

Supplementary Table 1 - Summary of recommendations for drug dosing in the morbidly obese. For some drugs, particularly local anaesthetics, recommendations differ and both are included here.

Drug	Recommended dosing scaler	Notes	References
Opioids			
Morphine	LBW	Highly lipophilic with a relatively large V_D . The increased sensitivity to opioids risks apnoea when dosed according to TBW. Variability of clinical effect necessitates cautious titration.	Nightingale ¹
Fentanyl	LBW	Rapid initial offset because of redistribution, with increased clearance in the obese. However, increased sensitive to opioids necessitates caution in this group. Variability of clinical effect necessitates cautious titration.	Nightingale ¹ Ingrande ²
Remifentanyl	LBW	Studies have demonstrated significantly greater plasma concentrations when dosed by TBW rather than LBW, risking bradycardia. Variability of clinical effect necessitates cautious titration.	Ingrande ²
Alfentanil	ABW	No data available. Manufacturer suggests LBW.	Nightingale ¹
Anaesthetic induction agents			
Propofol	Initial bolus: LBW	Highly lipophilic with rapid redistribution. Initial bolus dosing by TBW results in haemodynamic instability, but dosing by LBW risks awareness. Pragmatically, boluses are dosed by LBW, and infusions by TBW.	Nightingale ¹
	Infusion: TBW		Ingrande ²
Thiopental	Initial bolus: LBW	Dosed based on the same principles as propofol with risks of awareness after a bolus dose.	Nightingale ¹
	Infusion: TBW		Ingrande ²
Etomidate	LBW	No data available; recommendation based on pharmacokinetic similarities to propofol	Ingrande ²
Neuromuscular blockers and reversal agents			
Succinylcholine	TBW	Relatively increased metabolism of succinyl choline in the obese, reflecting increases in pseudocholinesterase activity. Dosed by TBW overcomes this without any adverse effects.	
Atracurium	LBW	Polar, charged molecules with a small V_D , confined to the vascular system and lean tissue; therefore dosed by calculated LBW. Using TBW results in an increased time of offset, and no improvement in onset time for Rocuronium.	Nightingale ¹
Rocuronium	LBW		Nightingale ¹

Sugammadex	TBW / ABW	Few studies of sugammadex in the obese. Recommend titration to effect. Manufacturer recommends dosing by TBW.	Nightingale ¹ CPA ³
Neostigmine / Glycopyrrolate	TBW / ABW	Recommend titration to effect	Nightingale ¹
Local anaesthetics			
Lidocaine	LBW	Overall maximal dose calculated using standard limits on the basis of Lean Body Weight. Absolute maxima dependent on route of administration. See references for details.	Nightingale ¹
	IBW		Carvalho ⁴ BNF ⁵
Bupivacaine	LBW		Nightingale ¹
	IBW		Carvalho ⁴ BNF ⁵
Prilocaine	IBW		BNF ⁵
Ropivacaine	IBW		BNF ⁵

TBW – Total Body Weight, LBW – Lean Body Weight, ABW – Adjusted Body Weight, IBW – Ideal Body Weight

Supplementary Table 1 References

1. Nightingale CE, Margaron MP, Shearer E *et al.* Peri-operative management of the obese surgical patient 2015. *Anaesthesia* 2015; **70**: 859-76
2. Ingrande J, Lemmens HJ. Dose adjustment of anaesthetics in the morbidly obese. *Br J Anaesth* 2010; **105** Suppl 1: 16-23
3. United Kingdom Clinical Pharmacy Association. *Drug Dosing in Extremes of Body Weight in critically ill patients*, 1st Edn. 2013. Available from <http://ukclinicalpharmacy.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/Drug-dosing-in-extremes-of-body-weight-2013.pdf> (accessed 31st August 2018)
4. Carvalho B, Collins J, Drover DR, Atkinson Ralls L, Riley ET. ED(50) and ED(95) of intrathecal bupivacaine in morbidly obese patients undergoing cesarean delivery. *Anesthesiology* 2011; **114**: 529–35
5. Joint Formulary Committee. British National Formulary (online) London: BMJ Group and Pharmaceutical Press. Available from <http://www.medicinescomplete.com> (accessed 28 June 2018)