Implementation of Enhanced Recovery After Surgery (ERAS) Guidelines: A Comprehensive Interdisciplinary Approach Chris Stoner, BSN, RN & Alex Priest, BSN, RN Faculty Advisor: Dwayne Accardo, CRNA College of Nursing - The University of Tennessee Health Science Center - Memphis, TN

Purpose

The purpose of this scoping review project is to compare and evaluate patients treated with current perioperative practices with those treated with Enhanced Recovery After Surgery (ERAS) pathways.

Objectives

- To determine whether the use of ERAS pathways improves patients' recovery from surgery during the first week postoperative period by minimizing complications and reducing length of stay (LOS).
- To determine whether patients report higher levels of satisfaction when ERAS pathways are utilized.
- To determine if there are financial benefits from implementation of ERAS pathways.

Background

- Elective surgery is a major aspect of healthcare expenditure for the United States, with over **36 million** surgical procedures being performed in 2012 alone.
 - As the U.S. population ages, surgical volumes and complexity of medical care are predicted to drastically increase.
- ERAS pathways were initially developed for colorectal surgery, but implementation has broadened into many specialties including pancreatic, gynecologic, cardiovascular, thoracic, pediatric, orthopedic and urology.
- A standardized, patient-center approach in the surgical speciality is critical to improve patient outcomes and combat evaluating healthcare costs.
 - ERAS provides an average savings of \$880 to \$5,560 per patient.
 - ERAS reduces patient LOS by 3-4 days on average.
 - ERAS reduces 30-day patient readmission rates & costs.
 - ERAS helps patients return to normal activities more quickly.
- ERAS guidelines are evidence-based pathways utilizing all members of the **interdisciplinary team** involved in the surgical specialty.
 - ✓ Anesthesiology
 - ✓ Nursing
 - ✓ Nutrition
 - ✓ Physical therapy
 - ✓ Other dedicated staff members

Methods

Study Design Scoping review

Study Population

Adults undergoing surgical procedures eligible for the application of ERAS pathways

Article Eligibility

An initial search was conducted in EBSCO, CINAHL, PubMed and Medline using the headings:

- Enhanced Recovery After Surgery
- Improved Recovery Time
- \circ ERAS
- Inclusion criteria:
 - Available in full-text
 - \circ English
 - Published within last 5 years
 - Peer reviewed

Study Duration

✤ June 2021 – May 2022

IRB

UTHSC Institutional Review Board has deemed the project exempt.

Results

The most common outcomes analyzed throughout the literature regarding ERAS pathways included LOS, patient outcomes, LOS, potential savings and postoperative complications.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
LOS	\rightarrow		\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow		\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow
Patient Satisfaction		NE	NE	1	NE	NE	1	1	NE	NE
Cost- effectiveness		NE	NE	\checkmark						
Postoperative Complications	\rightarrow		\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	NE	\downarrow

SYMBOL KEY

 \uparrow = Increased; \downarrow = Decreased; — = No Change; NE = Not Examined; NR = Not Reported; \checkmark = Statistically significant findings; LOS = Length of stay; Postoperative complications include pneumonia, venous thromboembolism, UTI, surgical site infection, readmission within 30 days & death LEGEND = American Association of Nurse Anesthetists (2021); 2 = Bansal et al. (2020); 3 = Gan et al. (2018)

Implications for Practice

Overwhelming evidence supports that the standardized, evidence-based ERAS pathways improve surgical outcomes and decrease associated surgical costs across multiple specialties.

Next Steps

ERAS pathways should be initiated before admission and extend to the post-discharge period.



***** Key interventions of ERAS

- ✓ Patient & family education/engagement
- ✓ Patient optimization before admission
- at a minimum, clear fluids up until 2 hours before anesthesia
- \checkmark Minimal fasting that optimally included a carbohydrate beverage &,
- ✓ Multimodal analgesia with appropriate use of analgesia
- ✓ Return to normal diet & activities within 24 hours after surgery
- ✓ Return home in expedited timeframe

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	Pre-hosp	oital Phase				
atient/family education	Pain management plan	Patient optimi	zation	Prehabilitat pat	bilitation of select patients	
	4					
	Preopera	ative Phase				
Limit fasting t meal up to 6 hrs preo	op Carbohydrate beverage up to 2 hrs preop	Initial multim medications and/o block placer	nodal or regional ment	Discharge planning, education, and home medication plan		
	2	7	98 I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I			
11.7.4	Intraopera	ative Phase			l.	
oid sparing, nulimodal Normovolemia Nausea/vomiting prophylaxis		Normothermia Normogl		emia Av	oid tubes and drains	
	4	7				
	Postoper	ative Phase				
arly nutrition Early	/ mobilization Multimodal analgesia	Nausea/vomiting management	No or judicio fluid manage	us IV ement fan	Patient & nily education	
	2					
	Post-Discl	harge Phase			l.	
bonitor for symptoms or changes in health to seek assistance primary care as		rgeon, proceduralist, d/or specialty care	Cont interprofe	tinue therapy and other ssional activites as planned		
	2	7				
(Continued Quality Impr	ovement Tear	n Activitie	es		
Ø	Analyze and share quality measure celebrate successes and ident	es, patient surveys, a ify opportunities for i	and staff input	to		

✓ Goal-directed fluid therapy

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