approach of non-opioid intravenous (IV) medications patient throughput will be optimized.

Methods
Analysis involved a retrospective review of 250 surgical charts of patients having hernia or gynecological procedures. The analysis was sub-divided into 4 groups:

1) NSAID only (Ketorolac or Caldolor)
2) non-acetaminophen/ non-NSAID
3) acetaminophen with NSAID
4) acetaminophen only.

Data collection included:
- Use of opioid medications
- Treatment for nausea and vomiting
- Length of stay in PACU.

Results
Outcomes: smaller proportion of group 2 and 3 patients (25.8% and 30.8%) required opioids compared to groups 3 and 4 (46.2% and 54.0%) \(p=0.011\)

PACU Interventions were less frequently used in groups 2 and 3 (35.5% and 35.0%) compared to groups 1 and 4 (60% and 66%) \(p=0.001\)

PACU interventions for NV were least in group 3 (41.3%) and most in group 4 (68.0%) \(p=0.014\)

Adverse events increasing LOS occurred less often in groups 2 and 3 (0% and 4.2%) vs. groups 1 and 4 (7.7% and 10.0%) \(p=0.035\)

LOS: group 2 had the shortest PACU hours (1.3) vs. group 4 with the longest (1.7) \(p=0.007\)

Associations
The use of NSAID and acetaminophen (multimodal approach) showed the greatest benefit for the patient. This impacted the way we manage care in our surgi-center. For many of the cases we now give the NSAID in combination with acetaminophen. We continue to see a decrease in opioid use and decrease in PONV resulting in decreased LOS. Anesthesia has added blocks and long acting local anesthesia for many cases decreasing post-op pain that impacts PONV and LOS. This ultimately keeps our patients safe and increases patient satisfaction.

References
provided on request