

PCAN PERIOPERATIVE
CLINICAL
ACTION
NETWORK

INAUGURAL PCAN SUMMIT

NOVEMBER 20TH, 2023

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COMMITTEE





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Geoff Schierbeck
Portfolio Liaison
Doctors of BC



Brooke Forbes
Director, Surgical
Strategy & Innovation
Ministry of Health



Laicy Ball
Director, Surgical
Services & Provincial
Health Services Division
Ministry of Health

WIFI:

WALL CENTRE MEETING

PASSWORD: PCAN2023



IT'S ALL ABOUT
RELATIONSHIPS



Who is Here Today?



36% Physicians



42% Administrators



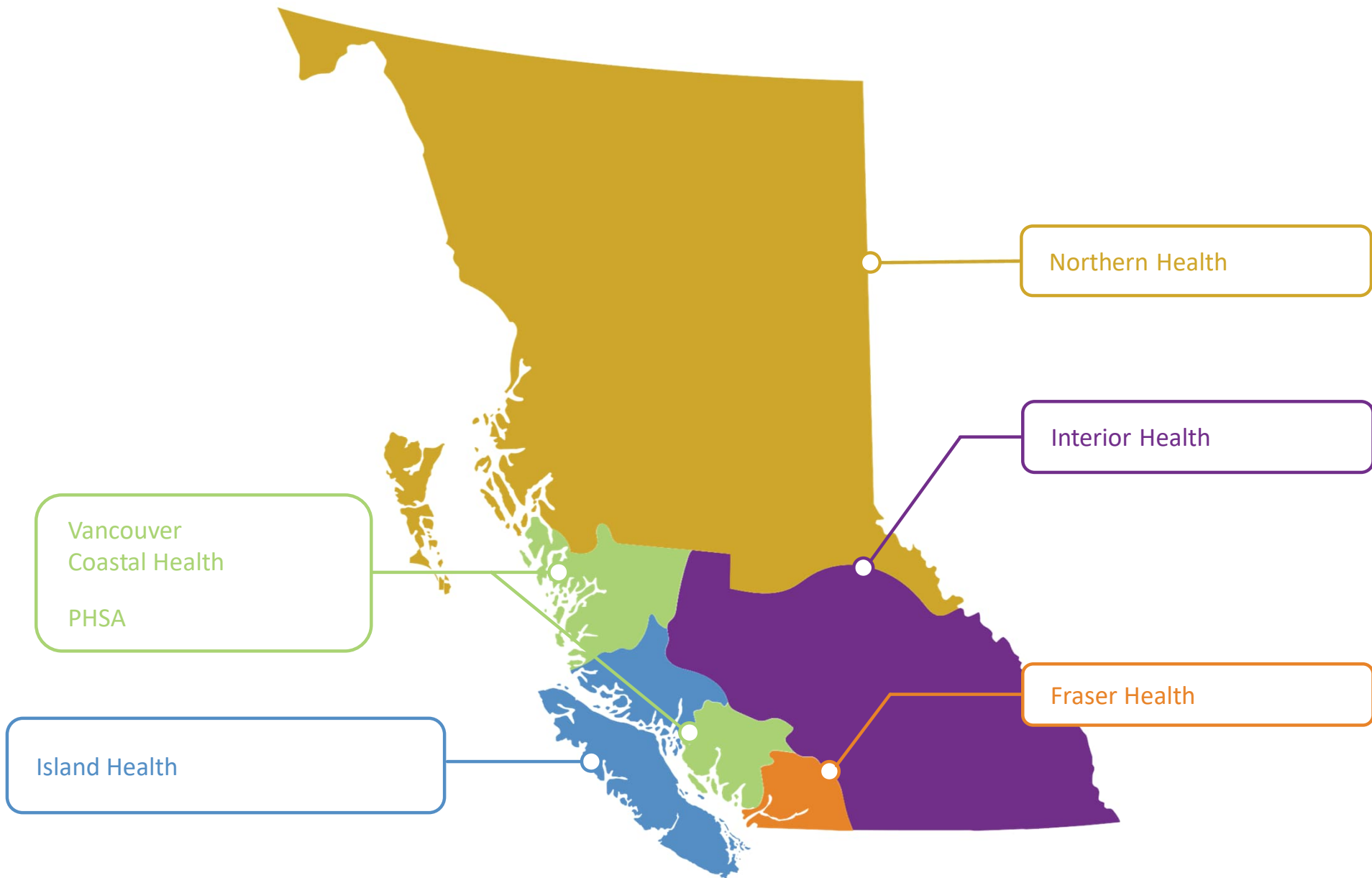
21% Nursing and Allied Health



7 Representatives from Ministry of Health



5 Patient partners



PCAN Passport... There will be a prize!





**Who is on track to be the MVP
of the NFL this year?**

Taylor Swift



[This Photo](#) by Unknown Author is licensed under [CC BY-SA](#)

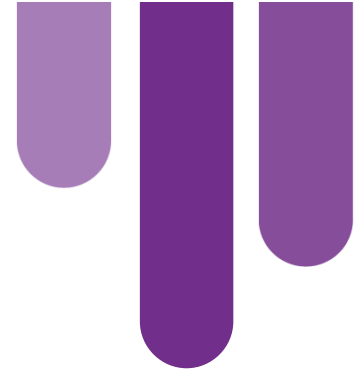
Who does this best describe?



An Arthroplasty Patient



What question have scholars tried to answer for centuries?



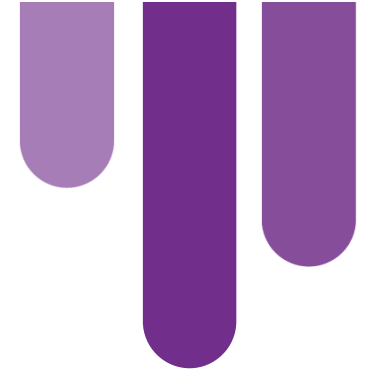
Why is Pickleball so popular?



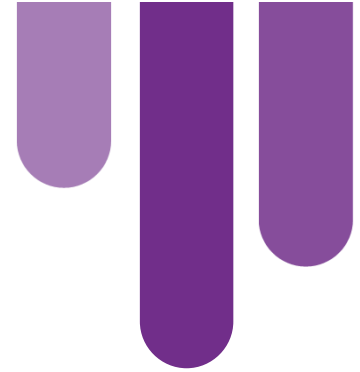
What is the hardest thing on earth?



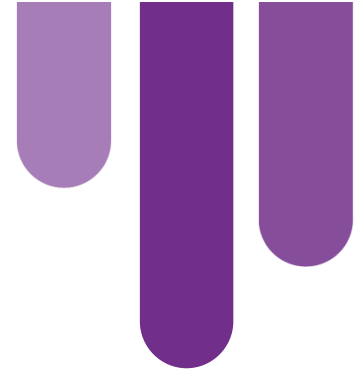
Cancelling a gym membership



**Twitter changed its name,
what is it called now?**



Twitter



#PCANSUMMIT

X

Formally
Known As:



**PCAN:
MORE THAN A NUT**

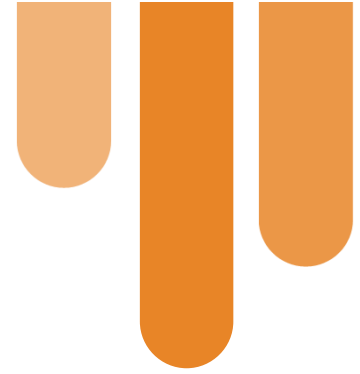


Introductions

Dr. Ahmer
Karimuddin

Shana
Ooms

Disclosures





KEYNOTE

Perioperative Care in the UK: where are we now?

mike.grocott@soton.ac.uk

Professor of Anaesthesia and Critical Care Medicine, University of Southampton, UK

Director, Southampton NIHR Biomedical Research Centre (2022-27), UK

Senior Investigator, UK National Institute of Health Research

Faculty/Presenter Disclosure

- Faculty: [Professor Mike GROCOTT](#)
- Relationships with commercial interests:
 - Grants/Research Support: National Institute of Health Research (UK), Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, National Lottery Fund (UK), NHS England (UK), Edwards Lifesciences, Macmillan Cancer Support
 - Speakers Bureau/Honoraria: NA.
 - Consulting Fees (Medical Advisory Board & Trial Monitoring): Edwards Life Sciences, Sphere Medical Ltd, South-West Sensors Ltd
 - Other = Employee of: University of Southampton, University Hospital Southampton, National Institute of Health Research (UK).

Declarations

- Elected council member and trustee of Royal College of Anaesthetists
- Vice-chair, national Centre for Perioperative Care
- Chair, National Institute of Academic Anaesthesia
- Joint editor-in-chief, *Perioperative Medicine*
- Joint editor-in-chief, *TopMedTalk*
- Editorial Board, *British Journal of Anaesthesia*
- Vice-president, *Perioperative Quality Initiative*

Managing Potential Bias

- Faculty: [Professor Mike GROCOTT](#)
- All content developed as part of this program was reviewed by members of the program planning committee
- Relationships do not alter my choices when developing content
- Financial relationships are unrelated to presentation
- Not speaking about any products/medications
- Views expressed my own - not representative of the organisations listed

Executive summary

- Pathway re-design* = preparation lists (not waiting lists)
- Early and on-going characterization and evaluation of risk
 - Shared decision making
 - Prehabilitation*
 - Management of long-term conditions and co-morbidities
 - Intra- and post-operative care
- Individualisation of care

BJA

British Journal of Anaesthesia

Volume 108, Number 5, May 2012

British Journal of Anaesthesia **108** (5): 723–6 (2012)
doi:10.1093/bja/aes124

EDITORIAL I

Perioperative medicine: the future of anaesthesia?

M. P. W. Grocott^{1,2,3*} and R. M. Pearse⁴

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For time and the world do not stand still. Change is the law of life. And those who look only to the past or the present are certain to miss the future.

US President John F. Kennedy, Frankfurt, June 25, 1963.

Perioperative medicine is the future of anaesthesia, if our speciality is to thrive.

opportunities presented by the broader role of the perioperative physician encompassing many aspects of the 'non-operative' care of the patient undergoing major surgery. Along with the many other aspects of anaesthetic practice, this would allow us to consolidate our position as a mature and respected medical speciality alongside our peers. This proposition highlights the critical decisions we face as a spe

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***US President John F Kennedy
Paulskirche, Frankfurt, Germany; 25 June 1963***

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Paulskirche, Frankfurt, Germany; 25 June 1963

“It is not the strongest species that survive, nor the most intelligent, but the ones most responsive to change.”

Charles Darwin

Westminster Abbey, London, UK; 1 April 1883

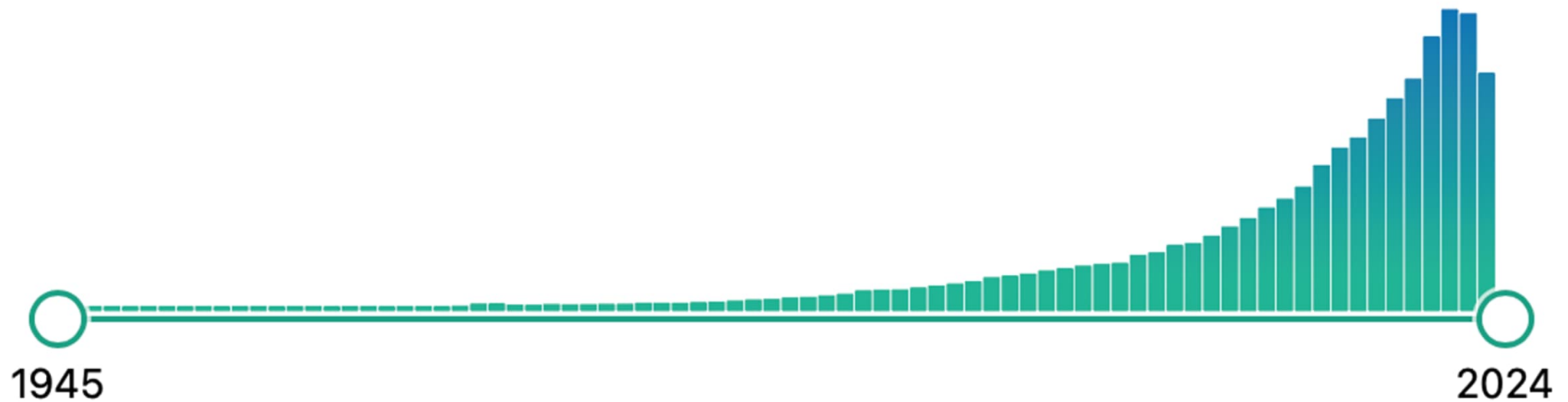
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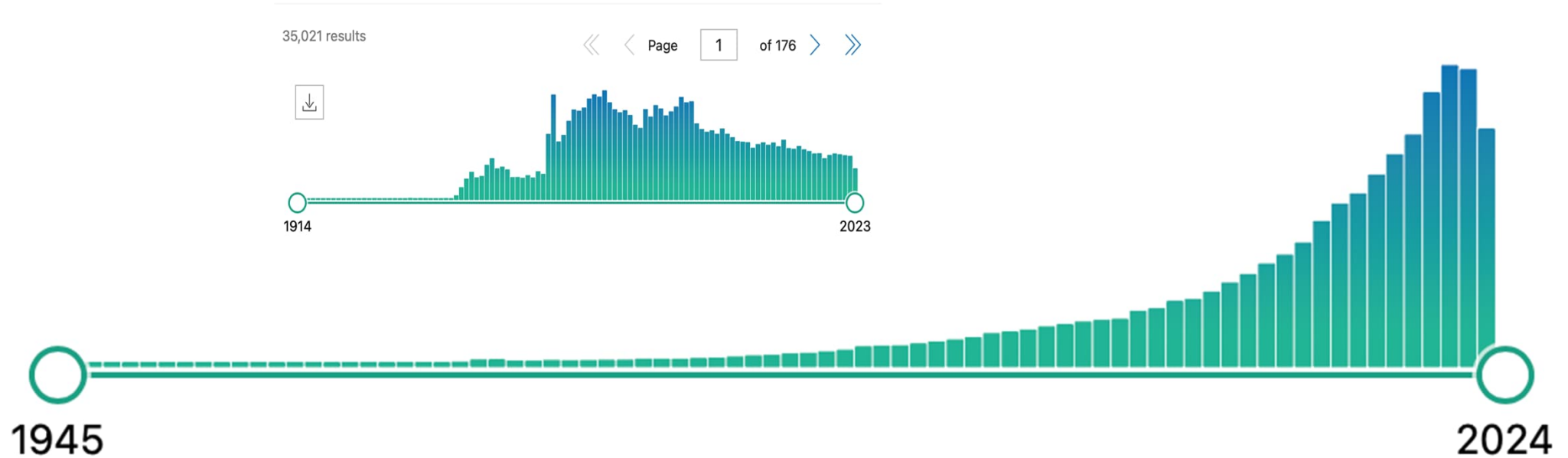
“It is not the strongest species that survive, nor the most intelligent, but the ones most responsive to change.”

Professor Leon C Megginson
Community College, San Antonio, Texas, 12 April 1963

'Perioperative' Pubmed citations



'Perioperative' Pubmed citations



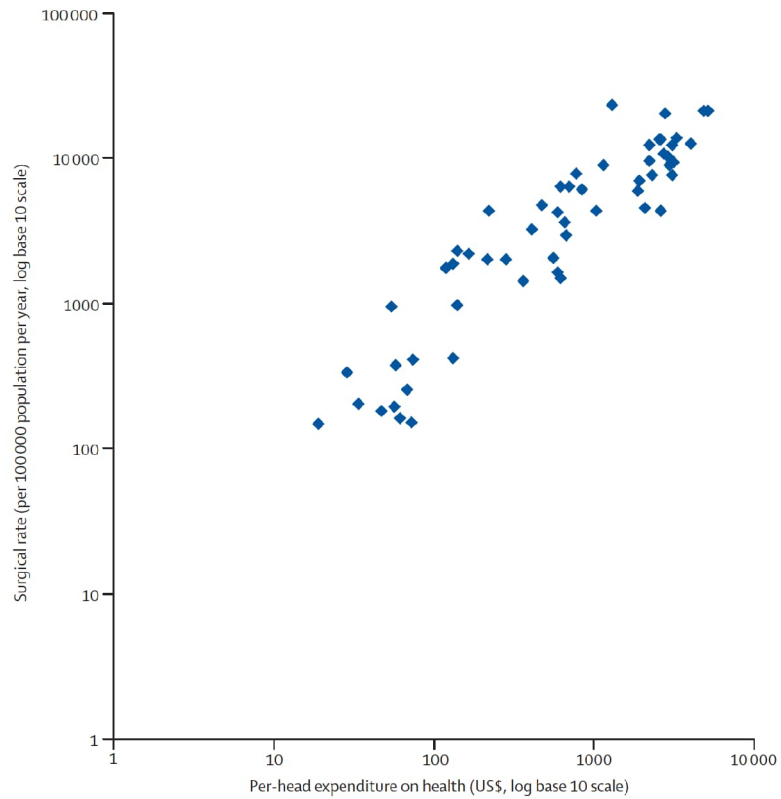


~~Threat~~

Opportunity

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



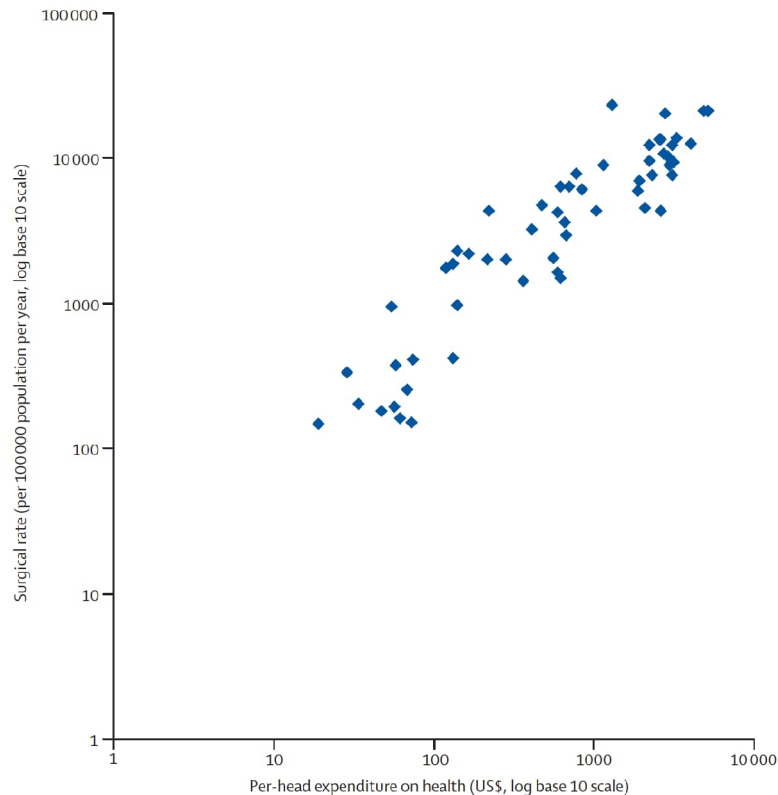
An estimation of the global volume of surgery: a modelling strategy based on available data

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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



Abstract

Background It was previously estimated that 234.2 million operations were performed worldwide in 2004. The association between surgical rates and population health outcomes is not clear. We re-estimated global surgical volume to track changes over time and assess rates associated with healthy populations.

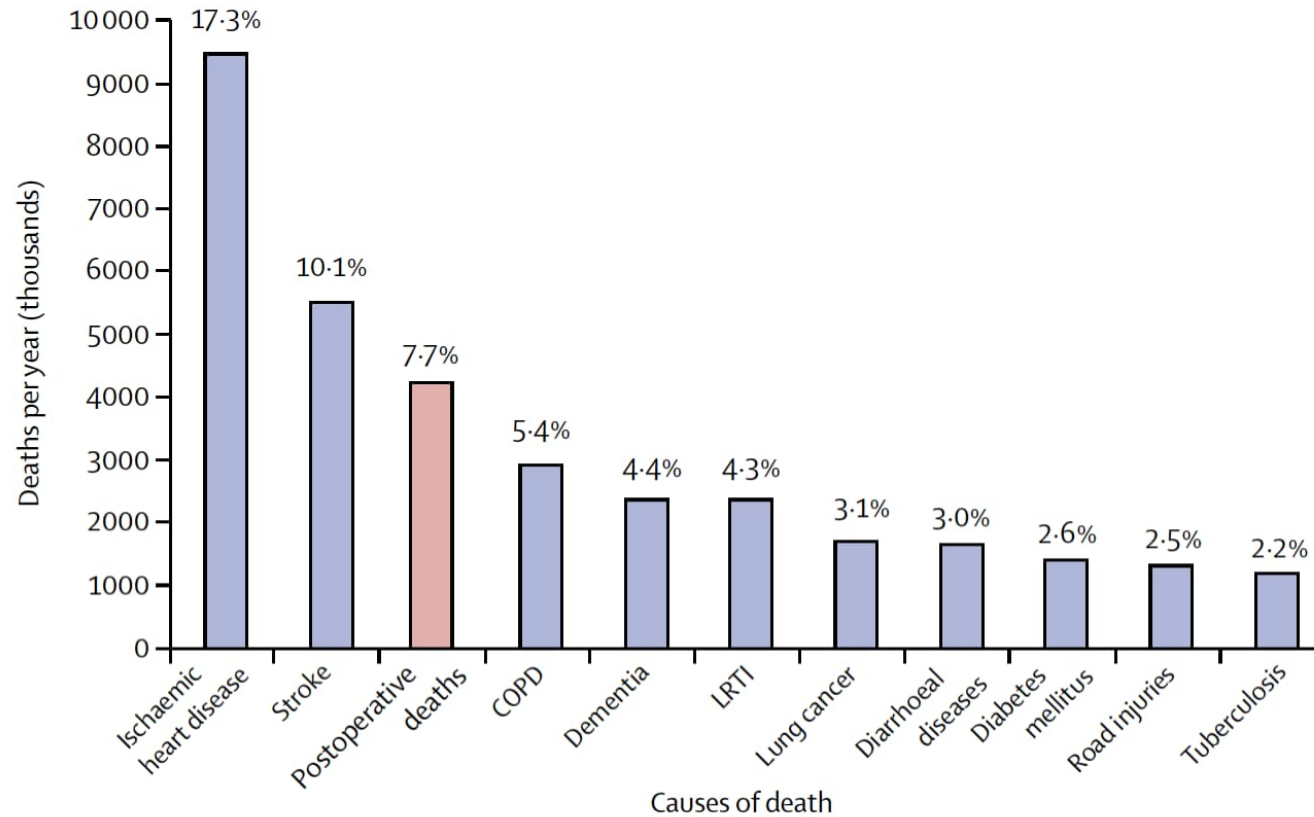
Methods We gathered demographic, health, and economic data for 194 WHO member states. Surgical volumes were obtained from published studies and other reports from 2005 onwards. We estimated rates of surgery for all countries without available data using a model that assessed health outcomes, such as those influenced by caesarean delivery. The rate of surgery was plotted against life expectancy to describe the association between surgical care and this health indicator.

“We estimated that 312.9 million operation (95%CI 266.2-359.20) took place in 2012 – a 33.6% increase over 8 years

Findings We identified 60 countries reporting surgical data between 2005 and 2013. We estimate that 312.9 million operations (95% CI 266.2-359.20) took place in 2012, a 33.6% increase over 8 years; the largest proportional increase (5.8 million operations) of the total surgical volume in poor health expenditure countries compared with 10.8% (7.8 million operations) in low health expenditure countries and 2.7% (5.1 million operations) in high health expenditure countries. We noted a correlation between life expectancy and increased surgical rates up to 1533 operations per 100 000 people, with significant but less dramatic improvement above this rate.

Interpretation Surgical volume is large and continues to grow in all economic environments. A single procedure—caesarean delivery—comprised almost a third of surgical volume in the most resource-limited settings. Surgical care is an essential part of health care and is associated with increased life expectancy, yet many low-income countries fail to achieve basic levels of service. Improvements in capacity and delivery of surgical services must be a major component of health system strengthening.

Surgery is a public health issue



Burden of harm following surgery

- Mortality (loss)
- Morbidity (suffering)
- Cost (waste)

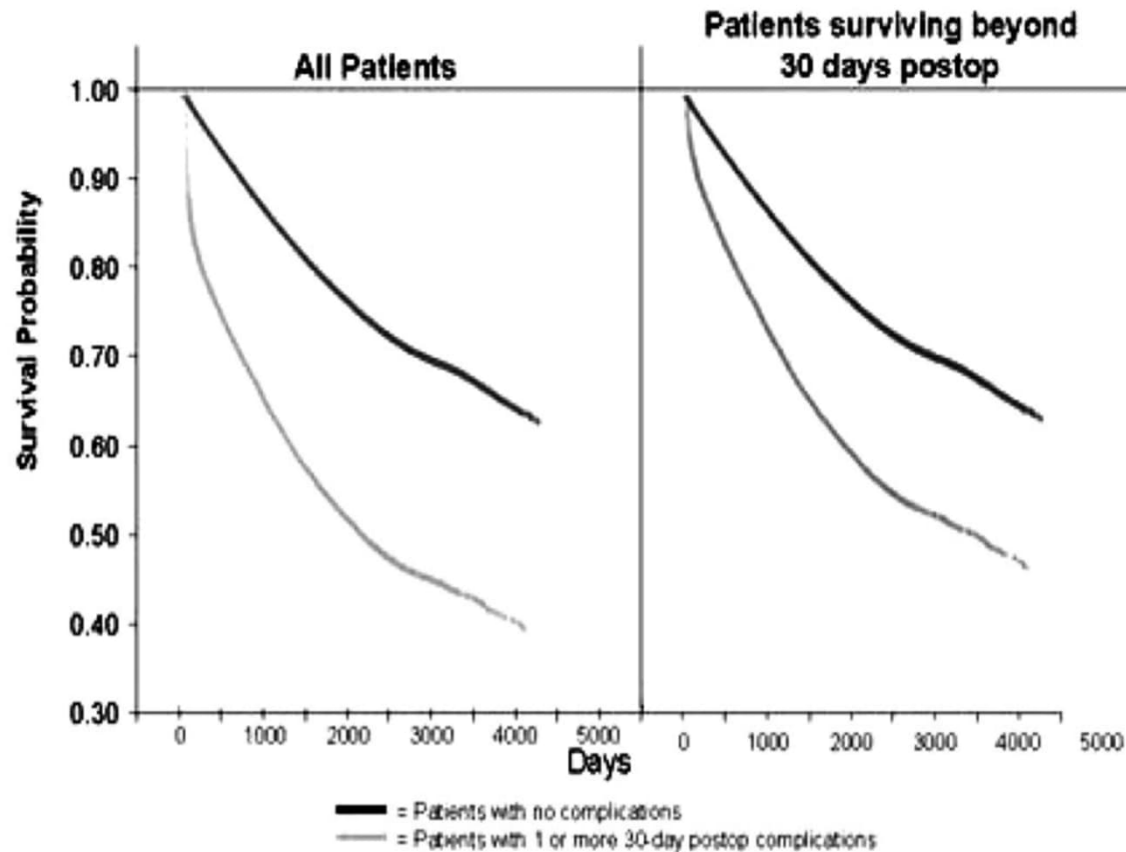
Morbidity:mortality relationship

Morbidity Criterion	Mortality (%)	Morbidity (%)	Ratio
POMS	1.6	26.9	16.8
Clavien-Dindo	1.2	16.4	13.7
NSQIP	3.1	18.1	5.8
NSQIP	4.8	25.4	5.2

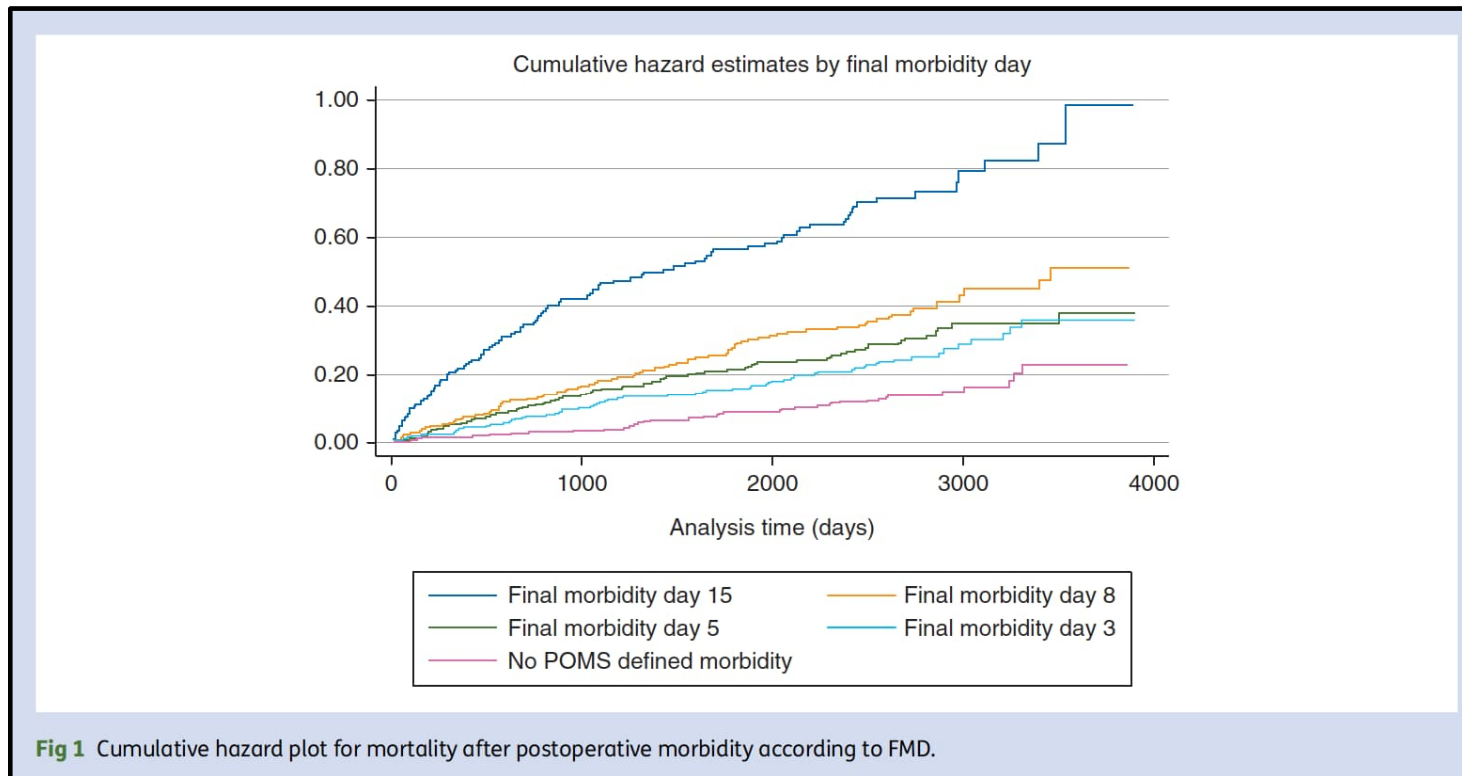
Morbidity = “suffering” (+ increased LOS)

Bennett-Guerrero *Anaesth Analg* 1999 | Dindo *Ann Surg* 2004
Khuri *Ann Surg* 2005 | Ghaferi *NEJM* 2009

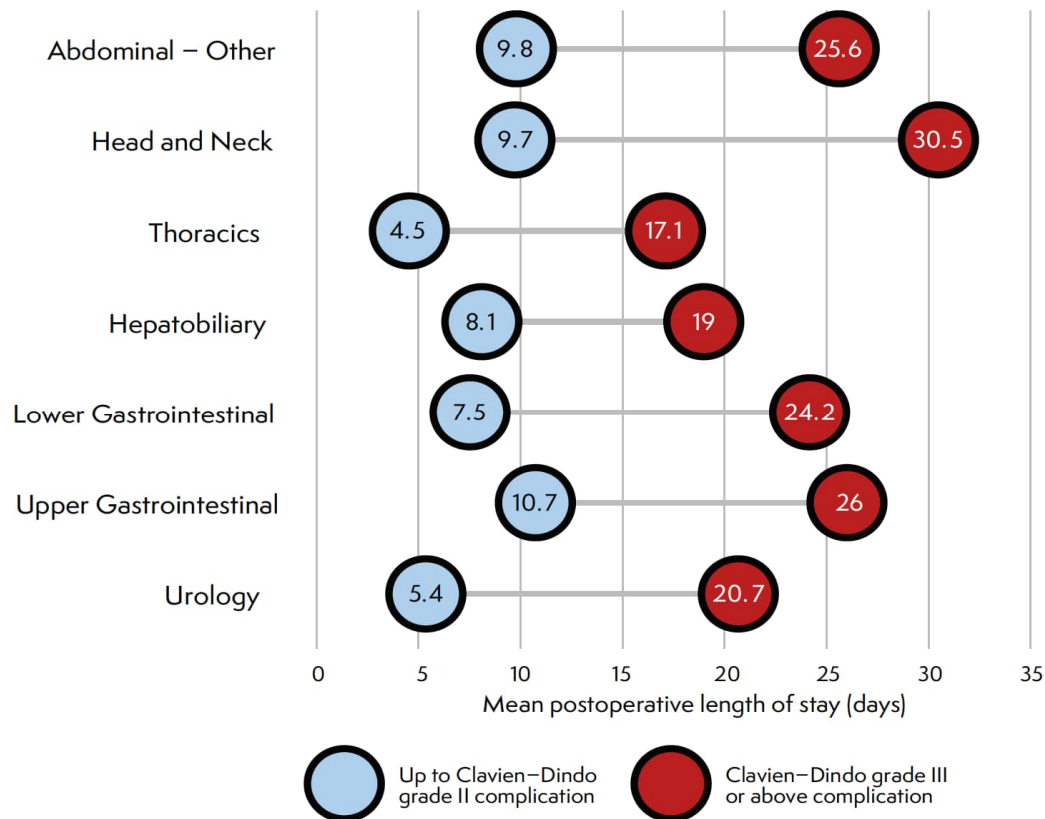
More complications = more death



More complications = more death



More complications = greater LOS



Day 7 morbidity domain	Year 1 % (n= 6,378)	Year 2 % (n= 12,152)
Major pulmonary*	6.2	5.3
Major infection*	12.8	11.5
Major renal*	1.5	1.1
Major cardiac*	2.7	2.2
Major neurological*	2.4	1.8
Major wound*	4.5	3.2
Major haematological	0.8	0.8
Major pain	0.9	0.8
All gastrointestinal *	14.9	11.8
Any morbidity*	28.4	23.8
Any major morbidity*	18.7	16.4

More complications = more cost

Table 2. Patient Age, Average Length of Stay, Revenue, and Variable Costs, With and Without Complications

Variable	Unadjusted (95% CI)		Difference ^a
	Without Complications (n = 32 436)	With ≥1 Complication (n = 1820)	
Age, mean, y ^b	57.4 (55.7 to 58.3)	64.8 (63.8 to 67.0)	7.4 (5.8 to 10.7)
Length of stay, median, d	3.0 (2.9 to 4.0)	14.0 (11.5 to 15.0)	11.0 (9 to 12)
Mean, \$, in thousands			
Net revenue per patient	18.9 (15.8 to 20.5)	49.4 (40.7 to 54.0)	30.5 (23.9 to 34.5)
Variable costs per patient	11.3 (9.4 to 12.1)	33.7 (27.7 to 36.8)	22.4 (18.1 to 25.7)
Contribution margin per patient	7.6 (6.1 to 8.9)	15.7 (11.0 to 18.4)	8.1 (4.9 to 9.7)
Fixed costs per patient	6.6 (5.7 to 7.0)	22.1 (18.7 to 24.7)	15.5 (12.8 to 18.2)
Total costs per patient	17.9 (15.1 to 19.1)	55.8 (46.7 to 61.1)	37.9 (31.1 to 43.8)
Total margin per patient	1.0 (0.01 to 2.2)	-6.4 (-10.3 to -4.4)	-7.4 (-10.5 to -5.1)

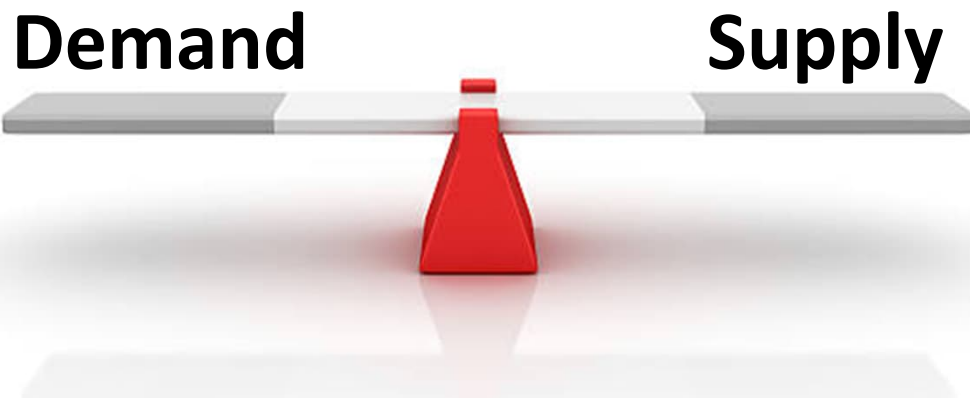
‘Elevator pitch’ (UK)

- Average UK citizen - 5 surgeries during their lifetime
- Deaths within 30 days of surgery account for 1 in 10 deaths in the UK

‘Elevator pitch’ (UK)

- Average UK citizen - 5 surgeries during their lifetime
- Deaths within 30 days of surgery account for 1 in 10 deaths in the UK
- >5 million surgical procedures in the UK each year
- Surgery = for 1/3 hospital admissions
- UK COVID-19 “backlog” exceeds 8 million operations
- Surgical demand is increasing (UK >5%/yr) driven by technical innovation, ageing and multimorbidity (>50% patients >65yrs)

Health economic challenges



Health economic challenges

- Demography (ageing)
- Multimorbidity
- **Innovation**



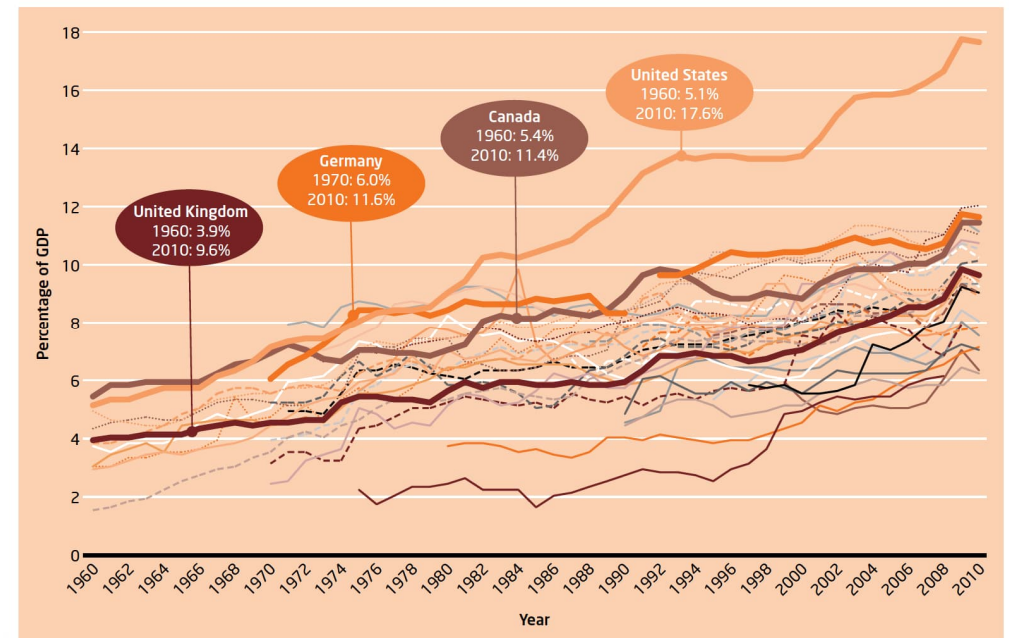
Health economic challenges

- Demography (ageing)
- Multimorbidity
- Innovation

Demand

Supply

Figure 4 Total (public + private) health spending as a percentage of GDP, 1960–2010, all OECD countries

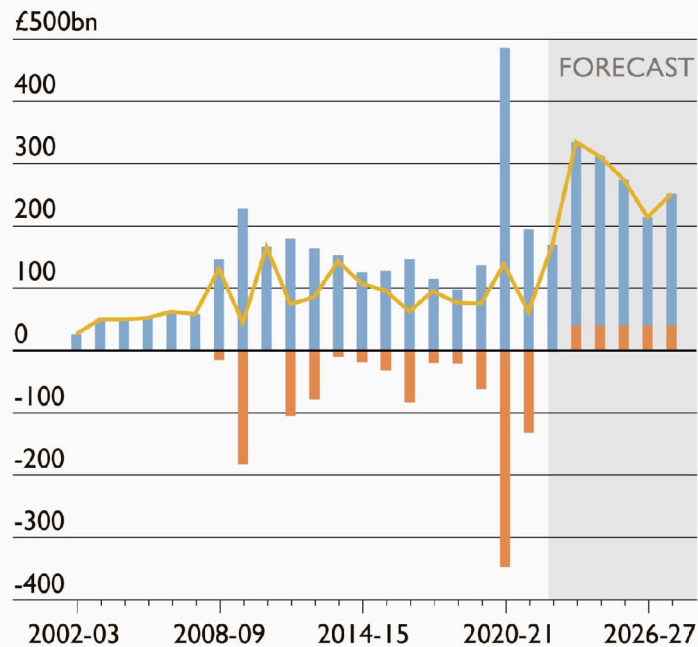


Note: GDP, gross domestic product

Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (2012)

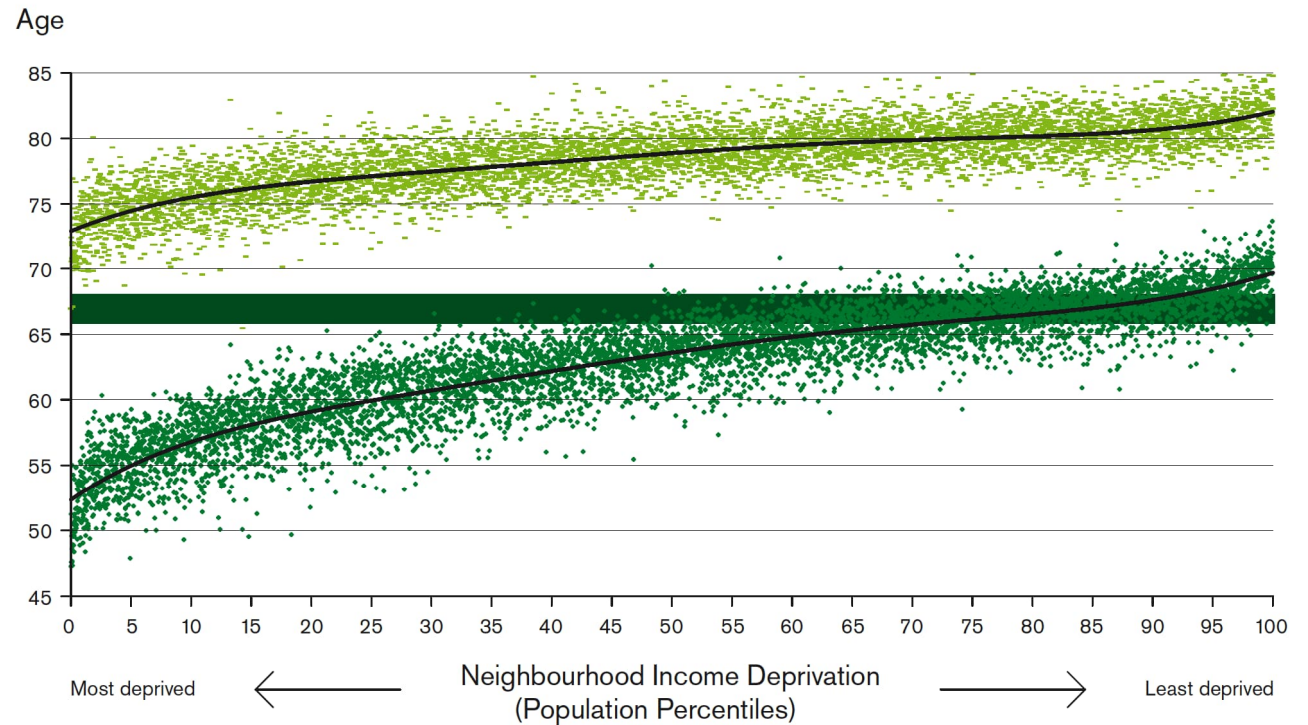
Britain's £335 billion debt disaster

◆ Government ◆ Bank of England ◆ Net total



Graphic: The Times and The Sunday Times • Source: Citi

Social determinants of health



Social determinants of health



Table 1 Life expectancy and healthy life expectancy by deprivation decile: England

Period	Deprivation decile	Life expectancy	Healthy life expectancy	Proportion of life spent in 'good health' (%)
Males				
2011-13	Most-deprived	73.9	52.0	70.4
	Least-deprived	82.9	70.0	84.4
	Difference	9.0	18.0	14.0
2018-20	Most-deprived	73.5	52.3	71.1
	Least-deprived	83.2	70.5	84.6
	Difference	9.7	18.2	13.5
Females				
2011-13	Most-deprived	79.0	52.4	66.4
	Least-deprived	85.9	70.9	82.5
	Difference	6.9	18.5	16.1
2018-20	Most-deprived	78.3	51.9	66.3
	Least-deprived	86.3	70.7	82.0
	Difference	8.0	18.8	15.7

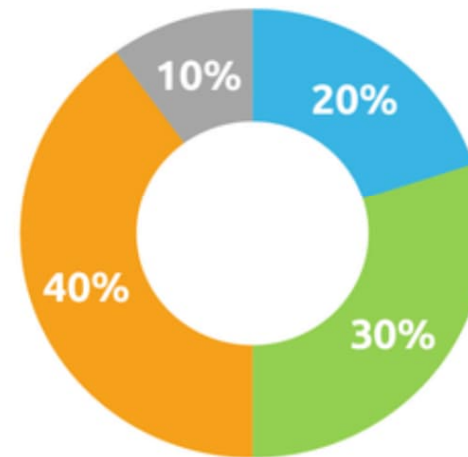


Social determinants of health



Physical Environment
Environmental quality
Built environment
...

