

Form Number 21064

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

For more information, see Clinical Knowledge Topic ERAS Pancreas Surgery, Adult - Inpatient

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

Before Day of Procedure				
Patient Teaching				
 ☑ Teach: provide ERAS material and discuss perioperative patient goals Your Surgery Journey – Patient Guide (#104898) Refer to AHS Pre-Operative Fasting and Carbohydrate Loading Prior to Surgical Interventions – Adults Guideline. ☑ Teach: Eating and Drinking Before Surgery: Patient Instructions – Non-Diabetic (#104984) OR choose ONE: □ Teach: Eating and Drinking Before Surgery: Patient Instructions – Non-Diabetic, Fasting Only (#105119) □ Teach: Eating and Drinking Before Surgery: Patient Instructions – Diabetic (#105118) 				
☐ Instruct patient to hold medication(s) days prior to scheduled surger ☐ Instruct patient to stop all herbal supplements one week prior to surgery				
	For patients having a Distal Pancreatectomy or Total Pancreatectomy procedure: ☐ Instruct patient to be vaccinated for Hemophilus influenza, Pneumococcus, Meningococcus ☐ Other Patient Teaching:			
Consults and Referrals				
 □ Physician: Anesthesia □ Physician: Internal Medicine ☑ Screen for nutrition risk: use Canadian Nutrition Screening Tool (CNST[#21101]); use Malnutrition Screening Tool (MST) if CNST not available Refer to Registered Dietitian if clinically indicated ☑ Registered Dietitian: if patient is scheduled for Whipple or Total Pancreatectomy procedure □ Diabetes Nurse Educator □ Other Consults and Referrals: 				
Laboratory Investigations				
Complete Blood Count (CBC) with differential PT INR PTT GGT Glucose Random Hemoglobin A1C: if not performed within last 3 in the performed within last		within last 3 months		
☐ C-Reactive Protein ☐ CEA ☐ Type and Screen				
☐ Red Blood Cells on Standby Request: units Red Blood Cells				
□ Other Laboratory Investigations:				
Prescriber Signature	Date (dd-Mon-yyyy)	Time (hh mm)		

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·					
□ GR Chest, 2 Projections (Chest X-Ray PA and Lateral) □ Electrocardiogram □ Other Diagnostic Investigations: □ Day of Procedure Patient Care Discuss Goals of Care with patient/Alternate Decision-Maker and complete					
□ Electrocardiogram □ Other Diagnostic Investigations: Day of Procedure Patient Care Discuss Goals of Care with patient/Alternate Decision-Maker and complete.	Diagnostic Investigations				
Patient Care Discuss Goals of Care with patient/Alternate Decision-Maker and complete.					
Discuss Goals of Care with patient/Alternate Decision-Maker and complete					
·					
✓ Apply forced-air warming device	Discuss Goals of Care with patient/Alternate Decision-Maker and complete or update Goals of Care Designation (#103547, ☑ Apply sequential compression device (SCD) ☑ Apply forced-air warming device				
Monitoring					
☑ Vital Signs: AM of surgery☑ Weight: AM of surgery□ Blood Glucose Monitoring Point of Care Testing (POCT): AM of surgery					
☐ Other Monitoring:					
Diet/Nutrition					
Refer to AHS Pre-Operative Fasting and Carbohydrate Loading Prior to Surgical Interventions – Adults Guideline. The minimum duration of pre-operative fasting prior to the administration of anesthesia should be 8 hours after a meal that includes meat or fried or fatty foods, 6 hours after a light meal (such as toast and a clear fluid), 2 hours after clear fluids. Pre-operative eating and drinking Clinical Communication: Final snack 8 hours prior to scheduled surgery Clinical Communication: Clear fluids until 3 hours prior to scheduled surgery NPO 2 hours prior to scheduled surgery					
Refer to AHS Perioperative Management of Patients with Diabetes Mellitus, Adult – Inpatient Clinical Knowledge Topic. The recommendation is to avoid carbohydrate loading patients with diabetes mellitus until prospective trials have been completed. Clinicians should use independent medical judgement in the context of individual clinical circumstances and delete the following order if required.					
Pre-operative carbohydrate loading ☑ Clear apple juice or cranberry cocktail 500 mL PO 3 hours prior to scheduled surgery. Must be consumed by 2 hours prior to scheduled surgery • If patient's admission is greater than 3 hours prior to scheduled surgery, provide carbohydrate load ☑ Assess and document last consumption of food and fluids (including carbohydrate load) □ Other Diet/Nutrition:					
Intravenous Therapy					
☐ Intravenous Cannula: insert intra-operatively ☐ Intravenous Cannula: insert pre-operatively, apply saline lock					
Prescriber Signature Date (da	Mon-yyyy)	Time (hh mm)			

