

Perioperative Medicine: Today and Tomorrow

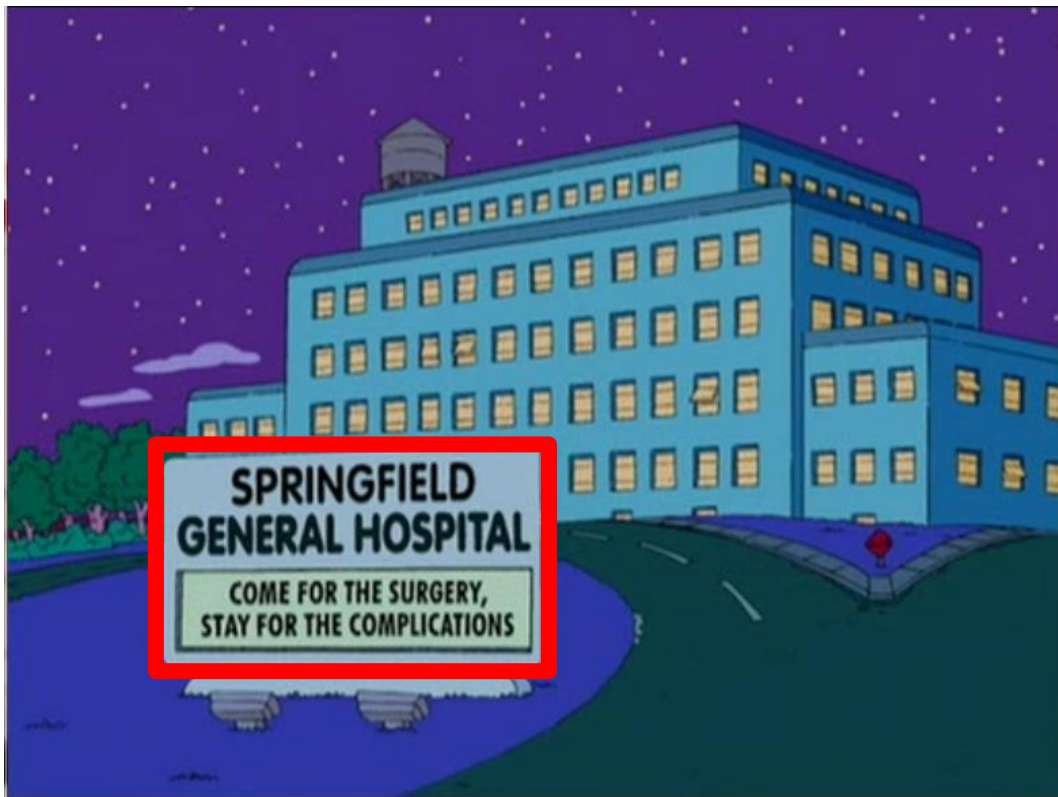
Rupert Pearse

**Professor of Intensive Care Medicine
Queen Mary University of London**



Peri-Operative Medicine....

**Prevention and treatment of harm
resulting from the tissue injury of
surgery [and anaesthesia]**



Estimate of the global volume of surgery in 2012: an assessment supporting improved health outcomes



Thomas G Weiser*, Alex B Haynes*, George Molina, Stuart R Lipsitz, Micaela M Esquivel, Tarsicio Uribe-Leitz, Rui Fu, Tej Azad, Tiffany E Chao, William R Berry, Atul A Gawande

An estimation of the global volume of surgery: a modelling strategy based on available data



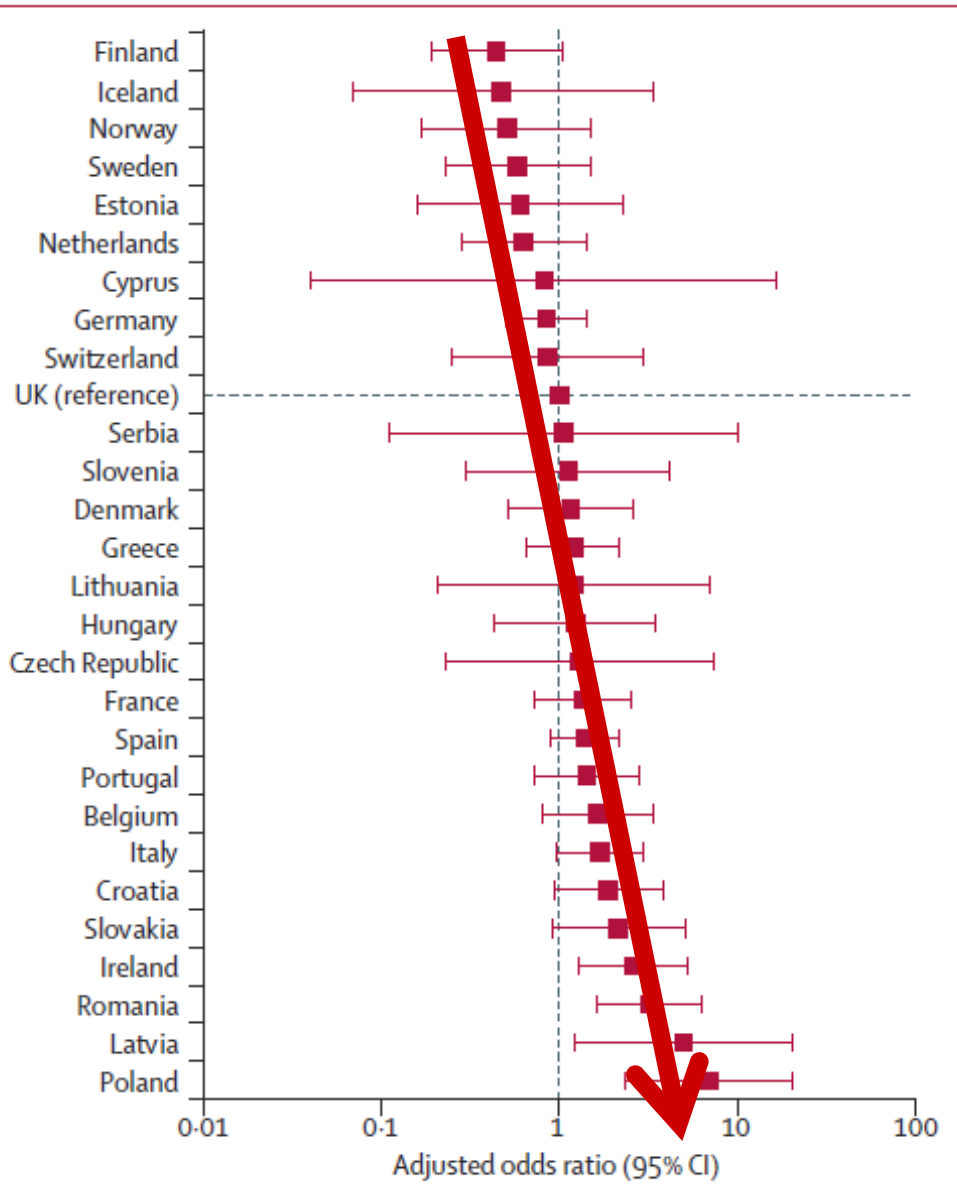
Thomas G Weiser, Scott E Regenbogen, Katherine D Thompson, Alex B Haynes, Stuart R Lipsitz, William R Berry, Atul A Gawande

Lancet 2008; 372: 139-44

- **310 million surgical procedures worldwide**
- **True mortality rate is not known**

3 million deaths each year

International variation in adjusted mortality risk



Odds ratios adjusted for country, urgency of surgery, grade of surgery, surgical procedure, age, ASA score, metastatic disease and cirrhosis in a two level binary logistic regression model with patient at the first level and hospital at the second.



What is a post-operative complication?

Complication or Consequence..?