Socio-Economic Factors
Education
Employment
Income
Family/Social Support
Community Safety
...



Health Care
Access to Care
Quality of Care
...

Health Behaviors
Tobacco use
Diet & Exercise
Alcohol use
Unsafe sex
...

‘Burning platform’

- COVID-19 healthcare legacy
- Healthcare worker welfare and burnout
- Demographics and inequality
- Human behaviour, self-harm & multimorbidity
- Innovation-driven demand growth
- (Health) economic challenges

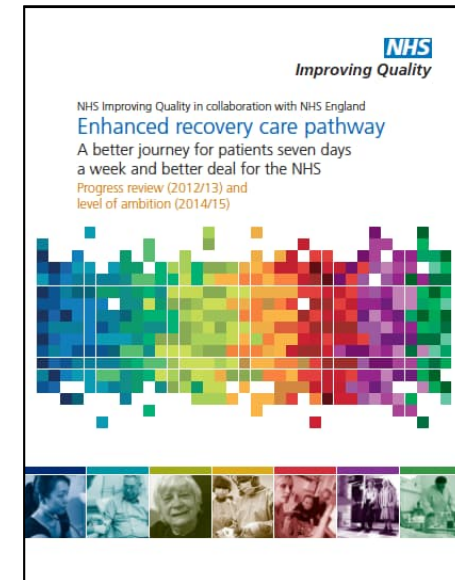
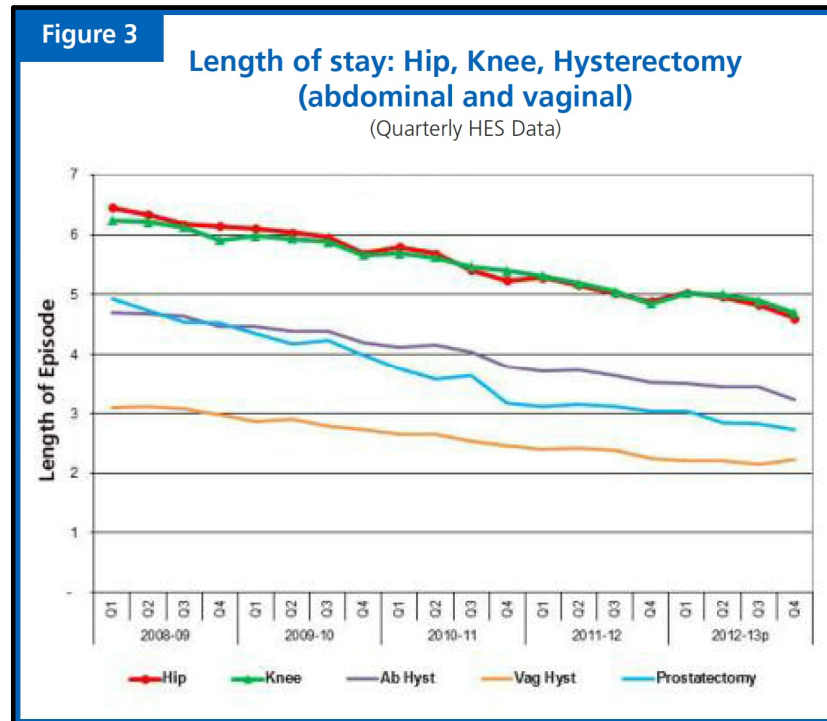
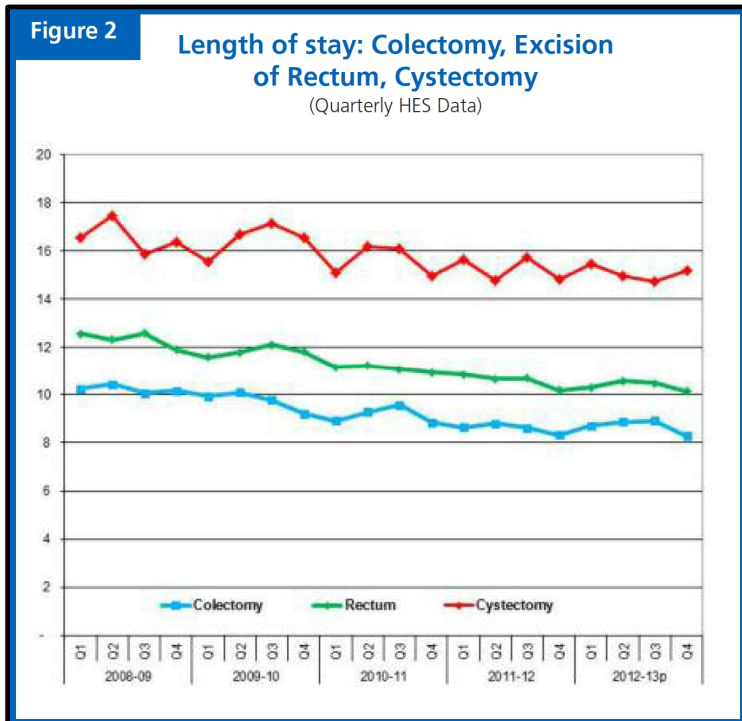
Solutions

- **Rethinking healthcare delivery:** who, what, where, how?
- **Re-designing pathways:** patient focused (*not provider*)
- **Removing barriers:** multi-professional, multidisciplinary,

Solutions

- Day case surgery
- Day of surgery admission
- Pre-assessment
- **Enhanced recovery**
- Shared Decision Making (SDM)
- Perioperative Medicine/Care

Enhanced Recovery in the UK



Solutions

- **Rethinking healthcare delivery:** who, what, where, how?
- **Re-designing pathways:** patient focused (*not provider*)
- **Removing barriers:** multi-professional, multidisciplinary,

(payroll accounts for about 40-60% of healthcare costs)

Solutions

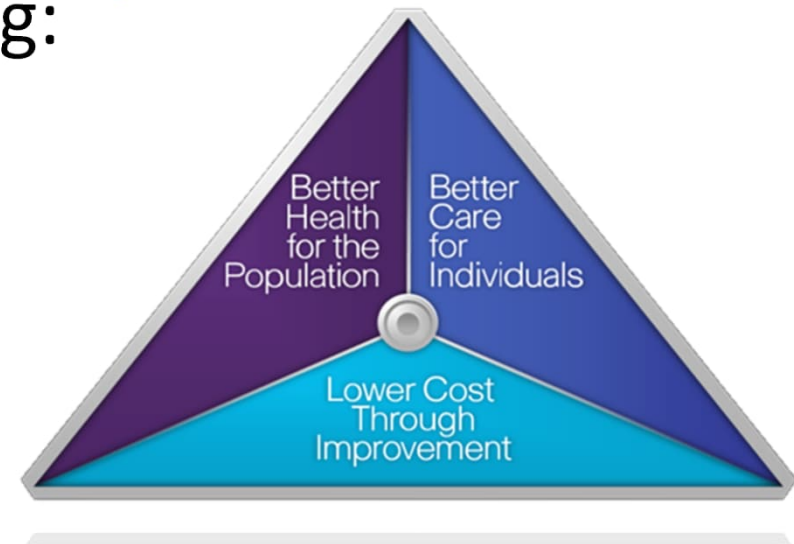
- **Technical Innovation:** automated/digital solutions to augment (or replace) the roles of healthcare providers
- **Task shifting:** “a process of delegation whereby tasks are moved, where appropriate, to less-specialized health workers” (WHO, 2007)

Solutions

- **Rethinking healthcare delivery:** who, what, where, how?
- **Re-designing pathways:** patient focused (*not provider*)
- **Removing barriers:** multi-professional, multidisciplinary
- **Individualised care:** screening for risk, needs based assessment & individualised intervention

Perioperative Care

- All the about the patient
- Multidisciplinary, multispecialty & collaborative
- Achieves the triple aim of improving:
 - Health of the patient
 - Health of the population
 - Value



Perioperative Care

- All the about the patient
- Multidisciplinary, multispecialty & collaborative
- Achieves the **quadruple** aim of improving:
 - Health of the patient
 - Health of the population
 - Value
 - **Workforce wellbeing**



Evolution of identity....

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- 2011  “APOMP” Specialty Group
National Institute for
Health Research

Evolution of identity....

- 2011  "APOMP" Specialty Group
National Institute for
Health Research
- 2014  
Royal College of Anaesthetists

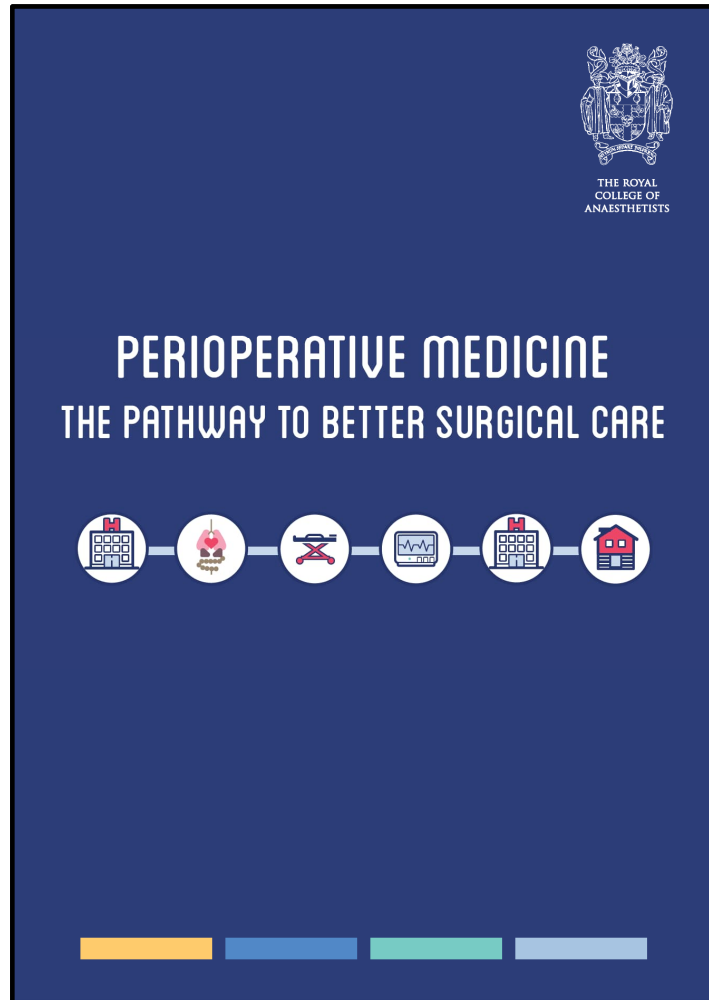


THE ROYAL
COLLEGE OF
ANAESTHETISTS

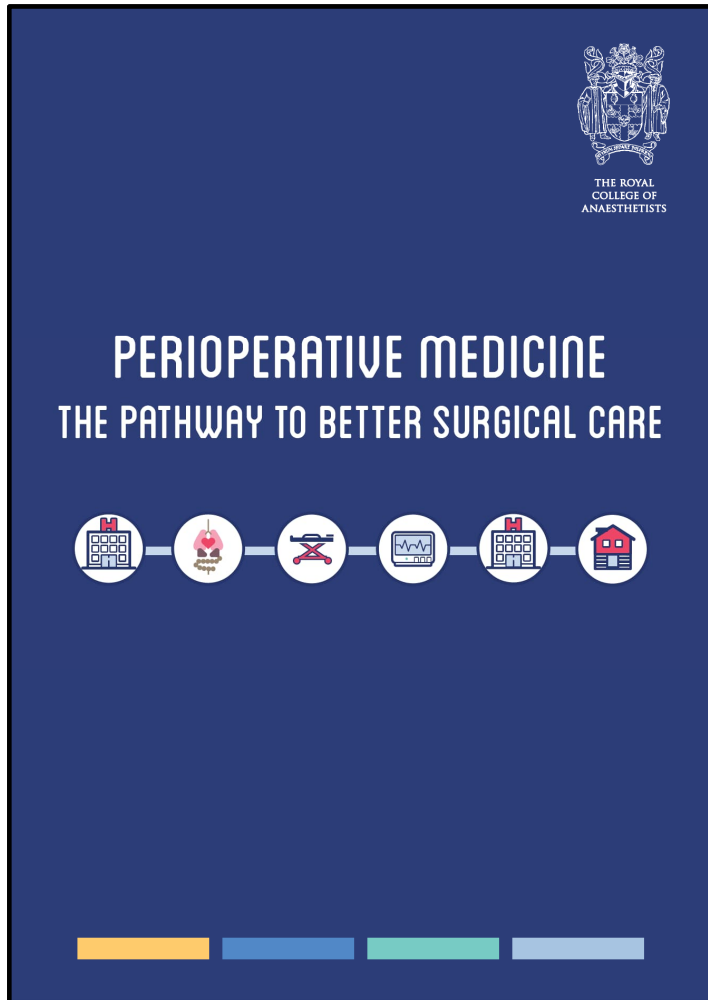
PERIOPERATIVE MEDICINE

THE PATHWAY TO BETTER SURGICAL CARE



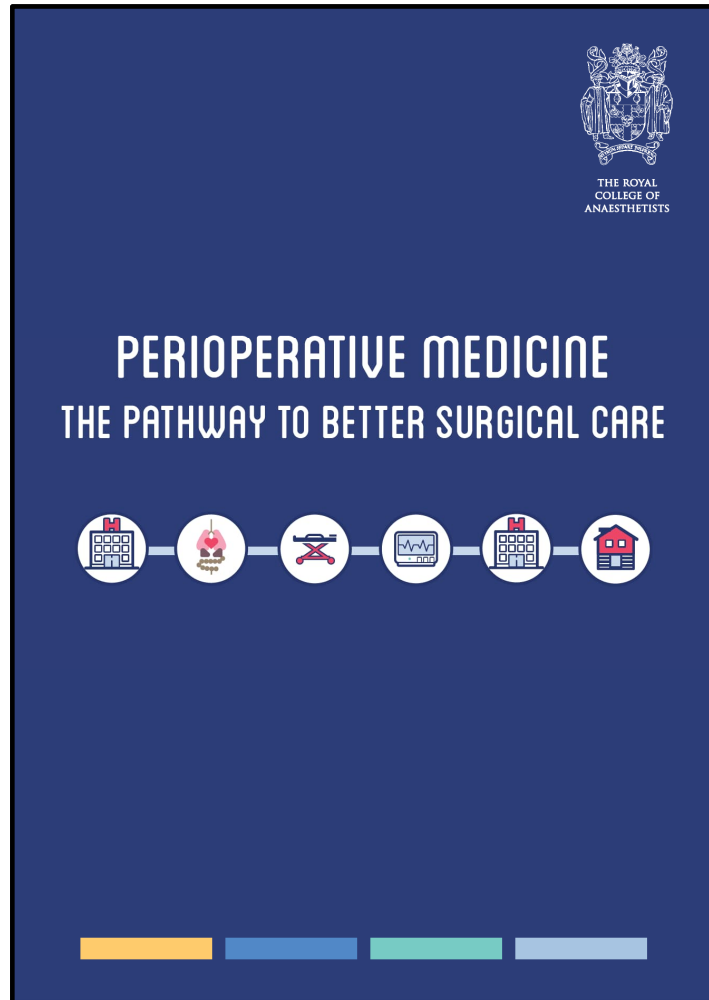


“...from the moment of
contemplation of surgery
until full recovery.”



“...from the moment of
contemplation of surgery
until full recovery.”

Patient Centered



“...from the moment of contemplation of surgery until full recovery.”

**Patient Centered
Multidisciplinary
Integrated Care**



Journey Pathway Silo










Journey Pathway



Evolution of identity....

- 2011  "APOMP" Specialty Group
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- 2018 

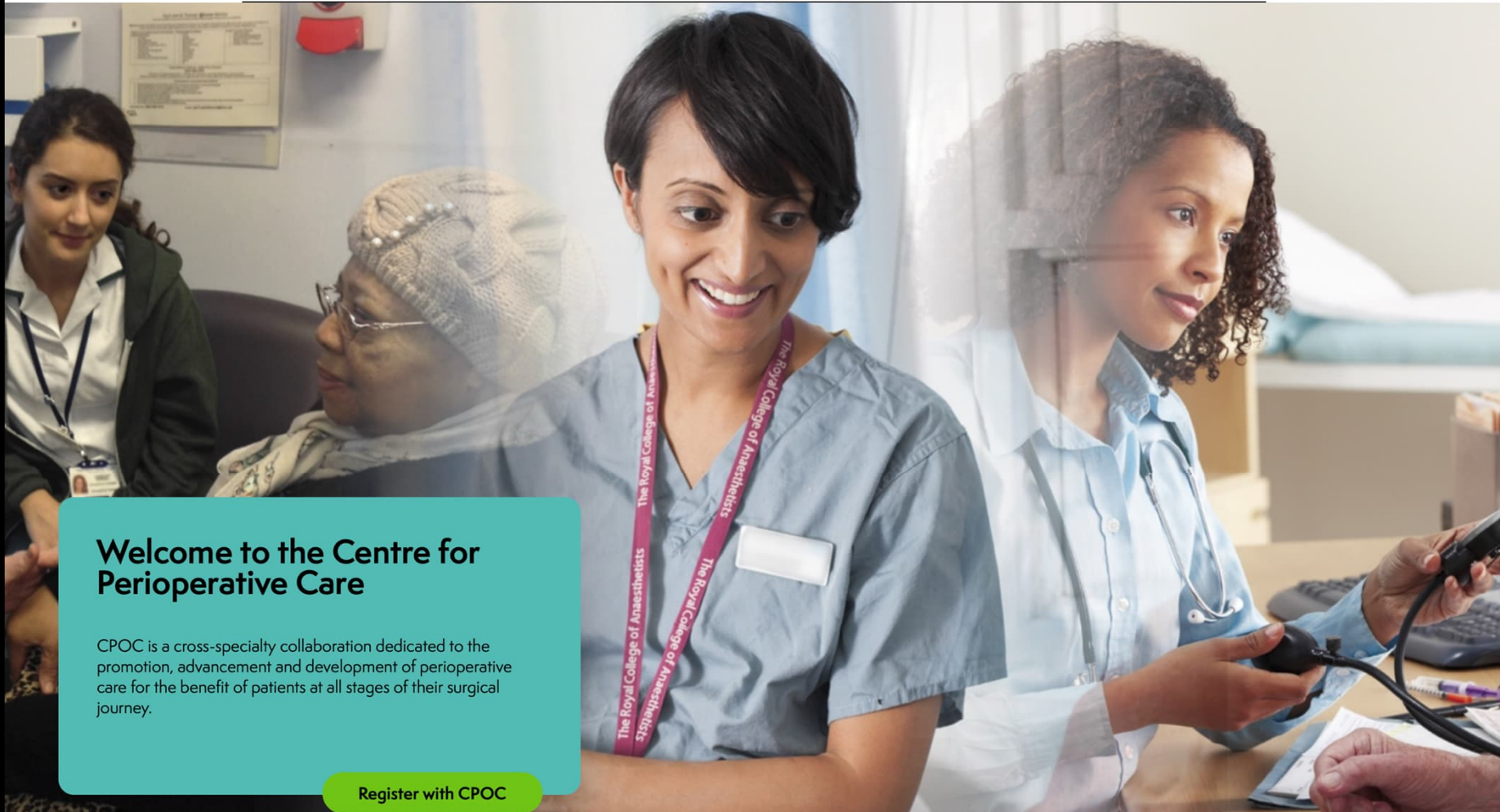
Peri-operative medicine, critical care and pain  Association
of Anaesthetists

Evolution of identity....

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- 2014  
Royal College of Anaesthetists
- 2018 
Peri-operative medicine, critical care and pain  Association
of Anaesthetists
- 2019  Centre for Perioperative Care
Royal College of Anaesthetists



<https://cpoc.org.uk>



Welcome to the Centre for Perioperative Care

CPOC is a cross-specialty collaboration dedicated to the promotion, advancement and development of perioperative care for the benefit of patients at all stages of their surgical journey.

[Register with CPOC](#)

CPOC Themes

- 1. Improving quality of care
- 2. Empowering patients
- 3. Supporting the workforce
- 4. Influencing policy
- 5. Technology and digital
- 6. Research and innovation

Improving quality of care

CPOC Guidelines



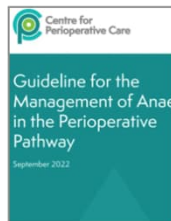
Perioperative Management of Adult Patients with Obstructive Sleep Apnoea

CPOC



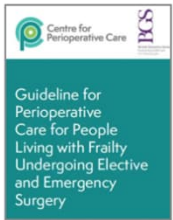
National Safety Standards for Invasive Procedures

CPOC



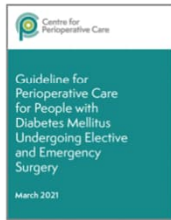
Management of Anaemia in the Perioperative Pathway

CPOC



Perioperative Care of People Living with Frailty

CPOC and The British Geriatrics Society



Perioperative Care of People with Diabetes Undergoing Surgery

CPOC and Diabetes UK



Day Surgery: National Day Surgery Delivery Pack

BADs, GIRFT and CPOC

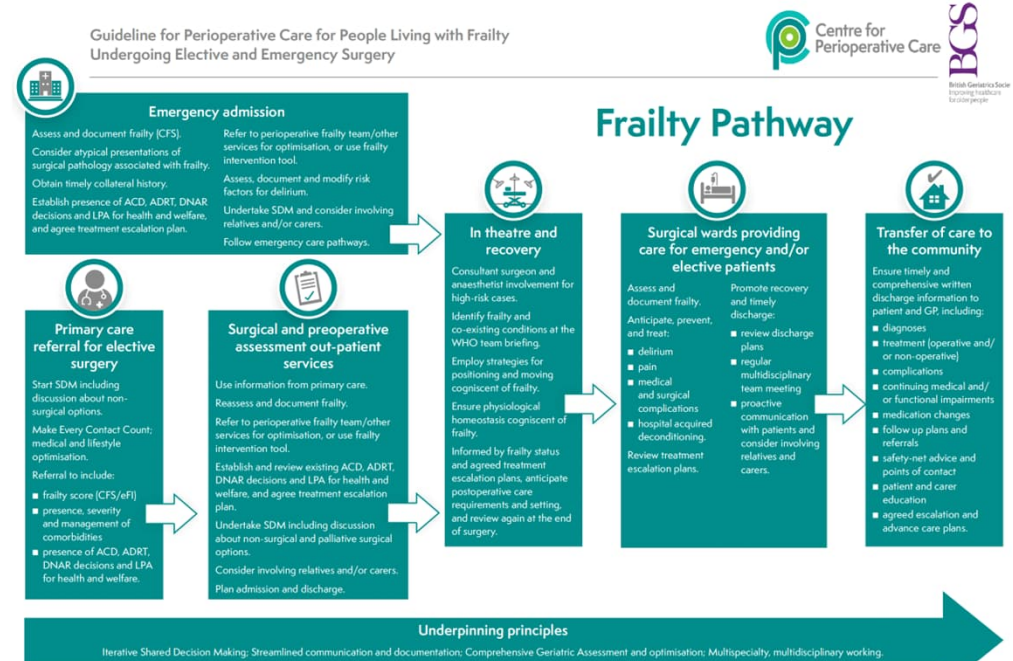


Enhanced Perioperative Care

CPOC and FICM



COVID-19 and timing of adult elective surgery



<https://cpoc.org.uk>

Supporting the workforce

- Medical schools
- Foundation training
- Specialist training (RCoA curriculum)
- Credentialling (ANZCA diploma)



Research and innovation

NELA

National Emergency
Laparotomy Audit

An emergency laparotomy (emergency bowel surgery) is a surgical operation for patients, often with severe abdominal pain, to find the cause of the problem and treat it. General anaesthetic is used and usually an incision made to gain access to the abdomen. Emergency bowel surgery can be carried out to clear a bowel obstruction, close a bowel perforation and stop bleeding in the abdomen, or to treat complications of previous surgery. It is one of the most risky types of emergency operation.

These results are from 2016-17, the 4th year of the National Emergency Laparotomy Audit.

1 23,929 patients were entered into the audit, from **183 hospitals** in England and Wales

2 The number of days a patient spends in hospital has fallen further, to **15.6 days in 2017** down from **16.6 days in 2016** and **19.2 days in 2013**, when NELA began.

3 This saved acute NHS Hospitals an estimated **108,000 bed days** and **£34 million** in 2017.

4 Since 2013, national **30-day mortality rate** has fallen from **11.8% to 9.5%**

5 This means that **~700 fewer patients die each year** after emergency laparotomy surgery.

6 **77% of patients are alive** at one year post-surgery, **71% at two years**, and **66%** at three years.

7 **87% of patients received a pre-operative CT scan** compared to **80%** when NELA began, a sustained improvement.

8 **76% of patients with sepsis did not receive antibiotics within timescales**. This should happen within **1 hour** of diagnosis.

9 Both a **consultant anaesthetist and surgeon** were present in theatre for **90%** of patients during the daytime, but only **66%** of patients out of hours.

10 **27%** of patients needing the most urgent surgery **did not get to the operating theatre in the recommended timeframes**.

11 **25-35 critical care beds are needed every day** to care for emergency laparotomy patients. **90% of patients with a pre-operative risk score of >10% went to critical care.**

12 **77% were not seen by a geriatrician** - Half of patients are aged over 70.

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@NELANews

RCOA
Royal College of Anaesthetists
NIAA HSRC
Health Services Research Centre
Royal College of Surgeons
Membership and Education Centre
HQIP
Healthcare Quality Improvement Partnership

PQIP

Perioperative Quality
Improvement Programme

Recruiting sites in PQIP

PQIP is recruiting patients in 79 hospitals across England; our first sites in Scotland and Wales are due to start soon.

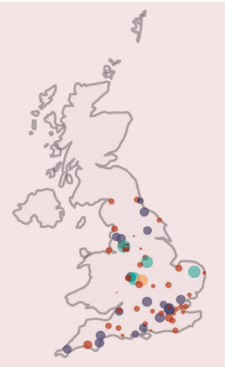
Up to 28 February 2018 there were 6596 patients recruited to PQIP. Of those, there were 5486 locked records (83.2%).

Total number of patients recruited

- 50 ● 100 ● 150 ● 200 ● 300

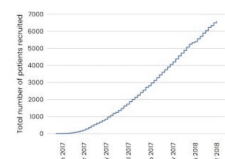
Average patients recruited per week

- 0-2 ● 2-4 ● 4-5 ● >5

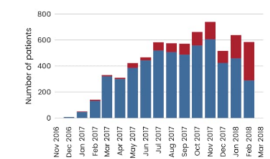


As more hospitals come on board, our recruitment rate is steadily increasing. We know that there is enthusiasm to recruit more patients at many centres and we are working with the NIHR to bring more research nurse support to you. Data quality is high and data entry is timely. We are really grateful to all investigators for supporting timely data entry. Please keep it up to maximise your opportunity to use your data for improvement.

Total number of patients recruited



Number of patients

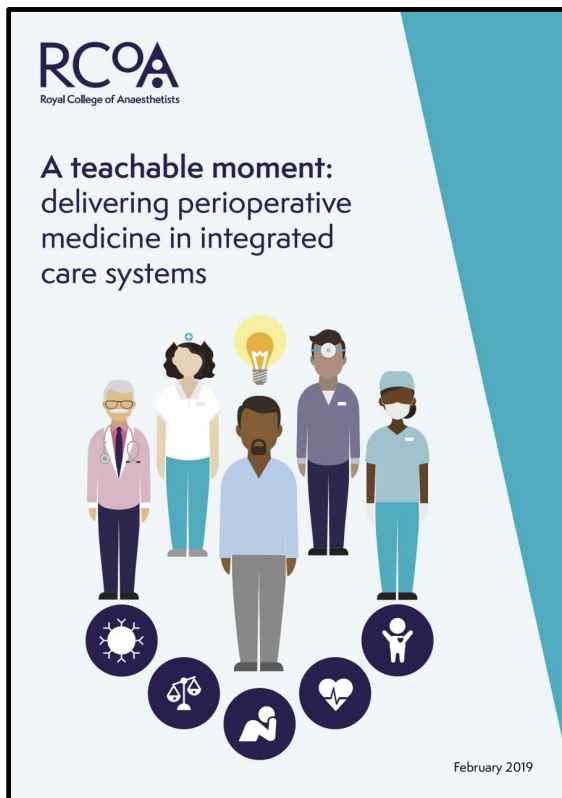


RCOA
Royal College of Anaesthetists
NIAA HSRC
Health Services Research Centre
The Health Foundation
Improvement Partnership

The Royal College of Anaesthetists | 5

- ## Clinical Trials
- FLOELA (NELA)
 - VITAL (PQIP)

Influencing Policy



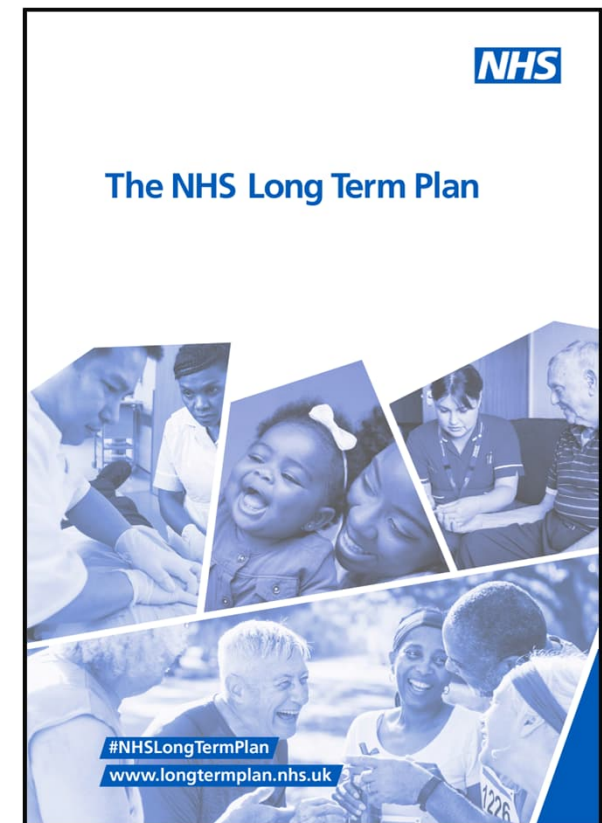
Professor Stephen H Powis
National Medical Director, NHS England

I hope that readers of this report will – as I do – identify perioperative medicine as ‘pragmatic medicine’; underpinned by common sense insights which do not require re-inventing the wheel. This report demonstrates the compatibility between new models of integrated care and the delivery of perioperative medicine.

The Long Term Plan sets out our ambition for ICSs to be established across the whole country by April 2021. I would encourage all system leaders currently within an ICS, and all of those beginning to plan the development in their area, to read this report and consider how a perioperative approach could improve patient care in their area.

NHS Long Term Plan

1. **Doing things differently:** we will give people more control over their own health and the care they receive, encourage more collaboration between GPs, their teams and community services, as 'primary care networks', to increase the services they can provide jointly, and increase the focus on NHS organisations working with their local partners, as 'Integrated Care Systems', to plan and deliver services which meet the needs of their communities.
2. **Preventing illness and tackling health inequalities:** the NHS will increase its contribution to tackling some of the most significant causes of ill health, including new action to help people stop smoking, overcome drinking problems and avoid Type 2 diabetes, with a particular focus on the communities and groups of people most affected by these problems.
3. **Backing our workforce:** we will continue to increase the NHS workforce, training and recruiting more professionals – including thousands more clinical placements for undergraduate nurses, hundreds more medical school places, and more routes into the NHS such as apprenticeships. We will also make the NHS a better place to work, so more staff stay in the NHS and feel able to make better use of their skills and experience for patients.
4. **Making better use of data and digital technology:** we will provide more convenient access to services and health information for patients, with the new NHS App as a digital 'front door', better access to digital tools and patient records for staff, and improvements to the planning and delivery of services based on the analysis of patient and population data.
5. **Getting the most out of taxpayers' investment in the NHS:** we will continue working with doctors and other health professionals to identify ways to reduce duplication in how clinical services are delivered, make better use of the NHS' combined buying power to get commonly-used products for cheaper, and reduce spend on administration.



NHS Long Term Plan

Doing things differently will give people more control over their own health and the care

1. Integrated Care

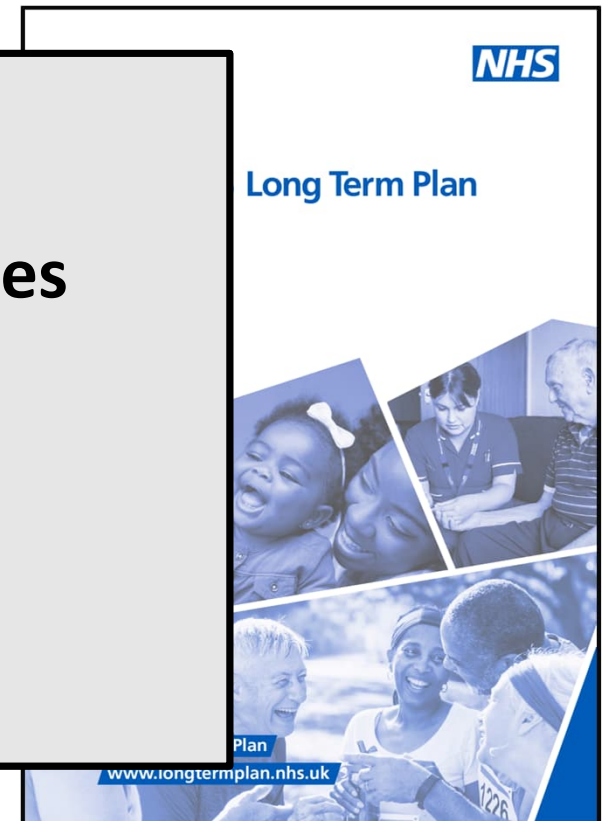
2. Prevention & tackling health inequalities

3. Workforce

4. Data & digital

5. Value

5. **Getting the most out of taxpayers' investment in the NHS:** we will continue working with doctors and other health professionals to identify ways to reduce duplication in how clinical services are delivered, make better use of the NHS' combined buying power to get commonly-used products for cheaper, and reduce spend on administration.





Patient-centred...?

- What would I want for my nearest and dearest?
- What does the whole journey (pathway) look like?
- How can I improve patient outcome and experience through individualization of care?

Five simple assumptions...

- 1. “I am a partner in my own care”



Five simple assumptions...

- 1. **“I am a partner in my own care”**
therefore....
- 2. **Right decision...**
- 3. **Well prepared “best possible state”**
- 4. **Properly cared for “least possible harm”**
- 5. **Fully recover “back to how I was beforehand”**



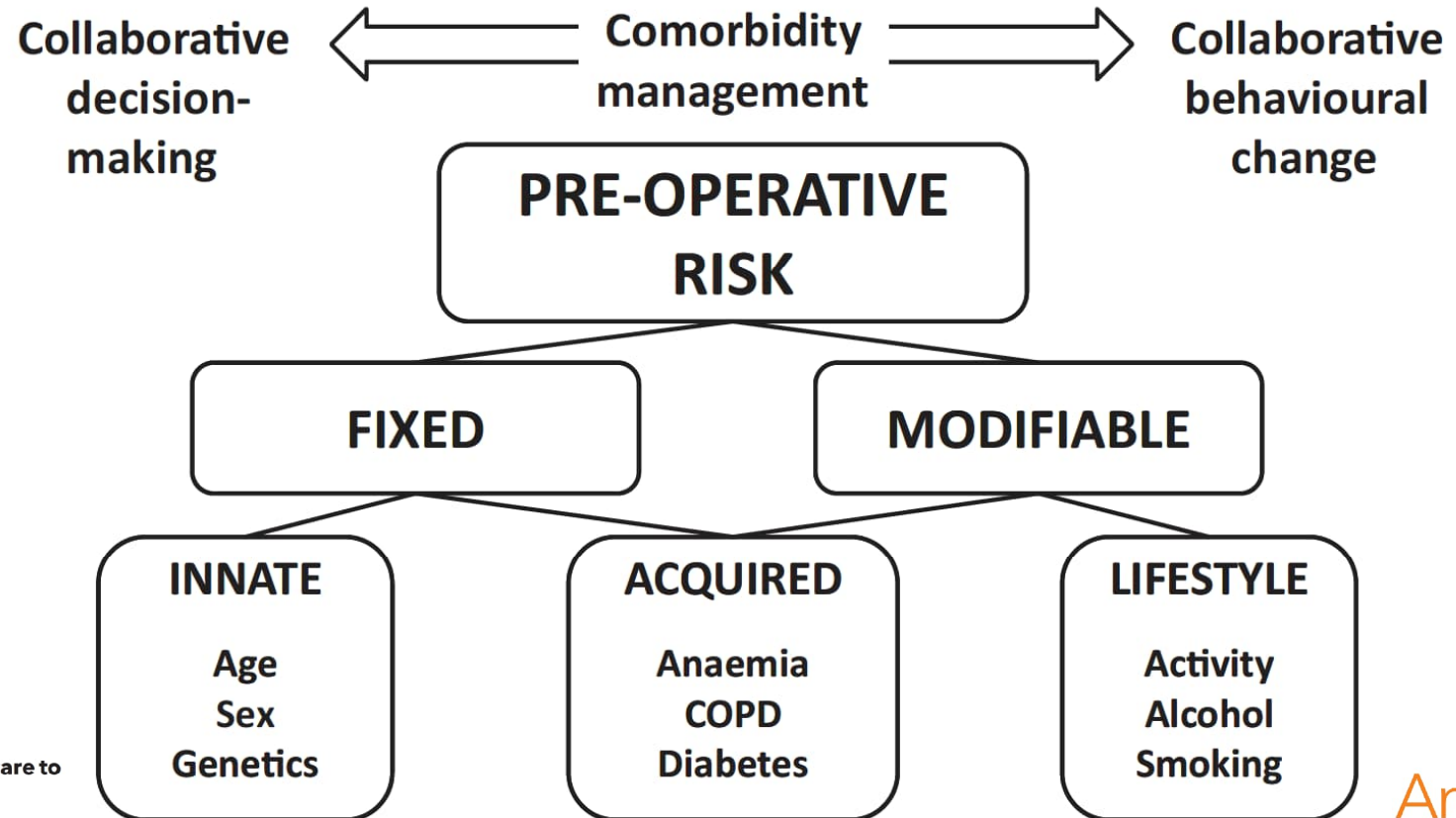
Five simple assumptions...

- 1. “I am a partner in my own care”

therefore....

