

## Form Title ERAS Major Gynecology Surgery, Adult – Inpatient, Ambulatory Pre-Op Order Set

Form Number 21261-bond

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# ERAS Major Gynecology Surgery, Adult – Inpatient, Ambulatory Pre-Op Order Set

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 <b>ERAS Majo</b>	r Gynecology	Surgery, Adult – Iı	npatient,
Ambulatory				

Before Day of Procedure			
Patient Teaching			
☑ Teach: provide ERAS material and discuss perioperat	tive patient goals		
• Your Surgery Journey – Patient Guide (#104898)			
Refer to AHS Pre-Operative Fasting and Carbohydrate Loadin	ng Prior to Surgical Interventions – Adul	lts Guideline.	
☑ Teach: Eating and Drinking Before Surgery: Patient Ir	structions – Non-Diabetic (#104984)		
OR choose ONE:			
□ Teach: Eating and Drinking Before Surgery: Patient Ir	structions – Non-Diabetic, Fasting (	Only (#105119)	
□ Teach: Eating and Drinking Before Surgery: Patient Ir	structions – Diabetic (#105118)		
□ Instruct patient to hold med	dication(s) days prior to s	cheduled surgerv	
□ Other Patient Teaching:			
Consults and Referrals			
Physician: Anesthesia			
Physician: Internal Medicine			
☑ Screen for nutrition risk: use Canadian Nutrition Scree	ening Tool (CNST [#21101]); use Mal	nutrition	
Screening Tool (MST) if CNST not available			
<ul> <li>Refer to Registered Dietitian if clinically indicated</li> </ul>	t		
□ Other Consults and Referrals:			
Laboratory Investigations			
□ Complete Blood Count (CBC) with differential	☐ Creatinine/eGFR		
	□ Electrolytes (Na, K, Cl, CO <sub>2</sub> )		
	∃ Glucose Random		
□ Type and Screen			
□ Red Blood Cells on Standby Request: units Red Blood Cells			
□ HCG Beta (Blood Test, Pregnancy): within 72 hours pr	□ HCG Beta (Blood Test, Pregnancy): within 72 hours prior to surgery		
□ Other Laboratory Investigations:			
Diagnostic Investigations			
□ 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	nd complete er undete Caela ef Care Da	aignotion (#102517)	
	nd complete or update Goals of Care De	signation (#103547).	
<ul> <li>☑ Apply sequential compression device (SCD)</li> <li>☑ Apply forced-air warming device</li> </ul>			
Perineal Clip: AM of surgery			
Monitoring			
☑ Vital Signs: AM of surgery			
☑ Weight: AM of surgery			
□ Blood Glucose Monitoring Point of Care Testing (POC	T): AM of surgery		
□ Urine Test, Pregnancy Point of Care Testing (POCT):	,		
$\Box$ Other Monitoring:	, or our gory		
	Date (dd-Mon-yyyy)	Time (hh mm)	



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#### **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

I Clinical Communication: Final snack 8 hours prior to scheduled surgery

I 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

#### Medications

#### VTE Prophylaxis

Refer to AHS VTE Prophylaxis, Adult – Acute Care Clinical Knowledge Topic. If patient is at increased risk of VTE (refer to AHS Venous Thromboembolism Prophylaxis Guideline) consider pre-operative anticoagulant prophylaxis.

□ Other VTE Prophylaxis:

### **Antibiotic Prophylaxis**

Antibiotics should be given within 60 minutes prior to incision.

Choose ONE option:

Option 1	Implies the comparison of the compa		
If patient has ceFAZolin allergy or severe non-IgE mediated reaction to any β-lactam:         Option 2          □ gentamicin (1.5 mg/kg) mg IV once pre-operatively          AND          □ clindamycin 600 mg IV once pre-operatively			
Prescriber	Signature	Date (dd-Mon-yyyy)	Time (hh mm)



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Medications, continued			
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			
Use caution if patient has renal impairment or is at high risk of acute kidney injury.			
<ul> <li>OR</li> <li>Use caution if patient has renal impairment or is at high risk of acute kidney injury. If patient has proven history of ulce or complicated perforation, obstruction, or major bleeding choose celecoxib:</li> <li>□ celecoxib 400 mg PO once pre-operatively, to be given 1 hour prior to surgery</li> </ul>			
Other Analgesics:			
<ul> <li>Antiemetics</li> <li>If patient has 3 or 4 of the following risk factors for post-operative nausea and vomiting (PONV)</li> <li>female gender</li> <li>non-smoker</li> <li>history of PONV or motion sickness</li> <li>post-operative use of opioids</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>AND patient meets one of the following criteria</li> <li>High risk of developing PONV within 24 hours after surgery AND history of being refractory to other antiemetic treatments</li> <li>Risk of medical sequelae of vomiting (i.e. jaw wiring, neurosurgery, upper gastrointestinal surgery)</li> </ul>			
Choose aprepitant:			
□ aprepitant 80 mg PO once pre-operatively, to be giv	en 1 hour prior to surgery		
Other Antiemetics:			
<b>Glycemic Management Medications</b> Refer to AHS Perioperative Management of Patients with Diabetes Mellitus, Adult – Inpatient Clinical Knowledge Topic.			
Other Orders			
Prescriber Signature	Date (dd-Mon-yyyy)	Time (hh mm)	