Complication

- Wound infection
- Pneumonia
- Myocardial injury
- Pulmonary embolism
- Stroke
- Acute kidney injury

Consequence

- Inflammation
- Respiratory impairment
- Pain
- Immobility
- Confusion
- Organ dysfunction



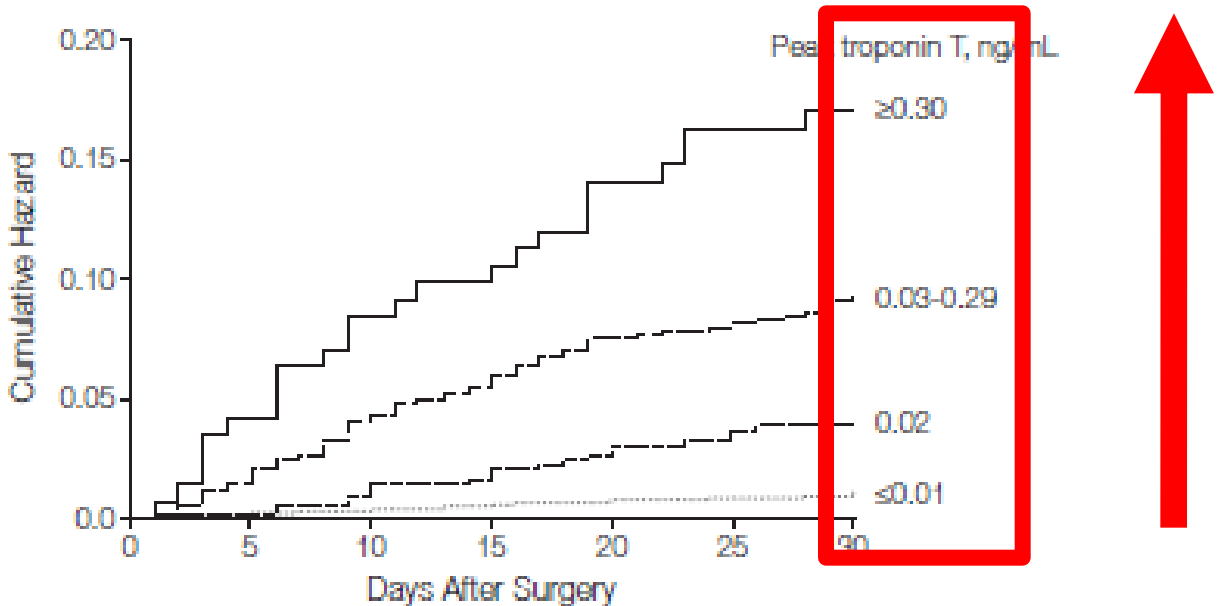
Acute harm is characterised by inflammation

Inflammation causes acute organ injury

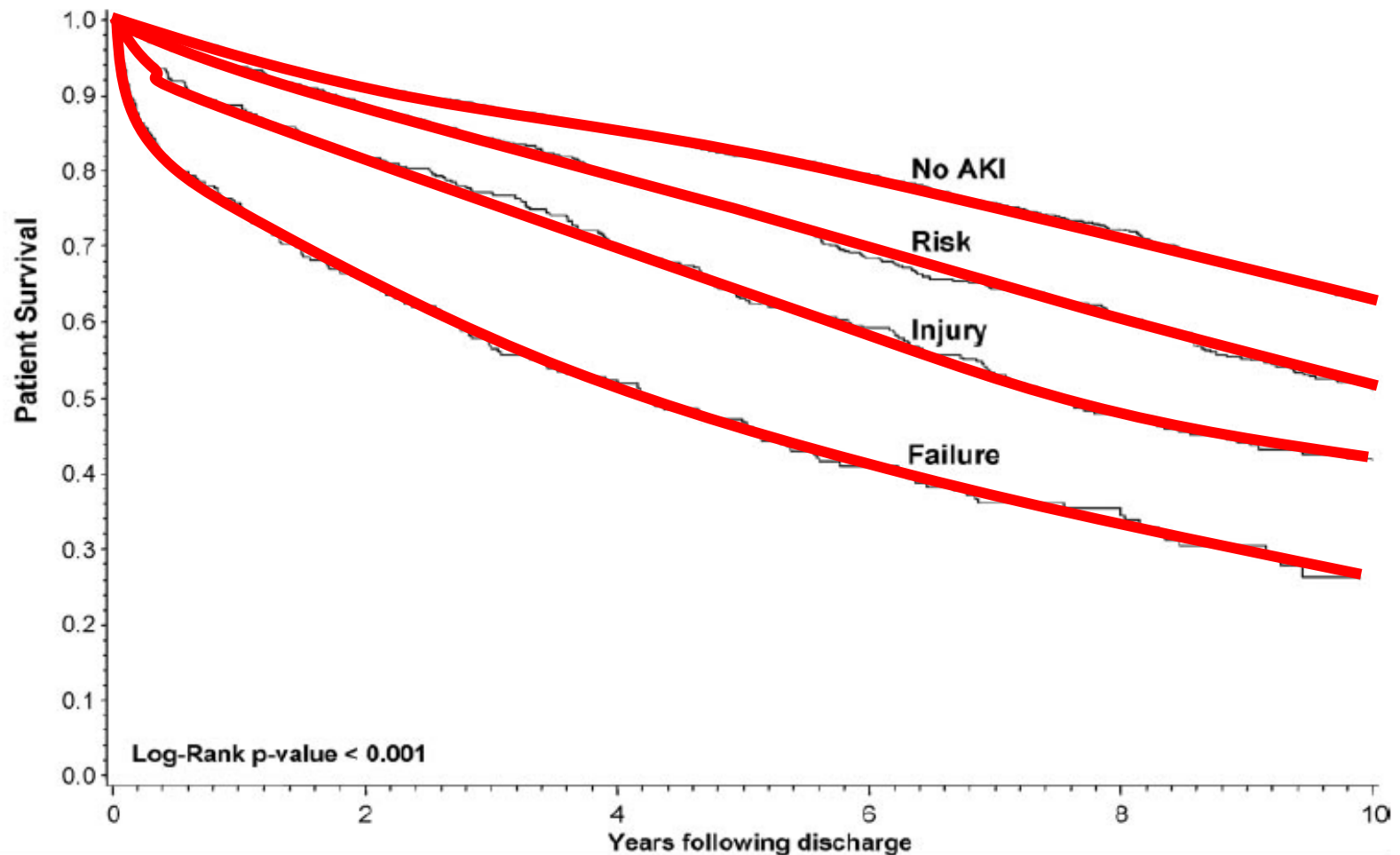
- **Acute kidney injury**
- **Acute lung injury**
- **Myocardial injury**
- **Polyneuropathy & myopathy**
- **Delirium**

Association Between Postoperative Troponin Levels and 30-Day Mortality Among Patients Undergoing Noncardiac Surgery

The Vascular Events In Noncardiac Surgery Patients Cohort Evaluation (VISION) Study Investigators