- 2. Right decision **SHARED DECISION MAKING**
- 3. Well prepared. **PREHAB & COMORBIDITIES**
- 4. Properly cared for **HAEMODYNAMICS & ANALGESIA**
- 5. Fully recover “back to how I was beforehand”
ENHANCED RECOVERY / CRITICAL CARE / REHAB / EOLC

Risk evaluation is fundamental



Risk-guided preparation lists

- Screening
- Assessment
- Shared decision making
- Intervention
 - Prehabilitation
 - Management of long-term conditions (co-morbidities)
 - Intra- and post-operative care

Shared Decision Making

Shared Decision Making

“no decision about me without me”

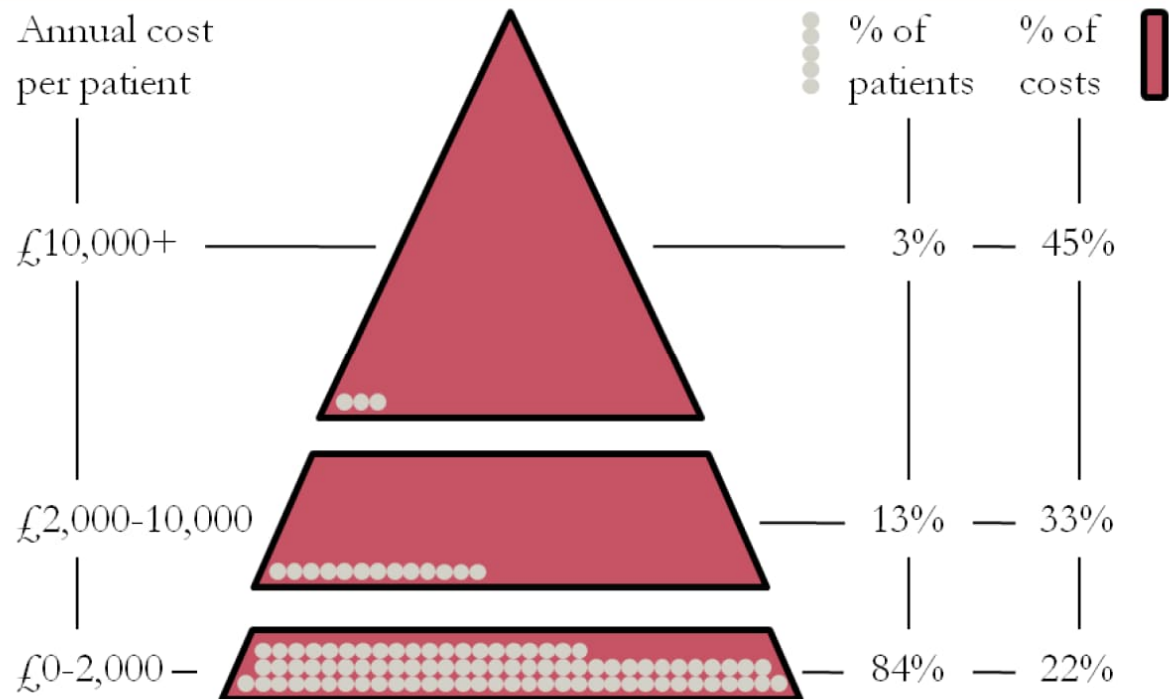
Shared Decision Making

“no decision about me without me”

- “Unwarranted variation” in procedure rates
- Less “wrong patient surgery”
- Reduction in high-risk patients:
 - Fewer complications
 - Reduced cost

Shared Decision Making

Figure 5.1. Proportion of total costs spent on patients by annual costs



Note: Proportion of total costs spent on patients with annual costs of £0–£2,000, £2,000–£10,000 and £10,000+ (area of shape), with the proportion of all patients in annual cost band (dots).

“no

- “Unwar
- Less “w
- Reducti
 - Fewer
 - Reduc

me”



NICE guidelines

NICE guidelines are evidence-based recommendations for health and care in England.

They set out the care and services suitable for most people with a specific condition or need, and people in particular circumstances or settings.

Our guidelines help health and social care professionals to:

- prevent ill health
- promote and protect good health
- improve the quality of care and services
- adapt and provide health and social care services.

All our guidance applies to Wales too. You can [find out more on the Welsh Government website](#).

[Find NICE guidelines](#)

[View important dates in the development process and links to all guidelines in development \(Excel\)](#).

Guideline types

- clinical
- social care
- public health
- medicines practice
- cancer services
- antimicrobial prescribing.

[How we develop our guidelines](#)

We work with health and care professionals, people who use services and carers to draft our recommendations. Find out how we choose our topics, draft and publish our guidelines.

[Making decisions using our guidelines](#)

Our guidelines can help you make decisions around prescribing medicines, what treatments to recommend and the promotion of safeguarding.

[How to get involved](#)

You can help draft our guidelines by registering as a stakeholder or joining a guideline committee.

[Shared decision making](#)

Our guidelines support shared decision making between healthcare professionals and those receiving care and treatment.

[Maintaining and updating our guideline portfolio](#)

We're changing how we manage and maintain our guidelines by prioritising which topics we monitor and update.



Shared Decision Making for clinicians

<https://cpoc.org.uk>

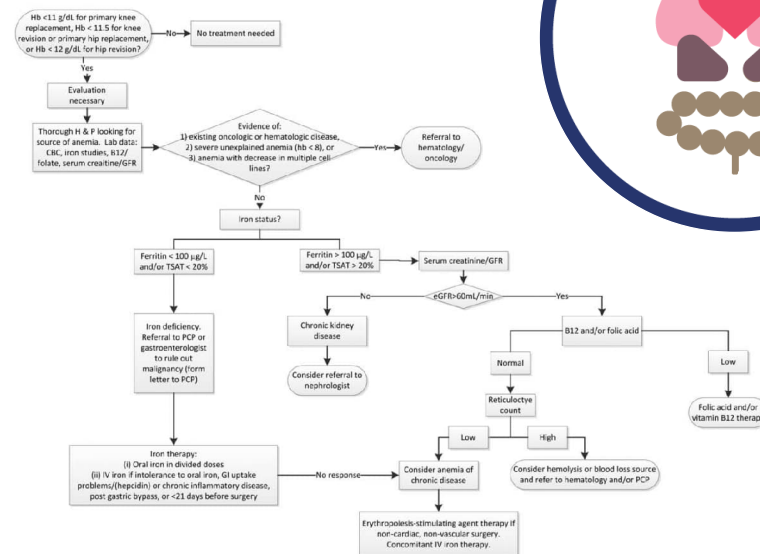
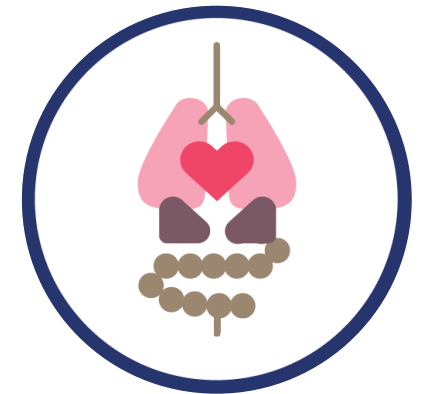


Shared Decision Making Hub

Shared decision making highlights how the patient and their wishes should be at the centre of every decision throughout the perioperative pathway, the traditional option may not be desired or suitable for all patients.

Comorbidity management

- Anaemia
- Diabetes
- Respiratory (COPD/Asthma)
- Cardiac failure/CAD
- Implanted devices



Prehabilitation

“enhancing the functional capacity of a person to enable her/him to withstand a stressful event”



RESILIENCE



Prehabilitation

“enhancing the functional capacity of a person to enable her/him to withstand a stressful event”



RESILIENCE

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY

The interval between diagnosis and treatment presents a unique opportunity to intervene that may impact long-term survival

Prehabilitation

“enhancing the functional capacity of a person to

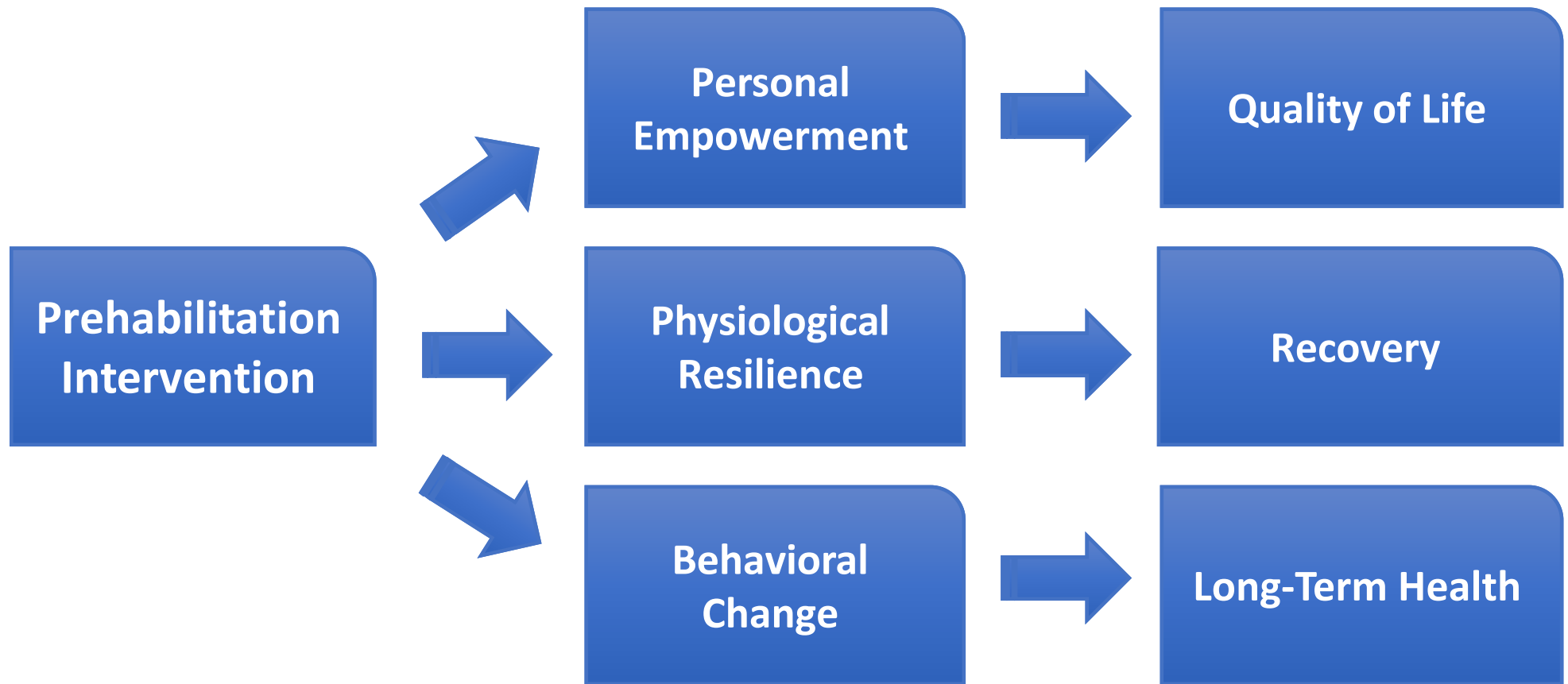
enable her/him to withstand a stressful event”

TEACHABLE MOMENT

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY

The interval between diagnosis and treatment presents a unique opportunity to intervene that may impact long-term survival

Prehabilitation benefits*



Prehabilitation: “the money”

- MACRO: Health economics = cost-effectiveness
- MESO: Integrated care system/board = capitation
- MICRO: Hospital = business case

INCENTIVISATION

Fee for service
ACTIVITY



Capitation
VALUE

Prehabilitation: "the money"

COSTS	BENEFITS		
	Short-term	Medium-term	Long-term
Screening (100%)	Survival	Survival	Survival
Assessment (50%)	QoL	QoL	QoL
Targeted interventions (30-40%)	Complications	Readmissions	"Trajectory"
Specialized interventions (5-10%)	ICU/Hosp LOS	Return-to-work	Burden
"High-risk clinic" = SDM (10%)	Satisfaction	Carer burden	
Comorbidity referrals (20%)	Rehab/care	Behaviour	
	Demand Mx	Disability	
	Flow/cancelations		

Prehabilitation: *societal/ICS*

COSTS	BENEFITS		
	Short-term	Medium-term	Long-term
Screening (100%)	Survival	Survival	Survival
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Comorbidity referrals (20%)	Rehab/care	Behaviour	
	Demand Mx	Disability	
	Flow/cancelations		

Prehabilitation: *hospital*

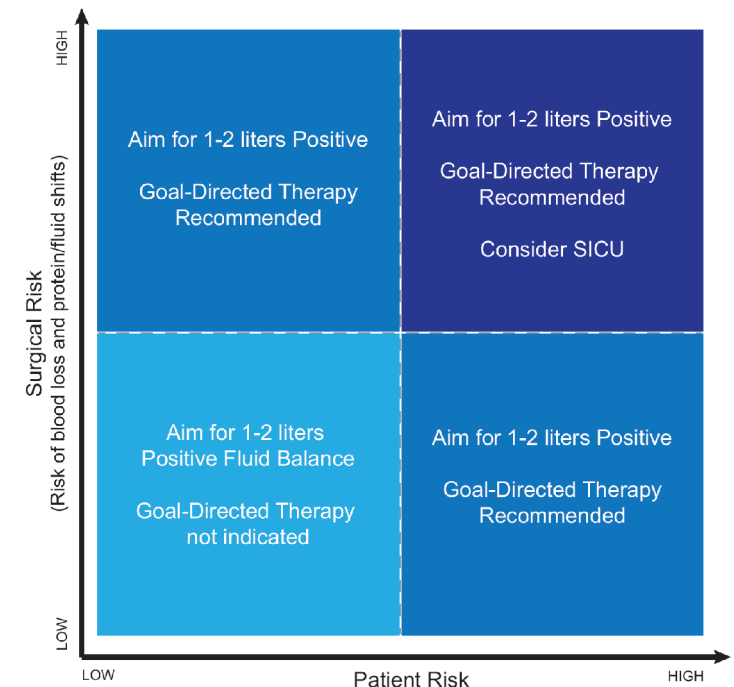
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Comorbidity referrals (20%)	Rehab/care	Behaviour	
	Demand Mx	Disability	
	Flow/cancelations		

Prehabilitation: *NICE*

COSTS	BENEFITS		
	Short-term	Medium-term	Long-term
Screening (100%)	Survival	Survival	Survival
Assessment (50%)	QoL	QoL	QoL
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	Demand Mx	Disability	
	Flow/cancelations		

Risk-adapted intraoperative care

- Haemodynamic management
 - Fluids
 - Pressors (inotropes)
- Gas exchange management
 - Oxygen therapy
 - Ventilation
- Analgesia

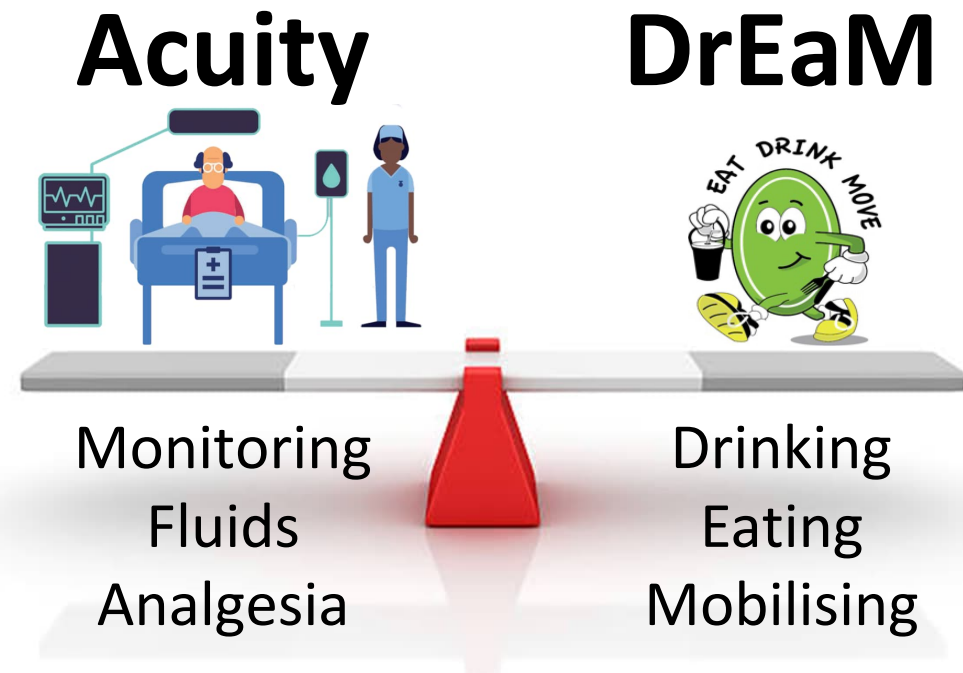


Risk-adapted postoperative care

- Care environment by risk (not procedure)
- “Level 1.5”
- Perioperative Medicine Team
- DrEaMing.....

Risk-adapted postoperative care

- Care environment by risk (not procedure)
- “Level 1.5”
- Perioperative Medicine Team
- DrEaMing.....

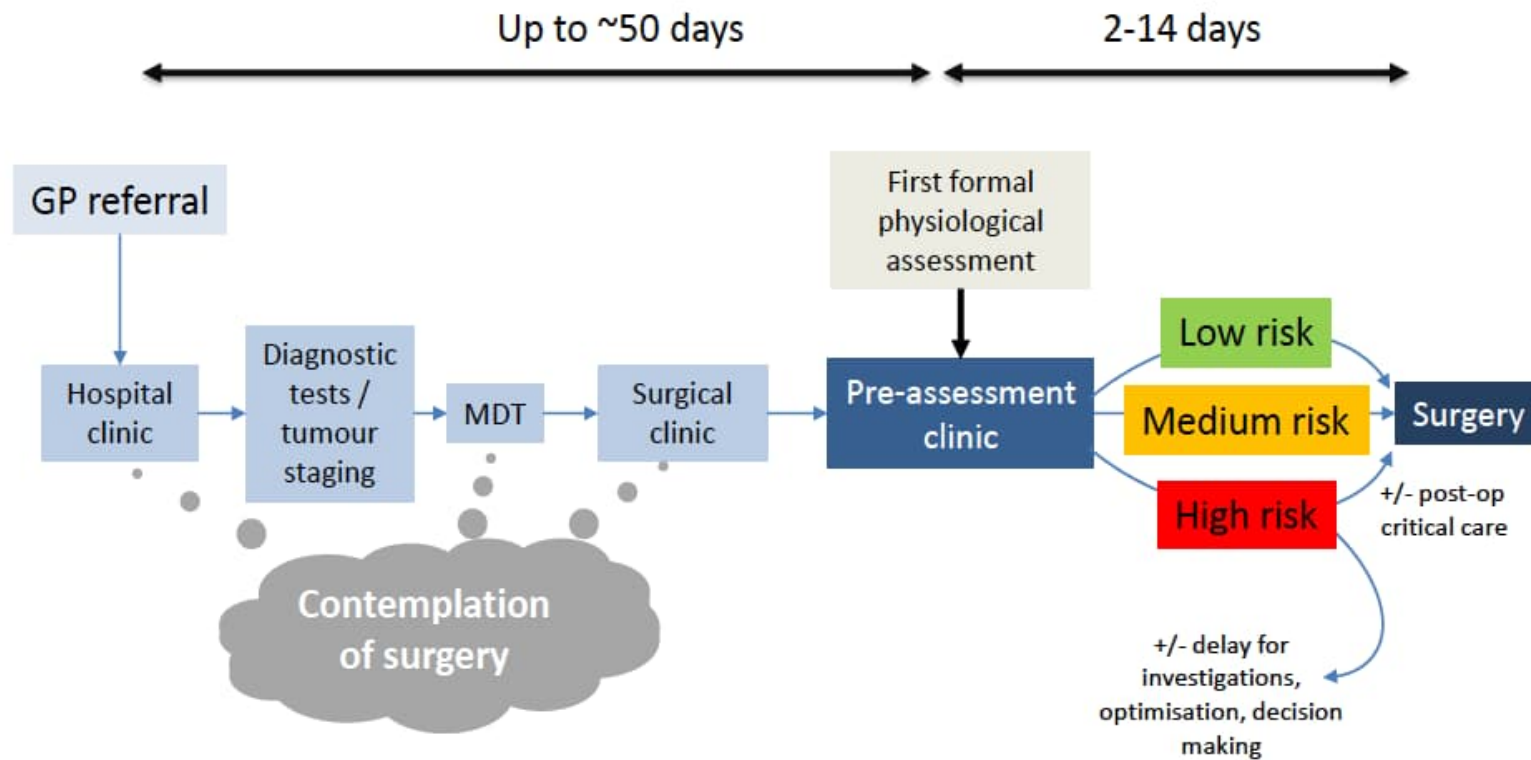


What else needs fixing?

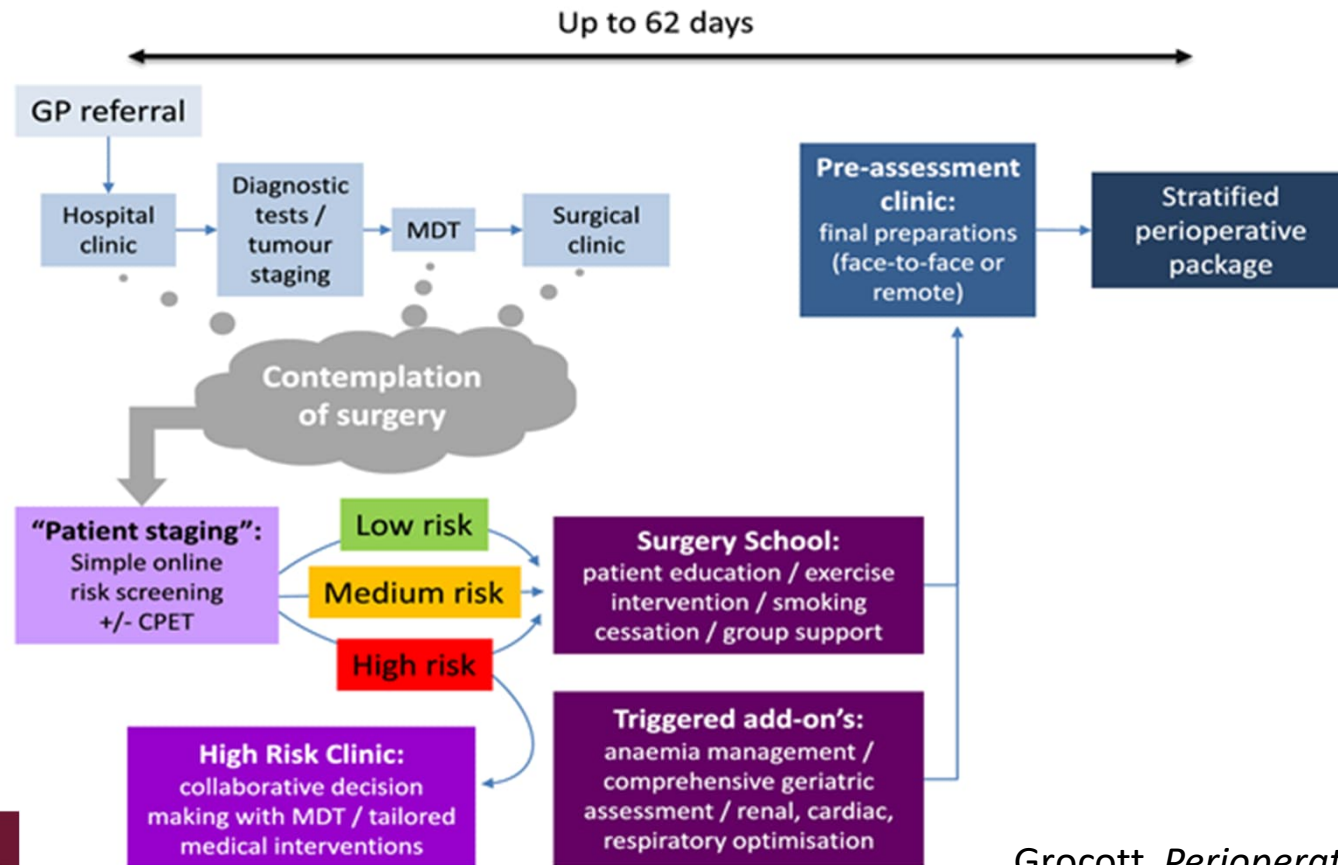
- Transitions of care
- Medication
- Palliative and end-of-life care
- Post-discharge follow-up and communication
- ??????

Pathway re-engineering

Pathway re-engineering*

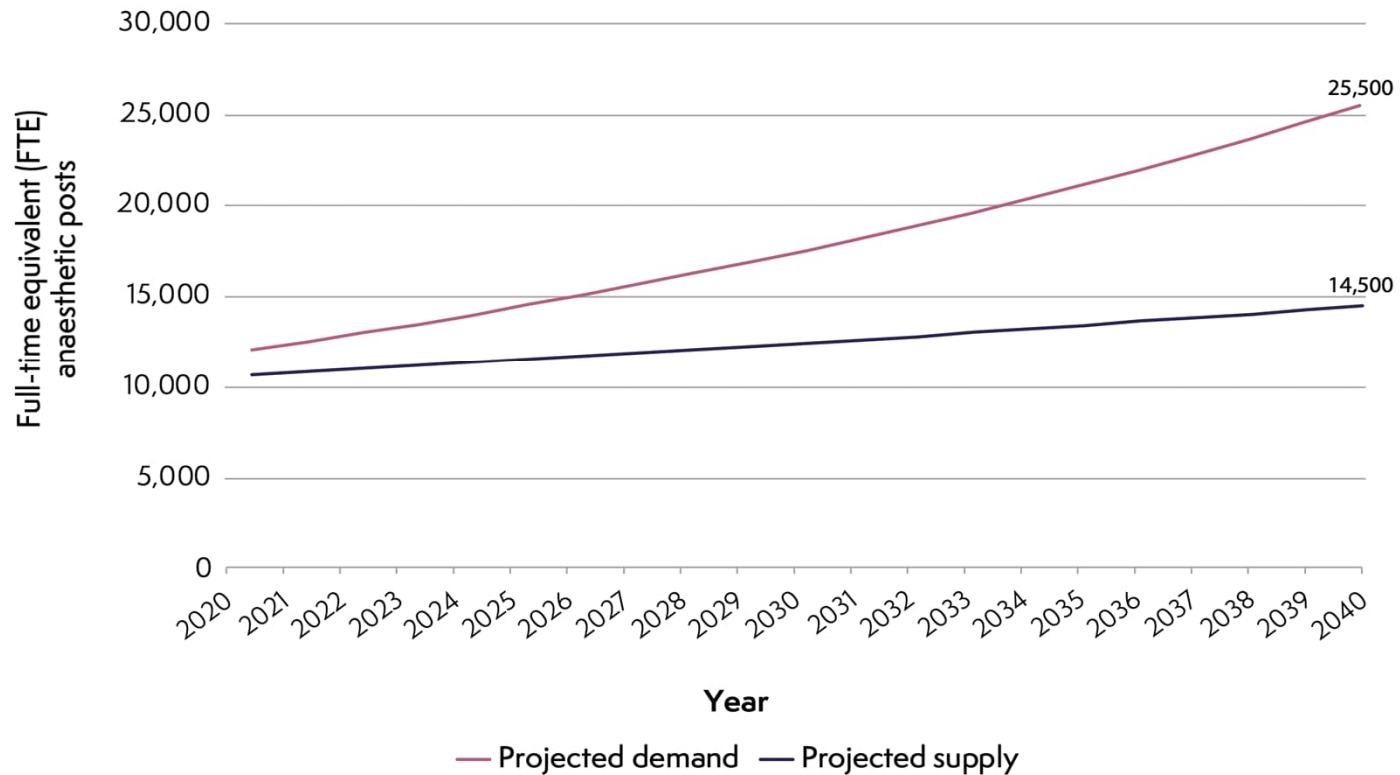


Pathway re-engineering*



Workforce 'timebomb'

Anaesthetic workforce supply and demand projections 2020–2040



Solutions

- **Technical innovation**

automated/digital solutions to augment (or replace) the roles of healthcare providers

- **Task shifting**

“a process of delegation whereby tasks are moved, where appropriate, to less-specialized health workers” (WHO, 2007)

Technical innovation

Technical innovation

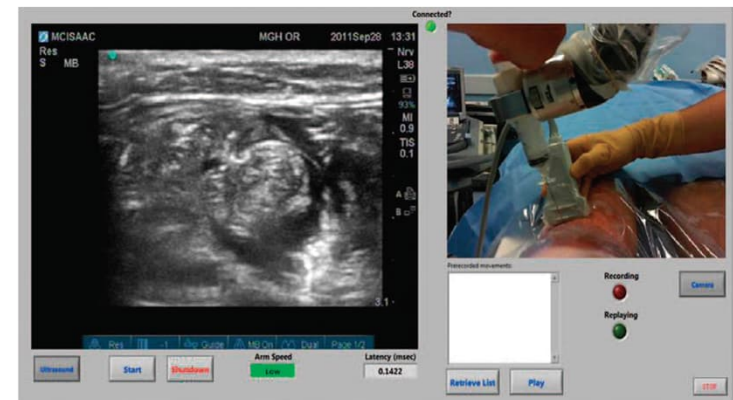
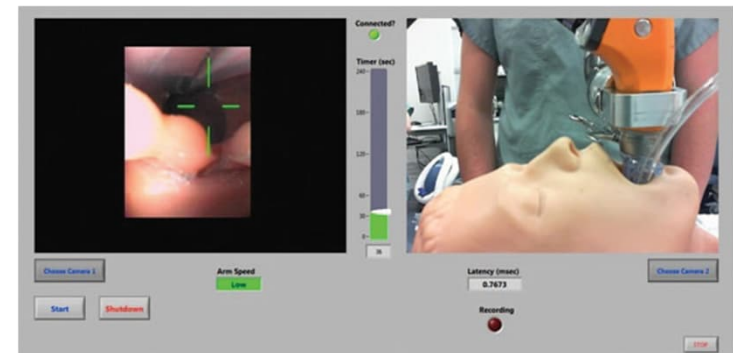
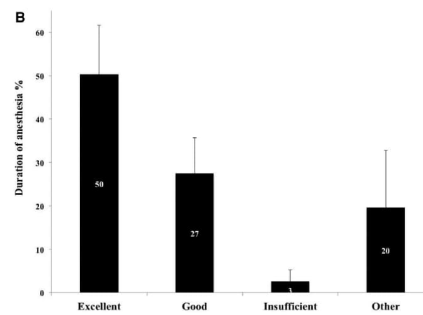
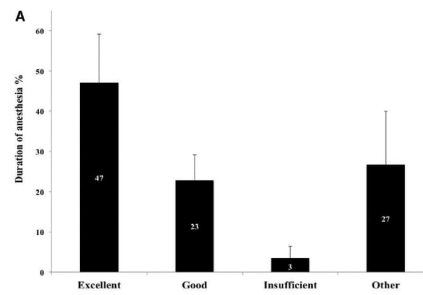
- Early digital screening*
- Apps & dashboards*
- *Predictive analytics*
- **Generative AI**
- **Robotics**

Society for Technology in Anesthesia

Section Editor: Maxime Cansseon

The Feasibility of a Completely Automated Total IV Anesthesia Drug Delivery System for Cardiac Surgery

Cedrick Zaouter, MD, MSc,* Thomas M. Hemmerling, MD,† Romain Lanchon, MD,* Emanuela Valoti, MD,‡
Alain Remy, MD,* Sébastien Leuillet, MSc,§ and Alexandre Ouattara, MD, PhD*







Task shifting

- Physicians
- Nurses
- Physiotherapists
- Dieticians
- Etc.
- E.g. phlebotomy...

Task shifting

- Physicians
- Nurses
- Physiotherapists
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- Etc.
- E.g. phlebotomy...



HEALTH

Doctor revolt looms over NHS 'physician associates'

Kat Lay, Health Editor
Monday September 11 2023, 12:01am BST, The Times



Doctors say they are concerned about patient safety
JEFF MOORE/PA

A revolt by doctors is likely to disrupt plans to plug NHS workforce gaps by getting non-medics to take on some of their tasks.

Physician associates and anaesthesia associates are newer types of medical role that involve significantly less training than doctors receive. Medical leaders have backed plans to increase their use in the health service and the associate roles are key to the NHS Long Term Workforce Plan.

Many doctors say, however, that they are concerned about patient safety and allege that associates are not sufficiently supervised in [short-staffed](#) and underfunded hospitals.

A group protesting against the changes has forced a meeting at the Royal College of Anaesthetists in an attempt to halt its support for anaesthesia associates.

Task shifting

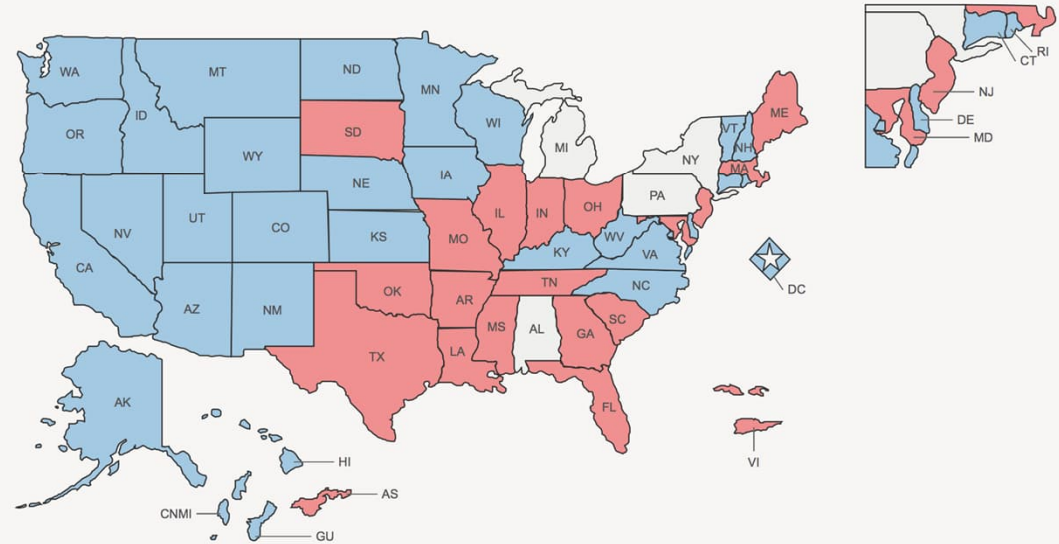
- Physicians
- Nurses
- Physiotherapists
- Dieticians
- Etc.
- Etc.



HEALTH
**Doctor revolt looms over
NHS 'physician associates'**

Independent Practice - CRNA

Can CRNAs practice independently?



Professional judgement = value

- Application of **knowledge** and **experience** to make decisions (judgements) *under conditions of uncertainty*

Perioperative 'Provider'?

- Physician? Internal medicine? Care-of-the-elderly?
- Non-physician?
 - Nurse?
 - Anaesthesia associate?
- Surgeon?
- Anaesthetist?
- Other.....?

Perioperative 'Provider'?

- Cost
- Role displacement
- Depleting other workforces
- Professional roles/status
- Governance & safety vs. barriers to entry / pricing power
- Politics....

Team working



Summary

- Change is inevitable – how will we rise to the challenge?
- Perioperative care: global problem and solutions
- Early and on-going characterization and evaluation of risk
- Pathway re-design = preparation lists (not waiting lists)
- Breaking down barriers – working as teams
- Individualisation of care

Thank you for listening

mike.grocott@soton.ac.uk





BREAK

PROVINCIAL SURGICAL PRIORITIES



Introductions



Dr. Sam
Bugis

Dr. Ahmer
Karimuddin

Kristy
Anderson

Dr. Dave
Konkin

Mark
Spelliscy

Provincial Surgical Priorities

PCAN Summit

November 20, 2023



Ministry of
Health

Presenter Disclosure



Ministry of
Health

- Kristy Anderson, Assistant Deputy Minister, Hospital and Provincial Services Division, Ministry of Health
- I have nothing to disclose.

Emma's Story

- 68-year-old self-employed woman with hip pain

GP prescribes pain meds; steadily increases dosage, then prescribes arthritis meds.

6 months later sees ortho; needs CT

Waitlisted for surgery; wait is up to 24 months

1 month later Emma's friend calls a specialist friend to move up surgery date to next month

Receives surgery

Discharge planner visits to set up follow up care

START 2 YEARS 2.5 YEARS 3 YEARS 3.5 YEARS 3.7 YEARS 3.8 YEARS 3 YEARS, 8 MO, 1 WEEK +1 DAY +2 DAYS +4 DAYS

Continued pain, urges referral to ortho

6 months later gets CT; sees ortho 2 weeks later due to cancellation

6 months later condition worsens; calls with no update from surgeon's office

1 month later surgery cancelled the day before due to bed shortage

Wets herself as nurses weren't available to assist her

Discharged; other hip now feeling same pain



Background – past initiatives



Ministry of Health

Hip/Knee/Dental (2017/18-2020)



Surgical Renewal (May 2020)



Coronavirus COVID-19
BC Ministry of Health

A Commitment to Surgical Renewal in B.C.

Spring – Fall

May 7, 2020

Surgical Renewal Highlights



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Directly contacted 111,584 patients who were on the waitlist prior to May 7, 2020

Completed or booked ALL surgeries postponed due to COVID waves

Completed more surgeries in 22/23 than ever before (350,886)

219 surgeons, 137 anesthesiologists, 385 perioperative nurses, 7 general physician/family physician anesthesiologists, and 120 medical device reprocessing technicians added

Increased operating room time by 31,219 hours in 2022/23 (equal to adding over 15 new ORs)

Annual new funding of \$250M

Reports, reports, reports – active monitoring

Context – Our Environment



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Though we have:

- Completed COVID postponements
- Performed more surgeries
- Increased operating room hours (capacity)
- Increased urgent and non-urgent access across some surgeries
- Trained and recruited more surgical teams

We see and experience:

- Continuous HHR gaps
- Hospital capacity bed impacts
- The number of urgent cases completed within 4 weeks is unchanged or decreasing in some areas
- Scheduled urgent and non-urgent waitlists are growing across some surgical specialities
- Some people are waiting even longer for surgery than before
- Competing priorities – emergency, urgent/long waiters; cancer, transplant, gynecological surgeries

Where to from here? OKRs

Objectives and Key Results (OKRs) provide a framework for organizations to execute and achieve their desired strategies through simple, collaborative goal setting.

Originally developed in the 1970s by Intel CEO Andrew Grove. Now used by organizations across the globe including Google, Disney, Samsung and Amazon.

ANATOMY OF THE OKR FRAMEWORK



OBJECTIVES

Goals that inspire and set direction

Where do I need to go?



KEY RESULTS

Steps that measure progress towards an objective

How do I know I'm getting there?



INITIATIVES

Tasks required to drive progress of key results

What will I do to get there?

OKRs for Surgery in BC (2022/23)



Ministry of
Health

- **Objective A - Provide timely surgical access by having the right volume of operating room time, in the right place, at the right time**
 - KR: Increase provincial OR hours
 - KR: Achieve wait time site targets for urgent and non-urgent scheduled surgeries as set out in the Surgical Services 5 Year Plan
- **Objective B - Improve surgical capacity**
 - KR: Develop a provincial Anesthesia Locum Initiative by December 30, 2023
 - KR: Recruit additional surgeons and anesthesiologists, and train additional perioperative nurses by March 31, 2024
 - KR: Develop and implement provincial surgical optimization standards, to ensure surgical services are efficient and effective
 - KR: Implement standard digital Pre-Surgical Screening for surgeries

OKRs for Surgery in BC (2022/23)



- **KR – Operating Room Hours**

- **Site level** operating room hour targets
 - Initiatives determined by HAs/sites

- **KR – Wait Times**

- **Site level** wait time targets for urgent and non-urgent surgeries
 - Initiatives determined by HAs/sites

Goals	Year 1 22/23	Year 2 23/24	Year 3 24/25	Year 4 25/26	Year 5 26/27
80% of <u>Urgent Scheduled Surgeries</u> completed within 4 weeks	50-70%	60-80% (80%)	60-80% (80%)	80%	80%
No more than 5% of <u>Non-Urgent Scheduled Surgeries</u> Waiting over CB	52, 78, & 104 weeks	36, 52 & 78 weeks	26 & 36 weeks	26 weeks & CB	CB

OKRs for Surgery in BC (2022/23)



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- ***KR – Anesthesia Locum Initiative***
 - **Target:** implementation date
 - **Action/initiative needed?** Determined by a variety of groups
- ***KR – Recruit additional surgeons and anesthesiologists, and train additional perioperative nurses***
 - **Target:** number of
 - **Action/initiative needed?** Determined by a variety of groups
- ***KR - Develop and implement provincial surgical optimization standards, to ensure surgical services are efficient and effective***
 - **Target:** implementation date and locations
 - **Action/initiative needed?** Determined by a variety of groups
- ***KR - Implement standard digital Pre-Surgical Screening for surgeries***
 - **Target:**
 - **Action/initiative needed?** Determined by a variety of groups including primary care

Conclusion – Call To Action (the How)



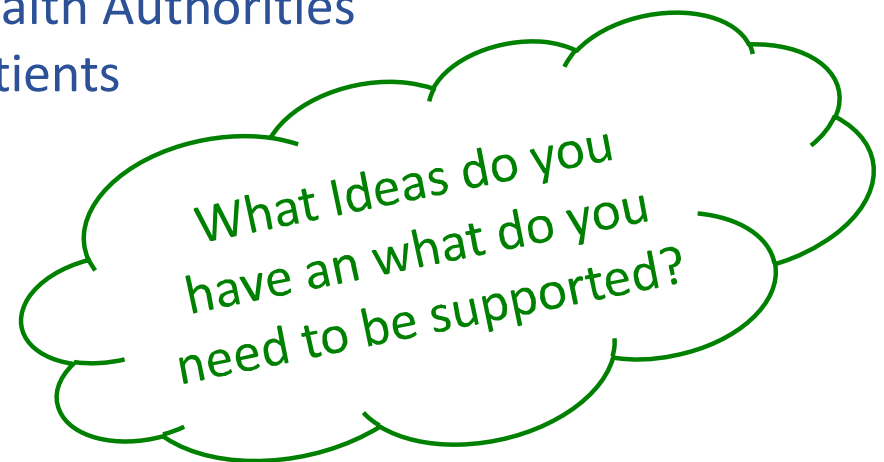
Ministry of
Health

Opportunities to Rethink and Redesign:

- OR site allocations
- First In First Out (FIFO)
- OR Time Utilization
- Funding - Incentives
- Waitlist Management
- Surgical Teams (recruitment, redesign, training etc.)
- Optimization Standards
Prehabilitation, Post Surgery
- Virtual Strategies, Digital Enablement...

What is in your control?

- Surgical Teams
- Surgical Divisions
- Health Authorities
- Patients



Emma's Story – Future State

- 68-year-old self-employed woman with hip pain

GP prescribes pain meds; **actively checks in to monitor pain levels**

3 months later
Emma sees ortho and requires a CT

Waitlisted for surgery; told wait is up to **12 months**

Emma does **pre-habilitation** to improve her health outcomes post-surgery while she waits

Receives surgery

Emma is discharged feeling **informed and empowered** to continue her recovery in her community

START

6 MO

9 MO

10 MO

11-17 MO

1.5 YEAR

+1 DAY

+2 DAYS

After 6 months, GP refers to ortho due to continued pain; **tells Emma it's a 3 month wait**

Emma gets CT and sees ortho **within the next month**

Emma **does Pre-Surgical Screening** to identify any opportunities for pre-habilitation

Hospital sends Emma an **email and text** informing her of her surgery date

Discharge planner visits Emma to set up follow up care in her community; receives a **text and email** with the information

Time to Hear From You

Questions & Discussion



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Health

**PANEL
DISCUSSION
QUESTION &
ANSWER PERIOD**

JOIN AT:

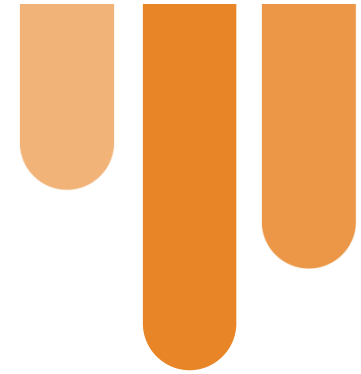
SLIDO.COM

#PCANQA





BREAK OUT

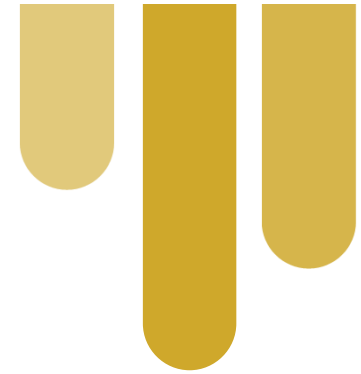


Breakouts... Rules of Engagement

What are we looking for?

