

Optimizing Patients Prior to Surgery

Funding:

- Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ)
- Life Sciences Discovery Fund
- Nestle HealthCare Nutrition
- UW Patient Safety Innovation Program
- UW Department of Surgery



facs.org/strongforsurgery

Objectives of Strong for Surgery



Offer resources to hospitals and clinics to help them optimize patient health

- Presurgery checklists for surgical patients in four target areas
- Implementation support to standardize best practices in clinical practice

Drive improvements to make surgery safer by getting research results back into health care practice to facilitate system change



Focus on Four Modified Areas



Nutrition

- Screening for malnutrition
- Testing albumin levels for risk stratification
- Evaluating for immunonutrition

Blood Sugar

- Screening for risk of diabetes
- Screening for blood sugar
- Monitoring perioperative glucose management

Smoking

- Screening to identify smoking habits and history
- Advising patient on how to establish a quit plan



Medications

- Identification of drugs that could cause bleeding and cardiac risks
- Reconciling herbal medications



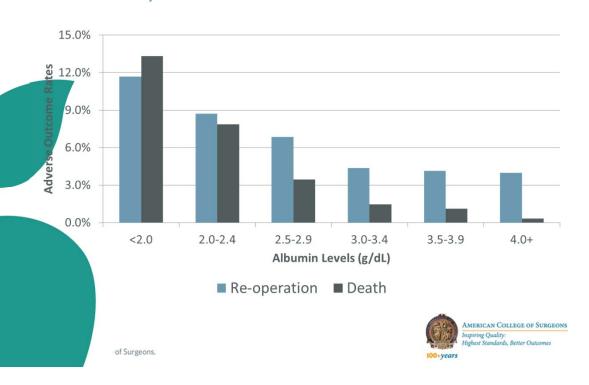


Why Nutrition?



- Malnutrition prevalent in surgical patients
- Best determinant of surgical outcome
- Modifiable with appropriate intervention
- Immunonutrition may improve recovery

SCOAP: Albumin and Complications Elective Colon/Rectal Procedures 2011



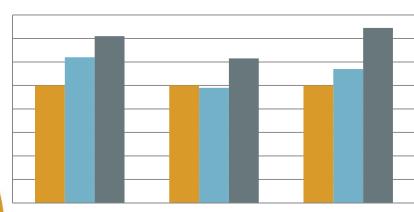
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Why Smoking?



- Surgical site infections are more prevalent for smokers
- Quitting smoking before surgery decreases risk of adverse events
- Wound healing is faster for nonsmokers
- The presurgery visit is an opportunity to discuss the benefits of quitting for life





All Patients Neurosurgery Orthopedic

AMERICAN COLLEGE OF SURGEONS
Inspiring Quality:
Highest Standards, Better Outcomes

Surgeons.

1.6

1.4

1.2

0.8

0.4

Why Blood Sugar?

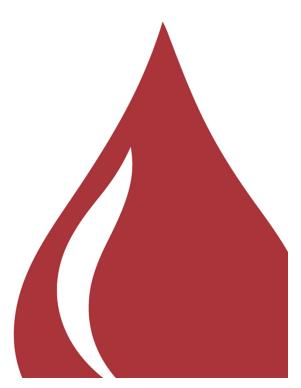


Hyperglycemia doubles the risk of SSI

• In some studies 47% of hyperglycemic episodes were in nondiabet

Of the adult population over 65 years:

- 1 in 4 will have diabetes
- 2 in 4 are prediabetic
 - In a study of patients from 2005-2008 (U.S. adults over 20 year
 35% had prediabetes



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Why Medications?



Some medications and herbal remedies increase risk of bleeding

- Echinacea, Garlic, Ginkgo, Ginseng, Kava, Saw Palmetto,
 St. John's Wort, Valerian ↑ risk
- Aspirin can be safely continued

Beta-blocker continuation, however, is associated with fewer cardiac events and mortality





The Checklist



- Checklists help standardize presurgical evaluation and provide opportunities for appropriate interventions
- Screening questions are designed to compliment existing patient presurgical assessments and QI initiatives





Program Implementation



Hospital/Clinic Expectations:

- Change team formation and support champion
- Commitment through post-implementation
- Checklist adoption
- Data abstraction and sharing
- Stakeholder call attendance
- Feedback for improvement

Strong for Surgery:

- Preassessment
- Workflow mapping
- Assessment of resource needs
- Feedback—clinicians and staff
- Post-assessment



Pilot Year – 2012







Current Impact







For more information



Visit the website: facs.org/strongforsurgery

- Read the evidence
- View our checklists

E-mail us: strongforsurgery@facs.org

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