

Pre Surgery Center and Optimization

Our goal is to evaluate elective surgical patients with multiple co-morbidities and identify those who may be at high risk for poor surgical outcomes.

We assess their anesthesia, medical, and social risks, and with assistance from our multidisciplinary consultative team, we optimize the patients as best as possible prior to surgery.

Consultative Services may include:

Cardiology

Diabetes

Pulmonology

Dental

Case Management/TCMP/Social Work

Geriatrics

Pain Management

Advanced Care Planning



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Pre Surgery Center Optimization

Basic testing (labs, ECG, CXR) are done in Pre Surgery Center Other diagnostic testing such as cardiac echocardiogram and nuclear stress test may be ordered & scheduled if warranted.

Patient education is done to help decrease anxiety about surgery or anesthesia as well as pre and post-op education

To help prevent surgical complications such as NV-HAP and surgical site infection.

For example, the importance of CDB/Incentive spirometry, early mobility.

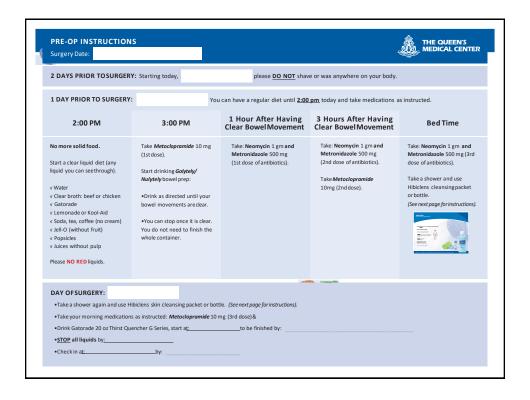
Oral and dental care instructions and dental referral if necessary. Hibiclens instructions for prior to surgery.

Patients are also given specific pre operative bowel prep instructions for the ERAS pathway.

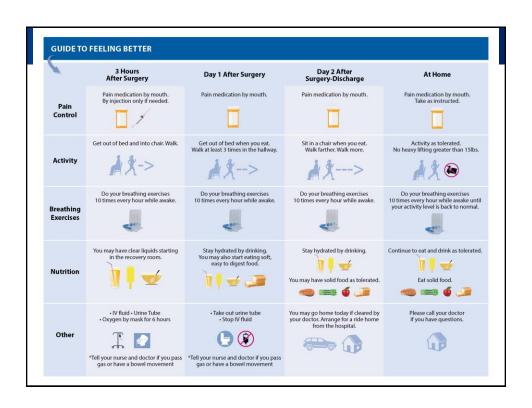


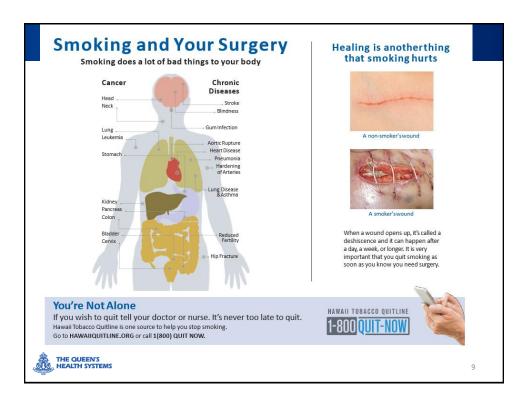
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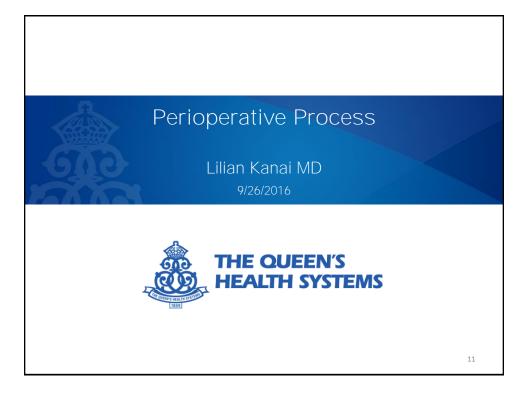


