Supplementary Table 2. Results of binary logistic regression analysis for factors associated with postoperative nausea and vomiting during the first 24 h after spinal anesthesia, including the calculated Apfel score and number of prophylactic agents.

	Univariable analysis		Multivariable analysis	
	OR (95% CI)	P-value [b]	OR (95% CI)	P-value [c]
Apfel score [a]				
0 or 1	Reference			
2	2.40 (1.57, 3.66)	< 0.001	2.55 (1.67, 3.89)	<0.001
3	6.96 (4.65, 10.41)	< 0.001	7.62 (5.08, 11.42)	<0.001
4	10.58 (6.84, 16.37)	< 0.001	11.64 (7.51, 18.06)	<0.001
Age, 10 years	1.07 (1.03, 1.11)	< 0.001		
Body mass index, kg/m²	0.98 (0.97, 1.00)	0.022	0.99 (0.97, 1.00)	0.101
ASA physical status				
I	Reference			
II	0.95 (0.83, 1.09)	0.450		
III	0.86 (0.63, 1.18)	0.362		
Intrathecal fentanyl administration	1.24 (1.09, 1.41)	< 0.001		
Number of prophylactic agents				
None	Reference			
Single agent	0.40 (0.28, 0.56)	< 0.001	0.41 (0.28, 0.59)	<0.001
Dual agents	0.24 (0.16, 0.34)	< 0.001	0.21 (0.14, 0.31)	<0.001
Peak block height ≥ T5	1.10 (0.97, 1.24)	0.145		
Intraoperative sedation	0.94 (0.78, 1.15)	0.576		
Baseline heart rate ≥60 beats/min	1.56 (1.26, 1.93)	< 0.001	1.38 (1.10, 1.72)	0.004
Intraoperative hypotension	1.08 (0.96, 1.23)	0.211		

ASA, American Society of Anesthesiologists; CI, confidence interval; OR, odds ratio

a The Apfel score was calculated as the sum of the following variables by allocating 1 point each: female sex, history of postoperative nausea and vomiting, nonsmoking, and use of postoperative opioids.

[b] An univariable binary logistic regression analysis was performed for each variable, respectively.

[c] A multivariable binary logistic analysis with backward stepwise conditional method including the variables with statistical significance (P < 0.2) in univariable analyses was performed.