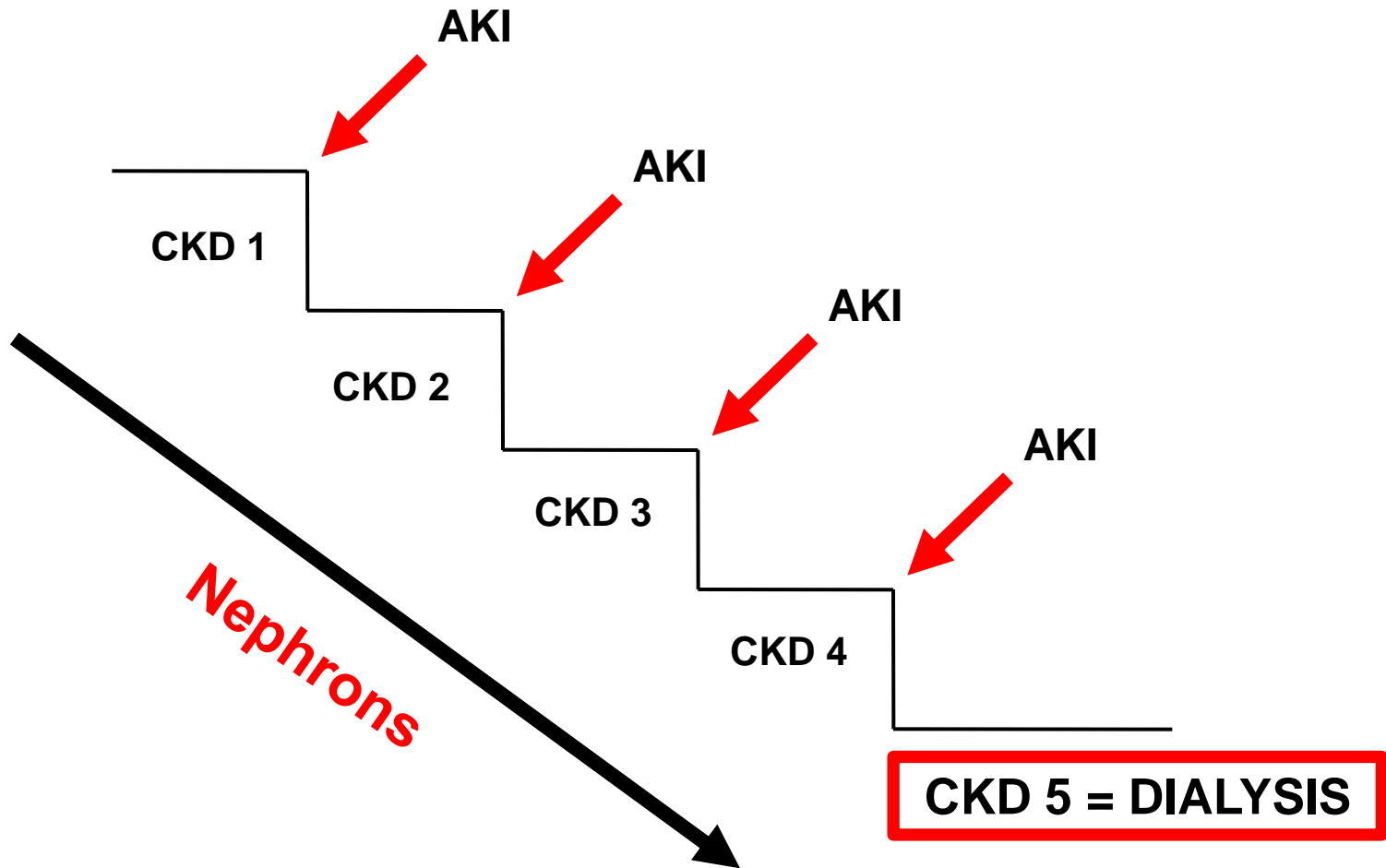


No. at risk	Peak troponin T, ng/mL							
≥0.30	142	136	129	127	121	118	117	
0.03-0.29	1121	1103	1075	1058	1036	1030	1018	
0.02	494	492	489	485	480	477	473	
≤0.01	13376	13348	13300	13271	13250	13230	13209	

