Supplementary Table 4. Results of binary logistic regression analysis for factors associated with postoperative nausea and vomiting during the postoperative 6–24 hours after spinal anesthesia

	Univariable analysis		Multivariable analysis	
	OR (95% CI)	P-value [b]	OR (95% CI)	P-value [c]
Female (vs. male)	3.54 (2.93, 4.29)	<0.001	3.58 (2.92, 4.40)	<0.001
Age, 10 years	1.03 (0.99, 1.08)	0.141	0.95 (0.90, 1.00)	0.044
Body mass index, kg/m²	0.97 (0.95, 0.98)	<0.001	0.97 (0.95, 0.99)	0.001
Nonsmoker	3.92 (2.58, 5.94)	<0.001	2.18 (1.40, 3.39)	<0.001
History of PONV	1.66 (1.36, 2.02)	<0.001	1.41 (1.15, 1.72)	0.001
ASA physical status				
I	Reference			
II	0.89 (0.76, 1.04)	0.134		
III	0.81 (0.57, 1.16)	0.255		
Intrathecal fentanyl administration	1.21 (1.05, 1.40)	0.008		
Prophylactic use of 5-HT$_3$R antagonist	0.43 (0.30, 0.61)	<0.001	0.46 (0.32, 0.67)	<0.001
Prophylactic use of steroid	0.57 (0.47, 0.69)	<0.001	0.53 (0.44, 0.64)	<0.001
Peak block height ≥ T5	1.15 (1.00, 1.33)	0.045		
Intraoperative sedation	0.94 (0.75, 1.17)	0.571		
Baseline heart rate ≥60 beats/min	1.36 (1.08, 1.72)	0.01		
Intraoperative hypotension	0.99 (0.86, 1.14)	0.938		
Postoperative opioid use [a]	3.20 (2.09, 4.91)	<0.001	2.97 (1.91, 4.64)	<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.