- **Solution-Focused**
- **Active Participation**
- **Open-Mindedness**
- **Respectful Communication**
- **Encourage Creativity**
- **Build on Others' Ideas**
- **Actionable Strategies With Current Resources**

Breakout Topics



**Workshop 1:
Steveston Room**

Spreading Surgical
Prehabilitation

**Workshop 2: Airport
Ballroom**

Increasing Surgical
Capacity

WORKSHOP #1:

**SURGICAL
PREHABILITATION**



INAUGURAL PCAN SUMMIT

WORKSHOP 1: SURGICAL PREHABILITATION
WORKSHOP 3: PRE-SURGICAL SCREENING

NOVEMBER 20TH, 2023





SPECIALIST SERVICES
COMMITTEE

Prehabilitation

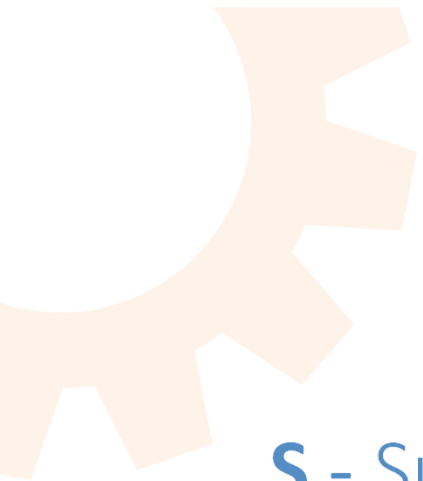
in British Columbia, Canada

(SPOC)



AN SSC LED INITIATIVE IN PARTNERSHIP WITH SHARED CARE AND FPSC | #SPOC

sscbc.ca



S - Surgical

P - Patient

O - Optimization

C - Collaborative

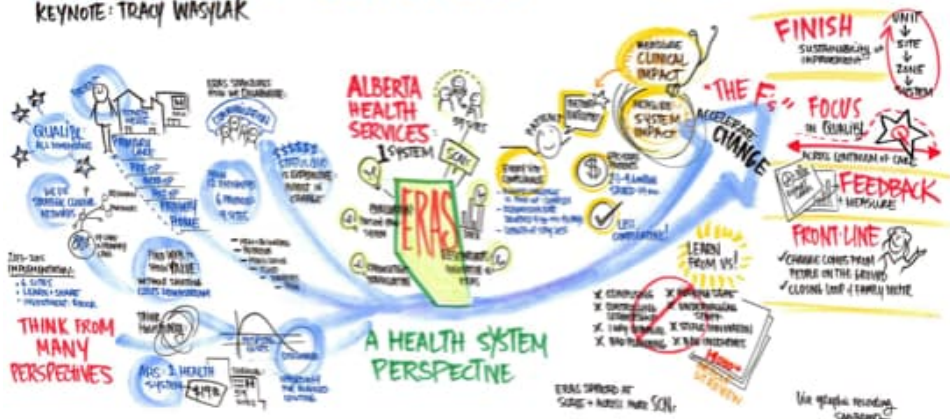


HOW WE GOT HERE

2018 BC Surgical Summit

ENHANCED RECOVERY COLLABORATIVE OUTCOMES CONGRESS - JAN 12 2016

KEYNOTE: TRACY WASYLAK



SSC SURGICAL PATIENT OPTIMIZATION COLLABORATIVE (SPOC) LAUNCH



ERAC Collaborative Outcomes Congress January 2016 **doctors of bc** Live Scribe Recording | Drawing Change

SPONSORED BY

SSC
SPECIALIST SERVICES
COMMITTEE

FPSC
Family Practice Services Committee

SharedCare
Partners for Patients

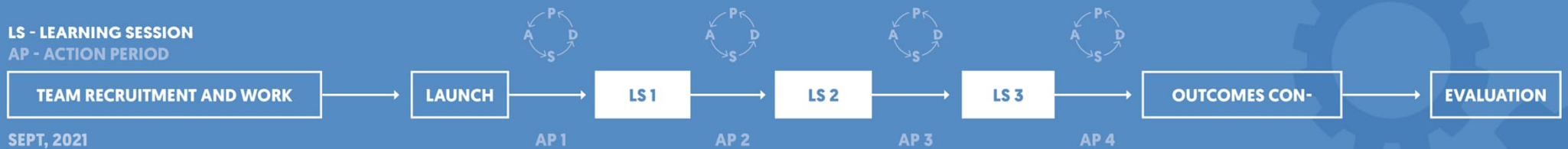
IHI Breakthrough Series (BTS)

An improvement method that relies on SPREAD and adaption of existing knowledge to multiple settings to accomplish a common aim

Factors that contribute to success

- Action orientated--Model of improvement. Sense of urgency
- Measurement system that connects testing to progress
- Great learning session and robust action periods
- Culture established—"all teach, all learn",. Sense of family and support

COLLABORATIVE MODEL





SPOC is Born

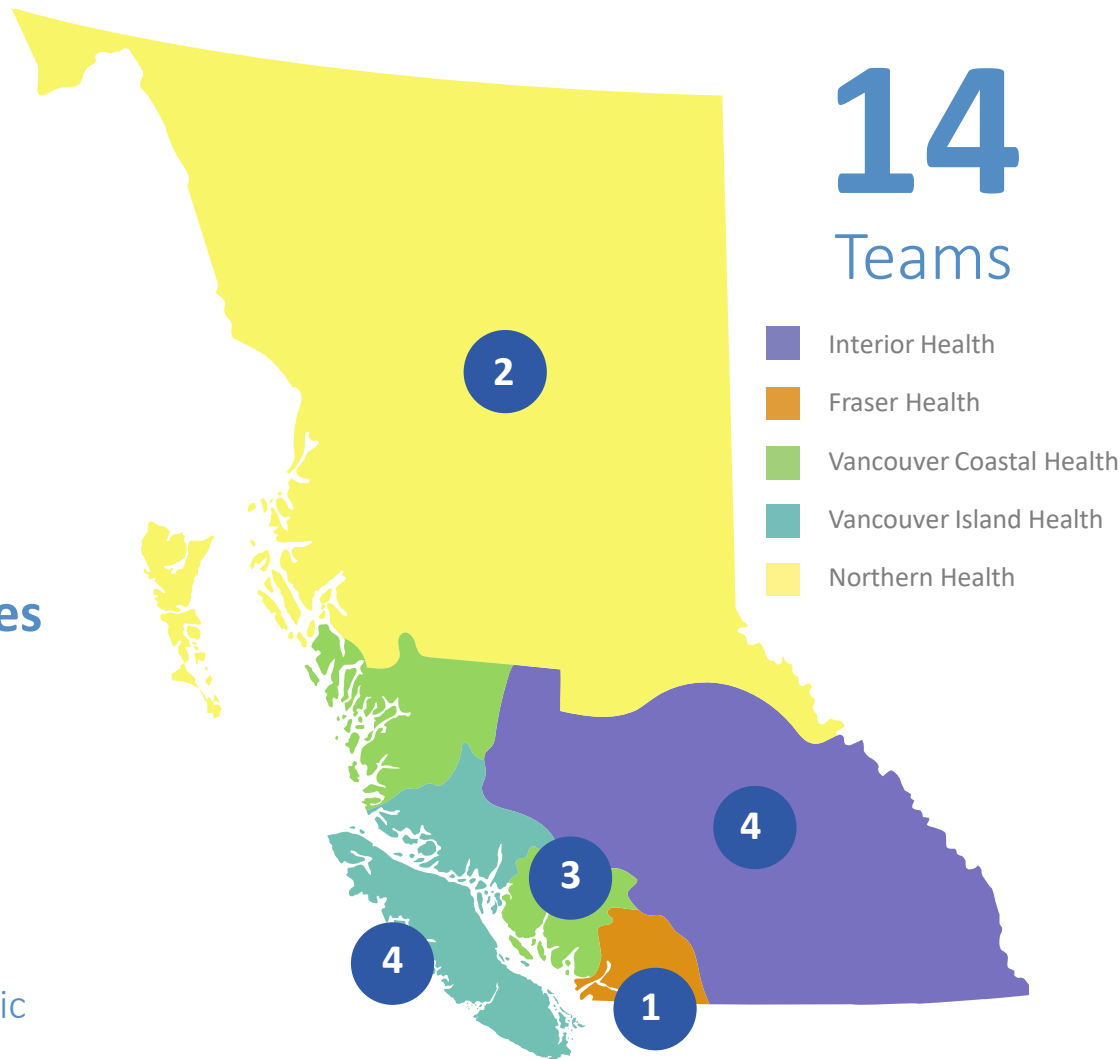
SPOC 1.0 Sept 2019 to May 2021

Pilot Sites

- VGH
- St. Paul's
- Royal Jubilee
- UHNBC
- RIH
- Campbell River Hospital

Additional Sites

- Prince Rupert
- Trail
- Nanamio
- Penticton
- Kelowna
- Duncan
- Change Pain Clinic





SPOC 1.0 Specialties

- Hip & Knee replacements
 - Gynecology—benign & oncology
 - Urology— benign & oncology
 - General Surgery (colorectal)
 - Spine
 - Plastics
- 

SPOC 2.0

April 2022-May 2023
13 more hospital sites

Northern Health

- GR Baker Memorial Hospital – Quesnel
- Kitimat General Hospital

Island Health

- Comox Valley Hospital
- West Coast General Hospital – Port Alberni

Interior Health

- Vernon Jubilee Hospital

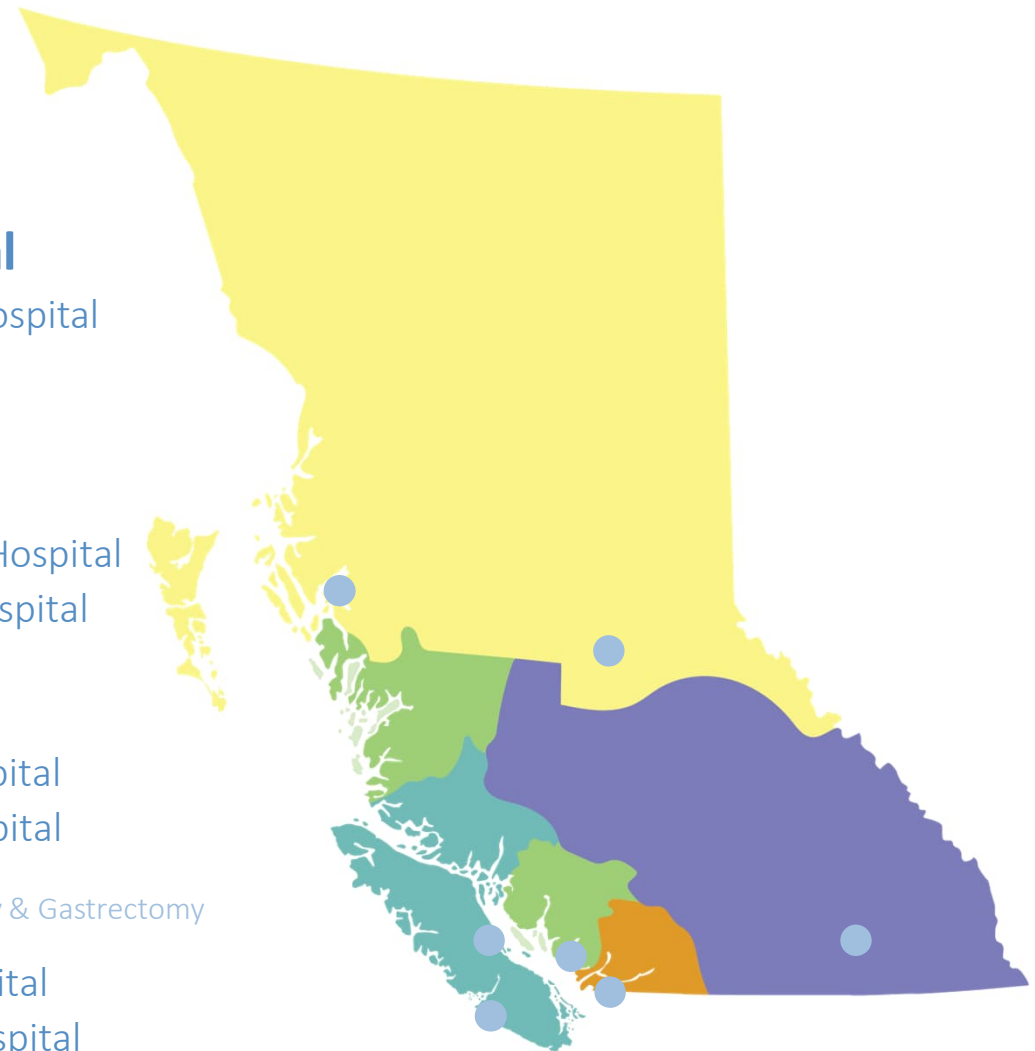
Vancouver Coastal

- Vancouver General Hospital
- ↳ Complex spine

Fraser Health

- Abbotsford Regional Hospital
- Chilliwack General Hospital
- Eagle Ridge Hospital
- Peace Arch Hospital
- Royal Columbian Hospital
- Surrey Memorial Hospital

- ↳ Esophagectomy & Gastrectomy
- Ridge Meadows Hospital
 - Langley Memorial Hospital



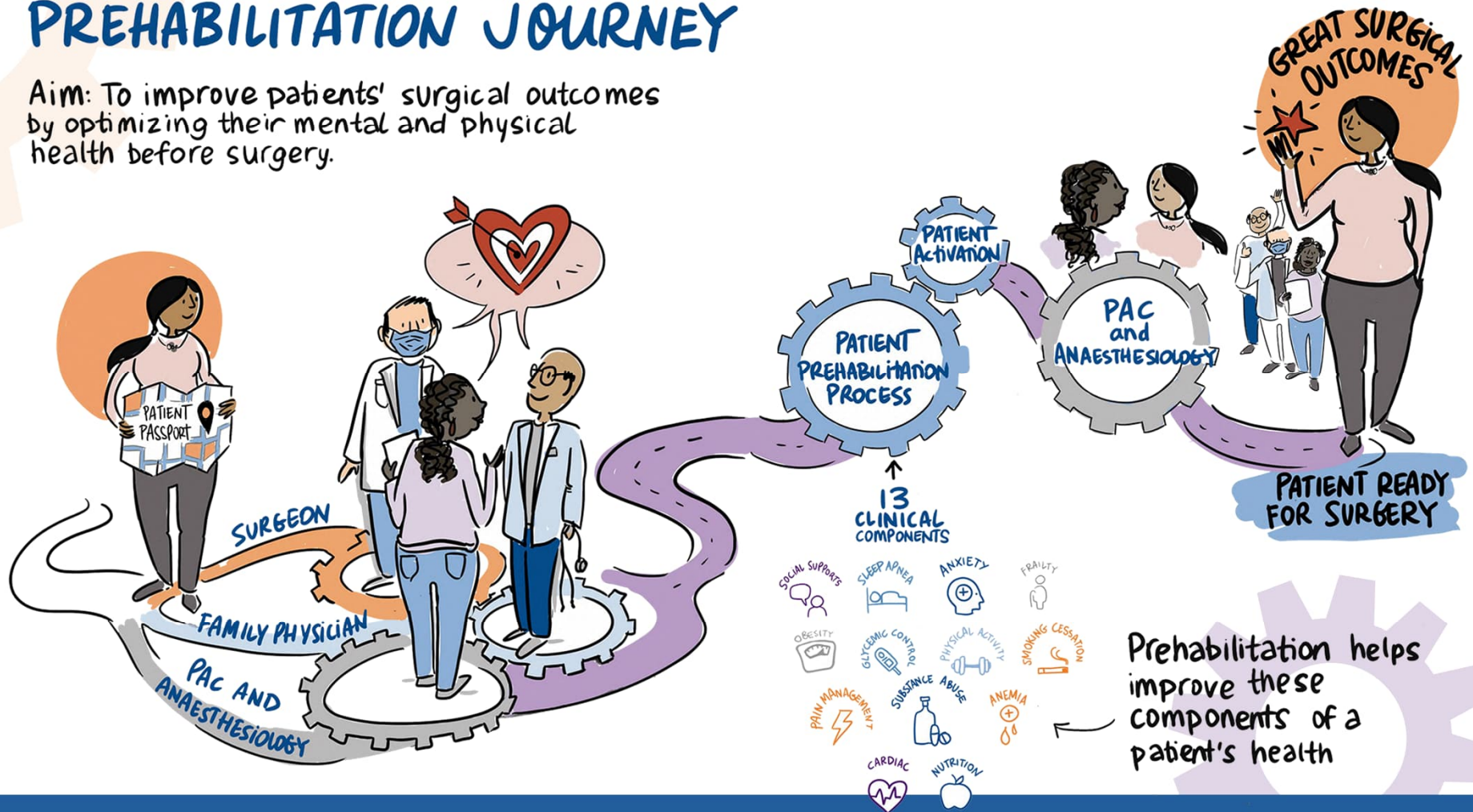


SPOC 2.0 Specialties

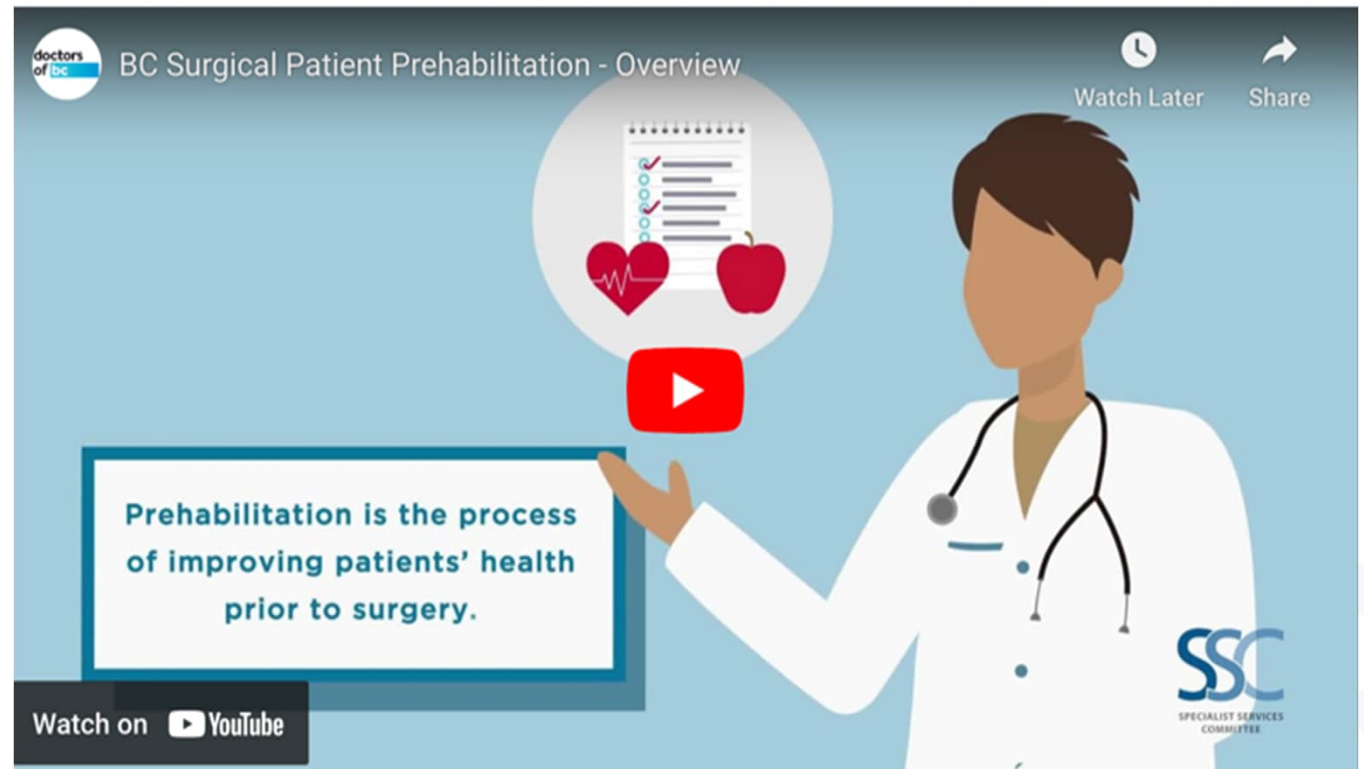
- ◉ Hip & Knee replacements
 - ◉ Gynecology—benign & oncology
 - ◉ Urology— benign & oncology
 - ◉ General Surgery (colorectal, inguinal hernias, gastrectomy)
 - ◉ Spine—1-3 levels, Complex instrumentation
 - ◉ ENT
 - ◉ Plastics
 - ◉ Thoracics--esophagectomy
- 

PATIENT SURGICAL PREHABILITATION JOURNEY

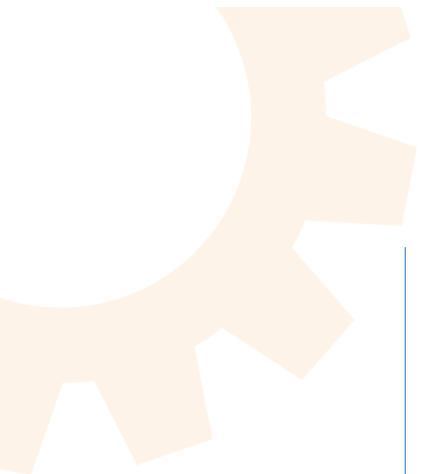
Aim: To improve patients' surgical outcomes by optimizing their mental and physical health before surgery.



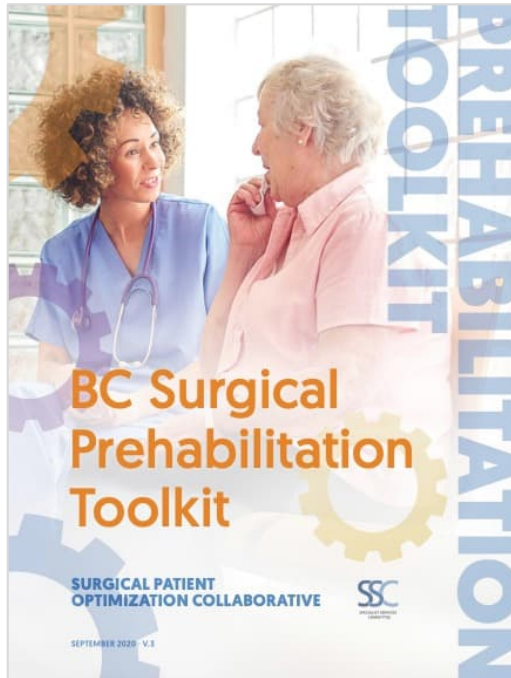
PATIENT ACTIVATION AND ENGAGEMENT



Four languages: English, Mandarin, Cantonese, Punjabi



SPOC Toolkit



sccb.ca/programs-and-initiatives/transform-care-delivery/perioperative-clinical-action-network-pcan/surgical

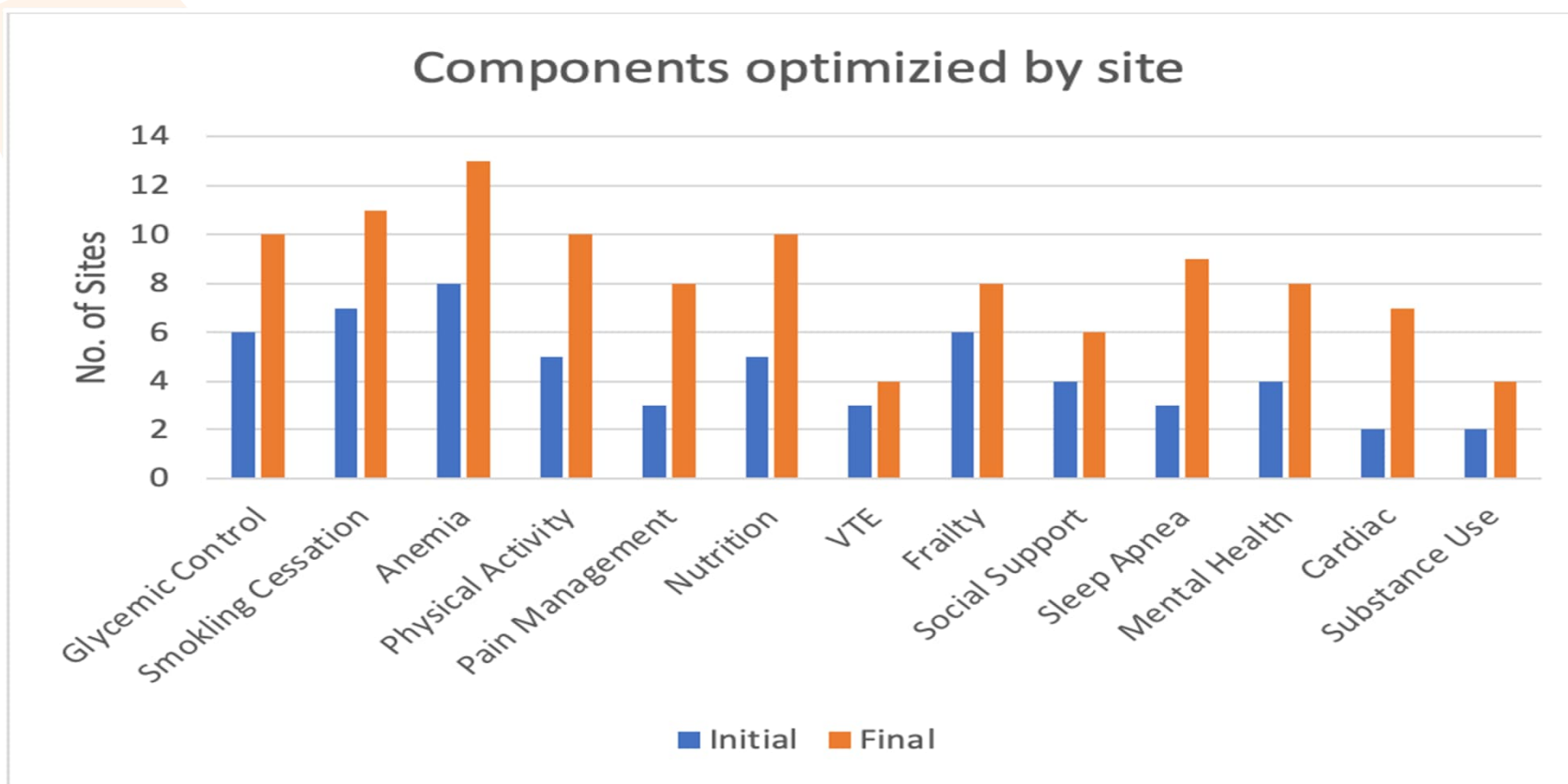




CLINICAL COMPONENTS

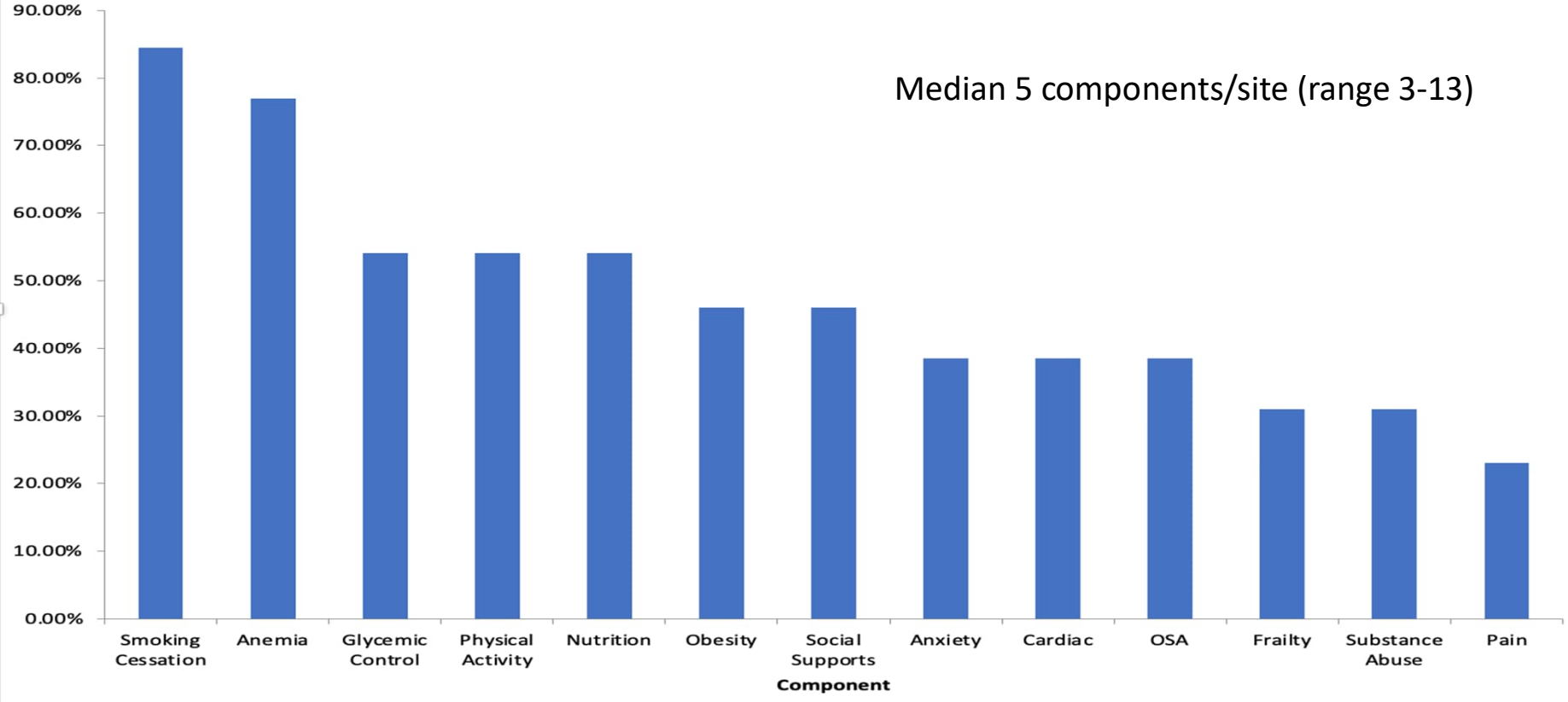


Clinical components for SPOC 1.0 sites



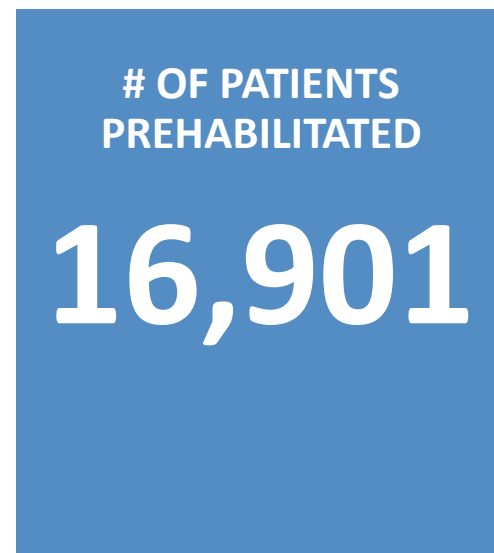
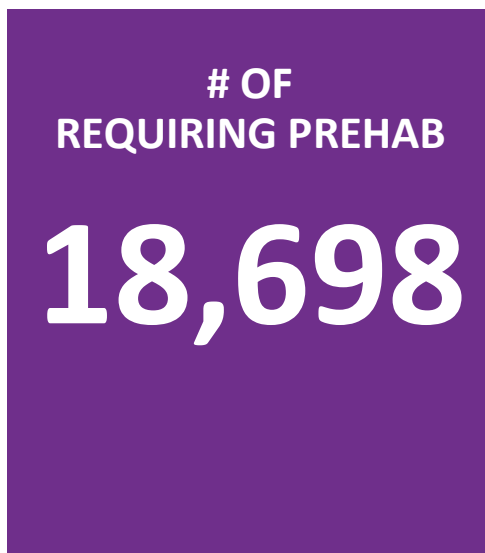
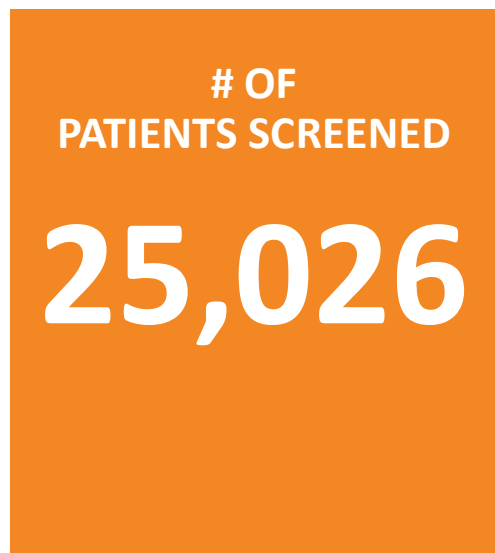
SPOC 2.0 Percentage of Sites Focusing on Which Components Number of Sites 13

Median 5 components/site (range 3-13)



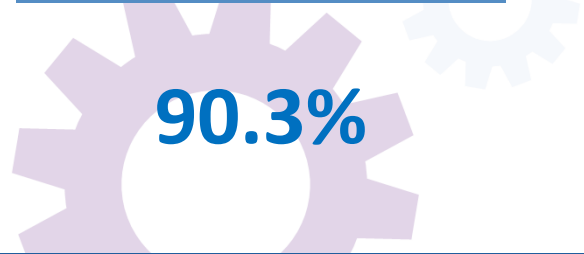


**WHERE
ARE WE
NOW IN BC**



74.7%

90.3%





SPOC AIM STATEMENT

75% of screened elective surgery patients who require optimization of one or more of the components, will receive appropriate optimization by May 2023.

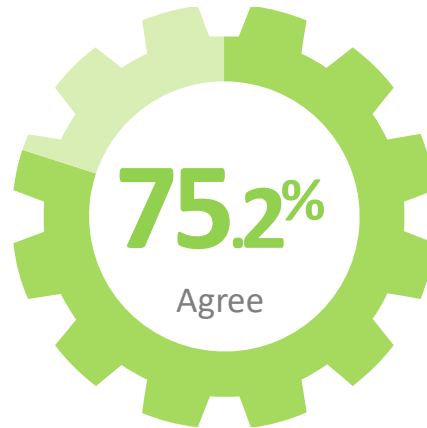
OUR RESULTS

90.3%



OUR PATIENTS LIKE IT!

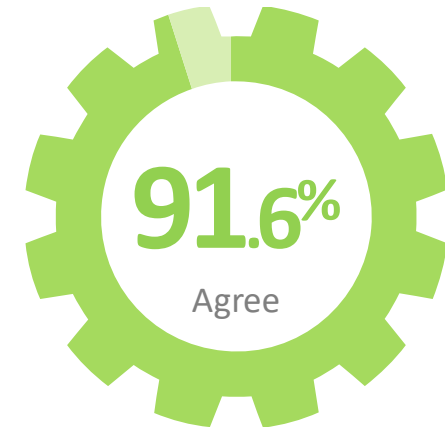
Pre-Surgery



PROM

Has your overall health improved as a result of the information and care provided by your surgical preoperative team?

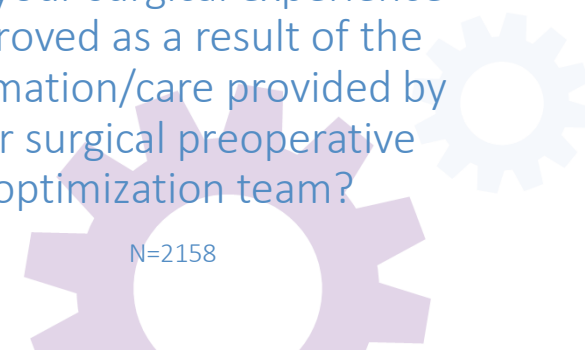
N=2162



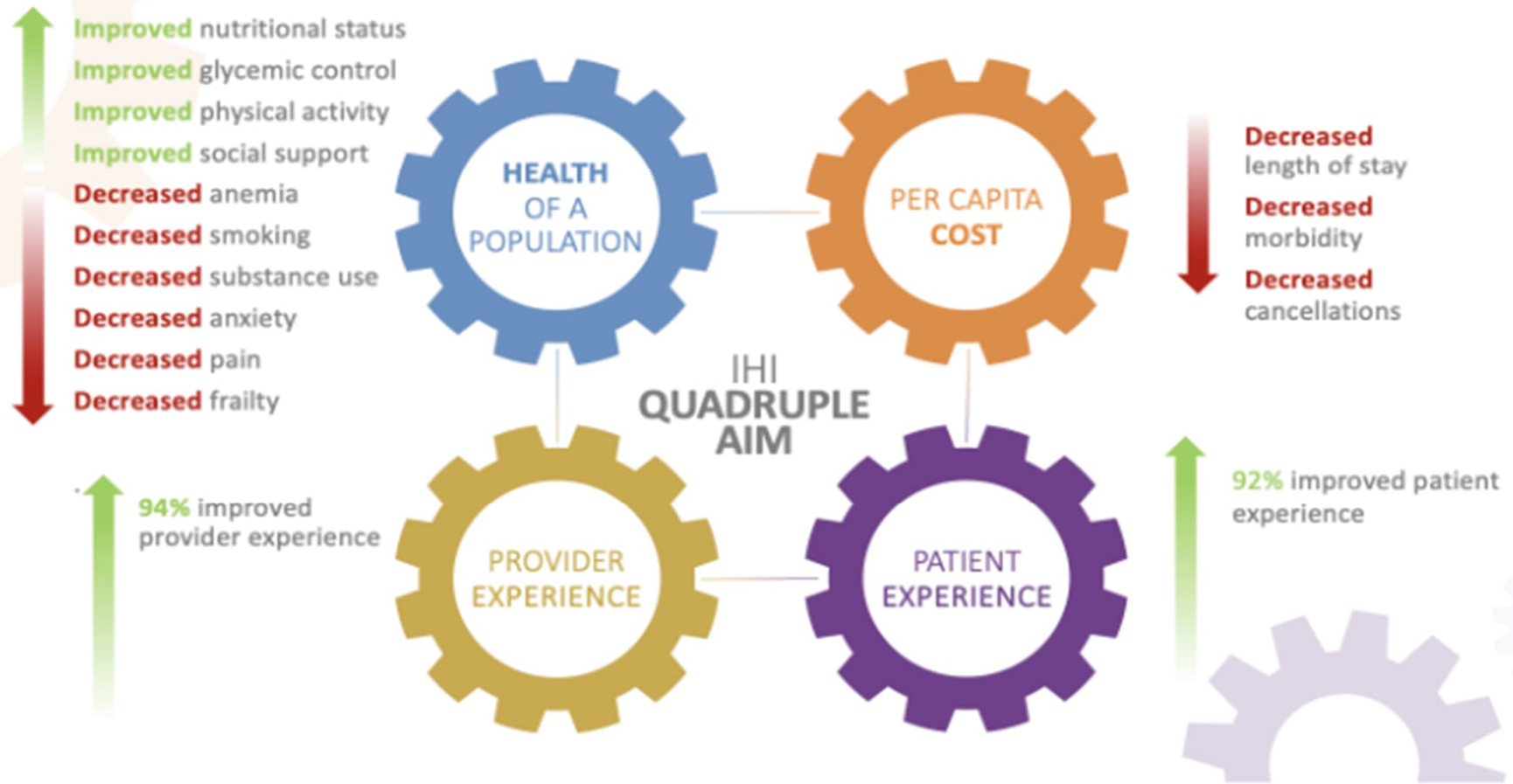
PREM

Was your surgical experience improved as a result of the information/care provided by your surgical preoperative optimization team?

N=2158




SURGICAL PATIENT OPTIMIZATION COLLABORATIVE (SPOC)





LESSONS LEARNT

- ⚙️ Need to review your current perioperative pathway and surgical booking “package”
 - ⚙️ Need an update preoperative surgical screening questionnaire incorporating components
 - ⚙️ create Standard operating procedure for your nurses/MOA/ NUA based on “positive” responses on the questionnaire
 - ⚙️ ERAS and prehabilitation have a “dose-response relationship the more you adhere to an evidence based perioperative care pathway the better the outcome
 - ⚙️ You can only improve if you measure, continue to be curious, and hence the need for data
 - ⚙️ Prehab Likely has the biggest benefit
 - ⚙️ Older > younger
 - ⚙️ Cancer/thoracabdominal > Orthopedics
 - ⚙️ Moderately reduced reserve at baseline
- 



Specialist Services Committee
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t. 604 638 4852 | e. sscbc@doctorsofbc.ca

www.sscbc.ca

DOWNLOAD THE SPOC TOOLKIT



WORKSHOP 1 QUESTION:

What innovative ideas do you have for extending SPOC at existing sites or introducing it to a new site?