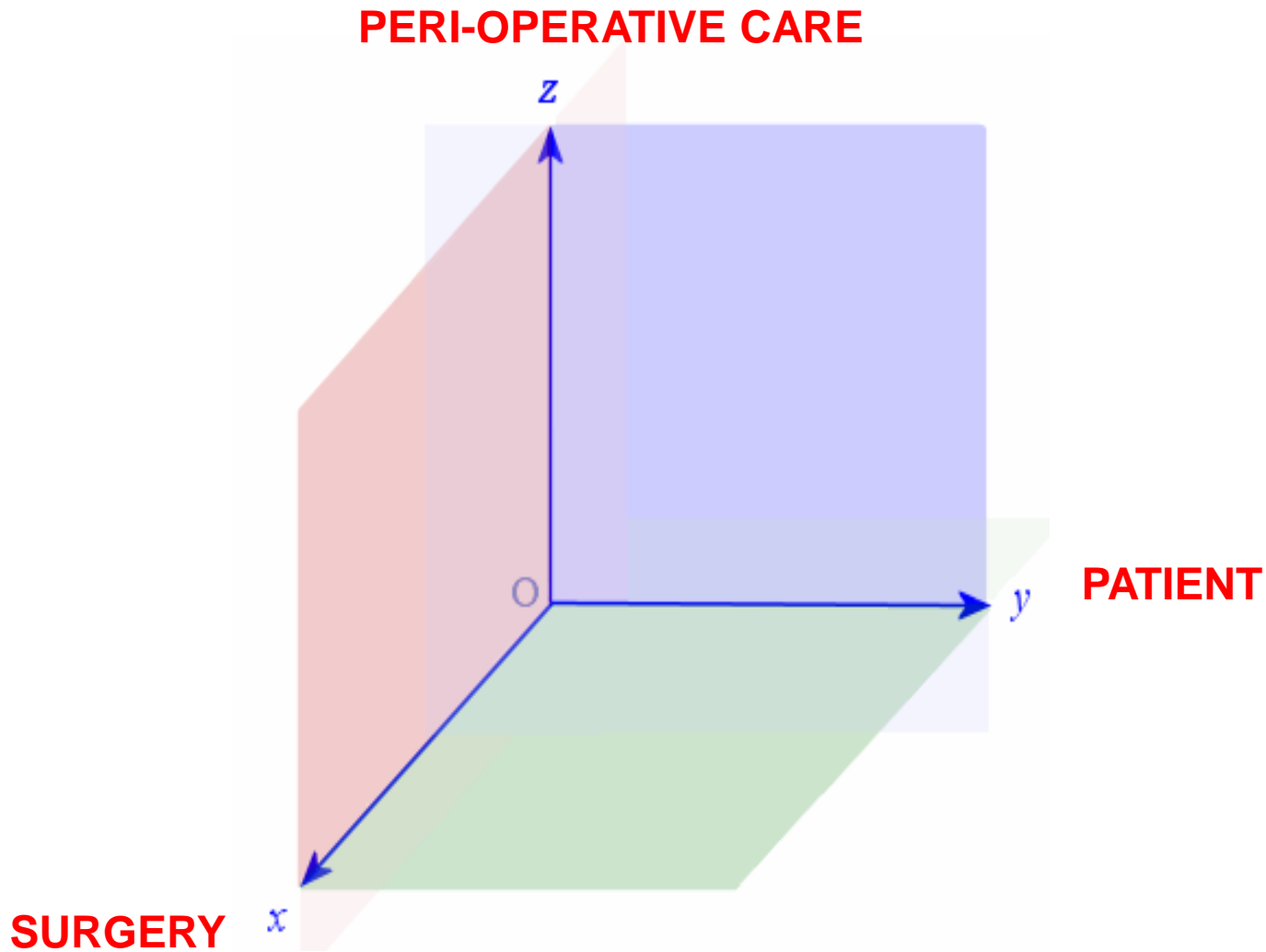


Acute Kidney Injury and long-term mortality after cardiac surgery

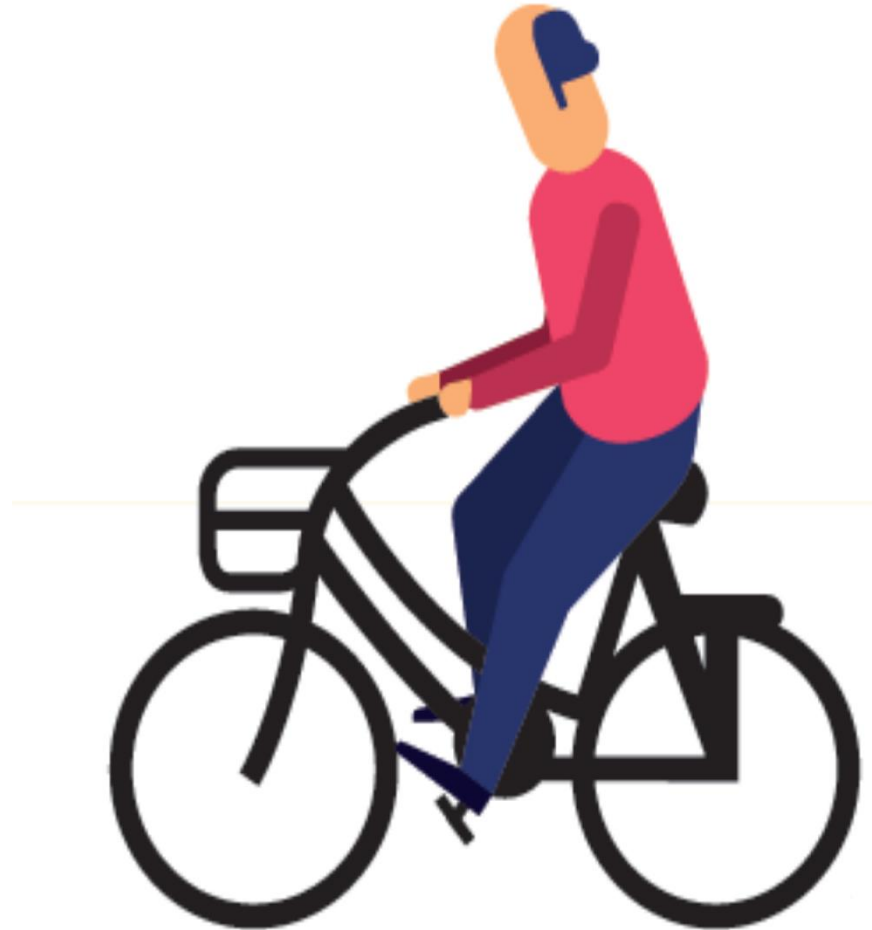
Hobson C et al. *Circulation* 2009;119: 2444



Acute Kidney Injury: A key cause of Chronic Kidney Disease



Influencing post-operative complications



Before surgery



Can we predict poor surgical outcomes?

Patient Blood Management

1st Pillar

Optimise haemopoiesis

2nd Pillar

Minimise blood loss and bleeding

3rd Pillar

Harness and optimise tolerance of anaemia

Preoperative

- Screen for anaemia
- Identify underlying disorder(s) causing anaemia
- Manage underlying disorder(s)
- Refer for further evaluation if necessary
- Treat iron deficiency, anaemia of chronic disease, iron-restricted erythropoiesis
- Note: anaemia is a contraindication for elective surgery

- Identify and manage bleeding risk (past/family history, current medications, etc)
- Minimise iatrogenic blood loss
- Procedure planning and rehearsal
- Preoperative autologous blood donation (in selected cases or when patient choice)

- Assess/optimize patient's physiological reserve and risk factors
- Compare estimated blood loss with patient-specific tolerable blood loss
- Formulate patient-specific management plan using appropriate blood-conservation modalities to minimise blood loss, optimise red cell mass and manage anaemia
- Restrictive evidence-based transfusion strategies

Intraoperative

- Timing surgery with haematological optimisation

- Meticulous haemostasis and surgical techniques
- Blood-sparing surgical techniques
- Anaesthetic blood-conserving strategies
- Autologous blood options
- Pharmacological/haemostatic agents

- Optimise cardiac output
- Optimise ventilation and oxygenation
- Restrictive evidence-based transfusion strategies

Postoperative

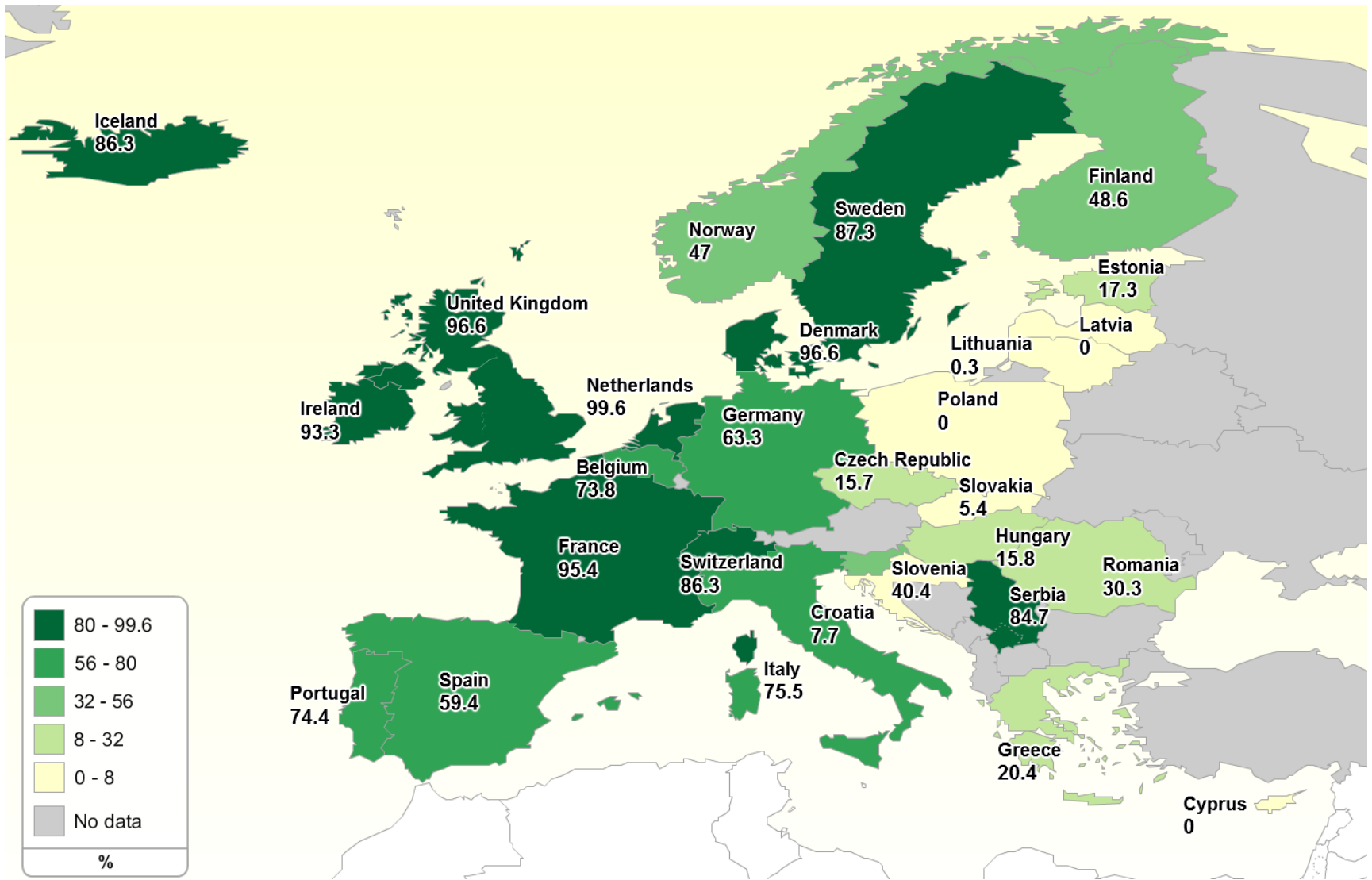
- Treat anaemia/iron deficiency
- Stimulate erythropoiesis
- Be aware of drug interactions that can cause/increase anaemia

- Vigilant monitoring and management of post-operative bleeding
- Avoid secondary haemorrhage
- Rapid warming – maintain normothermia (unless hypothermia specifically indicated)
- Autologous blood salvage
- Minimising iatrogenic blood loss
- Haemostasis/anticoagulation management
- Prophylaxis of upper gastrointestinal haemorrhage
- Avoid/treat infections promptly
- Be aware of adverse effects of medication

- Optimise tolerance of anaemia
- Treat anaemia
- Maximise oxygen delivery
- Minimise oxygen consumption
- Avoid/treat infections promptly
- Restrictive, evidence-based transfusion strategies



