Supplementary Table 3. Results of binary logistic regression analysis for factors associated with postoperative nausea and vomiting during the postoperative 0–6 hours after spinal anesthesia

	Univariable analysis		Multivariable analysis	
	OR (95% CI)	P-value [b]	OR (95% CI)	P-value [c]
Female (vs. male)	3.24 (2.60, 4.03)	<0.001	2.69 (2.13, 3.39)	<0.001
Age, 10 years	1.15 (1.09, 1.21)	<0.001	1.06 (1.00, 1.13)	0.041
Body mass index, kg/m²	1.00 (0.98, 1.02)	0.924		
Nonsmoker	5.52 (3.10, 9.85)	<0.001	2.79 (1.53, 5.10)	0.001
History of PONV	1.69 (1.36, 2.10)	<0.001	1.45 (1.16, 1.82)	0.001
ASA physical status				
I	Reference			
II	1.00 (0.84, 1.20)	0.962		
III	0.87 (0.58, 1.32)	0.514		
Intrathecal fentanyl administration	1.24 (1.05, 1.46)	0.01		
Prophylactic use of 5-HT$_3$R antagonist	0.29 (0.20, 0.42)	<0.001	0.32 (0.22, 0.47)	<0.001
Prophylactic use of steroid	0.67 (0.54, 0.82)	<0.001	0.59 (0.47, 0.73)	<0.001
Peak block height ≥ T5	0.99 (0.84, 1.16)	0.911		
Intraoperative sedation	0.97 (0.75, 1.25)	0.819		
Baseline heart rate ≥60 beats/min	1.69 (1.26, 2.26)	<0.001	1.51 (1.12, 2.04)	0.007
Intraoperative hypotension	1.19 (1.01, 1.39)	0.036	1.13 (0.96, 1.34)	0.136
Postoperative opioid use [a]	2.38 (1.52, 3.73)	<0.001	2.41 (1.51, 3.85)	<0.001

ASA, American Society of Anesthesiologists; CI, confidence interval; OR, odds ratio; 5-HT$_3$R, 5-hydroxytryptamine receptor; PONV, postoperative nausea and vomiting

[a] during the first 24 h postoperatively

[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.