JOIN AT:

SLIDO.COM

#PCANWORKSHOP1



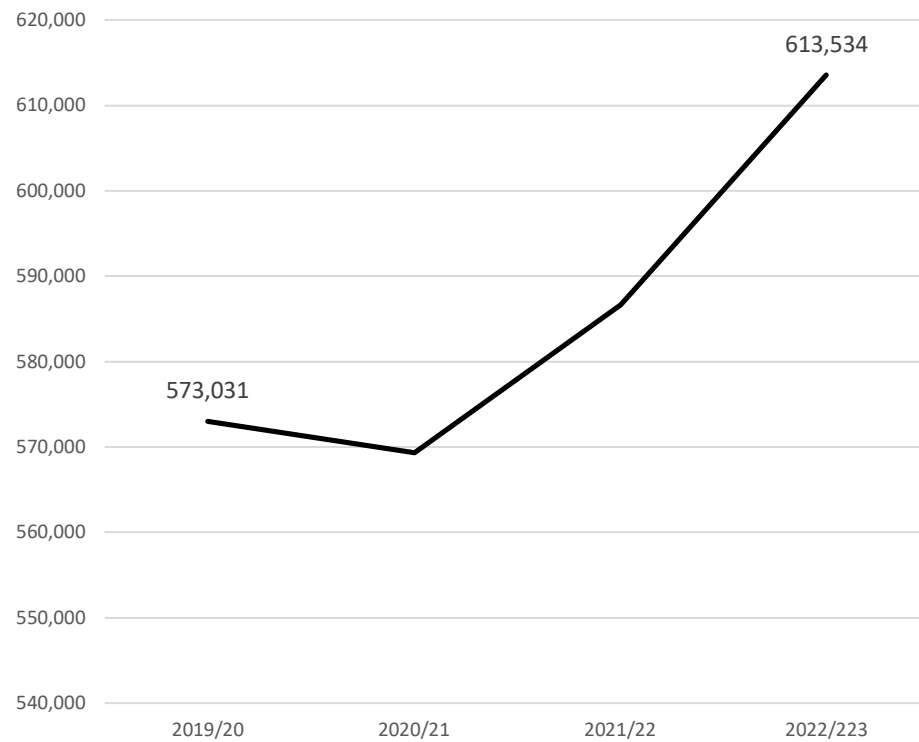
WORKSHOP #2:

**INCREASING
SURGICAL CAPACITY**

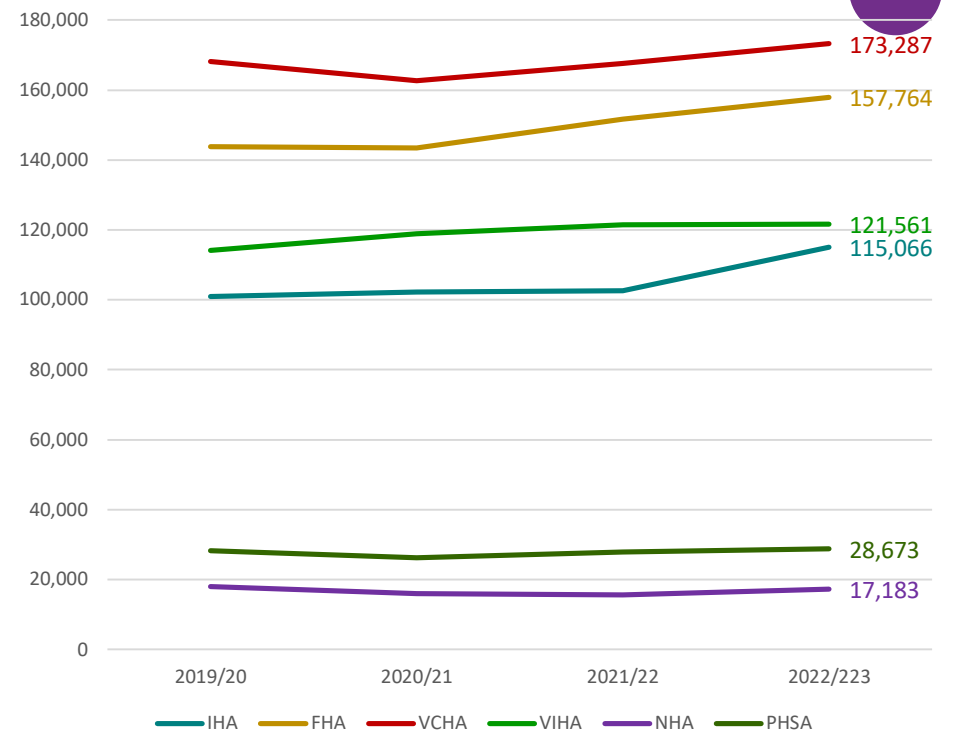


OR Hours

BC Total OR Hours



HA Total OR Hours



OR Utilization

OR Utilization (% of Capacity)

Actual

HEALTH AUTHORITY	Baseline	Target	Actual	vs. Baseline	vs. Target
1	91%	92%	88%	● -3%	● -5%
2	92%	93%	89%	● -3%	● -4%
3	92%	94%	92%	● -0%	● -2%
4	94%	96%	93%	● -1%	● -3%
5	94%	92%	88%	● -6%	● -5%
6	85%	91%	85%	● +0%	● -6%
Overall	92%	93%	90%	● -2%	● -4%

How can we maximize OR utilization?

- Decrease turnover times
- Improve efficiencies
- Fill slates
- Decrease cancellations
- Emergent cases

Surgical Teams: Current State

- **Surgical Teams:**

- Surgeon
- Surgical Assists
- Anesthesia Assistants
- Anesthesiologist
- General Practitioner Anesthetist
- Nursing (RN / LPN)
- Health Care Aide
- Medical Device Reprocessing Technician
- Housekeeping

- **Surgical Renewal Net New Employees:**

- Perioperative Nurses: 334
- Surgeons: 235
- Anesthesiologists: 151
- GPA: 7
- MDRT: 120

Surgical Teams: Future State

Strategies:

- **Recruitment**
- **Retention**
- **Care Model Redesign**

WORKSHOP 2 QUESTION:

What innovative solutions / ideas do you have for increasing surgical capacity?

JOIN AT:

SLIDO.COM

#PCANWORKSHOP2



A blue-tinted photograph of a dining room. In the foreground, a buffet table is visible with various food items. In the background, several people are seated at tables, engaged in conversation. The room has large windows and a modern interior design. The word "LUNCH" is centered in white text.

LUNCH



KEYNOTE



Digital Transformation of the Perioperative Pathway

Denny Levett

*Professor of Perioperative Medicine and Critical Care, University of
Southampton*

President International Prehabilitation Society

NHSE Regional Perioperative Medicine Lead

Disclosures

▶ Relationships with commercial interests:

- Grants: National Institute of Health Research (UK), NHS England, NHS Digital Partnerships Award, National Lottery Fund (UK), MacMillan
- No consultancy fees/commercial relationships with industry

▶ Non Commercial Leadership Roles

- President International Prehabilitation Society
- NHS England Regional Perioperative Medicine Lead
- Fit-4-Surgery Research Group, Southampton - investigator prehabilitation trials
- President of the Perioperative Exercise Testing and training society (POETTS)
- Perioperative Medicine Lead University Hospital Southampton
- Perioperative Medicine Committee World Congress of Anaesthesia 2024

Managing Bias

- ▶ All content developed as part of this program was reviewed by members of the program planning committee
- ▶ Relationships do not alter my choices when developing content
- ▶ I have no financial conflicts relating to the content of the presentation

Patient Centered, Multidisciplinary, Integrated Care

...from the moment
of contemplation of
surgery until full
recovery.

PERIOPERATIVE MEDICINE THE PATHWAY TO BETTER SURGICAL CARE





Patient Centred Care

The patient is a partner in their own care....

1. ***'Right decision'***
 - ▶ Individualised risk assessment
 - ▶ Shared decision making
 - ▶ Informed consent
2. ***'Well prepared'***
 - ▶ Co-morbidities optimised
 - ▶ Best physiological state
 - ▶ Best metabolic state
 - ▶ Best Psychological state
3. ***'Well cared for'***
4. ***Optimal recovery***
 - ▶ Back to baseline or improved

Perioperative pathways do not promote patient centered care

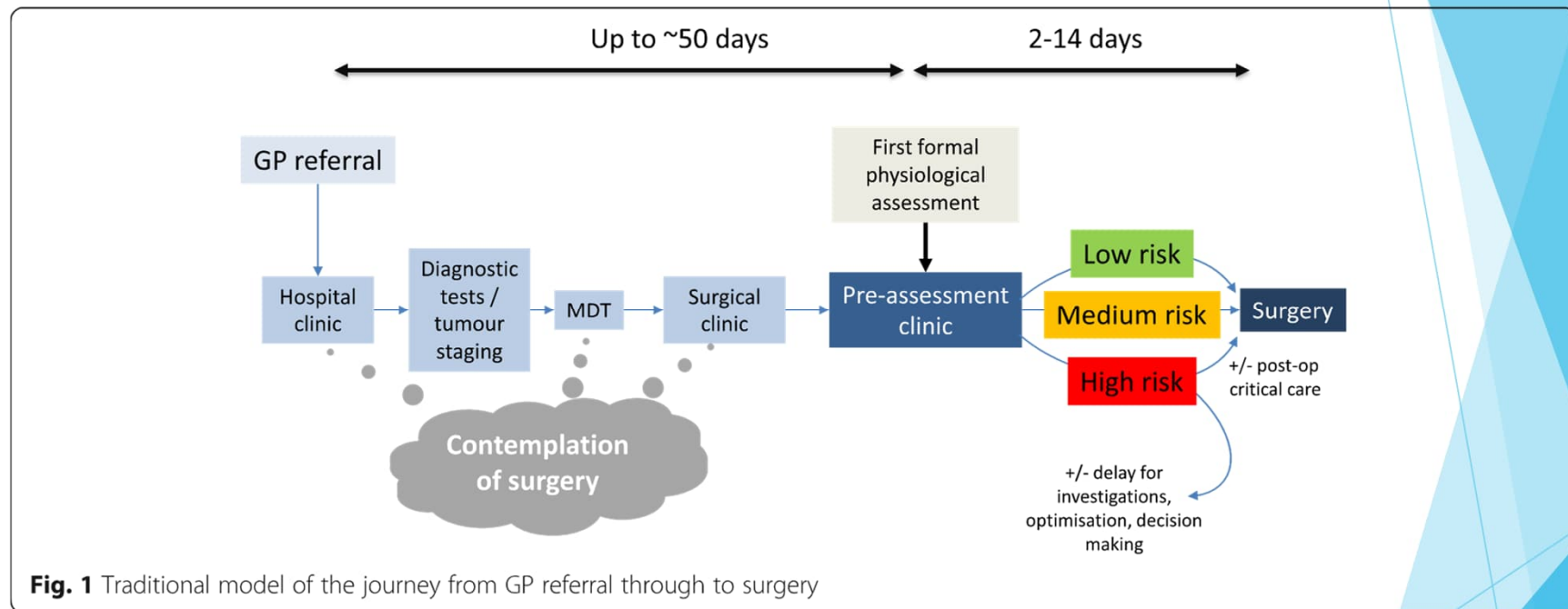
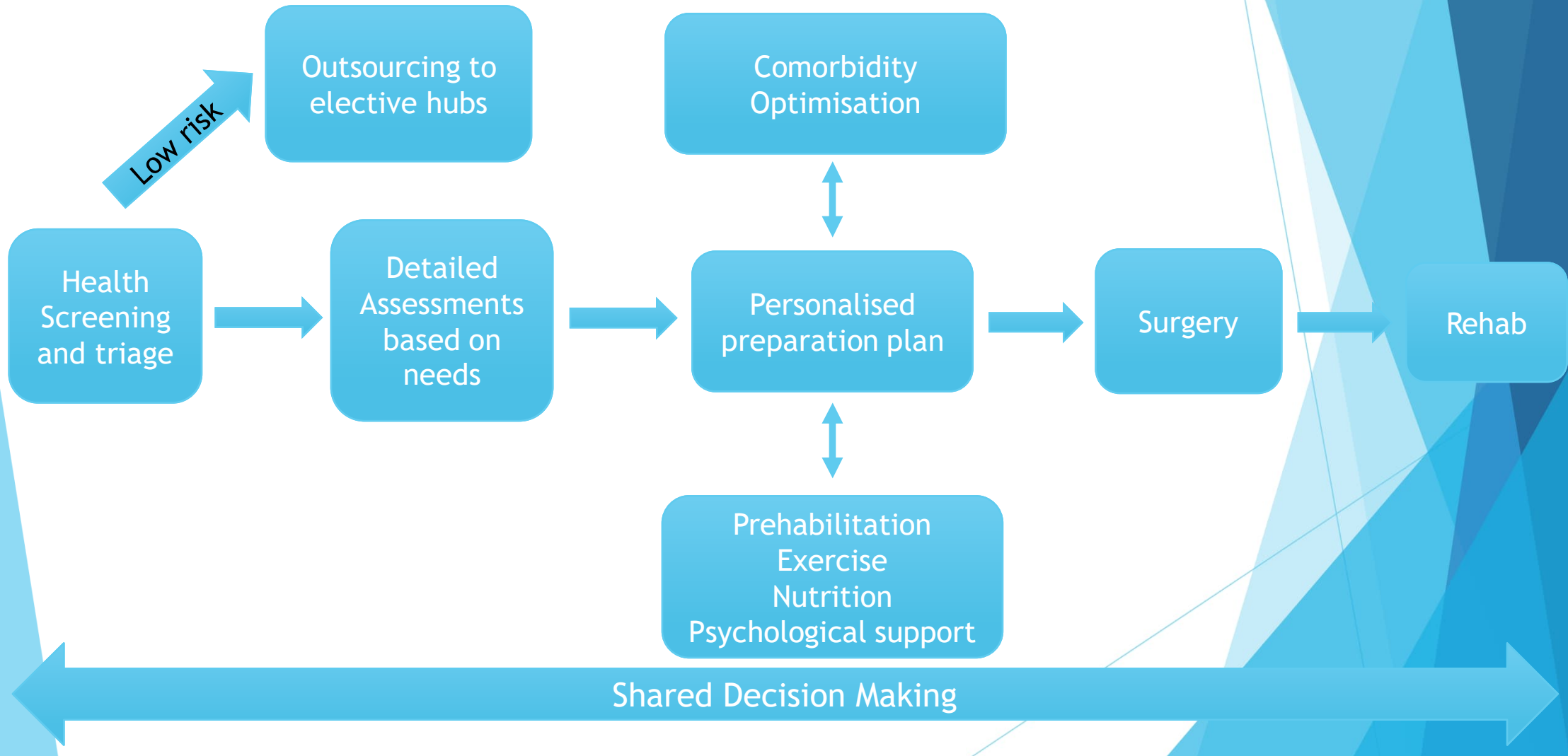
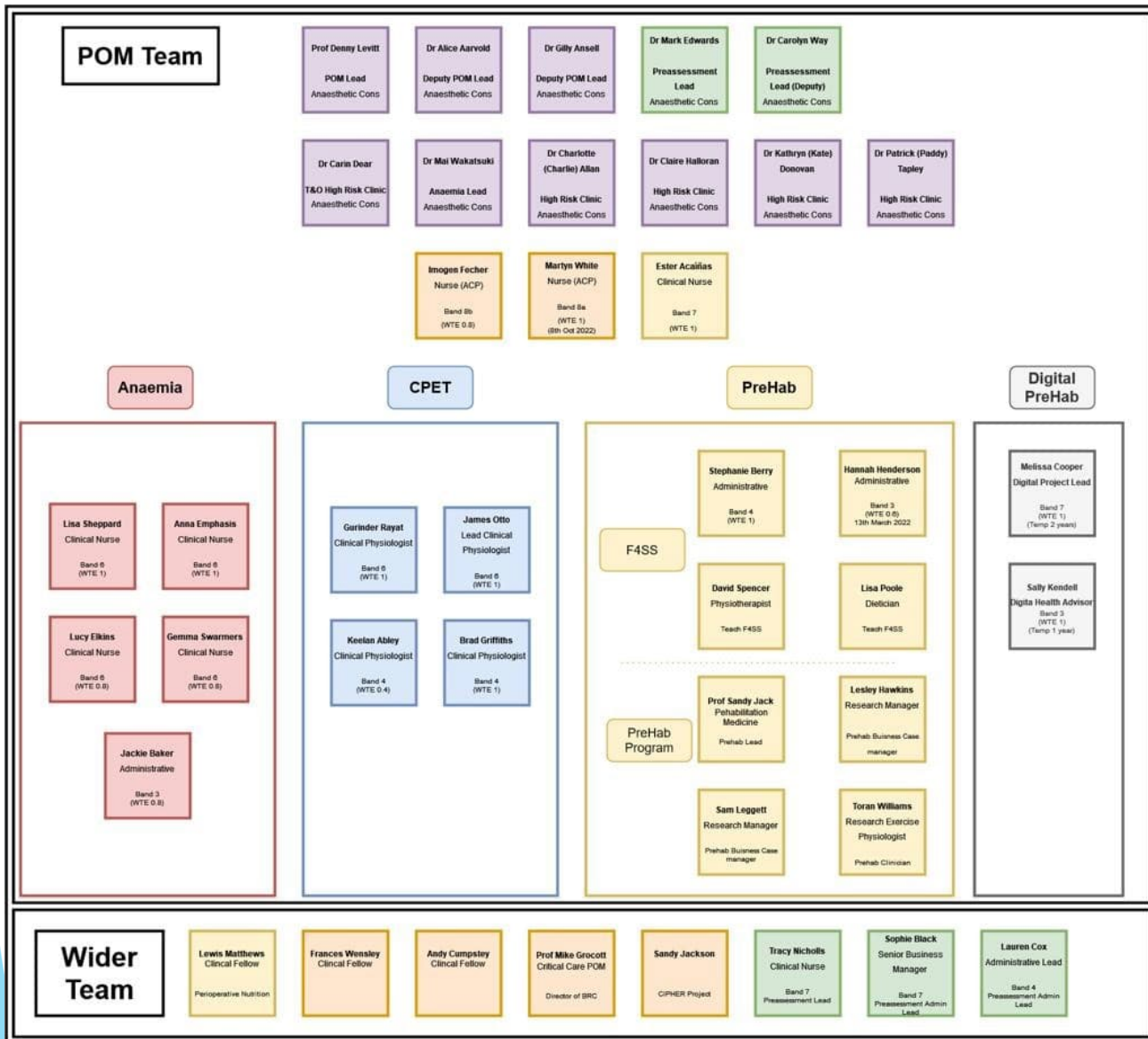


Fig. 1 Traditional model of the journey from GP referral through to surgery

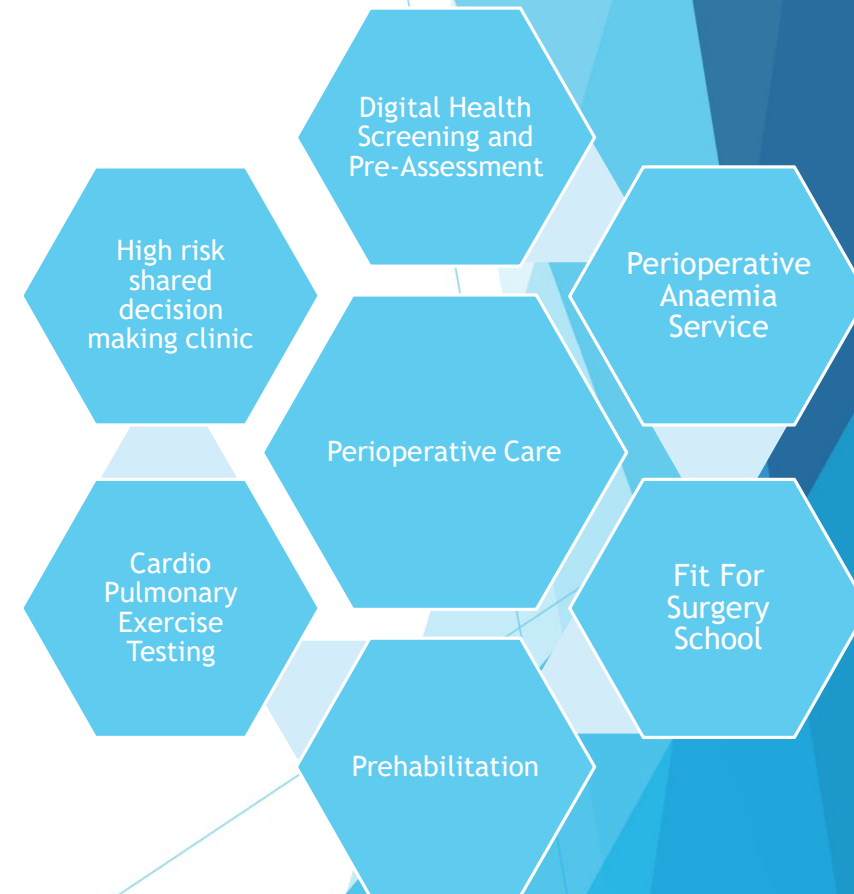
Proceed to surgery without time to fully optimise fitness and comorbidities – **worse post-op outcomes**
More full discussion of peri-operative risks – **last minute cancellations and changes of plan**
Delay surgery to investigate and treat co-morbidities further – **delay to definitive surgery**

The ideal perioperative care pathway





Perioperative Medicine at UHS



NHS Elective Recovery Plan

The [2023/24 NHS Standard Contract](#) states:

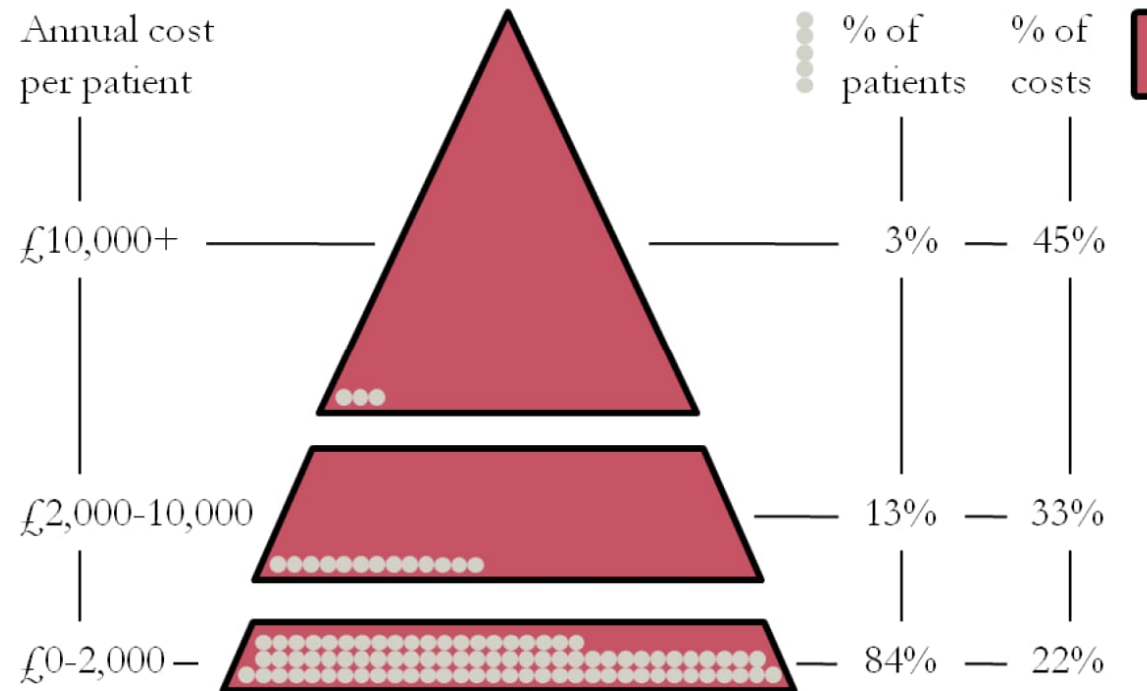
“NHS trusts MUST by no later than 31 March 2024, implement a system of early screening, risk assessment and health optimisation for all adult service users waiting for inpatient surgery, in accordance with the requirements on perioperative care co-ordination set out in the NHS Elective Recovery Plan”

NHSE Elective Recovery Plan: 5 principles

1. **Early Digital Screening** to Identify Modifiable Risk Factors and High risk patients who may require Shared Decision Making
2. Modifiable Risk should be optimised before surgery with a **personalised optimisation plan (prehabilitation and co-morbidities)**
3. Patients should be contacted every 3 months whilst on waiting lists to ensure they remain appropriate for surgery
4. Patients should only be given a **date for surgery AFTER a pre-op risk assessment and health optimisation** and being confirmed fit for surgery
5. Patients should participate in a **shared decision making** discussion to discuss the risks benefits and alternative treatment options to support them in their decision to proceed to surgery

A minority of patients account for the majority of costs: the 80:20 pareto principle

Figure 5.1. Proportion of total costs spent on patients by annual costs

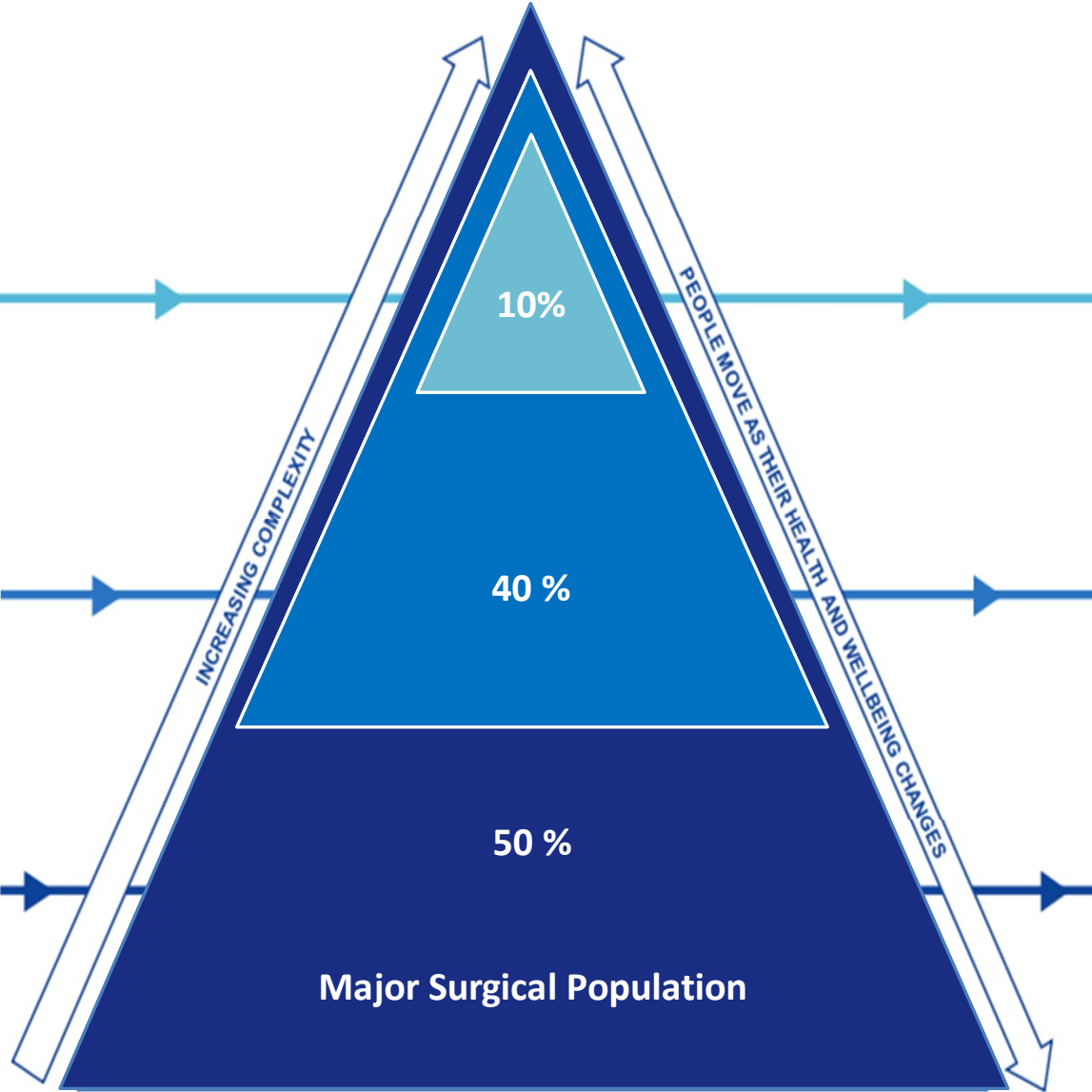


Note: Proportion of total costs spent on patients with annual costs of £0-£2,000, £2,000-£10,000 and £10,000+ (area of shape), with the proportion of all patients in annual cost band (dots).

TARGET POPULATIONS

INTERVENTIONS

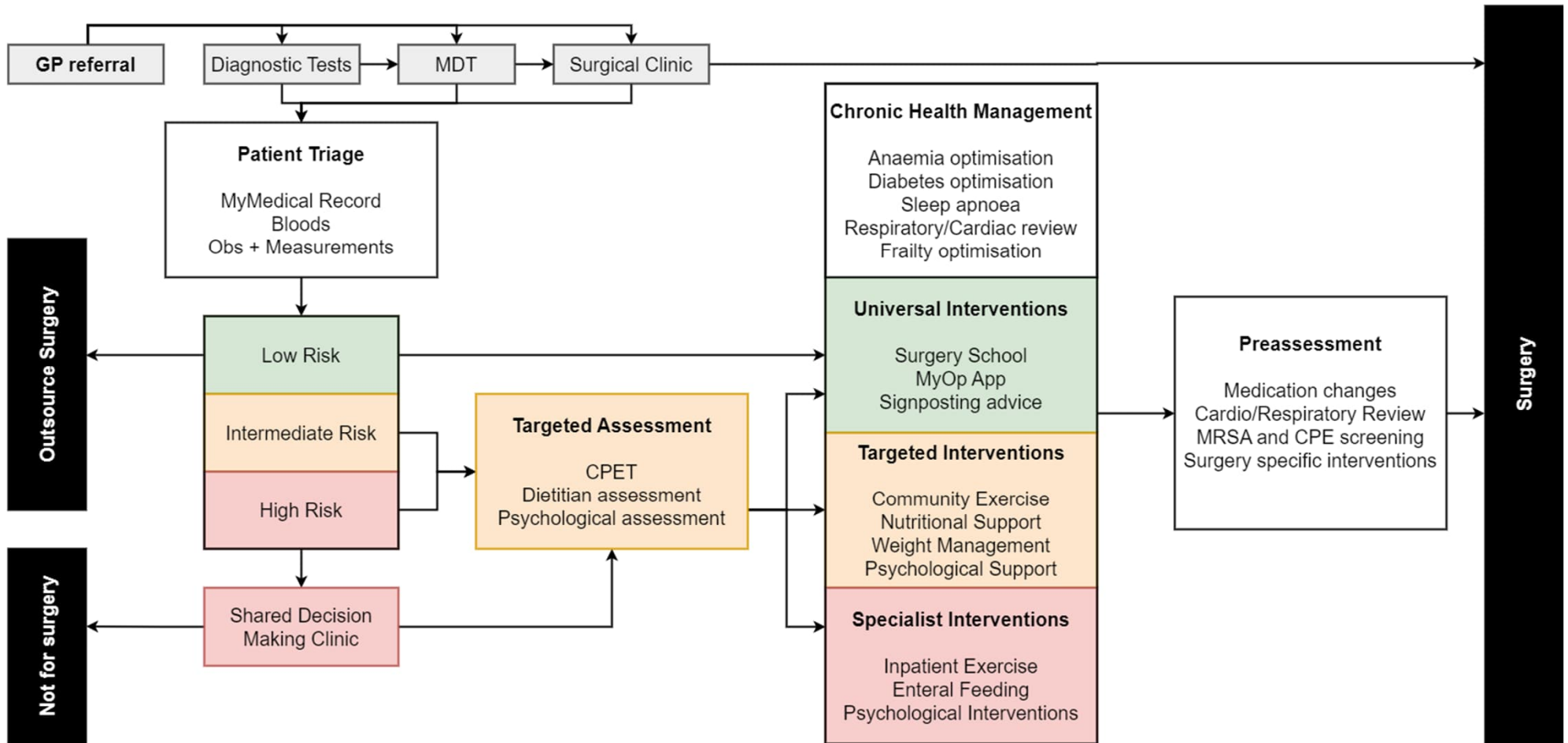
Specialist Supervised exercise Enteral / TPN feed Supervised Detox Plus universal and targeted
Targeted Exercise programmes Dietician Assessment &ONS Weight management Alcohol support team Quitters
Universal Surgery school My Surgery App Advice: diet/nutrition/exercise Alcohol/smoking cessation



OUTCOMES

Empowering people
Reducing complications
Reducing LOS
Increasing rate of recovery
Improve Quality of life
Improve long term health outcomes
Increase individual and community resilience, decreasing healthcare burden

Re-structuring Perioperative Care Pathways

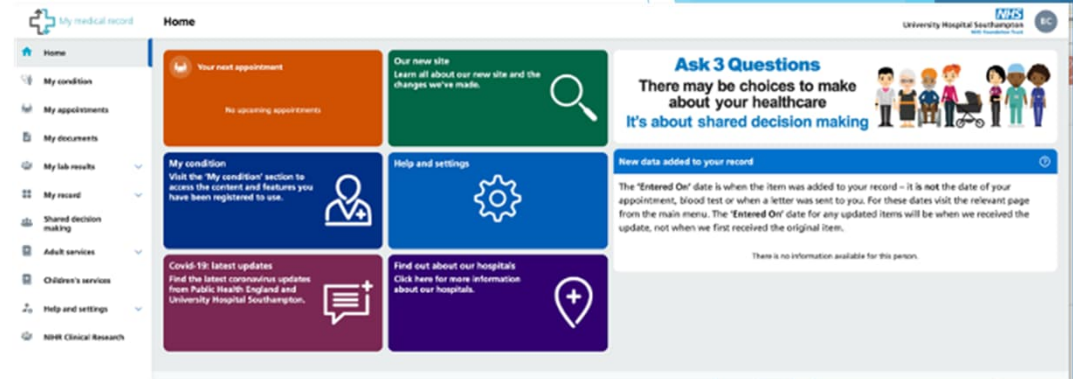


Digital Screening Early in the Pathway



Screening

- DASI: Functional capacity
- Nutrition Risk Score: Malnutrition/Obesity
- HADS: Psychological well being
- Frailty: Modified Edmonton Frailty Scale
- Targeted comorbidities: Cardiac devices/anticoag
- Audit C: Alcohol
- Chronic pain: Opiate use
- Stop Bang: Sleep Apnoea
- Smoking
- Living alone/carers



Triage for

- ▶ Risk: Red-Amber-Green
- ▶ High Risk Clinic
- ▶ Outsourcing to elective hubs
- ▶ Pre-Assessment: telephone vs face-to-face
- ▶ Prehabilitation
- ▶ List management/Critical Care

Digital Screening Summary and Risk Rating

evaluating their health status at any point in the future.

Anaesthetic concerns	Surgical concerns	Fitness (DASI)	Frailty (REFS)	Emotional wellbeing (HADS)	Alcohol (AUDIT-C)	Smoking	Nutrition concern
Yes	Yes	11.52 (derived VO ₂ peak in ml/kg/min)	6.00 (Apparently vulnerable)	Yes (Borderline abnormal)	21 (Extended advice, 20+ indicates possible dependence)	Yes	Yes
BMI	Sleep Apnoea (STOP-BANG Score)	Cardiac concerns	Neuro/Cognitive problem	Bleeding / clotting problem	Diabetes	Impaired Immunity	Chronic Pain
25.7	4 (OSA unlikely/ low risk)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes


Clinician Dashboard for Optimisation Tracking

Patient Details	Team ▾	Surgical details	Function ▾	Wellbeing ▾	Nutrition ▾	Chronic health ▾	Clinical results ▾	Preassessment pathway ▾	Status ▾
Patient No: 3461054 NHS No: 1212121212 Name: ALEXANDER TESTINGGGG DOB: 09/03/1976 (47 years) Submitted date: 07/06/2023 13:34:00	<input type="checkbox"/> Prehab <input type="checkbox"/> Preassessment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High risk <input type="checkbox"/> T&O <input type="checkbox"/> Triage screening	<div style="background-color: #333; color: white; padding: 2px 5px; display: inline-block;">Set</div> Specialty: Not set Prioritisation: P2 Severity: Major / int Target date: 08/07/2022 Surgeon: Dr O' Neil	<div style="background-color: #f00; color: white; padding: 2px 5px; display: inline-block;">Red</div> No outstanding task	<div style="background-color: #ffc000; color: white; padding: 2px 5px; display: inline-block;">Amber</div> No outstanding task	<div style="background-color: #f00; color: white; padding: 2px 5px; display: inline-block;">Red</div> No outstanding task	<div style="background-color: #f00; color: white; padding: 2px 5px; display: inline-block;">Red</div> No outstanding task	<div style="background-color: #333; color: white; padding: 2px 5px; display: inline-block;">View</div> No outstanding task	<div style="background-color: #333; color: white; padding: 2px 5px; display: inline-block;">Set</div> Outsourceable? Not outsource Recommended preassessment: Face to Face Nurse name: Sarah Anaesthetic assessment: Face to Face	<div style="background-color: #ccc; padding: 2px 5px; display: inline-block;">Outsourced ▾</div> <div style="background-color: #333; color: white; padding: 2px 5px; display: inline-block;">Complete</div> View record history

1 page ▾

Displaying records

Clinician Dashboard: Surgical Details and Urgency

Patient Details	Team 	Surgical details
<p>Patient No: 3461054</p> <p>NHS No: 1212121212</p> <p>Name: ALEXANDER TESTINGGGG</p> <p>DOB: 09/03/1976 (47 years)</p> <p>Submitted date: 07/06/2023 13:34:00</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Prehab</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Preassessment</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High risk</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> T&O</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Triage screening</p>	<p><a data-bbox="1550 563 1756 647" href="#">Set</p> <p>Specialty: Not set</p> <p>Prioritisation: P2</p> <p>Severity: Major / int</p> <p>Target date: 08/07/2022</p> <p>Surgeon: Dr O' Neil</p>

Clinician Dashboard: Optimisation/Prehab

Function ▼	Wellbeing ▼	Nutrition ▼	Chronic health ▼	Clinical results ▼
Red No outstanding task	Amber No outstanding task	Red No outstanding task	Red No outstanding task	View No outstanding task

Clinician dashboard for Pathway Management

Fitness

Red: 8.83 (VO2 peak)

VO2 peak = $0.18 * DASl + 8.83$

- Green** = VO2 peak is greater than 15
- Amber** = VO2 peak is between 12 - 15
- Red** = VO2 peak is less than 12

Frailty

Amber: 7.00

- Green** = Score is between 0 - 5
- Amber** = Score is between 6 - 8
- Red** = Score is greater than 8, i.e. moderate to severe frail

Suggested next steps

Fitness Specialist

Frailty Targeted

Tasks

Description

Add task description here

Status

Please select

Please select
Task requested
Task complete

Action

+ Add new task

Clinician Dashboard: Outcomes

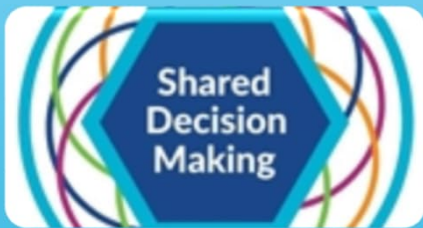
Preassessment pathway ▼	Status ▼
<p data-bbox="609 475 806 560">Set</p> <p data-bbox="584 592 831 676">Outsourceable? Not outsource</p> <p data-bbox="573 719 842 858">Recommended preassessment: Face to Face</p> <p data-bbox="600 901 815 986">Nurse name: Sarah</p> <p data-bbox="499 1029 916 1118">Anaesthetic assessment: Face to Face</p>	<p data-bbox="1072 475 1473 555">Outsourced ▼</p> <p data-bbox="1176 580 1375 660">Complete</p> <p data-bbox="1128 719 1422 756">View record history</p>
Displaying records 1-	

Digital Implementation Pilot Cohorts



Orthopaedics Waiting List: Joint Replacements

- n = 400
- Mean Age 71 (range: 52-98); 45% male



High Risk Clinic Referrals

- n = 700
- Mean Age 71 (range: 58-94); 57% male



Cancer Prehabilitation Patients

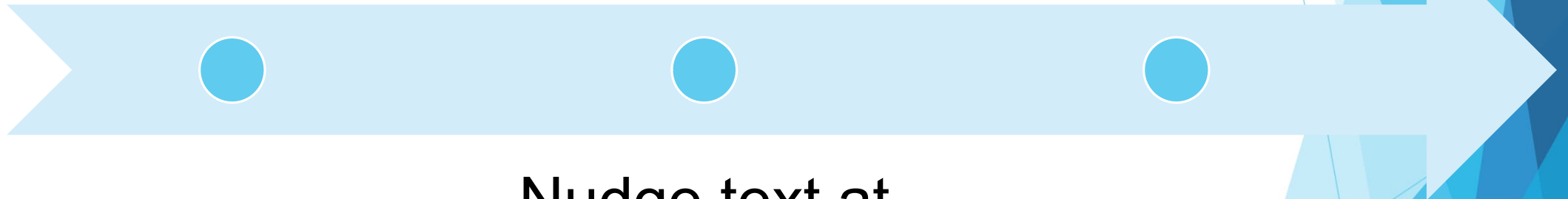
- N = 400
- Mean Age 69 (range: 41-88); 70% male

Orthopaedics Pilot Stage 1: Methodology

Invite by Text

Telephone
Follow up

Nudge text at
1 week

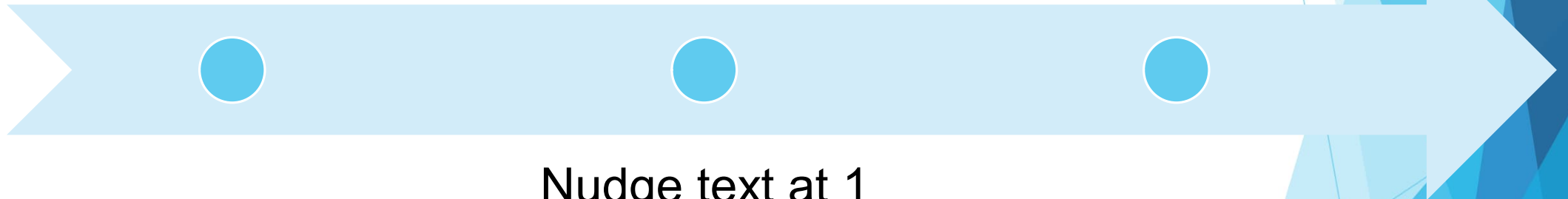


Orthopaedics Pilot Stage 2: Methodology

Explanatory Letter
with instructions

Telephone Follow
up and assistance
to complete

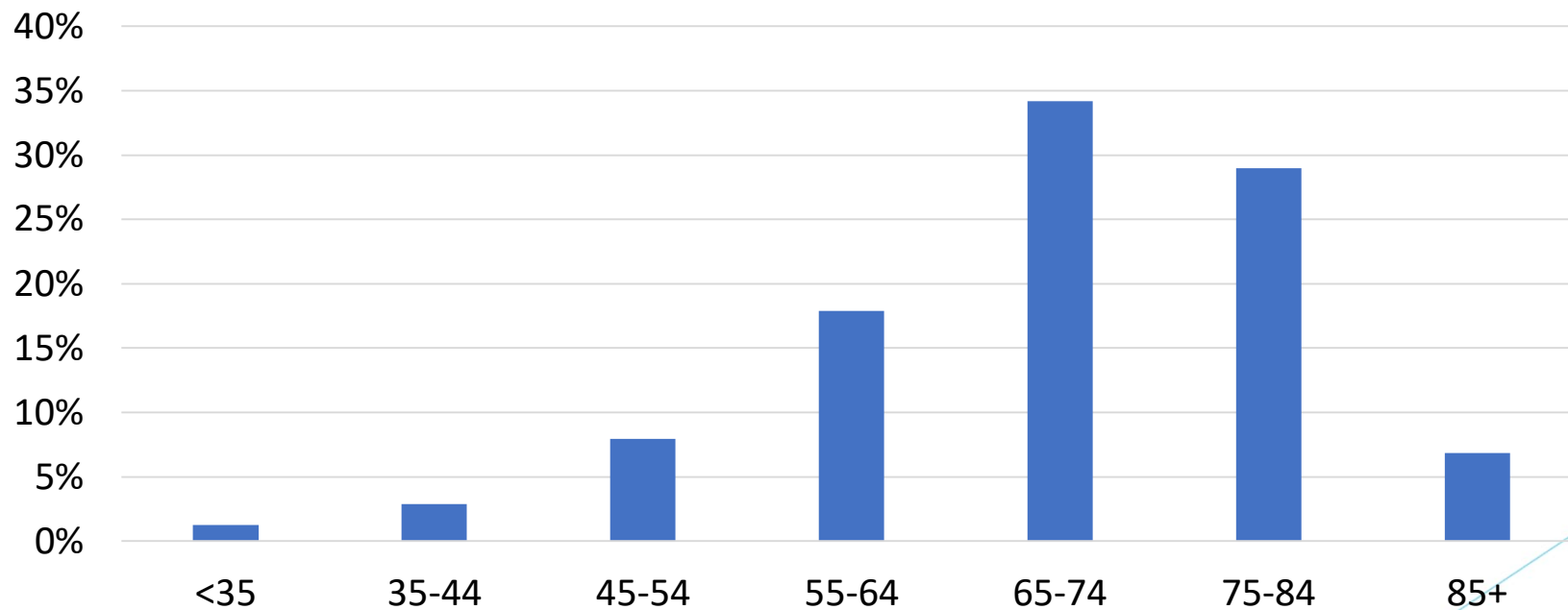
Nudge text at 1
week



Screening: Implementation Evaluation

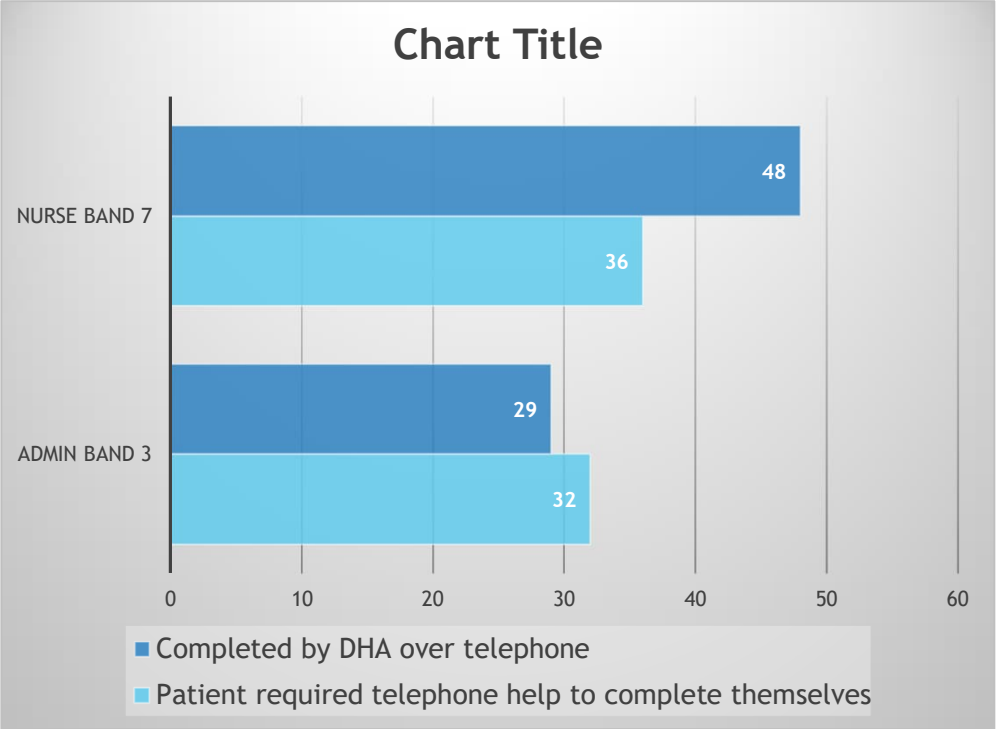
Age Distribution of patients completing Questionnaire