During surgery



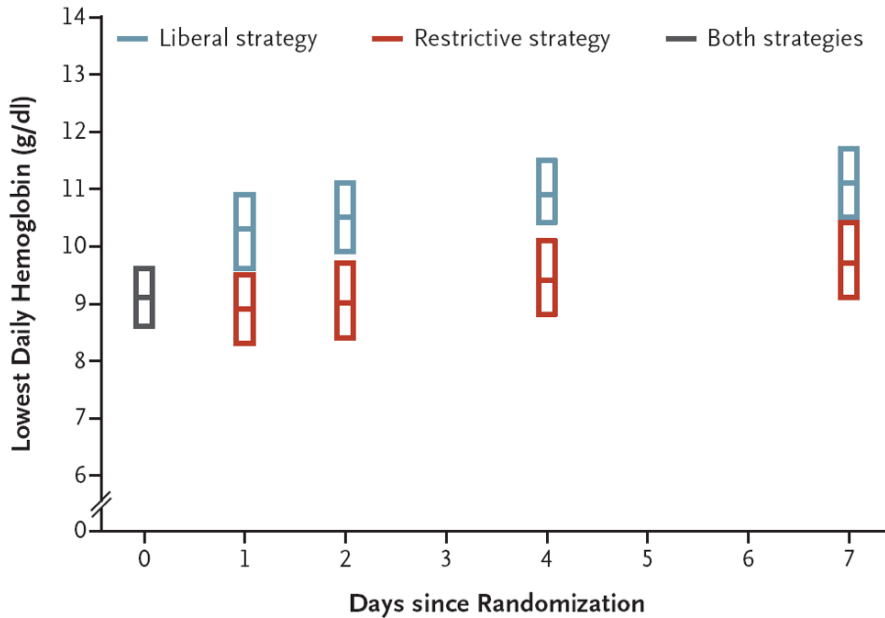
Use of surgical checklists across Europe

Jammer I et al. Brit J Anaesth 2015; 114: 801-7.



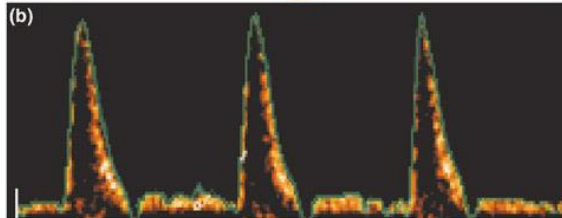
Barts and The London
Queen Mary's School of Medicine and Dentistry

Restrictive transfusion in hip fracture surgery



30-Day Period

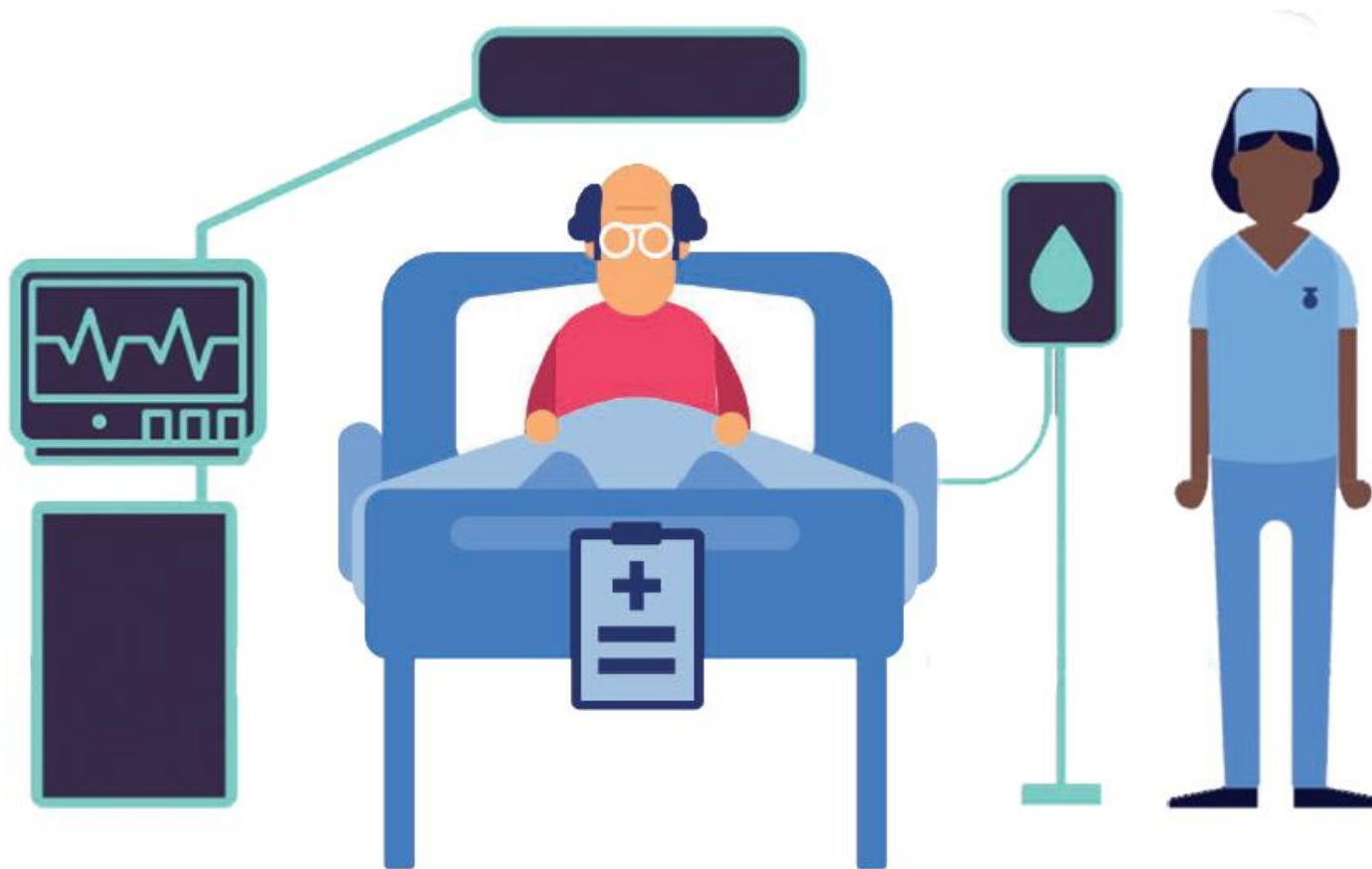
	Liberal Strategy (N=1007)	Restrictive Strategy (N=1009)	Odds Ratio (99% CI)	Absolute Risk Difference (99% CI) <i>percentage points</i>
	<i>no./total no. (%)</i>			
Death or inability to walk independently	459/995 (46.1)	481/1000 (48.1)	0.92 (0.73 to 1.16)	-2.0 (-7.7 to 3.8)
Inability to walk independently	407/995 (40.9)	438/1000 (43.8)		
Death	52/995 (5.2)	43/1000 (4.3)	1.23 (0.71 to 2.12)	0.9 (-1.5 to 3.4)