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Medications					
VTE Prophylaxis Refer to AHS VTE Prophylaxis, Adult – Acute Care Clinical Knowledge Topic. Refer to AHS Venous Thromboembolism Prophylaxis Guideline.					
□ heparin	500	00 units	SUBCUTANEOUSLY once pre-o	peratively	
☐ Other \	/TE	Prophy	laxis:		
Antibiotic Prophylaxis Antibiotics should be given within 60 minutes prior to incision.					
For Pancre Choose Ol			es:		
Option 1	Option 1				
	If patient has ceFAZolin allergy or severe non-lgE mediated reaction to any β-lactam:				
Option 2	$\Big\{$	AND	☐ gentamicin (1.5 mg/kg) ☐ clindamycin 600 mg IV once	mg IV once pre-operatively pre-operatively	
For Pancreas procedures with Pre-Op Biliary Stent In-situ: Choose ONE option:					
Option 1	$\Big\{$	AND	□ ceFAZolin 2 g IV once pre-op □ vancomycin (15 mg/kg)	eratively mg IV once pre-operatively	
	If patient has ceFAZolin allergy or severe non-lgE mediated reaction to any β-lactam:				
Option 2	$\Big\{$	AND	□ gentamicin (1.5 mg/kg) □ vancomycin (15 mg/kg)	mg IV once pre-operatively mg IV once pre-operatively	
Analgesics Consider dose reduction if patient is elderly.					
☑ acetaminophen 975 to 1000 mg PO once pre-operatively, to be given 1 hour prior to surgery. Maximum of 4000 mg acetaminophen in 24 hours from all sources					
☐ gabapentin 300 mg PO once pre-operatively, to be given 1 hour prior to surgery					
☐ Other Analgesics:					
Prescribe	r Sig	nature		Date (dd-Mon-yyyy)	Time (hh mm)

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Medications, continued

Antiemetics

If patient has 3 or 4 of the following risk factors for post-operative nausea and vomiting (PONV)

- female gender
- · non-smoker
- · history of PONV or motion sickness
- · post-operative use of opioids

AND patient meets one of the following criteria

- High risk of developing PONV within 24 hours after surgery AND history of being refractory to other antiemetic treatments
- Risk of medical sequelae of vomiting (i.e. jaw wiring, neurosurgery, upper gastrointestinal surgery)

Trisk of medical sequelae of vorniting (i.e. jaw wiring, neurosurgery, upper gastrolinestinal surgery)				
Choose aprepitant:				
□ aprepitant 80 mg PO once pre-operatively, to be given 1 hour prior to surgery				
□ Other Antiemetics:				
Glycemic Management Medications				
Refer to AHS Perioperative Management of Patients with Diabetes Mellitus, Adult – Inpatient Clinical Knowledge Topic. ☐ Intravenous insulin infusion for NPO adult diabetic patient as per local institutional practices				
Other Medications				
If patient has neuroendocrine tumour consider octreotide:				
□ octreotide 100 mcg SUBCUTANEOUSLY once pre-operatively				
For patients having a Distal Pancreatectomy or Total Pancreatectomy procedure:				
☐ Clinical communication: Confirm patient has been vaccinated for Hemophilus influenza, Pneumococcus,				
Meningococcus				
Other Orders				
Prescriber Signature	Date (dd-Mon-yyyy)	Time (hh mm)		

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