

Form Number 21053Bond

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Last Name	
First Name	
PHN	MRN
Birthdate (dd-Mon-yyyy)	Physician

Select orders by placing a (\checkmark) in the associated box

For more information, see Clinical Knowledge Topic *ERAS Colorectal Surgery, Adult – Inpatient*

ALVIT (D) I			
Admit, Transfer, Discharge			
☐ Anticipated Date of Discharge (dd-Mon-yyyy):			
Patient Care			
•	Discuss Goals of Care with patient/Alternate Decision-Maker and update Goals of Care Designation, if applicable (#10354 ☑ Sequential compression device (SCD): discontinue when ambulating well		
Monitoring			
 ☑ Vital Signs: assess as per local institutional practices ☑ Opioid Monitoring: monitor as per local institutional practices ☑ Pain Score and Nausea Score: assess at least every 4 hours x 3 days and then every 8 hours □ Blood Glucose Monitoring Point of Care Testing (POCT): QID 			
☐ Other Monitoring:			
Activity			
 Activity as tolerated POD 0: stand at bedside, up in chair, walk to doorway and back; activity goal is 2 hours POD 1: up in chair each meal, ambulate at least 3 times daily; activity goal is 4 hours POD 2 until discharge: up in chair each meal, ambulate at least 3 times daily; activity goal is 6 hours Notify physiotherapist if pre-operative mobility concerns or if patient requires more than one-person assist 			
Intake and Output			
☑ Intake and Output: assess every 8 hours x 4 days, in	nclude strict oral intake		
Choose ONE: ☐ Indwelling Urinary Catheter: remove on POD 1 in AM ☐ Indwelling Urinary Catheter: remove on POD 2 in AM for low anterior resection and abdominoperineal resection ☑ In and Out Urinary Catheter: insert PRN for urinary retention once indwelling urinary catheter removed ☑ Indwelling Urinary Catheter: insert if in and out urinary catheter is required twice. Notify most responsible health practitioner ☑ Weight: assess daily x 3 days, start on POD 1 ☐ Active Suction Drain(s): reprime every 8 hours and PRN, record output ☐ Other Intake and Output:			
Diet/Nutrition			
 ☑ Clinical Communication: offer patient oral fluids; inta ☑ Post-Surgical Transition Diet: start on POD 0 ☑ Regular Diet: start on POD 2 ☐ Regular Diabetic – Adult Diet: start on POD 2 ☐ Low Fiber Diet: start on POD 2 ☐ Low Fiber Diabetic – Adult Diet: start on POD 2 ☐ Other Diet/Nutrition: 			
Prescriber Signature	Date (dd-Mon-yyyy)	Time (hh mm)	

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Diet/Nutrition, continued

Protein/Calorie Dense Oral Nutritional Supplements

Appropriate when patient is on any type of oral diet including Gluten-free and Diabetic - Adult. Suitable for lactose intolerance but NOT appropriate for dairy allergy. Achieve a supplement intake of 300 kcal/day on POD 0 and 600 kcal/day on POD 1 until discharge.

