Postoperative Enhanced Recovery After Surgery (ERAS) Protocol Implementation Michael Levan, DNP, CRNA, APRN and Ken Wofford, PhD, CRNA

PROBLEM STATEMENT

- Approximately 136 people die every day in the United States related to substance abuse
- More than 10% of veterans seeking care meet substance abuse disorder criteria
- Important to reduce/eliminate the need for postoperative opioids which prevents substance use disorders in veterans, especially those with a prior history of mental illness

PROJECT PURPOSE

- Initiate a postoperative Enhanced Recovery After Surgery (ERAS) protocol to decrease exposure to opioids and lower LOS
- **AIM:** Provide guidance for preventing and managing pain
- **Clinical question:** Will a postoperative ERAS protocol for veteran open urologic surgical patients improve LOS and decrease pain scores compared to current practice over a four-month period?

MODEL/NURSING THEORY

- ERAS protocols models Kurt Lewin's nursing theory in that unfreezing, movement, and refreezing occur
- **Unfreezing stage:** key stakeholders are educated on current data regarding current pain scores and LOS
- **Movement stage:** incorporate ERAS protocol
- **Refreezing stage:** reinforce ERAS protocol and share outcomes

METHODS

- **Population:** Veteran patients scheduled for open urologic surgery
- Setting: Large, urban VHA hospital
- **Intervention**: ERAS Protocol (Figure 1)
- **Measures:**
- Hospital Length of Stay (LOS) reviewing the EMR counting days from surgery date to discharge
- Pain Scores assessed with the numeric pain rating scale (NRS) on PACU admission and discharge (Figure 2)

Initiation of a comprehensive ERAS protocol in Veterans undergoing open urologic surgery decreased pain on PACU admission but did not decrease pain on PACU discharge or length of stay.

Figure 1. ERAS Protocol

Intervention	Practice Options
IV Fluid Therapy	\succ Avoid salt and water overload
	Goal directed fluid therapy
	Recommended fluid rate & d
	Consider isotonic buffered so
	> Allow PO intake in place of I
PONV Prevention	Continue PONV treatment
Catheter Maintenance	Early foley removal
Early Oral Nutrition	No routine nasogastric tube (
	Advance diet as tolerated
	Clear liquid diet
Non-opioid Oral Analgesics	Schedule non-opiates when
	appropriate
	No opioid/Acetaminophen co
	drugs
	Toradol/Ibuprofen
	> Acetaminophen
	Cox Inhibitors
	Gabapentinoids
	Muscle relaxants
	> Tramadol
Stimulation of Gut Mobility	Decrease postoperative fasti
	period
	Gum chewing
	Limit opioid administration
	Eliminate NGT utilization







RESULTS

- 21 cases total
- Median LOS went from 3.5 to 4, after excluding outlier patients median LOS was 4 (Figures 3 & 4)
 - 2 outlier patients-cardiac & social complications
- NRS score on PACU admission decreased from 3 to 2.5 (Figure 5), while NRS score on PACU discharge increased slightly (Figure 6)

DISCUSSION

- Implementation of ERAS protocol did not significantly decrease hospital LOS or discharge pain scores.
- However, admission of postoperative pain scores were slightly improved-potentially attributed to some type of RA
 - Patients received transversus abdominus plane (TAP) or quadratus lumborum (QL) block.
 - TAP may not appreciate sufficient coverage for pain.

IMPLICATIONS FOR ADVANCE PRACTICE NURSING

- Eliminating challenges this project faced, evidence shows ERAS protocols benefit surgical outcomes
- Future QI projects may be necessary for investigation of quality of provider blocks/block choice

SCAN FOR REFERENCES





UNIVERSITY of SOUTH FLORIDA