Age Distribution



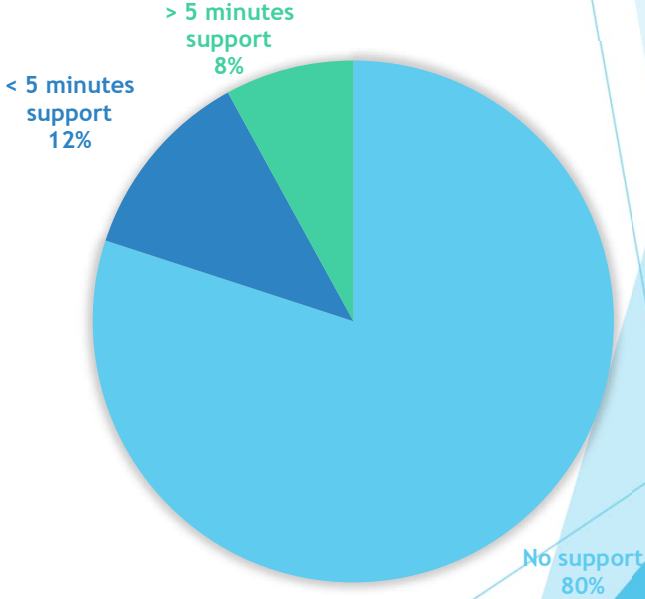
Preventing Digital Exclusion

Clinical vs Non-Clinical digital support

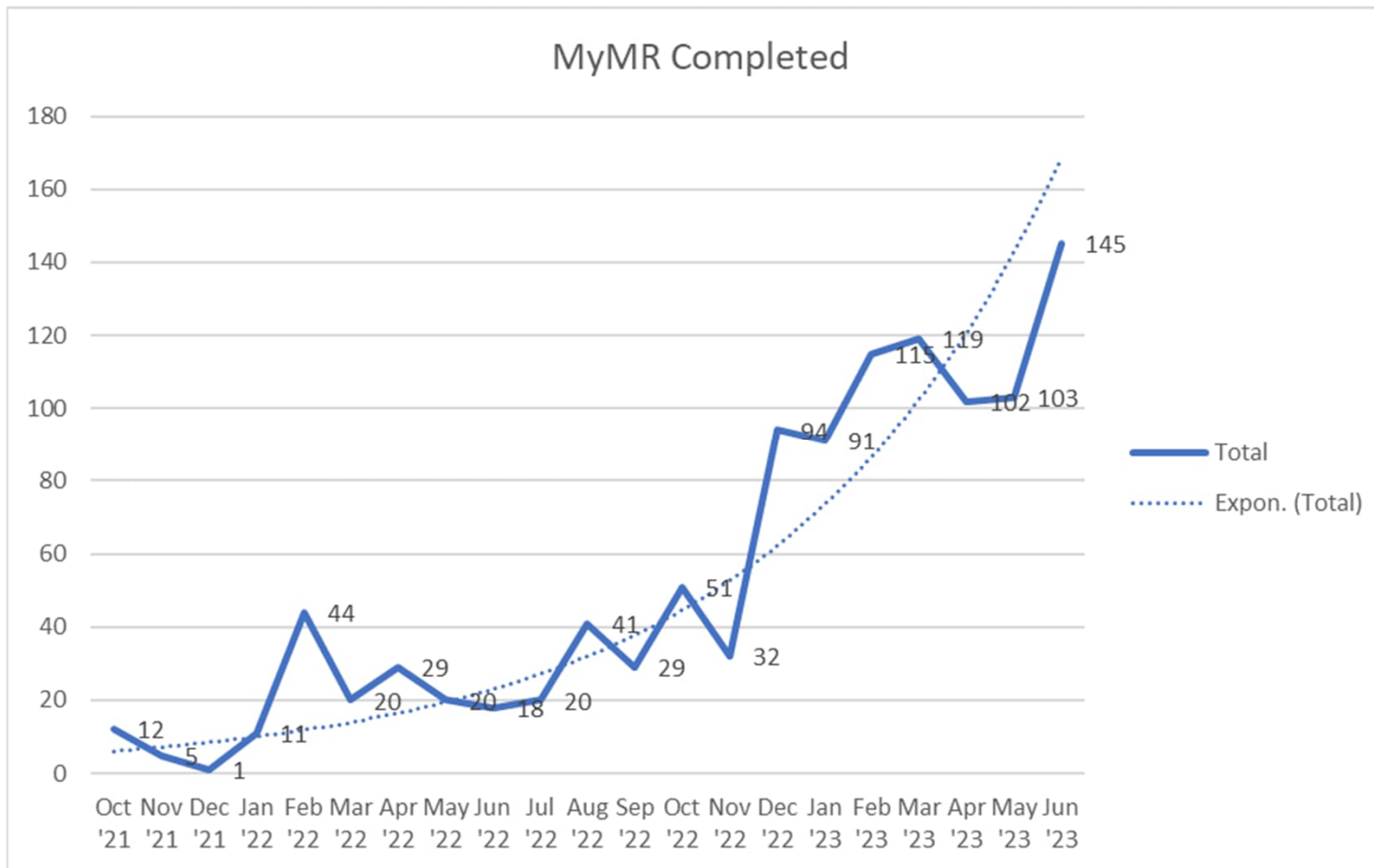


median time for completion = 18mins

Digital Health Assistant Support



Uptake of Digital Screening at UHS



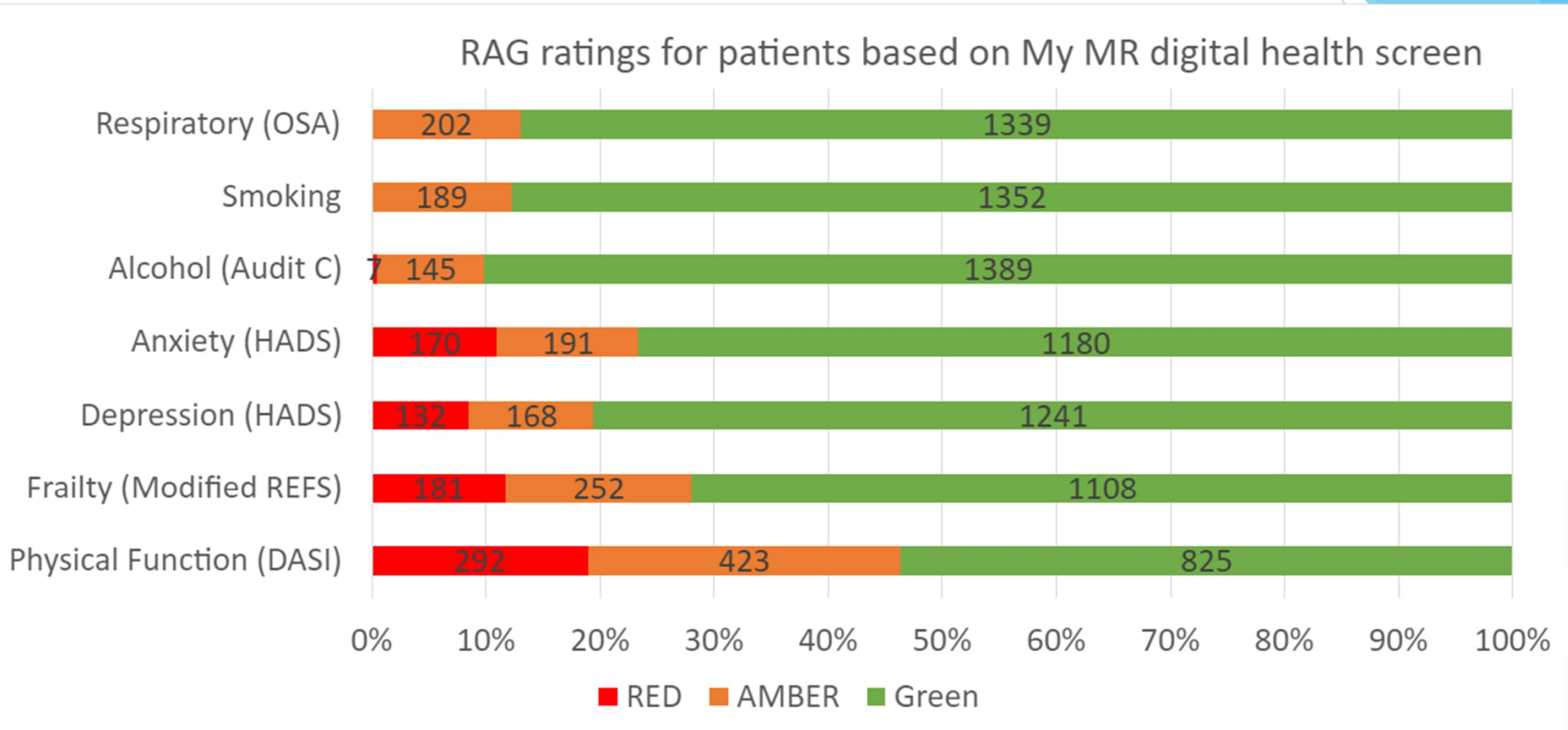
Characteristics of digital and non-digital patients

Table 3. Details of patients who completed My Medical Record digital health screening questionnaire

	All patients	"Non-digital"	"Digital"	
	mean (SD), median (IQR) or n (%)			P-value*
	N = 824	N = 169	N = 655	
Age	69.1 (12.0)	76.6 (9.0)	67.2 (11.9)	<0.001
15 - 54	100 (12)	5 (3)	95 (14)	
55-64	142 (17)	15 (9)	127 (19)	
65-74	279 (34)	39 (23)	240 (37)	
75-84	247 (30)	81 (48)	166 (25)	
>84	56 (7)	29 (17)	27 (4)	
Number of comorbidities	1 (0, 2)	1 (0, 1)	1 (0, 2)	<0.001
N (%) on > 5 medications	418 (51)	102 (60)	316 (48)	0.005
Time to complete (minutes)	17.5 (13.1, 35.0)	21.8 (15.3, 30.6)	17.5 (10.9, 37.1)	0.001

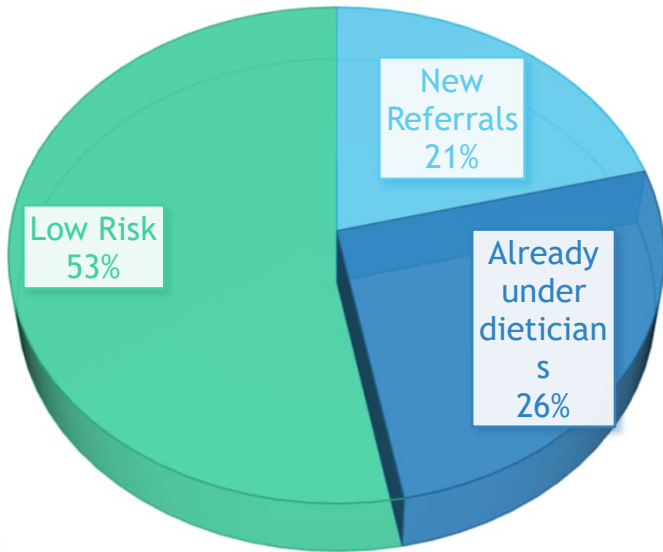
* P-value for chi2, t-test or 2-sample Wilcoxon rank-sum test

Distribution of Rag Ratings per domain

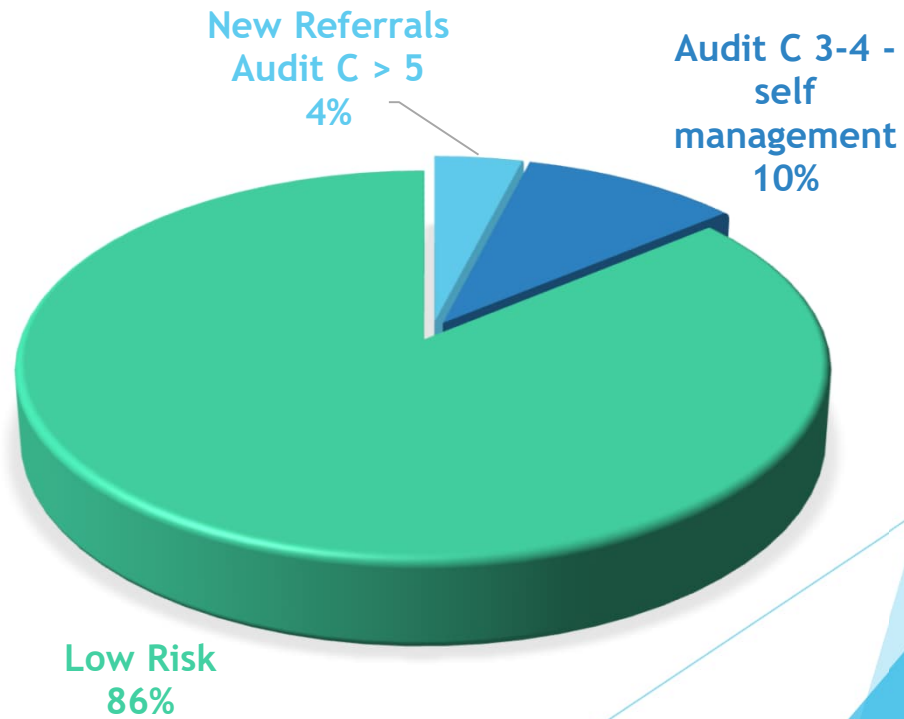


Identifying unmet clinical need

Nutritional risk

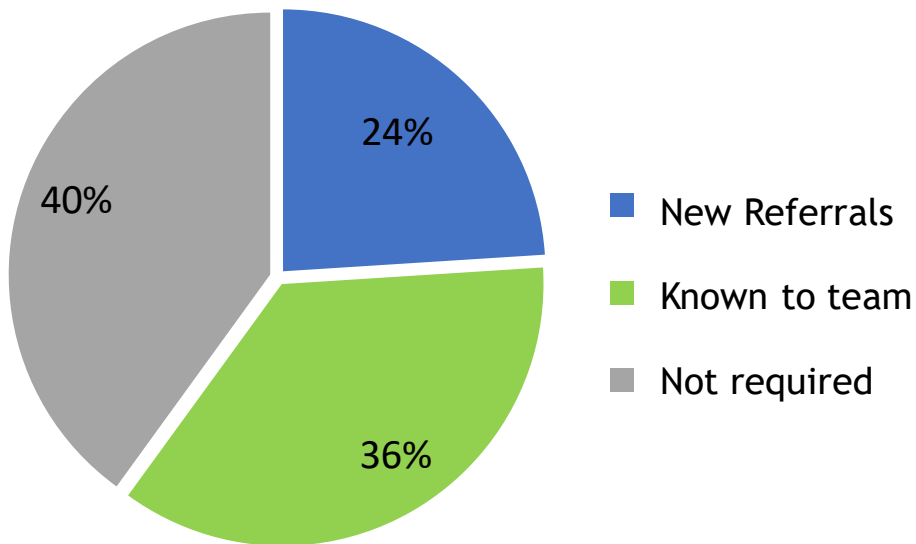


Alcohol Dependency Referrals

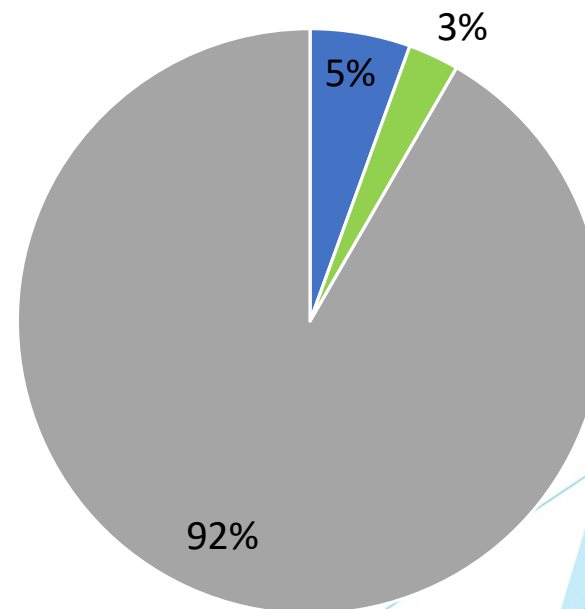


Early optimization of comorbidities

Peri-Operative Anaemia Referrals



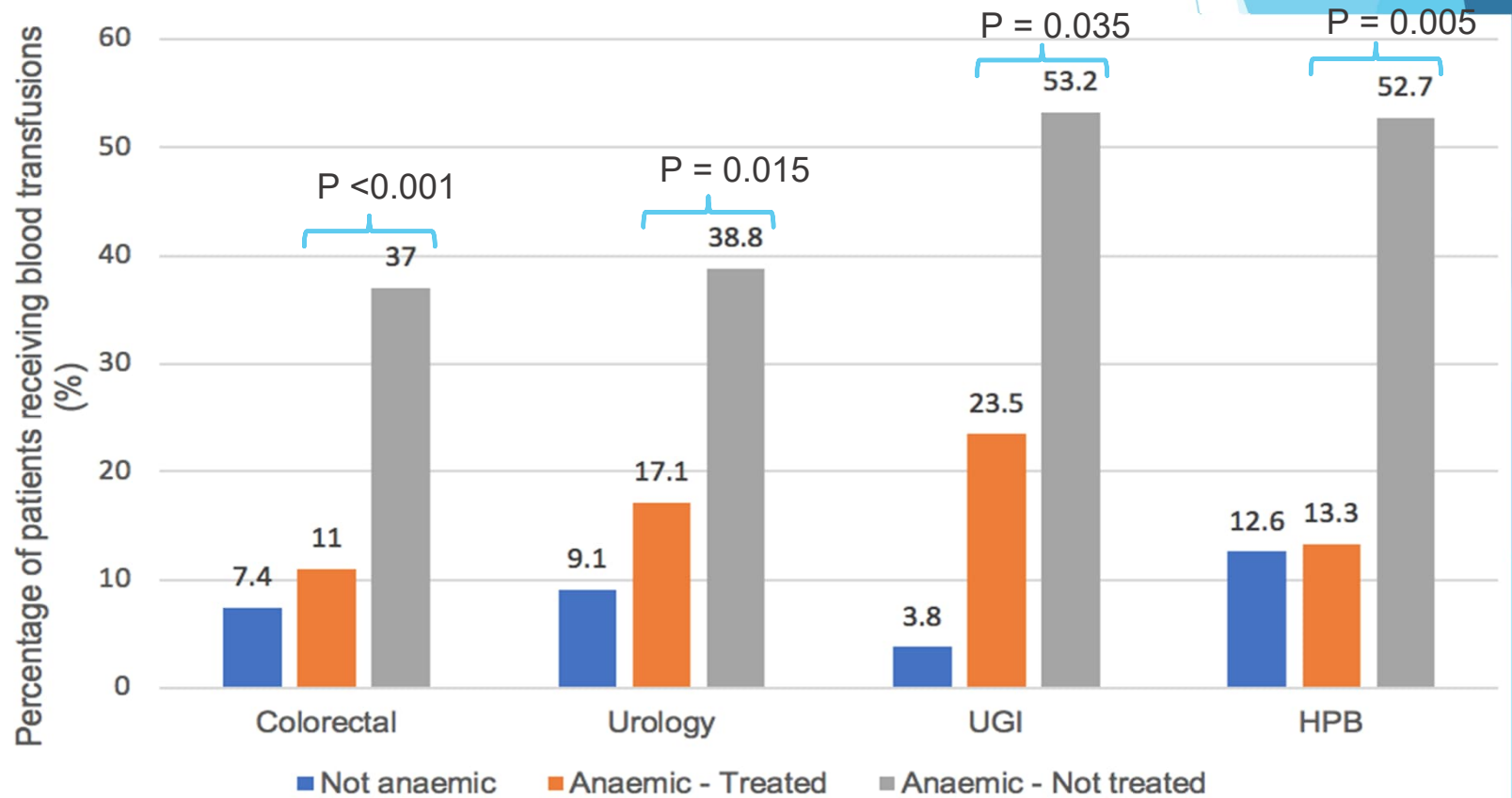
Diabetes Optimisation Referrals



Perioperative Anaemia Service (POAS)

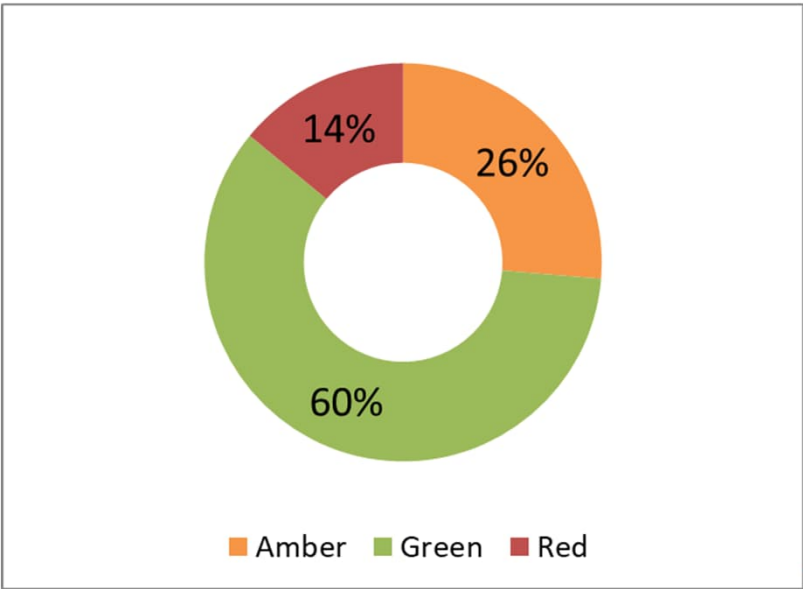
**Transfusion
Reduced from
43% to 13%**

**N= 1144, 301
treated**



Screening Tool Validation:

Length of Hospital Stay	
Low Risk at UHS	4 days
Low Risk at elective hub	3 days
Intermediate risk	5 days
High risk	10 days



Funding Digital Health Assistants - the need

For 1000 patients, estimated DHA requirements:

- ▶ Assuming approximately 30 minutes per patient
- ▶ 1 DHA at UHS per 750 patients

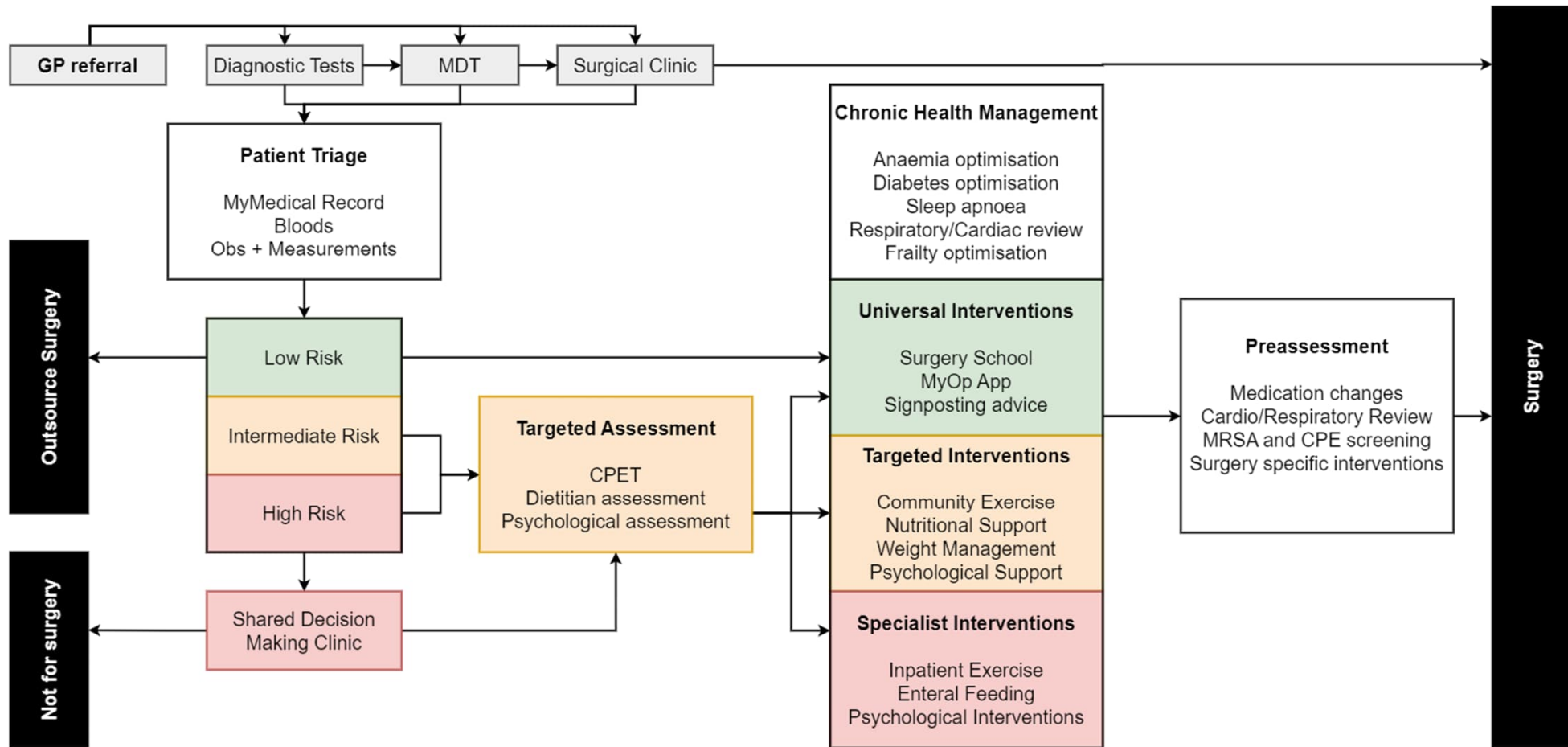
Proportion of patients requiring Help	Number of patients requiring assistance	Total DHA time for 1000 patients
25%	250	125 hours
30%	300	150 hours
35%	350	175 hours
40%	400	200 hours
45%	450	225 hours
50%	500	250 hours

Workforce Implications

- ▶ Digital Support
- ▶ Clinical Interpretation and optimization planning
- ▶ Comorbidity optimization capacity
 - ▶ Diabetic nurse specialist
 - ▶ Increased anaemia service capacity
- ▶ Psychological Support Services in the community
 - ▶ Non cancer
- ▶ Dietetic Support
 - ▶ Weight management



Re-structuring Perioperative Care Pathways



Prehabilitation

- *Prehabilitation is an intervention that improves a patient's physical, nutritional and psychological fitness to withstand surgery*
- *Prehabilitation is a **personalised treatment based on the patient's needs***
- *Prehabilitation reduces complications and length of stay and enhances recovery*

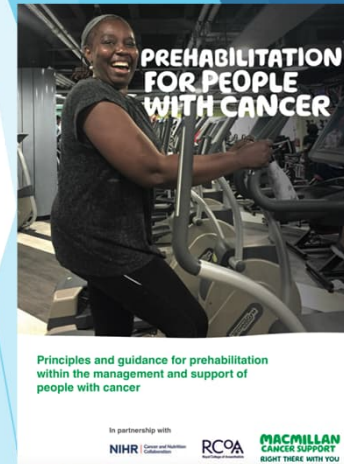
Multimodal prehabilitation

Exercise

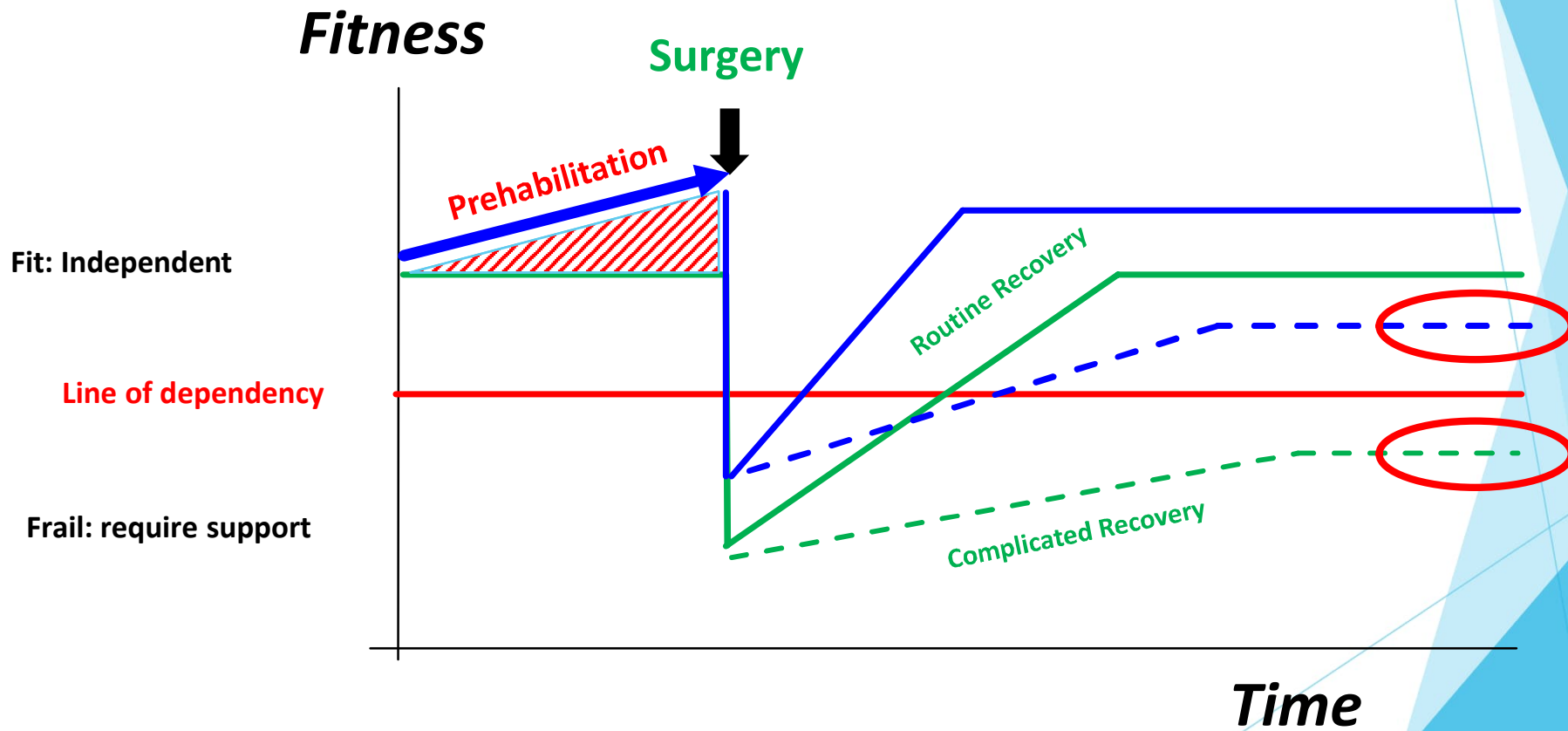
Nutrition

Psychological support

Smoking / alcohol Cessation



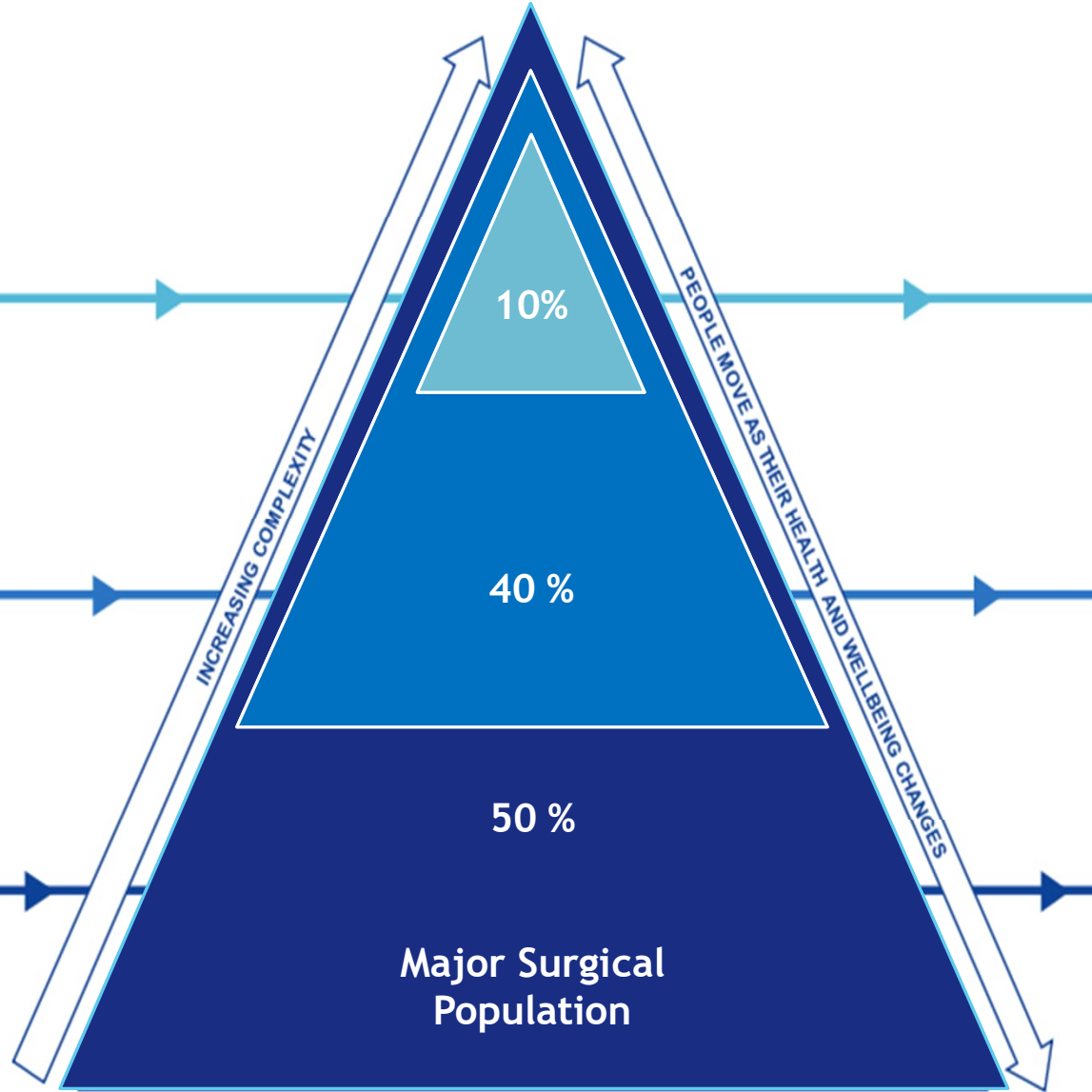
Surgery, fitness and recovery



TARGET POPULATIONS

INTERVENTIONS

Specialist Supervised exercise Enteral / TPN feed Supervised Detox
Plus universal & targeted
Targeted Exercise programmes Dietician Assessment &ONS Weight management Alcohol support team Quitters
Universal Surgery school My Surgery App Advice: diet/nutrition/exercise Alcohol/smoking



OUTCOMES

Empowering people
Reducing complications
Reducing LOS
Increasing rate of recovery
Improve Quality of life
Improve long term health outcomes
Increase individual and community resilience, decreasing healthcare burden



Universal Prehabilitation Interventions

Surgery School: Pre-operative Education



- ▶ 60% of invited attended
- ▶ 94% would recommend
- ▶ 46% changed behaviour
- ▶ Reduced length of stay and complications

Anaesthesia 2021

doi:10.1111/anae.15393

Original Article

Development and evaluation of a novel pre-operative surgery school and behavioural change intervention for patients undergoing elective major surgery: Fit-4-Surgery School

I. Fecher-Jones,¹  C. Grimmett,² M. R. Edwards,³ J. S. Knight,⁴ J. Smith,⁵ H. Leach,⁶ H. Moyses,⁷  S. Jack,⁸ M. P. W. Grocott⁹ and D. Z. H. Levett¹⁰



Patient Experience

Initially I came to school feeling that it wouldn't make any difference but once it was over, I was very happy with it and made lots of changes to my fitness”

“Patient's husband - I sing your praises to everyone, the school was definitely worth doing”

“It's nice to know that you are on somebody's radar.. Not just given an op date and that's it, you come in and go home”

“As a relative, I found this morning very insightful and reassuring for my father. It was above expectation, very good service. Even the areas which weren't relevant were interesting information too”



Virtual Surgery School

'Very informative and helpful. I hope this programme continues as it is an eye opener. Well done.'

'Brilliant presentation, very useful. Makes you think about how important it is to make changes to your lifestyle preop'

- Virtual school better attended than face-to-face (69%)
- Well accepted by patients (95% satisfaction)
- 79% intended to change behaviour
- Potential accessibility challenges

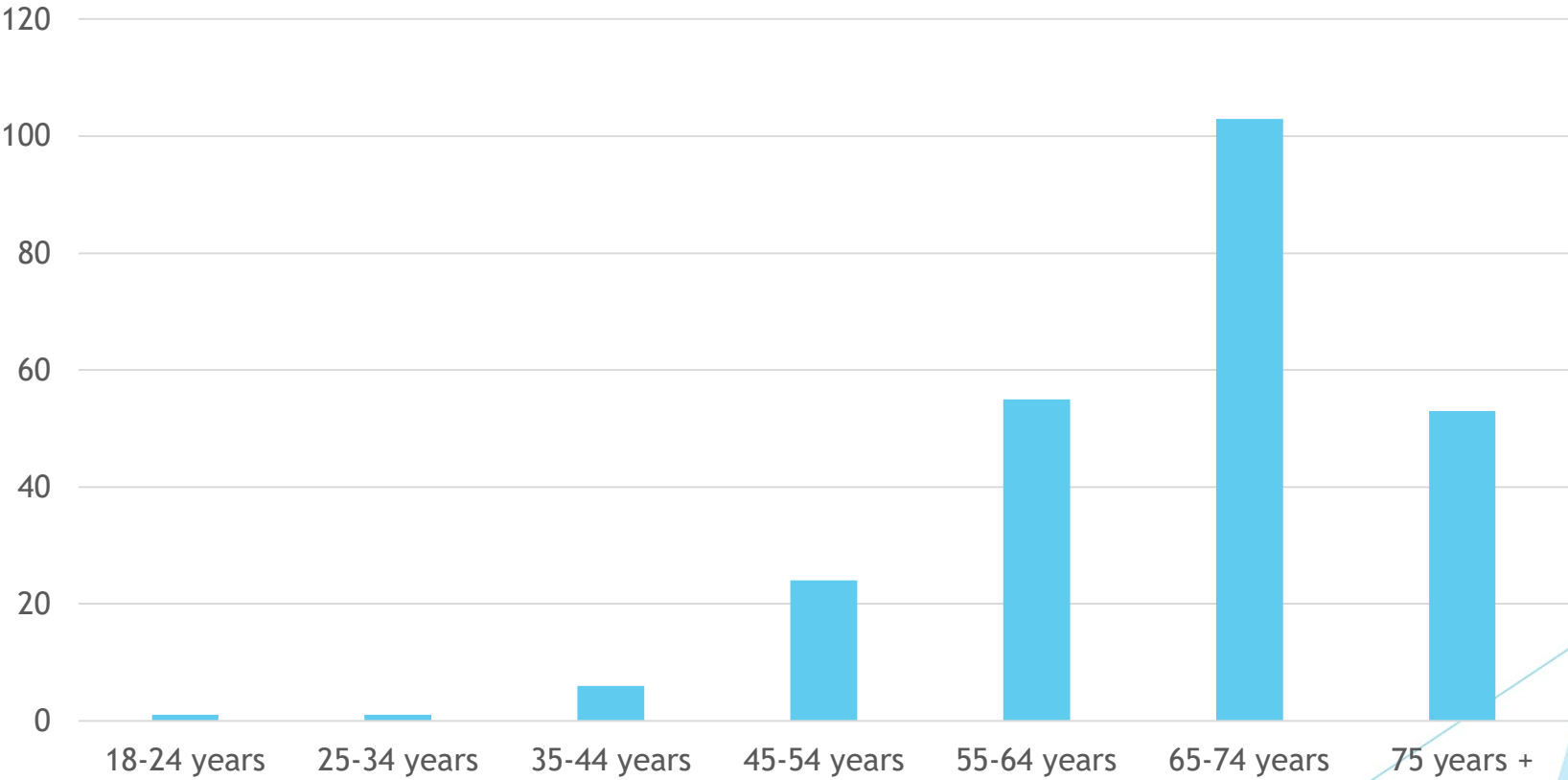
(Fecher-Jones et al 2021)

Adaption of a face- to-face group behaviour change intervention (surgery school) in response to COVID19

[Fecher-jones, I.](#); [Grimmett, C.](#); [Pohlman, S.](#); [Lewin, D.](#)

International Journal of Behavioral Medicine ; 28(SUPPL 1):S8-S9, 2021.