Critical Care



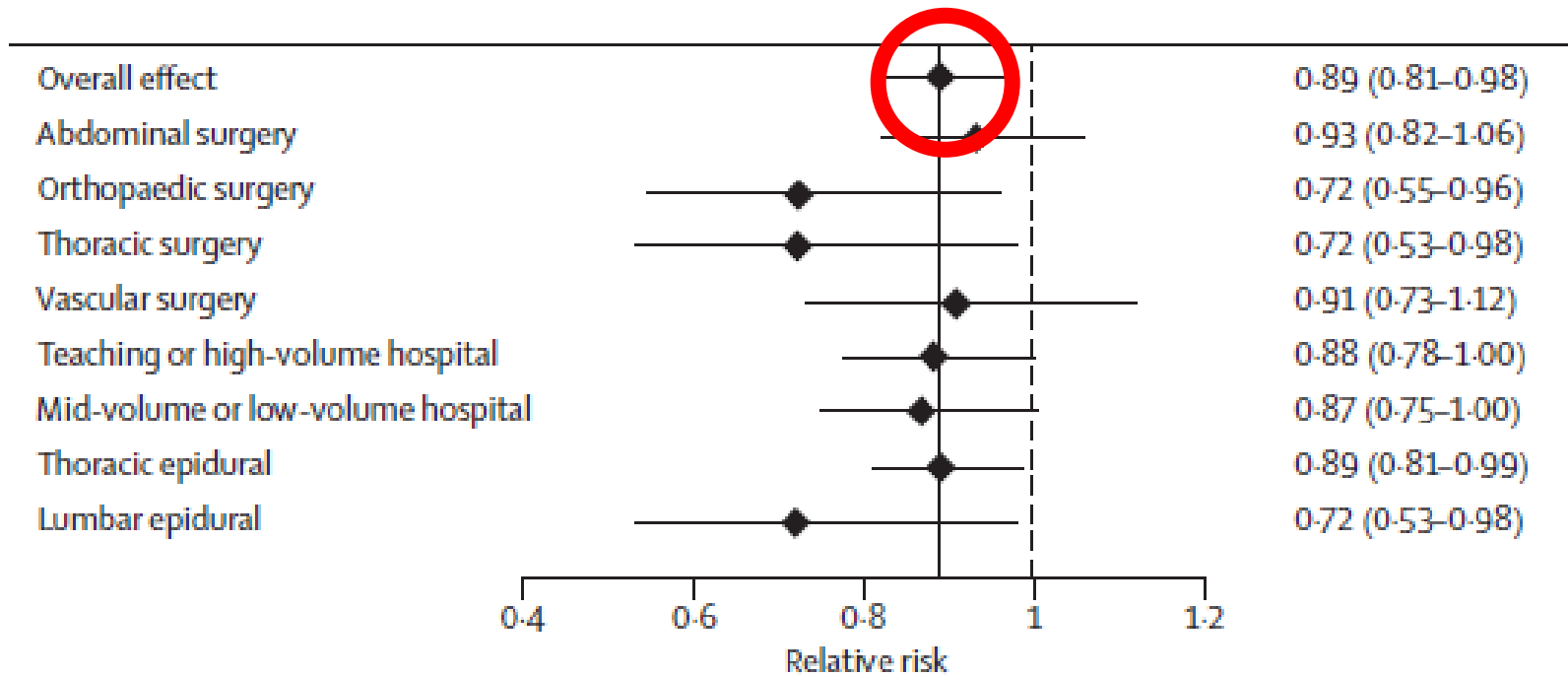
Minimally invasive measurement of cardiac output



Early after surgery

W Epidural anaesthesia and survival after intermediate-to-high risk non-cardiac surgery: a population-based cohort study

Duminda N Wijesundera, W Scott Beattie, Peter C Austin, Janet E Hux, Andreas Laupacis

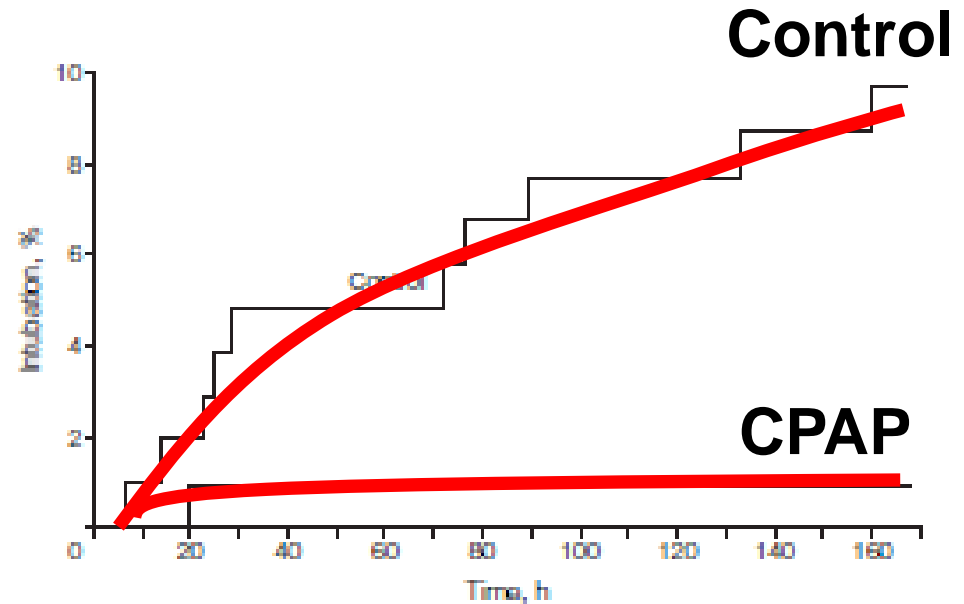


Lancet 2008; 372: 562-9.

Continuous Positive Airway Pressure for Treatment of Postoperative Hypoxemia

A Randomized Controlled Trial

Squadrone V et al. JAMA
2005; 293: 589-95.

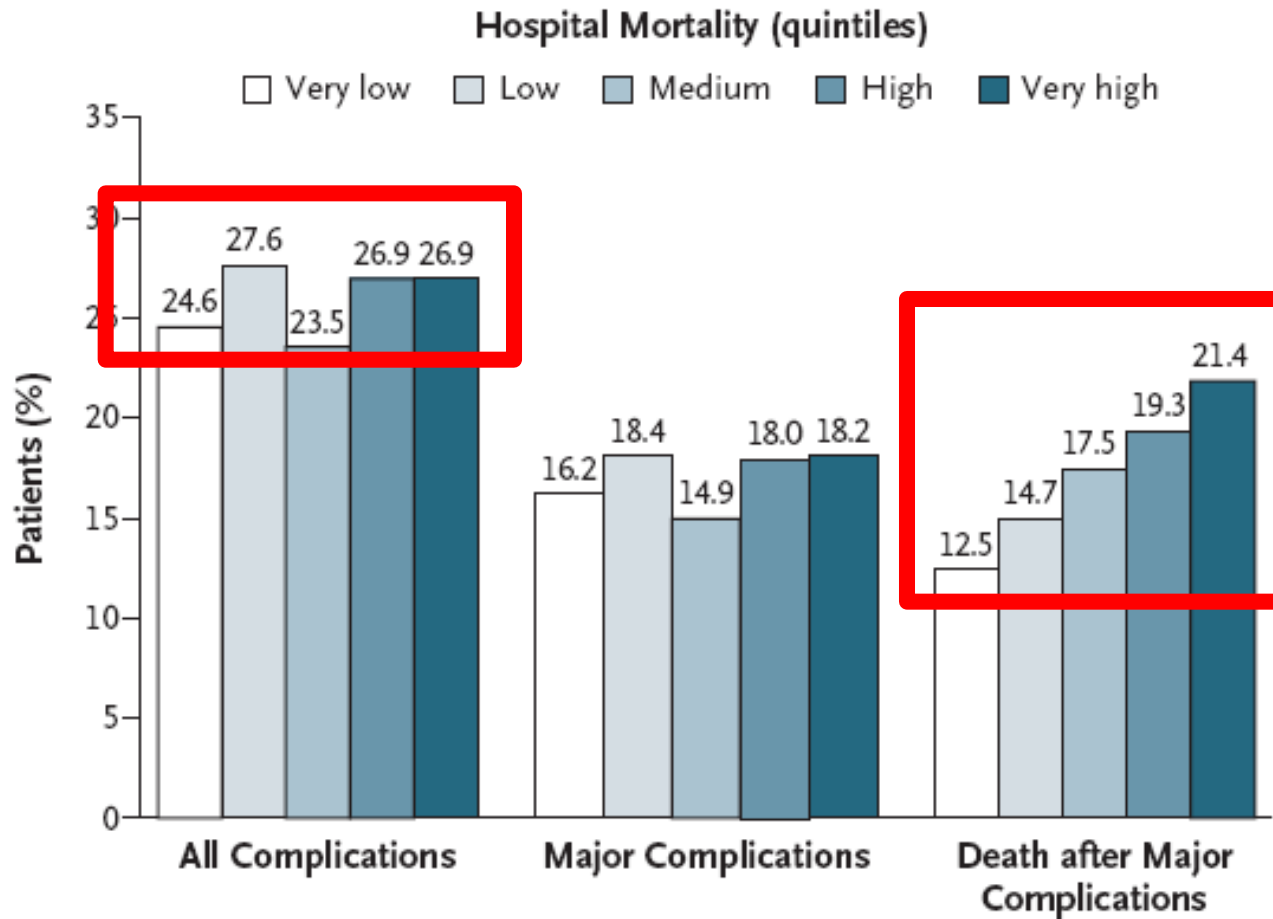


No. at Risk	0	20	40	60	80	100	120	140	160
Control	104	102	99	99	97	96	96	95	95
CPAP	105	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104

