RISK OF DRUG-INDUCED QT PROLONGATION AND TORSADES DE POINTES WITH DROPERIDOL USE IN HYPEREMESIS GRAVIDARUM (B6), Brenda Ortiz, Wendy Abe Fukushima, Stephanie Chao. Hoag Memorial Presbyterian, Newport Beach, CA (brenda.ortiz@hoaghospital.org)

Hyperemesis gravidarum (HG), severe nausea and vomiting of pregnancy, often requires intensive pharmacologic treatment, nutritional support, and when severe, termination of pregnancy. The combination of droperidol and diphenhydramine is an effective treatment guideline for refractory HG used at Hoag Hospital. In 2001, the US Food and Drug Administration imposed a black box warning (BBW) that mandates additional electrocardiographic (ECG) monitoring when droperidol is used, because of its potential for producing serious arrhythmias due to QT prolongation. Following the BBW, new guidelines have been initiated with limitations on droperidol use, as well as new ECG monitoring. The purpose of this study is to examine the effect of droperidol administration on the QT interval. Patients receiving droperidol infusion for the treatment of HG, managed by a pharmacist, will be enrolled. The primary outcome will be to determine the effect of antiemetic doses of droperidol on the QT interval when administered for the treatment of HG. Secondary outcomes will be to assess length of hospital stay, readmission rates, known pregnancy outcomes, and any adverse effects. Final results will be presented.