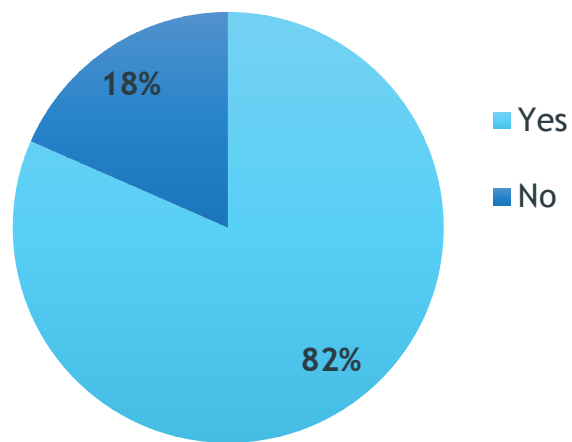
Age of Patients attending Virtual Surgery School



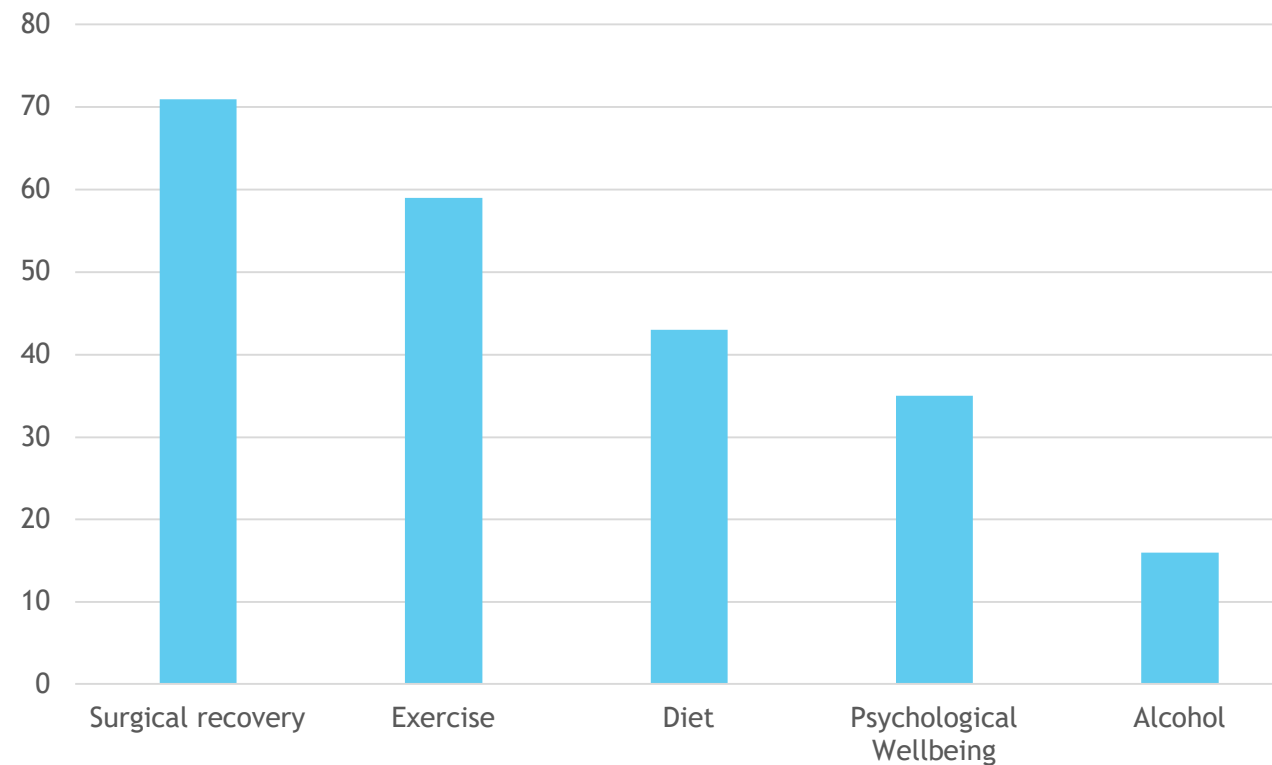
61% Male; Female 37%; Other 4%

Virtual Surgery School Intention to Change Behaviour

Do you plan to make any changes to your lifestyle in preparation for surgery as a result of this session?



Most Useful Topics



Patient Empowerment

‘Enabling people to choose to take control over and make decisions about their lives’

The Patients

‘I think I knew everything I wanted to know about the operation from the teaching and the booklet’

‘The people there knew how to do their job - you could tell they were experienced, they know what to do so it gives you more confidence’

The Staff

‘ They know a lot more, they are better prepared, they know what to expect and can explain what is going to happen to them’

‘They seem more confident, less worried’

Session has improved my confidence in facing the upcoming surgery

This is a very useful and helpful seminar with excellent advice and information

I am grateful to have had the opportunity to receive much information and advice in a succinct, condensed and digestible format.

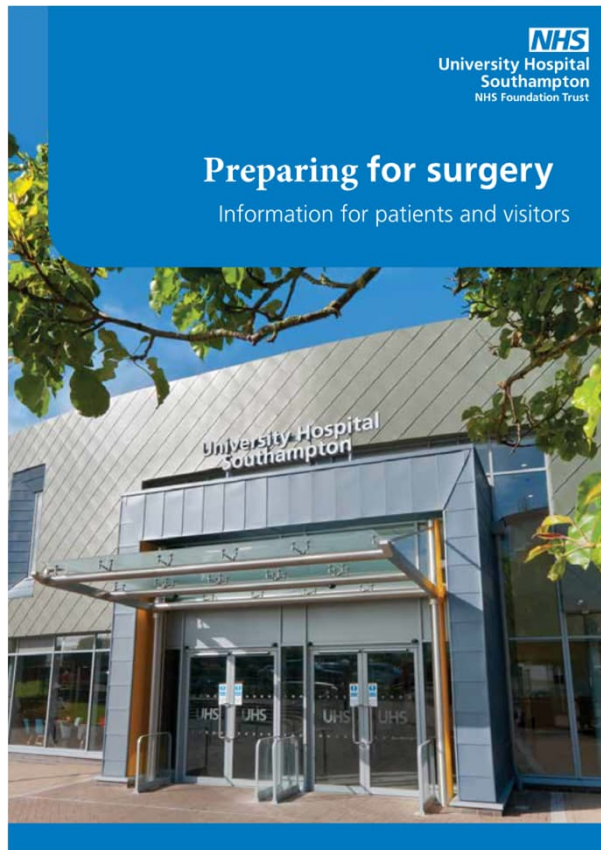
Very well presented

Everything was clearly explained and easy to understand. Thank you.

Relaxed atmosphere. Inclusive if need be. All bases covered to get the best outcome having surgery.

I'm glad it was online. A trip into Southampton , along with the car park charge, would have made this far less appealing.

I thought course was adapted very well to the need to be delivered virtually.



The Borg Rating of Perceived Exertion (RPE) scale		
Exercise intensity level	Exertion rating	Description
Low	0 Nothing at all	You will not be out of breath.
	1 Just noticeable	You could continue the exercise or activity all day.
	2 Very slight	You could continue the exercise or activity for hours.
	3 Slight	You will be able to hold a conversation without getting out of breath.
Moderate	4 Slight to moderate	You will be able to speak a few sentences while carrying out the exercise or activity.
	5 Moderate	You will still be able to hold a conversation, but you will need to make an effort to keep going with the exercise or activity.
	6 Some difficulty	You will find it slightly harder to breathe and you will find it takes more effort to keep going with the exercise or activity.
High	7 Moderately severe	You will be able to speak in short sentences, but you will need to make a constant effort to keep going with the exercise or activity.
	8 Severe	You will struggle to say more than two to three words at a time, and you will need to concentrate fully to keep going with the exercise or activity.
	9 Very severe	You will be almost completely out of breath and find it difficult to speak at all.
	10 Maximal shortness of breath	Maximal effort. You will be completely out of breath and unable to talk.



- Lack of time
- Lack of fun and enjoyment
- Lack of self-motivation
- Lack of self-efficacy
- Injuries
- Lack of self-management skills
- Lack of encouragement/support
- Poor role models
- Environmental factors

Behavioural Change

1. Be specific in your advice
2. Put the patient in charge
3. Measure progress and feedback
4. Make sure they have support
5. Be clear how the change will have impact for them personally
 - Motivational Interviewing
 - SMART goals
 - Diarying
 - Support
 - Accountability
 - Nudging
 - Rewards

Universal Prehabilitation Intervention: myOp



myOp is a digital therapeutic which is designed to be prescribed to patients to reduce post-operative complications.

BODY

- Aerobic fitness programme
- ACBT
- Smoking and Alcohol cessation
- Managing other medical conditions

MIND

- Mindfulness-based Cognitive Therapy course
- Education on what to expect, how to participate in recovery

NUTRITION

- Comprehensive nutritional advice
- Based on the Eatwell Guide

CHECKLIST

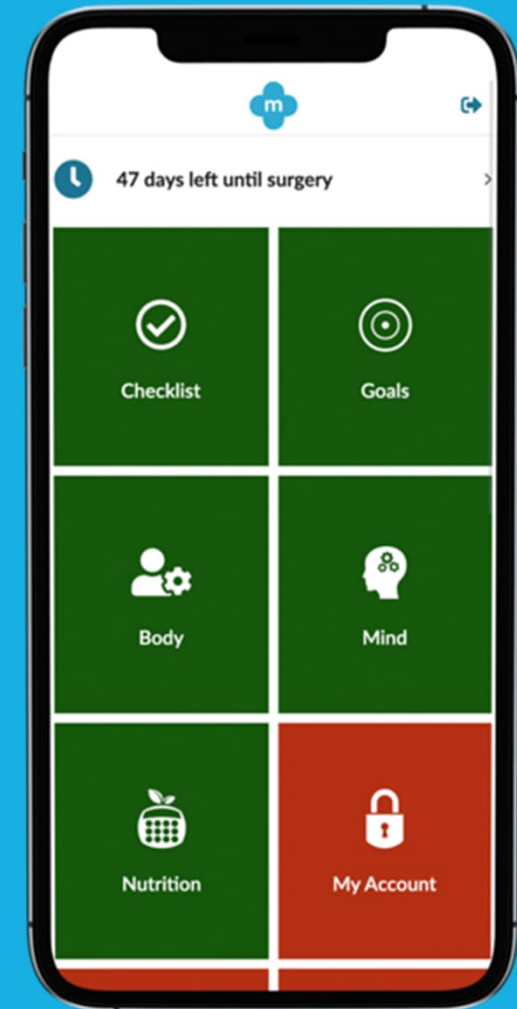
- Dynamic checklist
- Signposts to key parts of the App
- Encourages engagement

GOALS

- SMARTER goal setting
- Track progress and achievements

SCREENING

- DASI, HADS, Alcohol Audit and Nutrition screening
- Scores used to direct and prompt patient engagement



Screening and Clinician Dashboard:

myOp supports clinical teams in delivering digitally enhanced care

The myOp clinician interface enables:

- Rapid risk stratification
- Identification of patients who need targeted interventions
- Remote management with 2 way chat and video consultations
- MDT working

myOp Patient List

Patient search
Enter search term e.g. first name or last name

Details					Values						
First Name	Surname	Date of Birth	NHS Number	Last Accessed	eVO2 Max	Anxiety	Depression	Alcohol	Nutrition	BMI	Current Smoker
Lila	Anderson	17 Jun 1971	0101010101	17 Jun 2021	22.29	16	13	13	Low risk	28.1	No
Malcom	Wallace	17 Jun 1967	1029329393	17 Jun 2021	25.83	14	7	7	Low risk	23.9	Yes
Dennis	Smith	17 Jun 1979	0292938844	17 Jun 2021	23.02	16	11	11	Low risk	32.7	Yes
James	Davidson	17 Jun 1942	0193930102	17 Jun 2021	31.08	0	6	6	Low risk	28.1	Yes
Tim	Curtis	17 Jun 1958	1010102020	17 Jun 2021	10.78	5	11	11	Low risk	32.7	No
Brian	Smith	17 Jun 1962	0101010100	17 Jun 2021	19.58	12	11	11	Low risk	32.7	No
Theresa	Brinkley	17 Jun 1961	2932891238	17 Jun 2021	16.8	13	10	10	Low risk	24.4	Yes
Glen	Forward	17 Jun 1958	1029384858	17 Jun 2021	24.44	14	11	11	High risk	28.1	Yes
Sarah	Richardson	17 Jun 1946	0101010101	17 Jun 2021	17.64	16	14	14	Low risk	20.7	No

←  

Create a body goal

What activity are you going to do? E.g. go for a walk or go swimming.

I will...

When are you going to do it? E.g. Every day or every weekend.

When...

Where are you going to do it? E.g. in the park, at the leisure centre. (Optional)

Where...

[Continue](#)

←  

Confirm your body goal

That looks great! Please check it and make sure it's right before you proceed.



I will go for a long walk every day in the park

Things that might stop me:
Bad weather
Looking after the girls

I will overcome this by:
Wear a waterproof coat
Going on another day





To change this goal just click the back button to go back. Or you can edit it from the Goals screen after you've saved it.

[Save this goal](#)


[Save this goal and create another goal](#)

[Cancel this goal](#)

←  

Well done

You've added an achievement to your diary, doesn't that feel great.



Body goal
Walk in the park
7 August 2020

What next?

[Add another achievement](#)

[View my goals](#)

[View my checklist](#)

How hard did you have to work during that workout?

5

Breathing faster, can talk but can't sing, have to breath between sentences

0

10

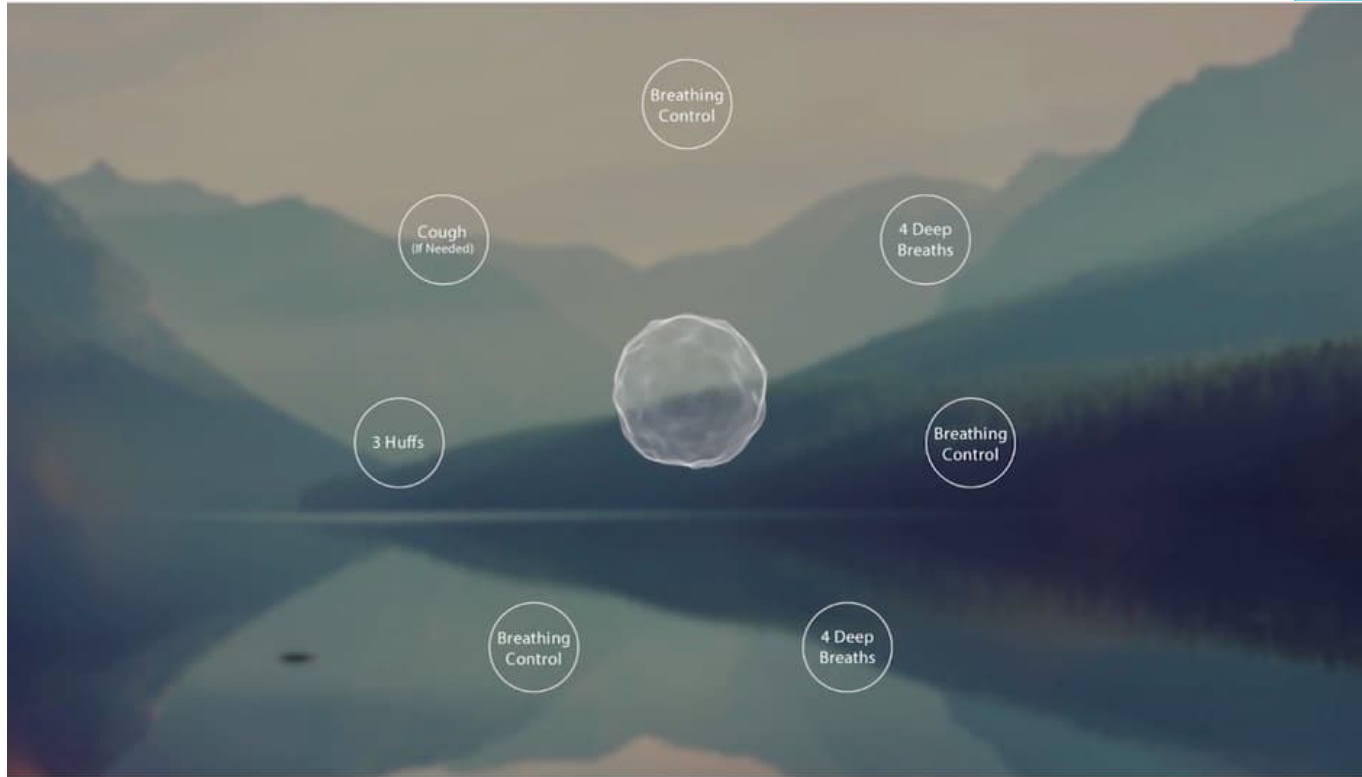


No effort at all

Flat out, as hard as I could

Continue





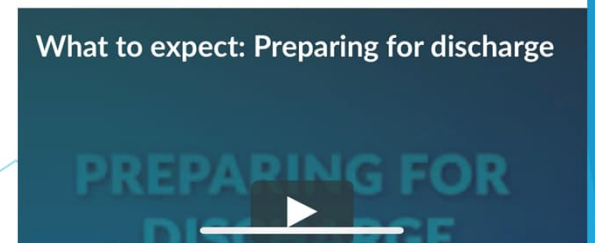
Breathing 3: The myOp Breathing Exercises



Educational Material



What to expect at pre-assessment and surgical clinics



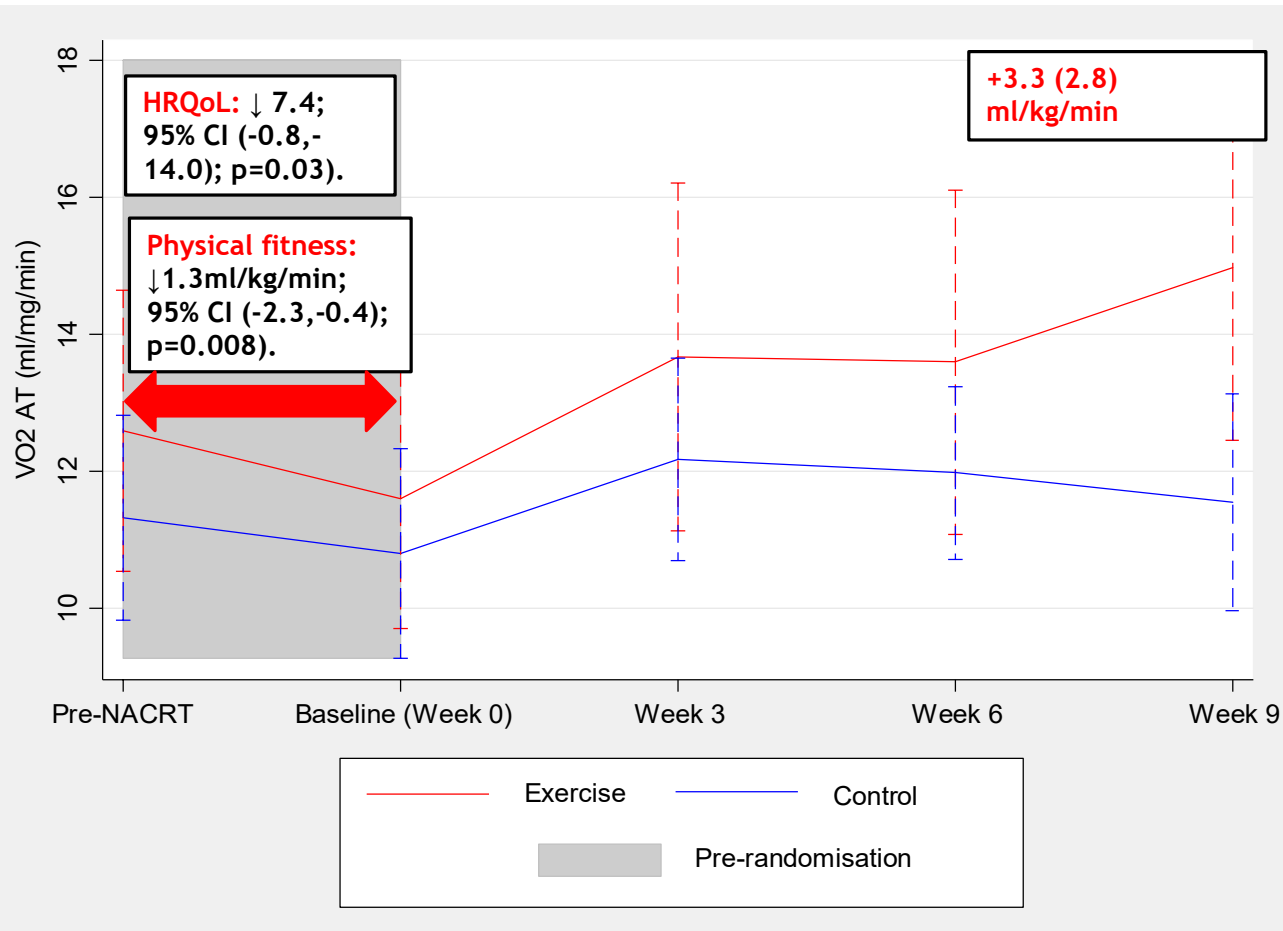


Digital Partnership Award
UHS, UoS, Norfolk and
Norwich, University of North
Midlands MyMHealth

*Aim: To evaluate the feasibility of using MyOp in
surgical pathways*

Targeted/Specialised Prehabilitation

Supervised High Intensity Interval Training and Fitness



Exercise training adherence: 96 %

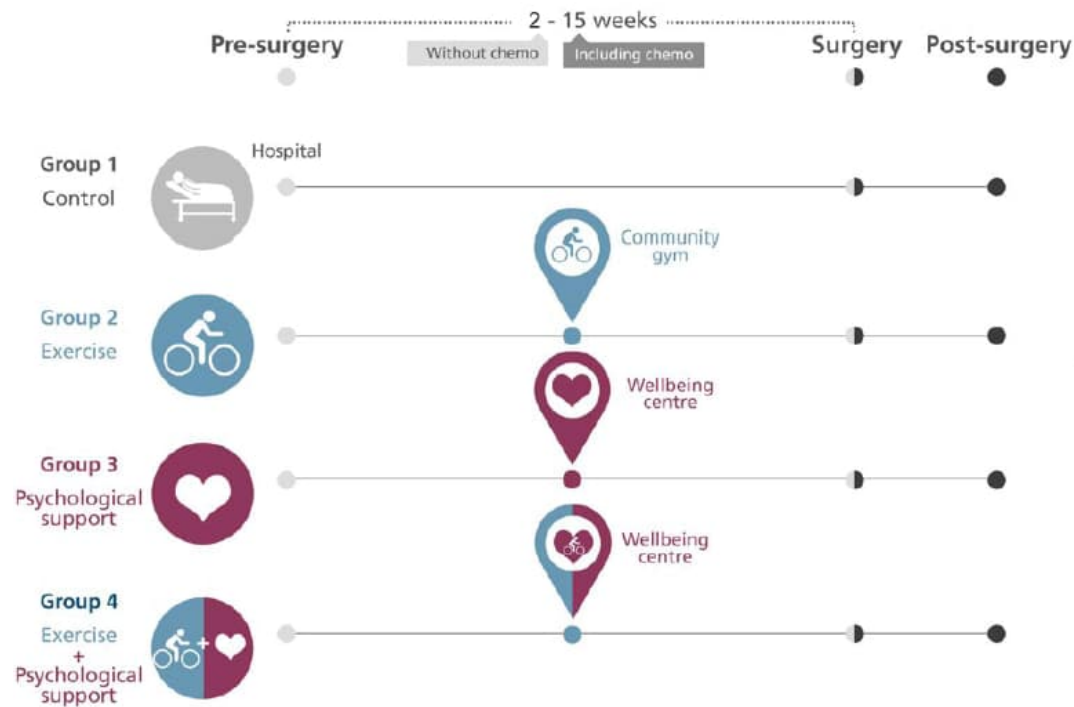
Loughney 2019 POM

Secondary outcome: Health related quality of life

Patients reported *positive changes* in their *physical, psychological well-being and their HRQoL*

Patients reported a *major impact of cancer and CRT* on their *physical, social and psychological well-being.*

Multimodal Prehabilitation and Clinical Outcomes: Wesfit: UK Multicentre RCT





- Major abdominal cancer surgery
- 2 weeks to 8 weeks



Jack, West 2021 F1000

Virtual Multi-modal Prehabilitation

SafeFit Trial: virtual clinics to deliver a multimodal intervention to improve psychological and physical well-being in people with cancer. Protocol of a COVID-19 targeted non-randomised phase III trial

Chloe Grimmer ¹, Andrew Bates,² Malcolm West,^{2,3} Samantha Leggett,² Judit Varkonyi-Sepp,² Anna Campbell,⁴ June Davis,⁵ Stephen Wootton,^{6,7} Clare Shaw,⁸ Rachael Barlow,⁹ Joanna Ashcroft,¹⁰ Andrew Scott ¹¹, Helen Moyes,² Lesley Hawkins,¹² Denny Z H Levett,^{2,13} Fran Williams,¹⁴ Michael P W Grocott,^{2,13} Sandy Jack²

BMJ OPEN 2021 Grimmer et al

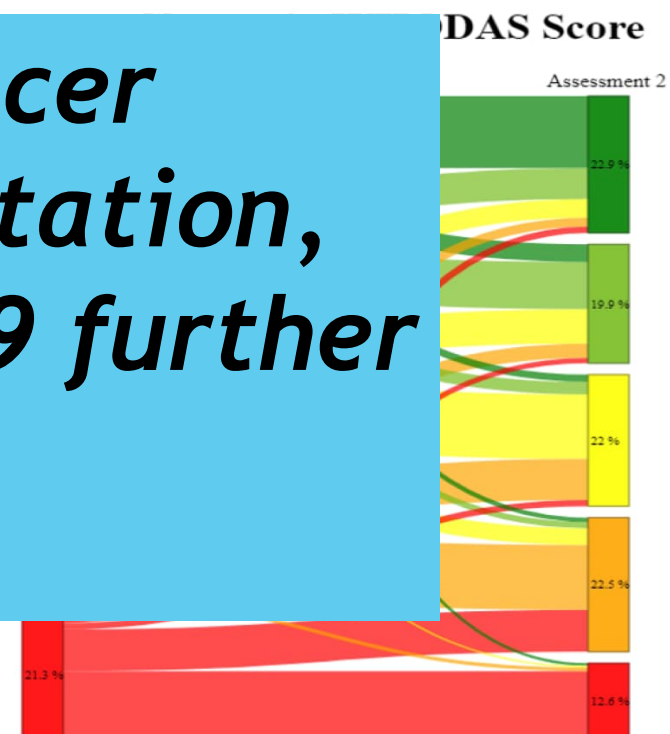
- ▶ Covid 1st wave
- ▶ UK wide
- ▶ Exercise, nutritional support and psychological support
- ▶ Pre and 6 months post op
- ▶ <https://safefit.nhs.uk>
- ▶ Health related QoL
- ▶ Fitness, nutritional status, psychological distress
- ▶ 1200 in 1 year

Clinical Implementation in the NHS: Multimodal Prehabilitation

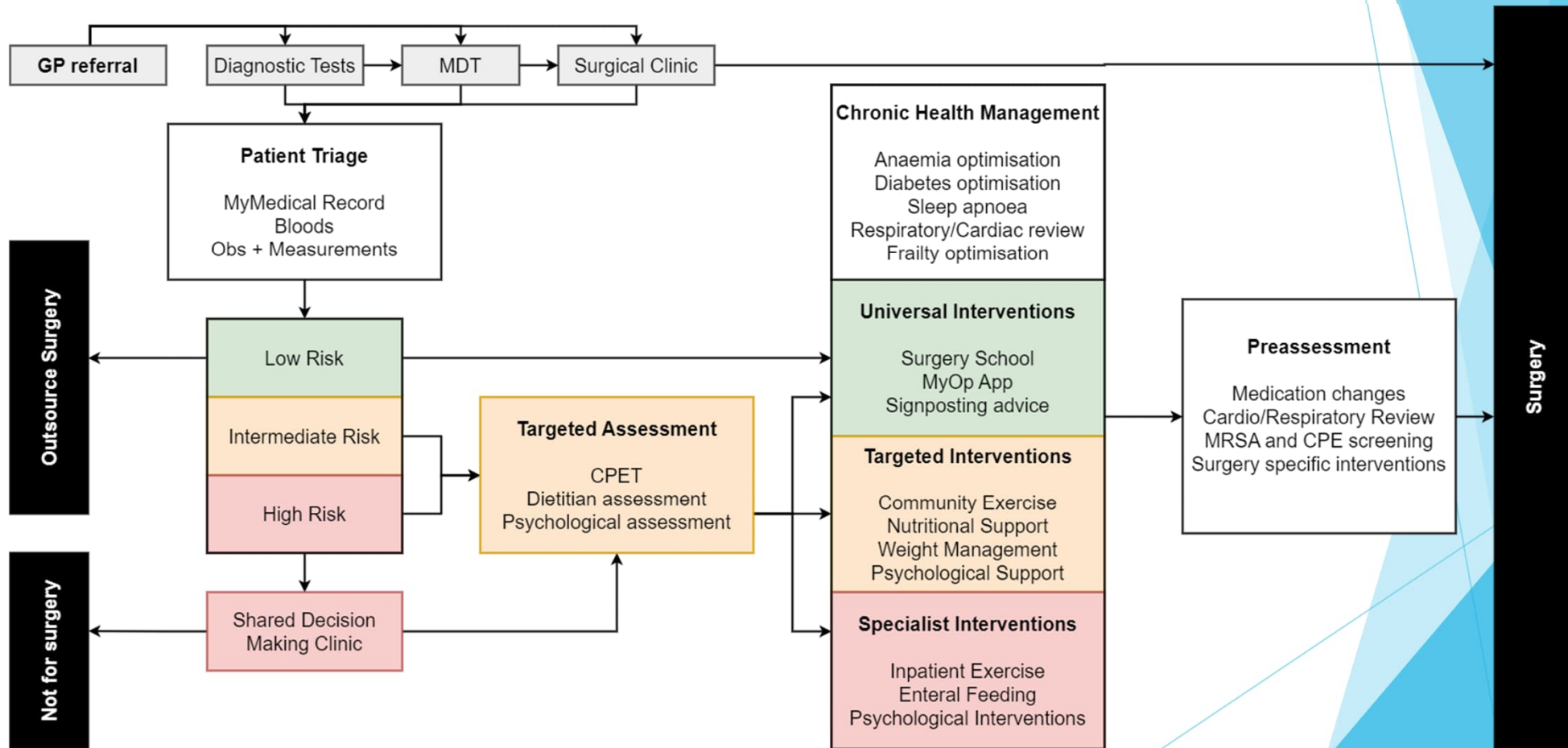
Greater Manchester integrated care system



For every 1000 colorectal cancer patients undergoing prehabilitation, resources are released for 179 further patients to undergo surgery



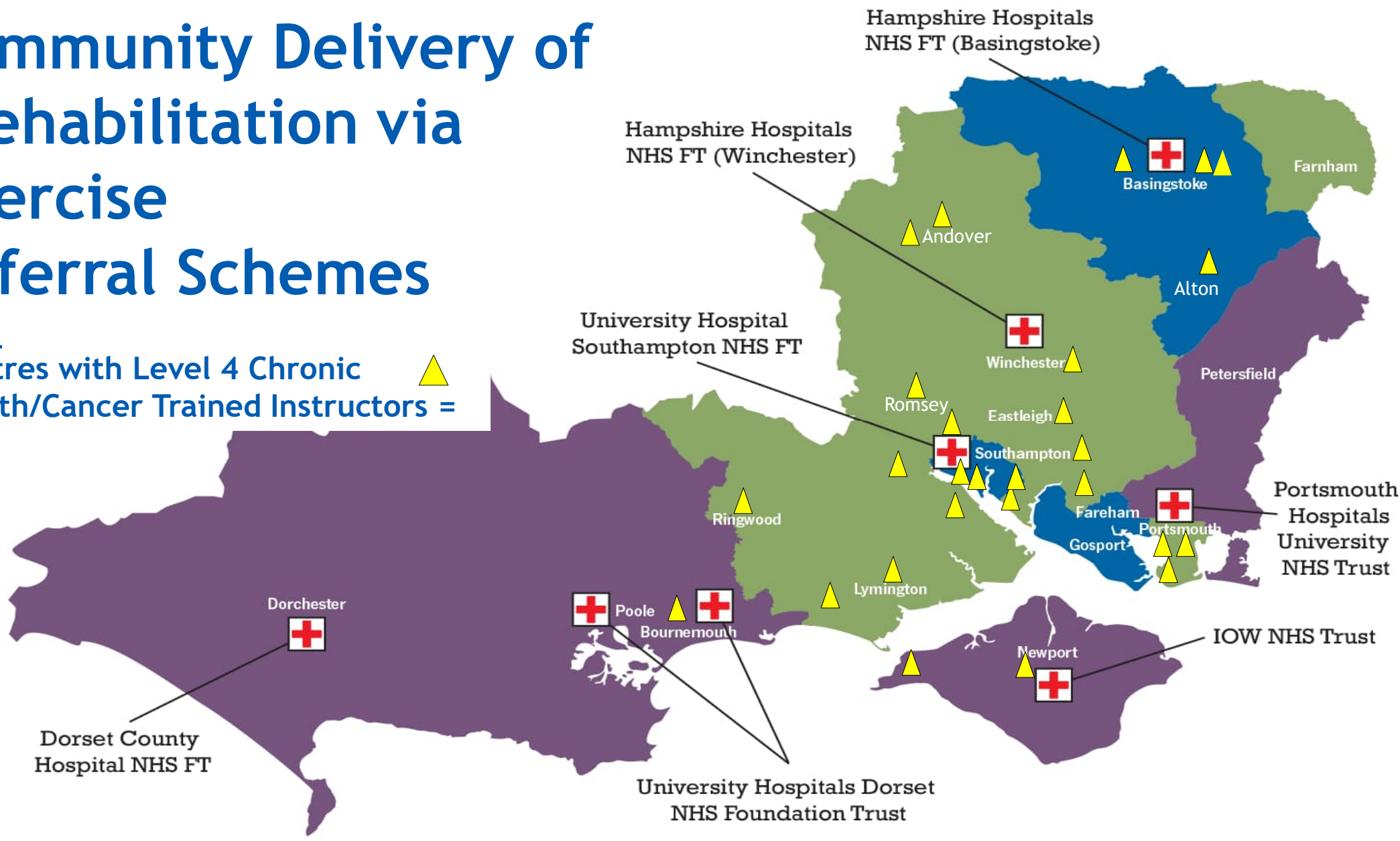
Re-structuring Perioperative Care Pathways



Exercise	Nutrition	Psychology
<p>Universal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MyOp App • Surgery School • 1 month gym pre-op • 1 month gym post-op 	<p>Universal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MyOp App • Surgery School 	<p>Universal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MyOp App • Surgery School • Cancer Nurse Specialist
<p>Targeted</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3/week supervised HIT in community gym • 2 weeks min pre-op • 1 month post-op 	<p>Targeted</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High protein ONS • Dietician directed optimisation 	<p>Targeted</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clinical psychologist directed intervention • Psychological Support in community
<p>Specialist</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3/week supervised HIT in hospital • 2 weeks min pre-op 	<p>Specialist</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NG/TPN feeding pre-op 	<p>Specialist</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Psychiatric/psychological treatment

Community Delivery of Prehabilitation via Exercise Referral Schemes

Key:
Centres with Level 4 Chronic health/Cancer Trained Instructors = 

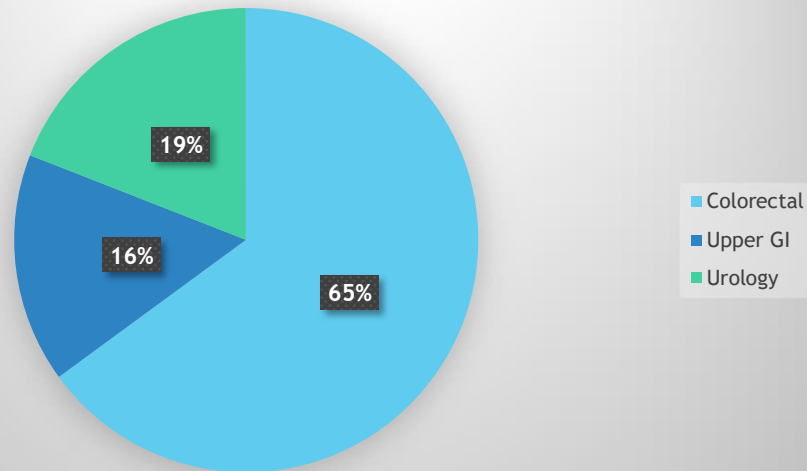


Prehabilitation Service: Overall cost-benefit

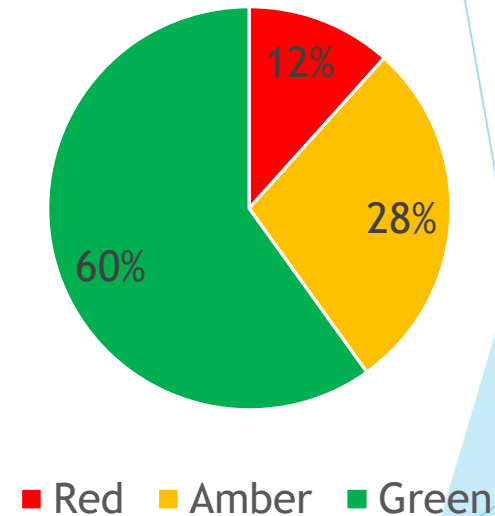
Intervention Level	Cost Per Patient	Cost for 500 patients
Staffing Costs	£172.50	£86,250
Intervention Costs	£488.63	£244,316
Total Costs	£661.13	£330,566
Cost Savings	-£1390.43	-£695,215
Increased Income	-£661.50	-£330,750
Total Benefits	-£2051.93	-£1,025,965
OVERALL SAVINGS OF PREHABILITATION	£1390.80	£695,400

Pilot Prehabilitation Service in Cancer Surgery (n=462)

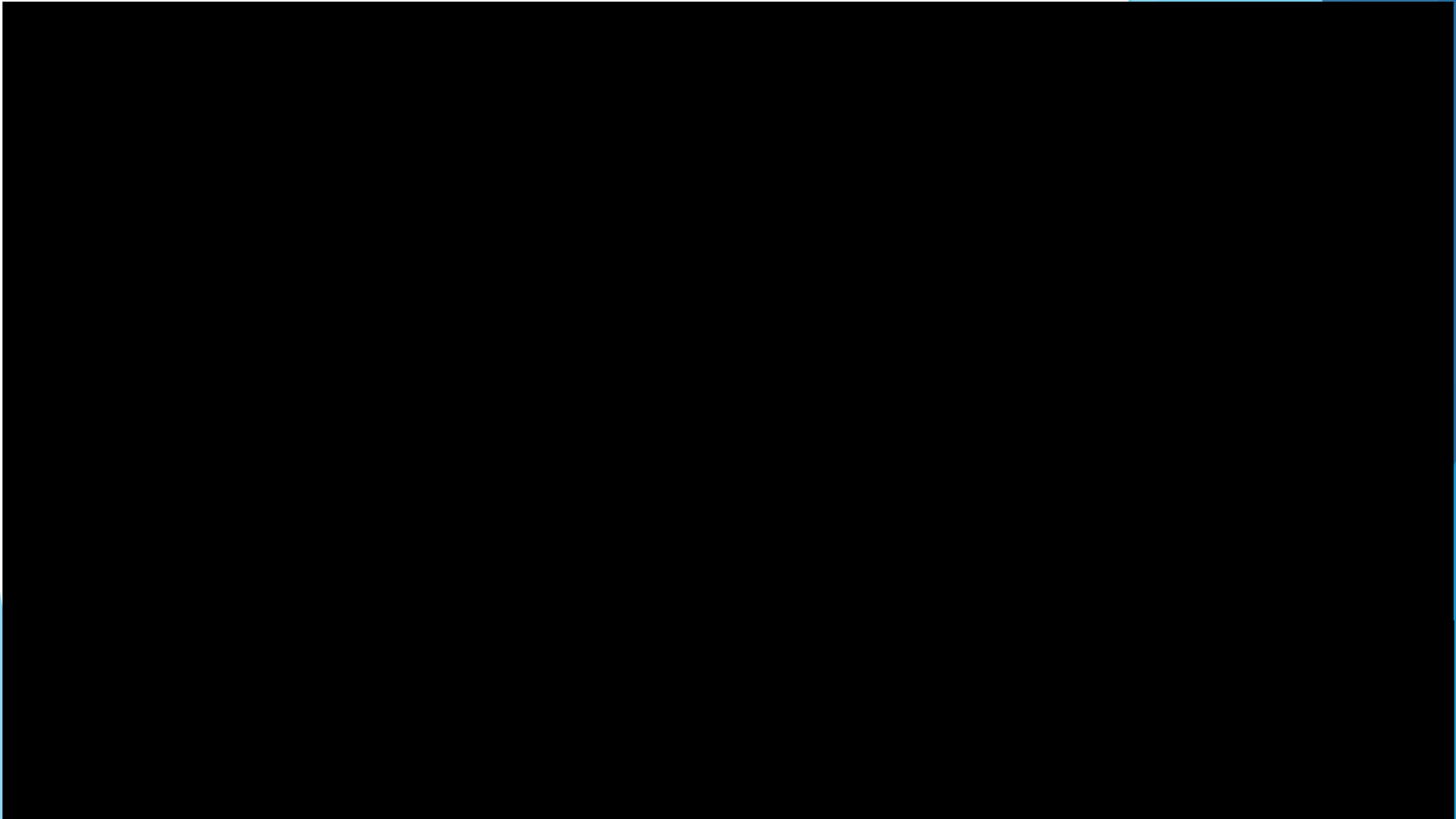
Prehabilitation by Speciality



Risk Rating of Prehabilitation Patients



- ALL red rated (high risk) patients consented to supervised exercise
- 20% of green patients declined gym membership as they were already self managing



SUMMARY

- ▶ Pathway modification is essential to achieve the aims of perioperative medicine
- ▶ Early digital screening allows identification of modifiable risk factors early in the pathway
- ▶ The majority of surgical patients can self screen using a digital tool
- ▶ Early identification of poorly controlled comorbidities allows timely pre-operative optimization and involvement of other specialities on a needs-based basis
- ▶ There are workforce implications of digital implementation and identifying unmet need
- ▶ Prehabilitation is clinically effective, feasible and cost effective
- ▶ Digitally assisted prehabilitation is promising but needs further evaluation



Acknowledgements

Research

- ▶ Mike Grocott/Prof Sandy Jack (Fit-4-Surgery research Lead)
- ▶ Chloe Grimmet (Behavioural Scientist)
- ▶ Judit Varkonyi-Sepp (Clinical Psychologist)
- ▶ Lewis Matthews (PhD ACF - nutrition)
- ▶ David Harvie (ACF - Frailty)
- ▶ Frances Wensley (ACF MyOperation)
- ▶ Sandy Jackman (ACF CIPHER)
- ▶ Malcolm West (Academic Colorectal surgeon)
- ▶ Lesley Hawkins (Research Manager)
- ▶ Samantha Leggatt (Trial Manager)
- ▶ Andy Bates (Research Nurse)
- ▶ Steve Wootton (Academic Nutrition)

Clinical

- Denny Levett (Clinical Lead)
- Martyn White (Perioperative Care Lead ACP)
- Imogen Fecher (PhD student and Nursin Band 8)
- Gilly Ansell (Deputy POM lead)
- Alice Aarvold (Deputy POM lead)
- Charlie Allan (Perioperative Anaemia Lead)
- Mark Edwards (Pre-assessment Lead)
- Ester Acainas Davila
- Carin Dear
- Paddy Taply
- Claire Halloran
- Kate Donovan
- Mel Cooper (Manager/Admin)
- Stephanie Berry (Admin)
- Lisa Shepperd (Anaemia Lead nurse)
- James Otto - (Exercise physiologist/prehab)
- Gurinder Rayat (Exercise physiologist)
- Prehabilitation Dietician - starting in next 6 weeks



after a couple of sessions on the bike I thought: "actually, I quite like this". And I was feeling better

Prehabilitation helps you contribute to your cancer story - so you have your own ownership and don't just feel you are being 'done to

I would definitely recommend it to anybody ... Very, very much so. It's very much--- it's very worth doing

After the surgery, what I did was--- right at the very start, I downloaded CT yoga exercises. So, even when I was in hospital, I was doing CT yoga exercises. And my personal trainer hasn't taken me back yet. She said she won't (laughing) until September. But what I've been doing is a lot of walking. And that's--- that's certainly helping as well

It makes you feel more in control of your treatment.