prismtrial.org

@prismtrial





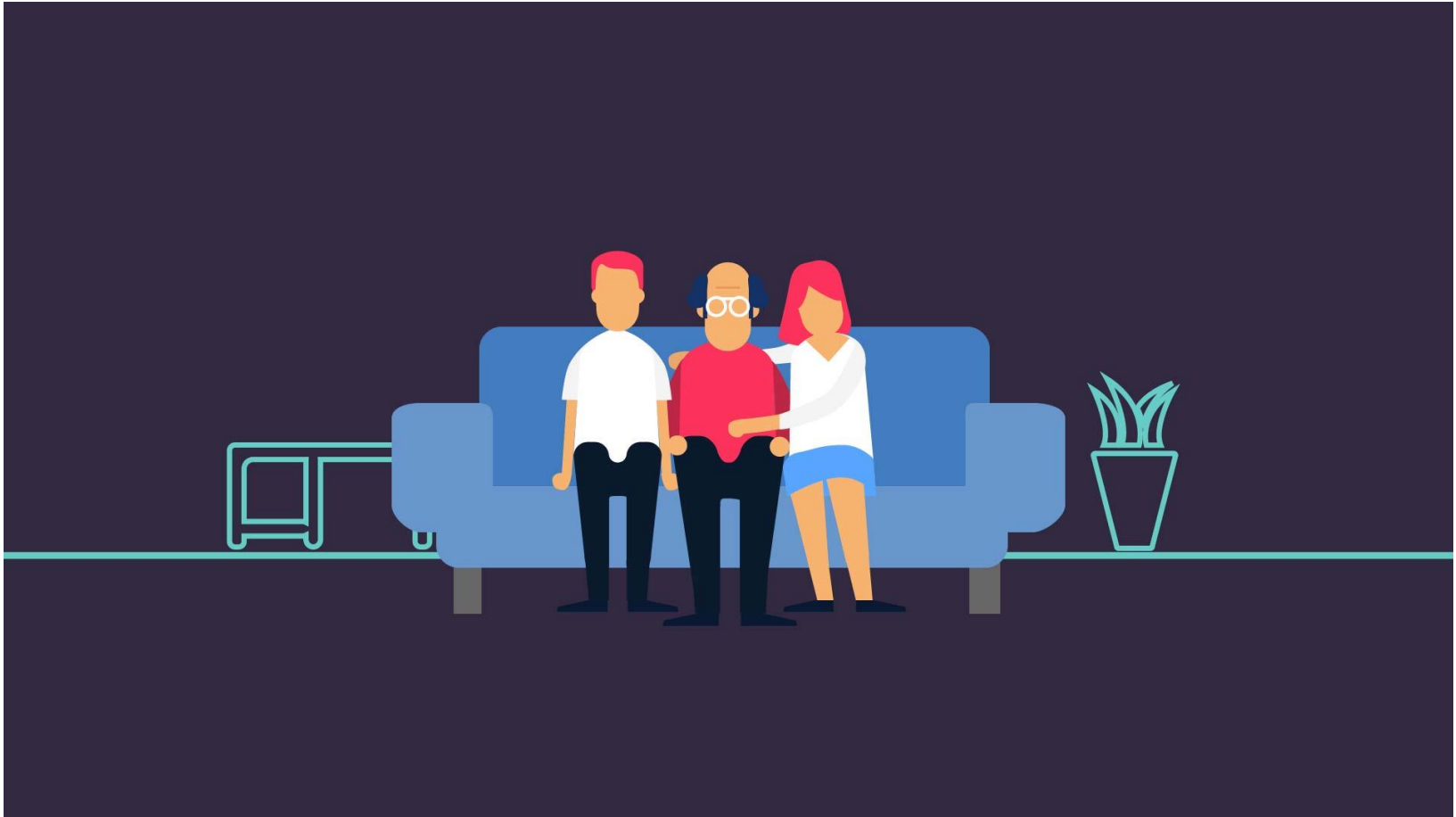
**Surgical death rates vary widely but
complication rates are similar**

Ghaferi A. N Engl J Med 2009; 361: 1368-75.

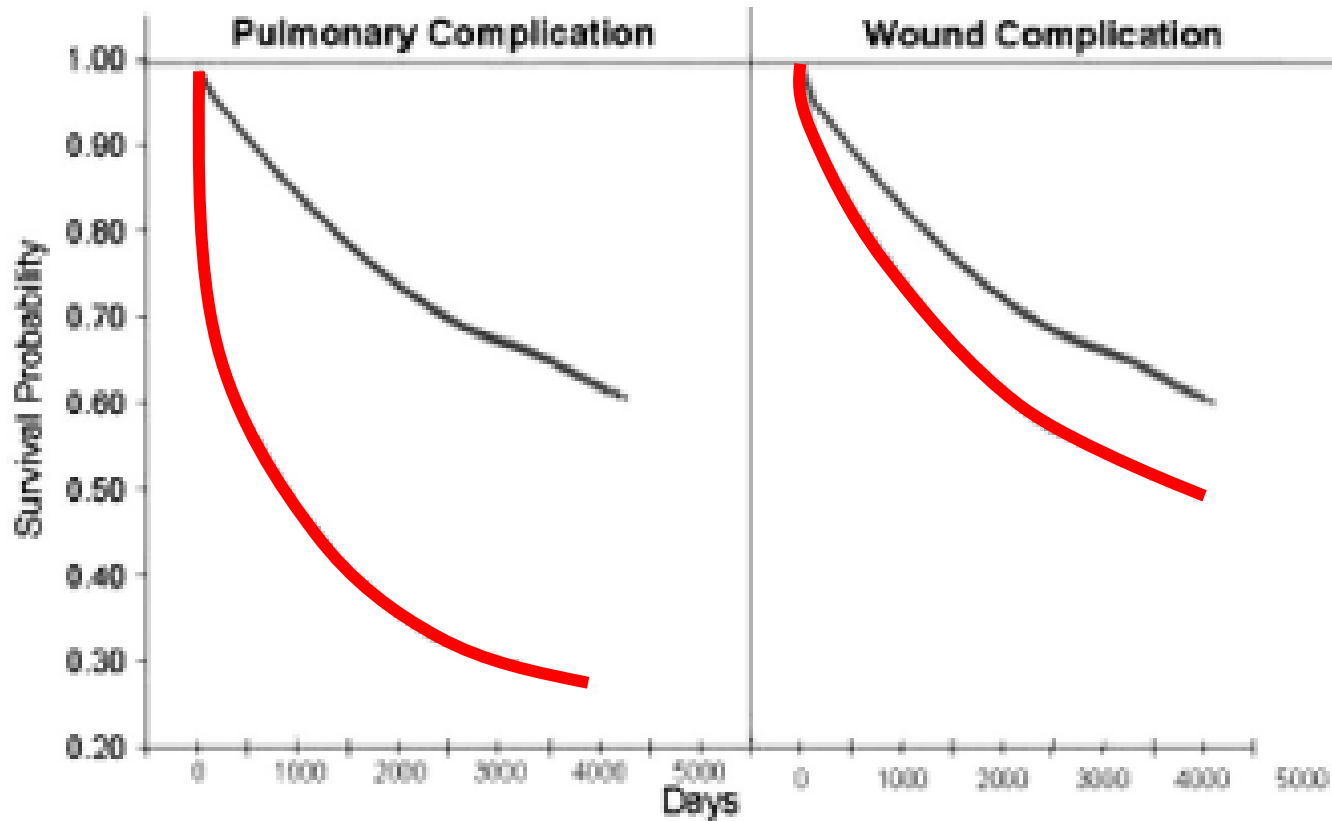
RESEARCH

Day of week of procedure and 30 day mortality for elective surgery: retrospective analysis of hospital episode statistics

More NHS patients die following surgery on a Friday



Later after surgery



Complications decrease long-term survival

Khuri et al. *Ann Surg* 2005; 242: 326–343

Surgery as a sentinel event...