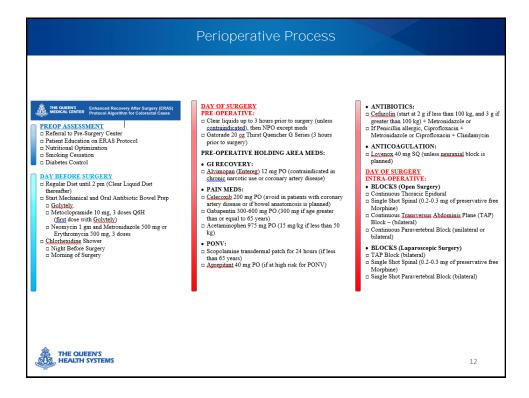
APRN NURSE NAVIGATOR ROLE

- •The APRN role is to serve as a liaison within the care team including the surgeon, anesthesiologist, primary care provider, as well as ancillary staff encountered to care for the patient along the continuum of the surgical encounter.
 - •Notes from Pre Surgery appointment as well as a summary note on discharge will be sent to PCP
- Follow the patient post-operatively to ensure that pathway goals are met.
 - •If goals are not being met, collaborate with necessary providers to return patient to pathway
- •Ensure that follow-up arrangements for post-discharge are made with conjunction with case management.



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Perioperative Process

- INTRAOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT (open or laparoscopic)
- □ Heparin 5000 units SQ one hour after placement of neuraxial block
- Lidocaine (if regional was contraindicated or unsuccessful)
 - Bolus: 0.25-1.5 mg/kg 20 minutes prior to incision
 - Infusion: 0.25-1.5 mg/kg/hr
 - Discontinue at the end of surgery
- □ Magnesium 30 mg/kg after induction
- □ Ketamine 0.1-0.5 mg/kg/hr after induction Discontinue at the end of surgery
- □ Dexamethasone 4 mg after induction
- □ Perioperative Goal Directed Therapy (PGDT) to maintain euvolemia
 - Edwards ClearSight or FloTrac
 - Masimo Pleth Variability Index (PVI)
- □ Minimize use of intraoperative opioids
- Hypothermia prevention (maintain greater than 36 Celsius core temperature)
- □ Avoidance of Nitrous Oxide
- □ Avoidance of drains and nasogastric tube
- □ Use separate clean fascial closure tray
- □ Ondansetron 4 mg at the end of surgery

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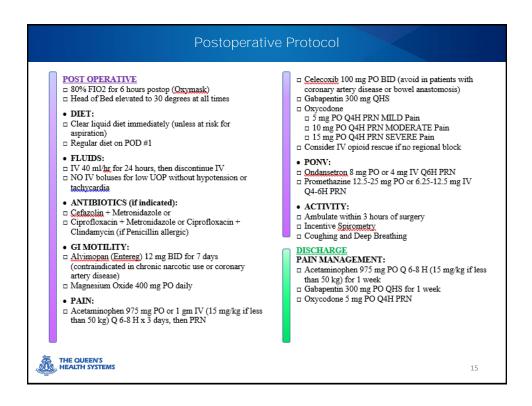


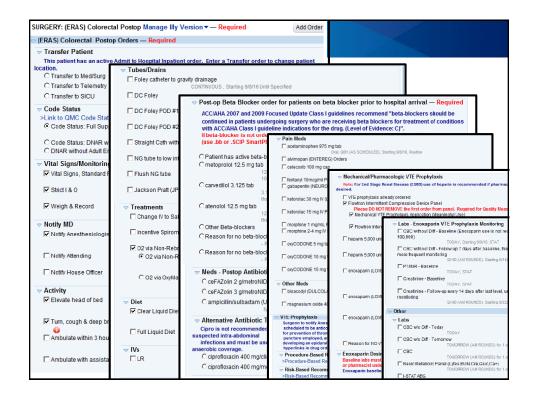
Postoperative Process

Irminne Van Dyken MD

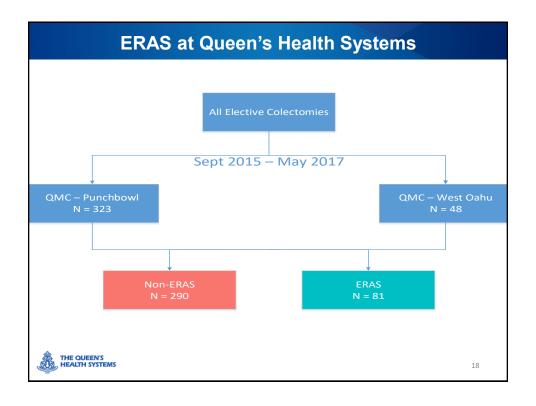


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ERAS Demographics		
	ERAS	Non-ERAS
Cases	81	290
Age	64.7 ± 13.8	60.2 ± 14.1
Gender, Female	41 (51%)	144 (50%)
Laparoscopy	53 (67%)	97 (34%)
ASA Score 3 or Above	49 (60%)	173 (60%)
Charleson/Deyo Risk Score 3 or Above	60 (74%)	230 (79%)
THE QUEEN'S HEALTH SYSTEMS		19