I certainly felt that the exercise really did prepare me. It did help. Because I was at a pretty low ebb when I started. So, you know, I was really at a low ebb and this gave me something to go forward

Takes your mind off it all - something to focus on.

I've only gone and bought myself a bike so I can carry on with the hills

What is digital prehabilitation?

- ▶ An app
- ▶ A platform
- ▶ Advice
- ▶ A wearable
- ▶ ? Live supervision

Designing a digital intervention

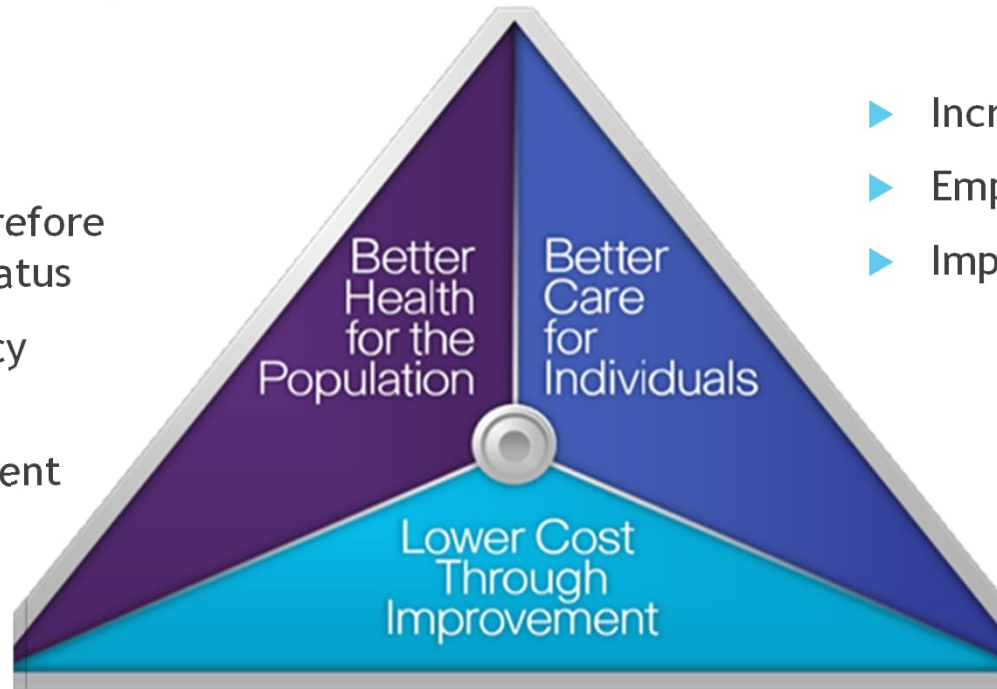
- ▶ CO-DESIGN WITH PATIENTS
- ▶ PROTOTYPE INTERVENTION
- ▶ REFINE
- ▶ FEASIBILITY

Pederson 2023 Surgeon

Study	Study characteristics	Sample characteristics	Intervention characteristics	Main outcome	Results
Blasco et al., 2020 ²⁷	RCT	N = 86: Aged 60–80 years, to undergo total knee replacement surgery.	D: 4 weeks before TKA INT: PE TH: Home group implemented training domiciliary. Pt. where called once a week, to check compliance.	Overall balance and ADL function.	The two groups receiving the intervention had improvements in overall balance, compared CON (group 2 vs. group 1, p = 0.010; group 3 vs group 1, p = 0.012). No difference between home-based and hospital-based training (p = 0.953).
Bouwsma et al., 2018 ³¹	Cluster RCT	N = 433: Aged 18–65 years, scheduled for hysterectomy and/or adnexal surgery.	D: From 2 to 18 month. INT: PI TH: Interactive web portal: facilitating self-management, by individual convalescence advice.	Duration until full sustainable return to work.	Median time for return to work was 49 days (IQR 27–76) for the intervention group, and 62 days (IQR 42–85) for the control group.
Buvanendran et al., 2021 ²⁸	RCT	N = 157: Aged 18–85 years, undergoing total knee arthroplasty.	D: Either 8 or 4 weeks of telehealth Cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) or 4 weeks in person. INT: PI TH: The first and last session of CBT was made in person. Other session where completed using telehealth, not further specified.	Effectiveness of CBT measured with the PCS-score.	In phase 2 the difference of the PCS-score from inclusion to the surgery, between the two groups was -6, 95%CI (-10; -2).
Halder et al., 2021 ³²	RCT	N = 132: Women ≥18 years, receiving surgery for stress urinary incontinence/pelvic organ prolapse.	D: ≥3 days before surgery INT: PI TH: Telephone call: Additional information on surgery and to review surgical/perioperative expectations.	Surgical Preparedness, measured by the Preoperative Preparedness Questionnaire.	Pt. receiving telehealth call were more prepared for surgery than those who received usual preoperative counseling alone (83 vs 59%, p < 0.01).
Jungae et al., 2021 ²⁹	RCT	N = 60: Women scheduled to undergo total knee arthroplasty (TKA).	D: 3 weeks before TKA. INT: PT group: PE. PE group: PE and PI. TH: PT group: video call to follow intervention and receive supervision. PE group: Daily notification, motivation and education via telephone call.	Isokinetic Strength Assessment in Quadriceps.	Significant differences were observed across the three time points in 60°/s extension peak torque and 180°/s extension peak torque. The intervention in the PT and PE group improved muscle strength, ROM and functional outcomes.
Van der Meij et al., 2019 ³³	RCT	N = 344: Aged 18–75 years, scheduled for adnexal, hernia inguinal surgery/cholecystectomy	D: 4 weeks before surgery. INT: PI, PE TH: Website, App and activity tracker: E-health program offered personalized care. Control group: usual care and access to placebo website.	Patient-Reported Outcomes Measurement Information System (PROMIS), Physical Function (PROMIS-SF).	Median time until return to normal activity was 21 days (IQR 17–24) in the intervention group and 26 days ^{20–32} in the control group (adjusted HD 1.38, 95% CI(1.09–1.73; p = 0.007).

Value of Prehabilitation and Optimisation

- ▶ Improve Health Behaviours and therefore long-term health status
- ▶ Improve Self Efficacy
- ▶ Improve long term condition management



- ▶ Increase speed of recovery
- ▶ Empowerment
- ▶ Improve Quality of Life

- Reduce Hospital costs by reducing complications, length of stay, critical care utilization, emergency readmissions, cancellations on the day of surgery

Personalised Prehabilitation in High-risk Patients Undergoing Elective Major Abdominal Surgery

A Randomized Blinded Controlled Trial

Variable	Control	Intervention	p
	n=63	n=62	
Hospital LOS	13 (20)	8 (8)	0.078
ICU LOS	4 (13)	1 (2)	0.078
Surgical re-intervention	6 (10%)	2 (3%)	0.273
Patients with complications	39 (62%)	19 (31%)	0.001
Complications per patient	1.4 (1.6)	0.5 (1.0)	0.001
Mortality	1 (2%)	1 (2%)	1.000

Barberan-Garcia *Annals of Surgery* 2017

Prehab Patient Feedback

Excellent service - really good gym, had 3 session pre op and 3 session post op - really glad to have it in the recovery period. felt much stronger going into surgery. Would 100% recommend.

Extremely impressed with prehab - particularly useful having supervised so didn't 'over do it' - breathing exercises at surgery school helped lots.

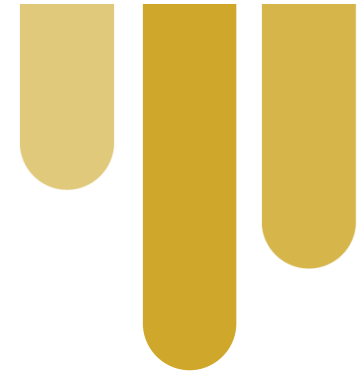
Prehab was really really useful - felt much more prepared and back to normal quicker than anticipated. Has since returned to the gym and now has a full membership attending twice weekly. Op brought forward hence did not receive full course but ok with this.

Would very much recommend prehab to anyone in the run up to surgery - felt much more prepared. Found surgery school really useful -- had never been to hospital before so gave a good insight for him and his family.



BREAK OUT

Breakout Topics



Workshop 3: Steveston Room	Workshop 4: Airport Ballroom
Pre-Surgical Screening	Reducing Patient Wait Times

WORKSHOP #3:

PRE-SURGICAL SCREENING





Perioperative Care Alignment and Digital Solution Committee

MD FRCPC Anesthesiology
PCADS Chair

Medical Lead Geo 1 Anesthesiology Island Health
Advisory Board Member BC Anesthesia Society
Chair of the Anesthesia Quality Committee Island Health



GOALS of PCADS: Preop Care Alignment

Action Required!
Pre-Surgical Questionnaire
Island Health requires that you complete a secure pre-surgical questionnaire, preferably within 3 days of receiving this notice. It is essential that we obtain this information in a timely manner to prevent any potential of surgical delays and help us better prepare for your surgery.
www.bchealthforms.ca/patient/registration?code=CSY

What information do I need to complete the questionnaire?

- List of current medications
- Dates and locations of past surgeries and diagnostic procedures
- Names of healthcare providers involved in your care
- If you have had COVID-19, the date you most recently tested positive
- Your neck measurement (may require a measuring tape if not known)

Key Points:

- 10-30 min to complete
- A family member or caregiver can complete on your behalf
- Recommend using Google Chrome on a desktop
- Mobile devices not recommended

For technical assistance, please contact 833-333-3228 • meeting ID: 9300-2034-945-9300am-5:00pm. Note that this is a Zoom phone link and no video is required.

Choosing Wisely Canada

DROP THE PRE-OP

A toolkit for reducing unnecessary visits and investigations in pre-operative clinics

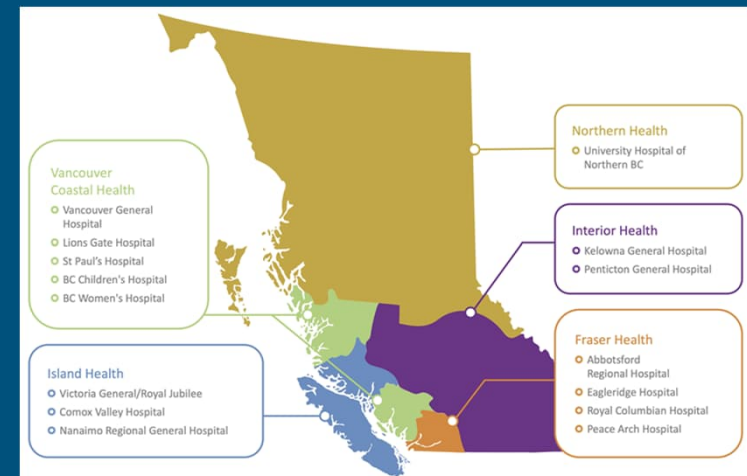
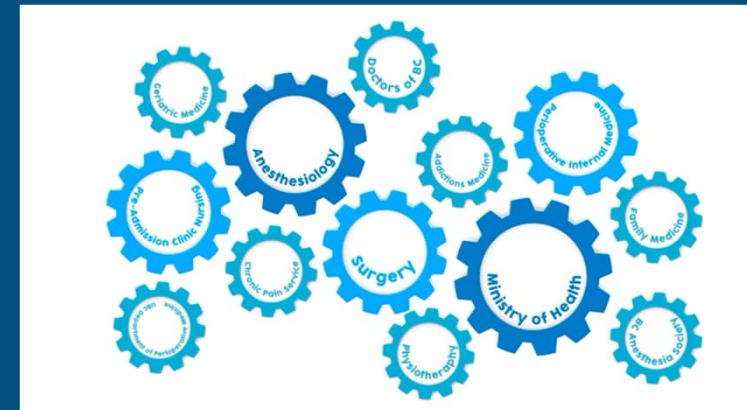
Medication Management

BC Surgical Prehabilitation Toolkit

1. Patient **Screeener** Questions
2. Preoperative **Investigations** Grid
3. Perioperative **Medication** Management Guidelines
4. Prehabilitation and **Optimization** Recommendations

PCADS Membership:

- Anesthesiologists (all health authorities)
- Chronic Pain and Transitional Pain Specialists
- Perioperative Internal Medicine
- Geriatrics Medicine
- Addictions Medicine
- BC Anesthesiology Society President
- Division Head of UBC Dept Periop Medicine
- Doctors of BC President
- Surgeons
- Family Medicine
- Pre Admission Clinic Nursing
- Patient Partners
- Ministry of Health surgical services and digital team





Action Required!

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www.bchealthforms.ca/patient/registration?code=C8Y

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PCADS

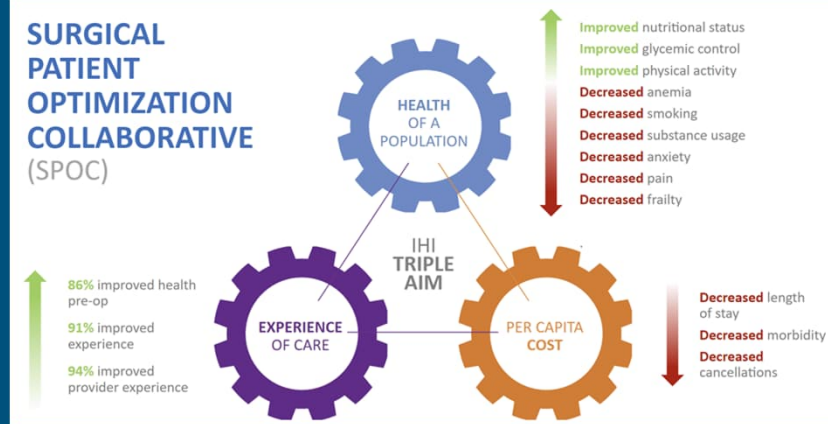
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PSS MVP MoH

+

SPOC by DOBC

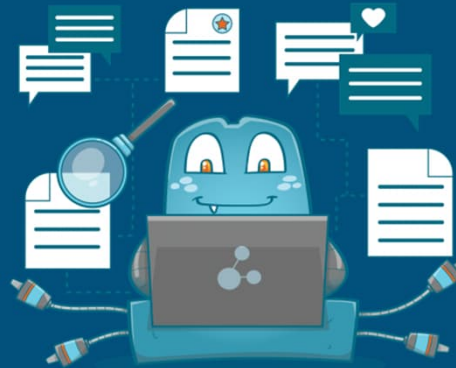
SURGICAL PATIENT OPTIMIZATION COLLABORATIVE (SPOC)



Ministry of Health Digital Enablement



PCADS Clinical Content



Summary for Clinicians



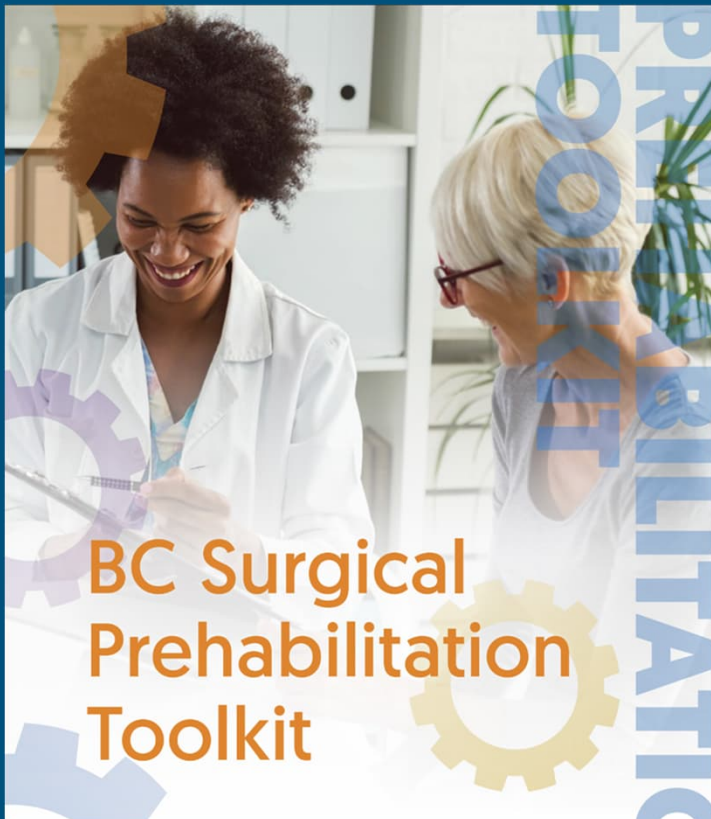
PCADS Economic Analysis:

An Economic Analysis of the Newly Developed Pre-surgery Digital Screening Tool was recently completed by Prioritize Consulting Ltd.



- Comparative analysis of potential cost and benefits between current care and care that involves the proposed intervention (e.g. Pre-surgical Digital Screening Tool)
- 3 Main Areas of focus:
 - Effect of Earlier Prehab and Optimization
 - PAC Nursing Time Saved
 - Preoperative Investigation Reduction

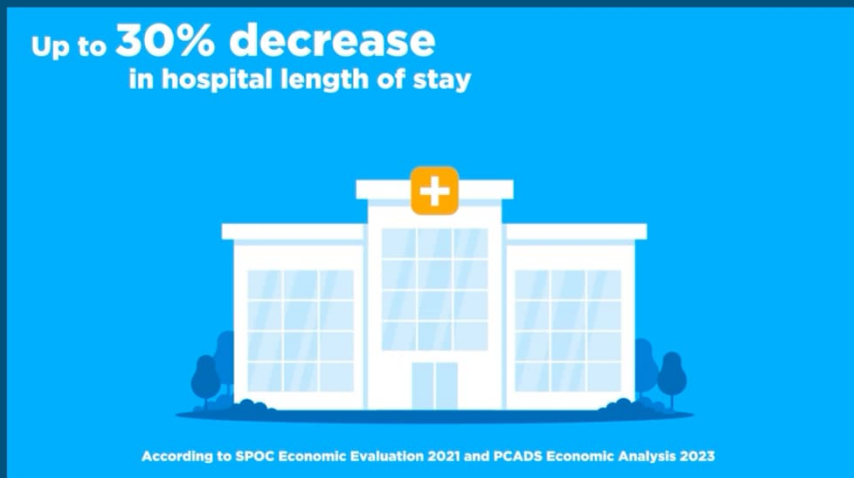
GOALS of PCADS: Preop Care Alignment



1. Patient Screener Questions
2. Preoperative Investigations Grid
3. Perioperative Medication Management Guidelines
- 4. Prehabilitation and Optimization Recommendations**

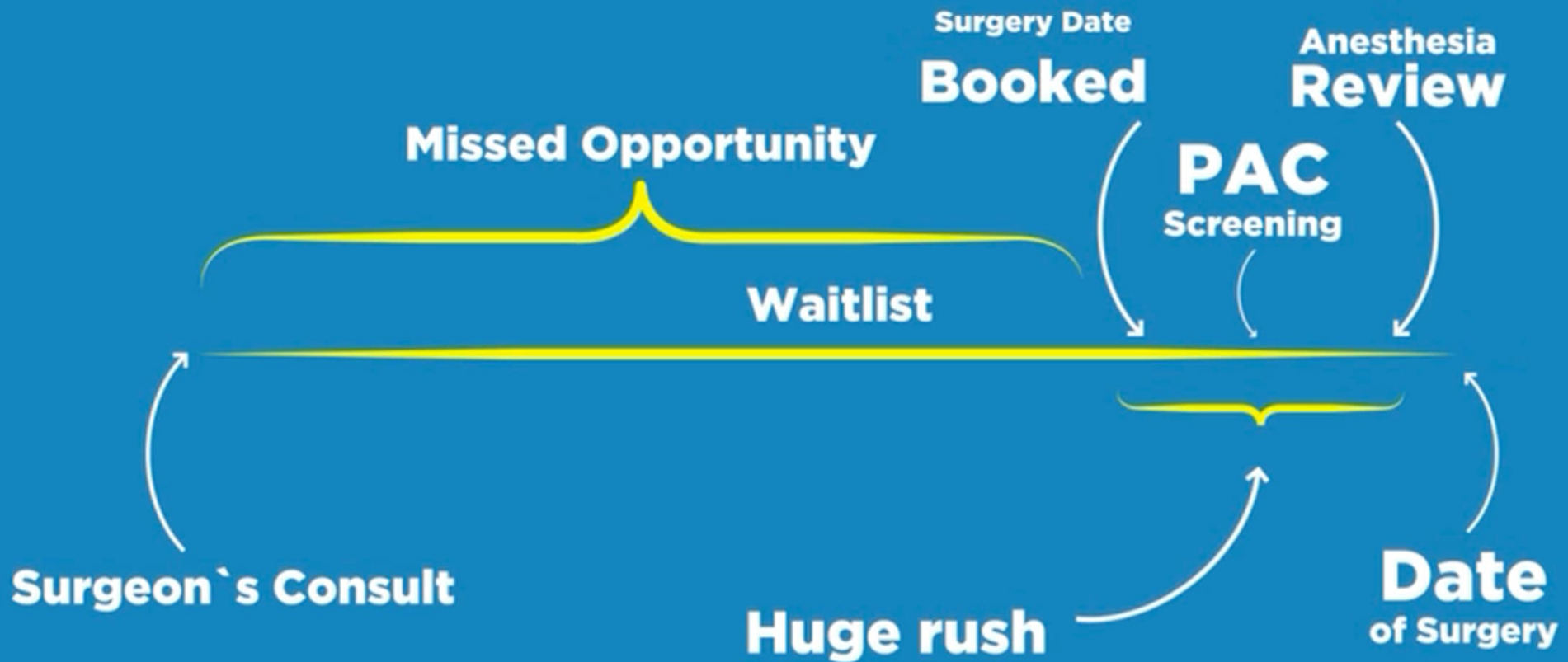
Benefits of a Digital PSS

Reducing COST: SPOC

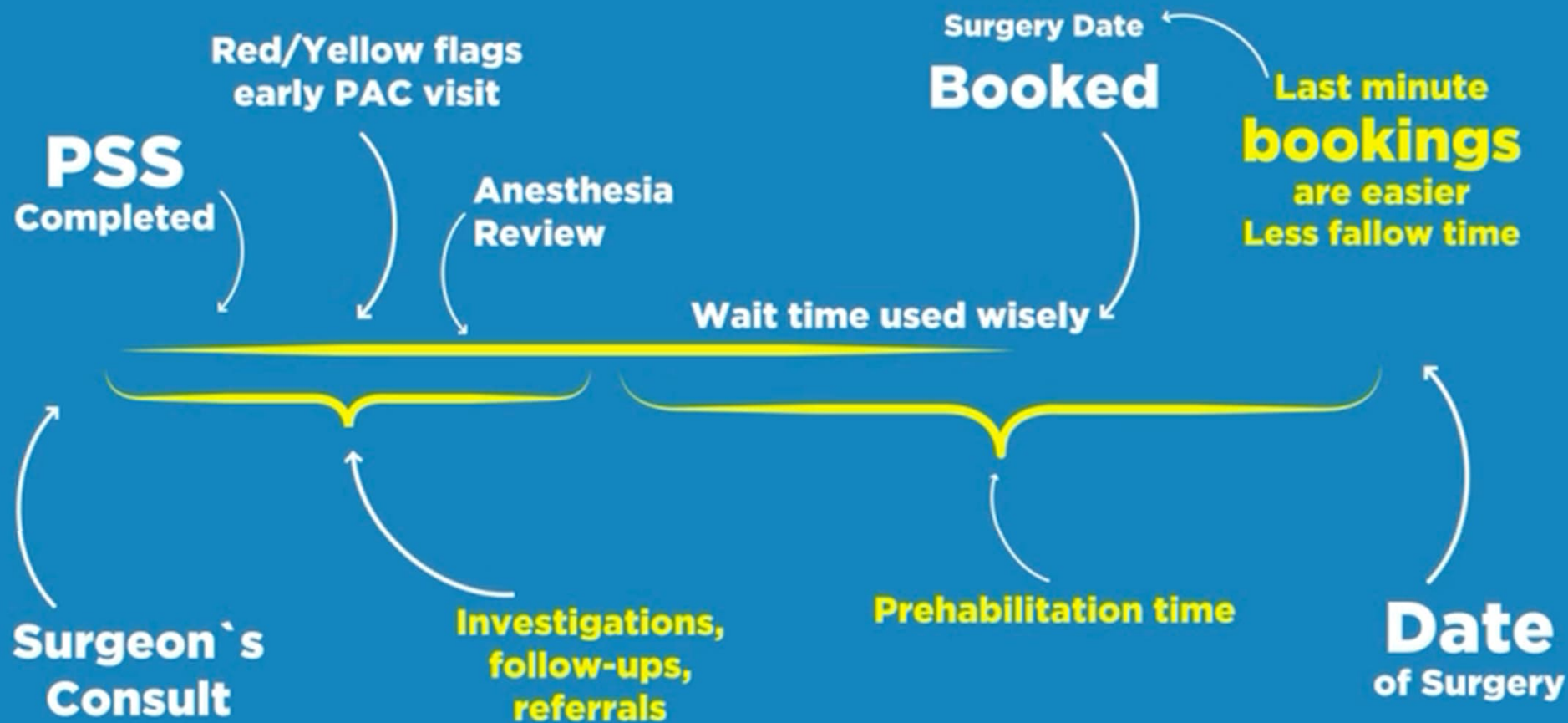


- Supports the reach of prehab and optimization by:
 - Summarizing goals
 - More TIME
 - SPOC showed a NET cost savings of **\$1.5-5k per patient**
 - Prehabilitation earlier while the patient is on the waitlist is estimated to **save over 8000 bed-days in BC** in general surgery and orthopedics alone.
-

Current Surgical Timeline



Future Surgical Timeline



GOALS of PCADS: Preop Care Alignment



Action Required!

Pre-Surgical Questionnaire

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www.bchealthforms.ca/patient/registration?code=C8Y

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1. Patient Screener Questions
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Benefits of a Digital PSS

Reducing COST: PAC

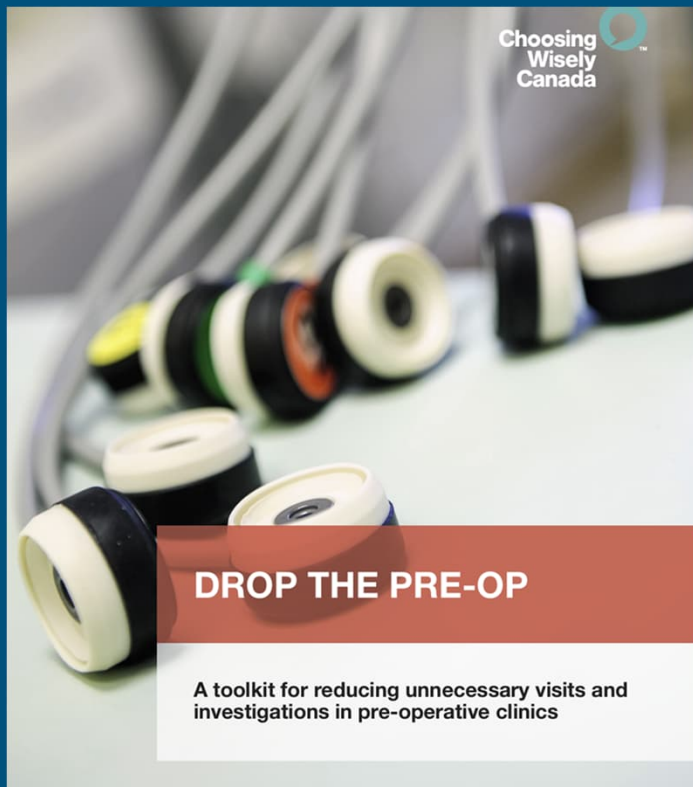
Savings of **70,000 hours**
of nursing time per year.



According to SPOC Economic Evaluation 2021 and PCADS Economic Analysis 2023

- No transcription required
 - No cross referencing of guidelines
 - Streamlined visit as questionnaire completed ahead of time
-

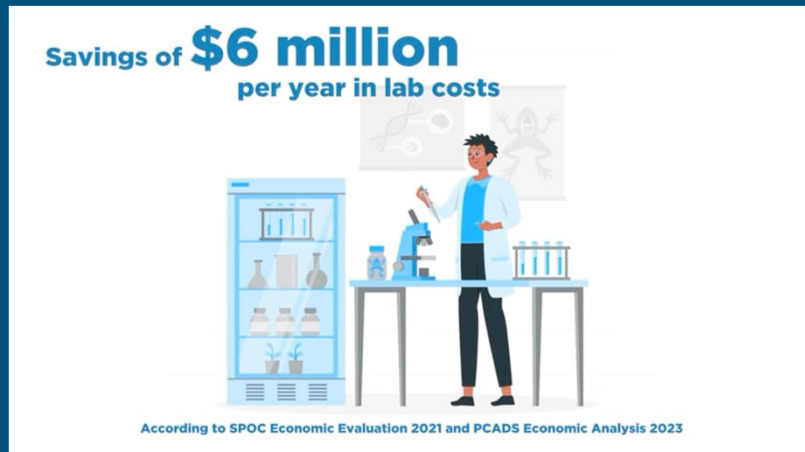
GOALS of PCADS: Preop Care Alignment



1. Patient Screener Questions
2. Preoperative Investigations Grid
3. Perioperative Medication Management Guidelines
4. Prehabilitation and Optimization Recommendations

Benefits of a Digital PSS

Reducing COST: LAB



- Facilitating choosing wisely implementation
 - Reduce 360k tests per year in BC
-

Benefits of a Digital PSS

Improving the health of the population



- Leverages the motivation people have around surgery
 - Reinforces lifestyle changes
 - Empowers patients
-

Benefits of a Digital PSS

Improving health equity



- All patients and clinicians will have the benefit of prehab and optimization regardless of location within the province
-

Benefits of a Digital PSS

Improving patient experience



- Better prepared for surgery
 - Less last minute surgical cancellations
 - Improved postoperative outcomes
 - More streamlined pre op experience
-

Benefits of a Digital PSS

Improving provider experience



- Tailored summary at our fingertips!
 - Less time on transcription
 - Less time completing risk scores
 - Less time cross referencing guidelines
 - More time to improve health outcomes and connect with our patients
 - Less need to delay surgeries
-

Benefits of a Digital PSS

Climate Resilient Care



- Reducing unnecessary investigations
 - Preventing adverse outcomes
-

GOALS of PCADS: Preop Care Alignment



Medication Management

1. Patient Screener Questions
2. Preoperative Investigations Grid
3. **Perioperative Medication Management Guidelines**
4. Prehabilitation and Optimization Recommendations

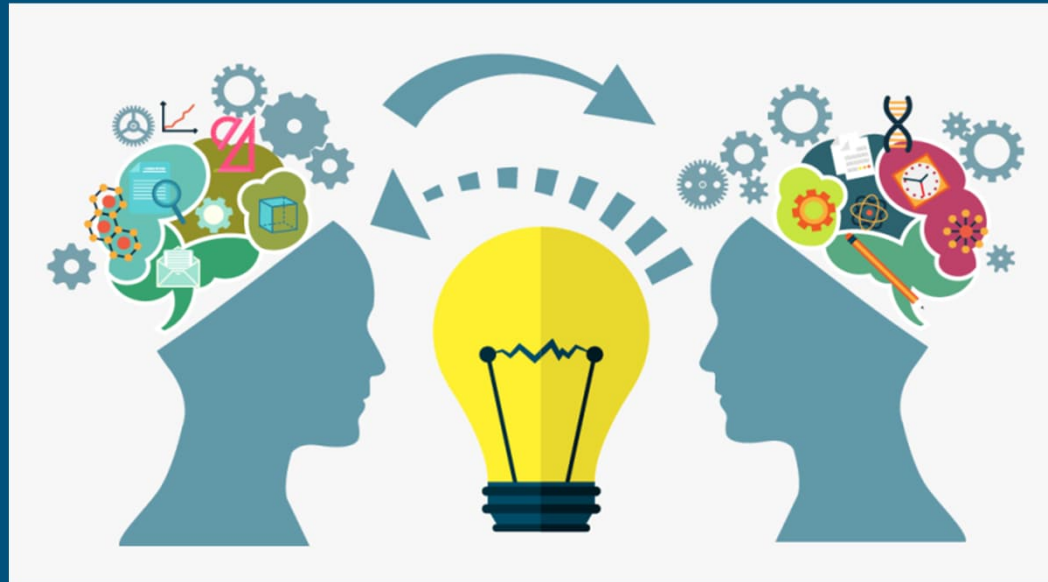
Benefits of a Digital PSS

Patient Safety



- Perioperative medication management is extremely complex
 - Up to date guideline driven medication management advice
 - Summary at our fingertips
-

What innovative ideas do you have for implementing this province wide digital tool?



WORKSHOP 3 QUESTION:

What innovative ideas do you have for implementing a province-wide digital pre-surgical screener at your site specifically or throughout the province?

JOIN AT:

SLIDO.COM

#PCANWORKSHOP3



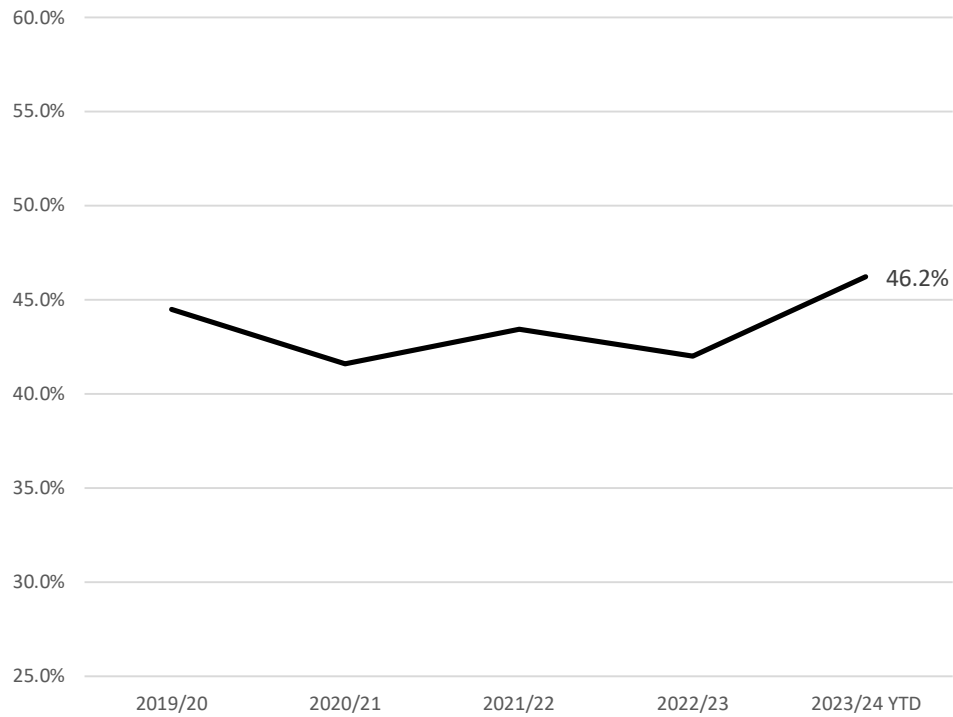
WORKSHOP #4:

**REDUCING PATIENT
WAIT TIMES**

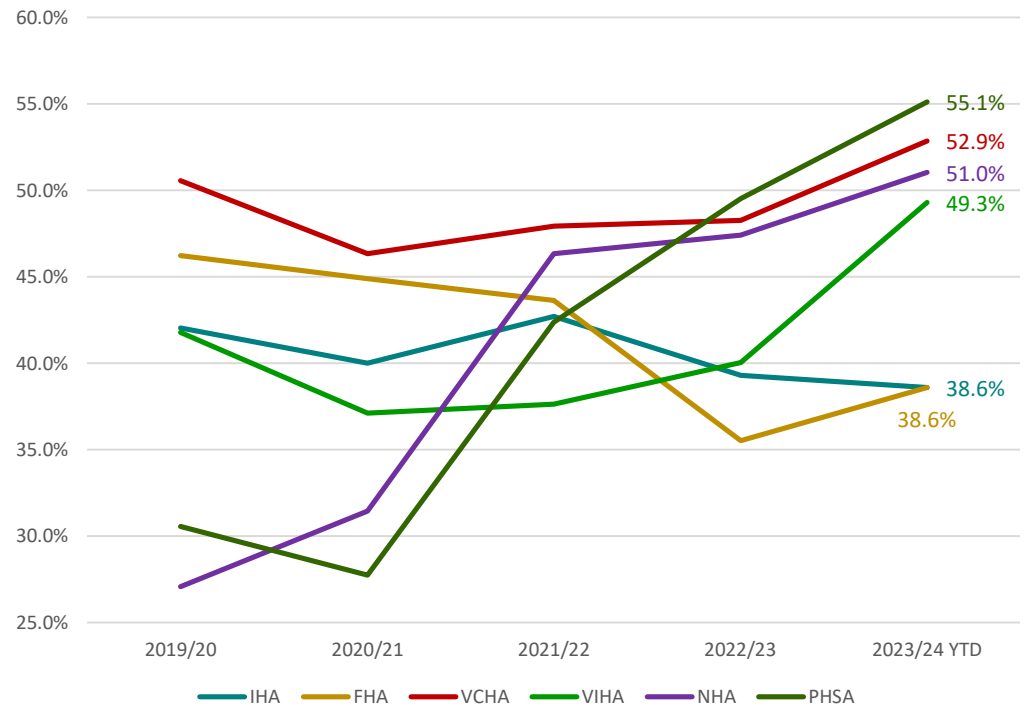


BC Surgical Wait Times

BC % Cases Waiting Over Clinical Benchmark



HA % Cases Waiting Over Clinical Benchmark



Wait Times – Current Strategies

- Central Intake
 - 19 Hip & Knee Replacement Programs
 - 14 GI Endoscopy Single Entry Models
- First In First out (FIFO)

HEALTH AUTHORITY	Baseline	Target	Actual	vs. Baseline	vs. Target
1	73%	80%	71%	● -1%	● -9%
2	71%	80%	78%	● +6%	● -2%
3	72%	80%	71%	● -1%	● -9%
4	74%	80%	75%	● +1%	● -5%
5	83%	80%	78%	● -4%	● -2%
6	79%	80%	74%	● -6%	● -6%
Overall	73%	80%	74%	● +1%	● -6%

Wait Times – Current Strategies

- Waitlist Management
- Diagnosis Code Selection
- OR Allocation

	Cases Waiting	Waiting Over 52 Weeks (%)	Waiting Over 104 Weeks (%)	Longest Waiter (Weeks)
HA 1	17,232	468 (2.7%)	20 (0.1%)	157
HA 2	20,003	907 (4.5%)	87 (0.4%)	207
HA 3	23,056	2,774 (12%)	580 (2.5%)	279
HA 4	19,806	1,500 (7.6%)	233 (1.2%)	302
HA 5	7,223	1,188 (16.4%)	247 (3.4%)	183
HA 6	4,501	724 (16.1%)	165 (3.7%)	277
BC	91,821	7,561 (8.2%)	1,332 (1.5%)	302

- Other

WORKSHOP 4 QUESTION:

What innovative solutions / ideas do you have for reducing patient wait times?

JOIN AT:

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#PCANWORKSHOP4





BREAK

PCAN SUMMIT Evaluation

We need your help! Your feedback will help us understand what worked well and how we can improve for follow-up activities. Your information will remain confidential, and results will be shared with the PCAN planning team in aggregate form only.

JOIN AT:
SLIDO.COM
#PCANEVAL



What We Heard

- Willingness to collaborate more often



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- There are opportunities in the system to improve



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- There is potential for improvement within current resources



What We Heard

- Willingness to collaborate more often
- There are opportunities in the system to improve
- The surgical priorities resonate with clinicians and administrators
- There is potential for improvement within current resources
- Attendees are committed to an improved surgical system in BC





PCAN Advisory Committee

Apply Now!

PCAN Innovation Funding

SPECIALIST SERVICES COMMITTEE
- PERIOPERATIVE CLINICAL ACTION NETWORK -
PCAN INNOVATION FUND GUIDE

What to expect from PCAN?

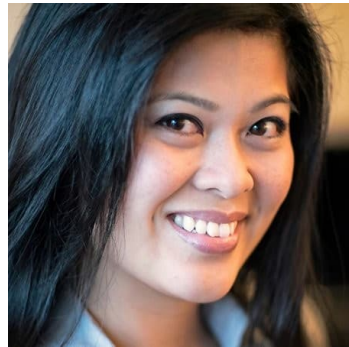




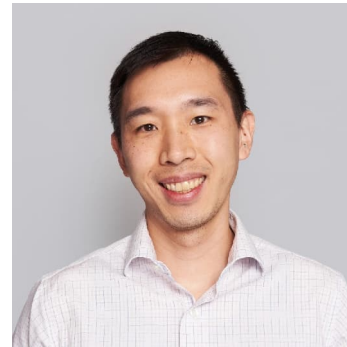
HUGE THANK YOU!



Shauna Polly



Minh-Yen Ly



Eric Young



Ana Cherry



Sonali Sharma