☑ Ensure Protein Max: 90 mL PO 3 times daily, start on POD 0 and then 90 mL PO 5 times daily, start on POD 1 until discharge		
Wound Care		
☑ Surgical Incisions: assess every 8 hours and PRN □ Wound Dressing Instructions:		
☐ Active Surgical Drain(s) Care: assess and change d	ressing daily and PRN	
Respiratory Care		
☑ Incentive Spirometry: perform every 1 hour while aw	/ake	
☑ Oxygen Therapy: titrate to saturation, maintain SpO	₂ greater than 92%	
☑ Head of Bed: elevate to at least 30 degrees while pa	atient on opioids or epidural	
☐ Other Respiratory Care:		
Laboratory Investigations		
☐ Complete Blood Count (CBC) with differential on PC	DD 1 in AM and POD 3 in AM	
If patient is receiving VTE prophylaxis choose repeat C	CBC with differential:	
☐ Complete Blood Count (CBC) with differential, start		days x 5 times
☐ Creatinine on POD 1 in AM and POD 3 in AM		•
☐ Electrolytes (Na, K, Cl, CO₂) on POD 1 in AM and P	OD 3 in AM	
☐ Magnesium (Mg) on POD 1 in AM and POD 3 in AM		
Intravenous Therapy		
☑ sodium chloride 0.9% lock when patient tolerating o		
☑ lactated Ringer's infusion IV at 60 mL/hour if patient not tolerating oral fluid intake, lock when patient tolerating oral fluid intake		
□ potassium chloride 20 mmol in dextrose 5% (D5W) – sodium chloride 0.45% infusion IV at 60 mL/hour if patient not tolerating oral fluid intake, lock when patient tolerating oral fluid intake		
☐ Other Intravenous Therapy:		
Medications		
VTE Prophylaxis		
Refer to AHS Provincial Clinical Knowledge Topic: VTE Prophylaxis, Adult – Inpatient. Refer to AHS VTE Weight-Band Table if patient has reduced renal function or is less than 40 kg or greater than 100 kg. If patient is at increased risk of VTE (refer to AHS Venous Thromboembolism Prophylaxis Guideline) consider extended prophylaxis (up to 4 weeks post-discharge) with low molecular weight heparin (LMWH).		
Choose ONE:		
☐ tinzaparin 4500 units SUBCUTANEOUSLY once dai discharge	ly at hours <i>(hh mm)</i> , start on PC	DD until
☐ tinzaparin 4500 units SUBCUTANEOUSLY once daily at hours (hh mm), start on POD and extend therapy for 28 days		
☑ Teach LMWH self-injection in preparation for discharge if patient on extended tinzaparin therapy		
□ Other VTE Prophylaxis:		
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Medications, continued			
Antiulcer Agents and Acid Suppressants			
☐ pantoprazole EC tab 40 mg PO daily before breakfa	st until discharge		
☐ raNITIdine 150 mg PO BID until discharge	□ raNITIdine 150 mg PO BID until discharge		
Bowel Stimulation			
☑ Chew gum 3 times daily (minimum 30 minutes each	time), as tolerated		
Choose ONE:			
☐ magnesium gluconate 1000 mg PO BID, start on PC	DD 1 and discontinue after first bowel	movement	
$\hfill \square$ magnesium hydroxide 30 mL PO BID, start on POD	1 and discontinue after first bowel mo	ovement	
☐ Other Bowel Stimulation:			
Analgesics			
Consider non-opioid analgesia or appropriate opioid-sparing	multimodal analgesia. If needed, short a	cting opioids are	
recommended. Long acting opioids should be avoided.			
☐ Follow Anesthesia/Acute Pain Service orders for conpatient controlled analgesia (PCA)	ntinuous regional epidural, nerve bloc	k therapy and/or	
☐ Follow Surgery orders for patient controlled analges	ia (PCA)		
analysis	(. 67.1)		
Prophylaxis Analgesics			
Consider dose reduction if patient is elderly.			
☑ acetaminophen 975 mg PO every 6 hours X 5 days. Maximum of 4000 mg acetaminophen in 24 hours from all sources			
Use caution if patient has renal impairment, is at high risk of	acute kidney injury, or increased risk of a	anastomotic leak	
especially when low rectal anastomosis is anticipated.			
Choose ONE:			
□ ibuprofen 400 mg PO every 6 hours x 3 days.			
If eGFR is greater than 30 mL/minute and patient has no ep	idural choose celecoxib:		
☐ celecoxib 200 mg PO BID for 3 days			
□ ketorolac 10 mg IV every 8 hours x 48 hours			
If patient had open surgery without an epidural, long acting opioids may assist with pain control. Consider using only			
short acting opioids or the lowest possible dose of long acting opioid if patient is elderly or opiate-naïve.			
□ Other Prophylaxis Analgesics:			
PRN Oral Opioids (for pain not controlled by non-opioid analgesia)			
Consider dose reduction if patient is elderly or opiate-naïve.			
□ oxyCODONE 5 mg PO every 4 hours PRN for pain not controlled by non-opioid analgesia			
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Medications, continued			
PRN Parenteral Opioids (for pain not controlled by oral opioids, or oral analgesia is contraindicated) Consider dose reduction if patient is elderly or opiate-naïve. Choose ONE:			
 ☐ morphine 2.5 to 5 mg IV/SUBCUTANEOUSLY every 4 hours PRN for pain not controlled by oral opioids ☐ HYDROmorphone 0.5 to 1 mg IV/SUBCUTANEOUSLY every 4 hours PRN for pain not controlled by oral opioids 			
☐ Other Analgesics:			
Antiemetics Prophylaxis Antiemetics Consider dose reduction if patient is elderly or has reduced renal function. Choose BOTH: □ ondansetron 8 mg PO/NG (or ODT if difficulty swallowing or active vomiting with no IV access) every 8 hours x 48 hours and then ondansetron 4 mg PO/NG every 8 hours PRN □ ondansetron 4 mg IV every 8 hours x 48 hours and then ondansetron 4 mg IV every 8 hours PRN if oral dose is not tolerated			
PRN Antiemetics Consider dose reduction if patient is elderly or has reduced renal function. □ metoclopramide 10 mg PO/NG/IV/IM every 6 hours PRN			
☐ dimenhyDRINATE 25 to 50 mg PO/IV/IM every 4 ho	ours PRN		
☐ Other Antiemetics:			
Glycemic Management Medications Refer to AHS Perioperative Management of Patients with Diabetes Mellitus, Adult – Inpatient Clinical Knowledge Topic.			
Patient Teaching			
☐ Teach: ostomy self-management			
☐ Other Patient Teaching:			
Consults and Referrals			
 □ Nurse Specialized in Wound, Ostomy and Continence (NSWOC) □ Physiotherapy □ Registered Dietitian □ Social Work □ Transition Services 			
☐ Other Consults and Referrals:			
Other Orders			
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