- **First contact with doctor**
- **Co-morbid disease**
- **Secondary prevention**

28 June 2013 Last updated at 07:55



Surgeon data: 'Historic' move for NHS

By Nick Triggle

Health correspondent, BBC News

The first wave of new performance data for individual surgeons in England is being published in what is being hailed as a historic moment for the NHS.

Vascular surgeons have become the first of a new group of nine specialities to publish the information, including death rates.

It appears on the [NHS Choices website](#). The other groups will follow in the coming weeks.

But the move has been overshadowed by some surgeons refusing to take part.

They were able to do this because of data protection laws, although earlier this month Health Secretary Jeremy Hunt warned that those refusing to take part would be publicly named.

Just six out of nearly 500 vascular surgeons, who specialise in procedures on the arteries and veins, including stents, have opted out.

But NHS Choices states none of the six had results outside the normally expected range.



Only heart surgeons have published individual performance data so far

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Bone marrow 'frees men of HIV drugs'

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Heart of stone

Carving modern gargoyles on an 11th Century cathedral



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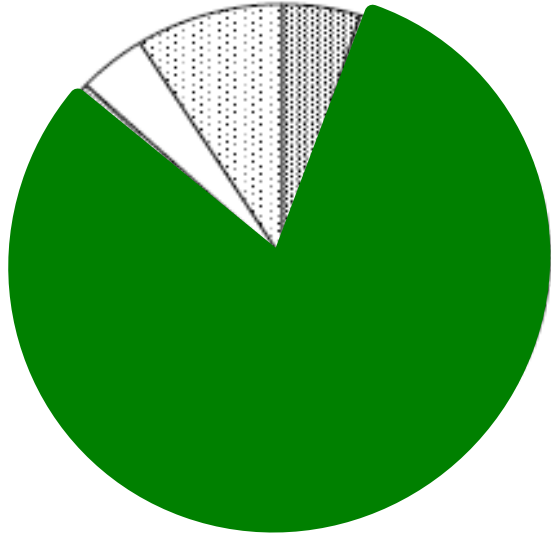
Tastes of summer

The foods that make the Fourth of July special

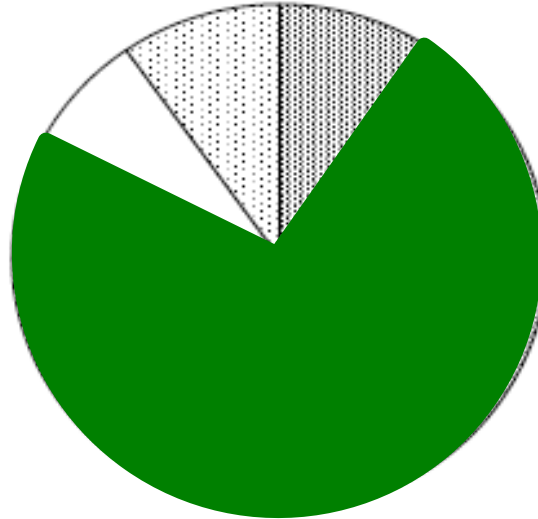
NHS publishes surgical mortality data



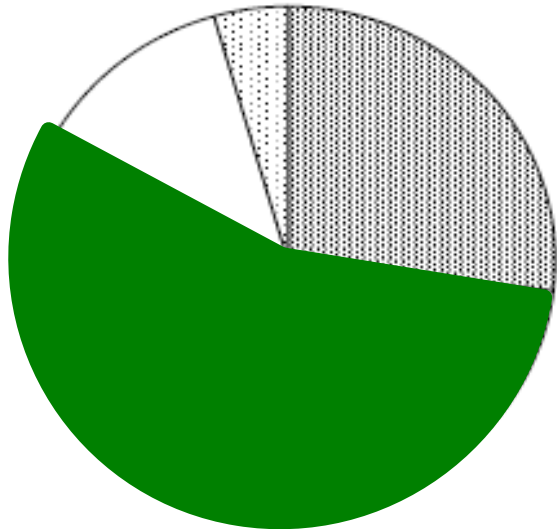
Hips



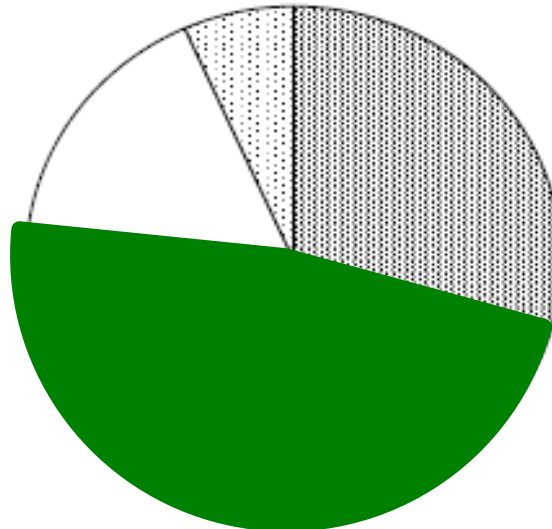
Knees



**Quality of
Life after
surgery in
the UK**



Veins



Hernias

Devlin N et al

Govt. report



PERIOPERATIVEMEDICINE@RCOA.AC.UK

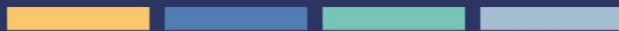
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THE ROYAL
COLLEGE OF
ANAESTHETISTS

PERIOPERATIVE MEDICINE

THE PATHWAY TO BETTER SURGICAL CARE



BEFORE SURGERY

Major surgery may trigger a deterioration in long-term illness and delay patient recovery. We must use the time between the decision to perform surgery, and the procedure itself to assess the needs of individual patients, and to optimise treatment of long-term disease. There are many examples that show how we modify perioperative care to the benefit of both the patient and the healthcare system.

DURING SURGERY

Safe surgery is one of the greatest successes of modern healthcare. The challenge of care during surgery is now to improve the quality of patient care, as well as preventing medical error. The presence of an experienced anaesthetist supported by a multi-disciplinary team, provides an opportunity for the delivery of treatments which need significant medical input, without disrupting the surgical care pathway.

EARLY AFTER SURGERY

Surgeons are increasingly diversified in their technical expertise, whilst care of acute and long-term medical disease is ever more sophisticated. It is no longer realistic to expect surgeons to have an in-depth knowledge of recent advances in the management of patients with complex needs, who develop acute medical problems. Improving the quality of care early after surgery represents a major challenge.

LATER AFTER SURGERY

As we work to ensure patients recover quickly and return home early after surgery, primary and secondary care services will need to work more closely together to address the needs of surgical patients with long-term disease. Even several months after they return home, complex patients need ongoing care from experts who understand the impact of major surgery on long-term health.

www.rcoa.ac.uk/periopmed/animation



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The Royal College of ~~Anaesthetists~~ Peri-Operative Medicine



Last chance for questions....