

# Enhanced Recovery After Discharge: does it happen?

*Nader K Francis*

ERAS-UK

Southampton

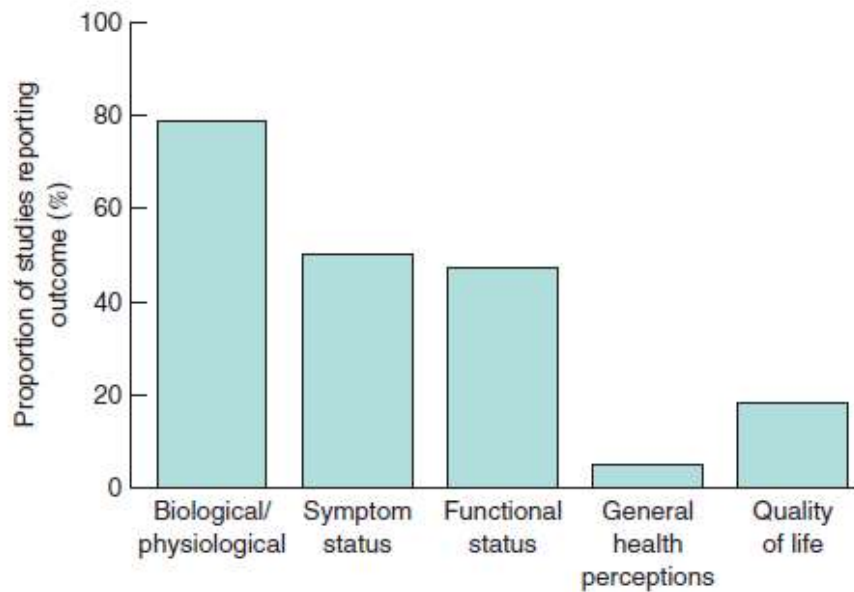
14<sup>th</sup> November 2014



# Systematic review of outcomes used to evaluate enhanced recovery after surgery

A. Neville<sup>1</sup>, L. Lee<sup>1</sup>, I. Antonescu<sup>1</sup>, N. E. Mayo<sup>2</sup>, M. C. Vassiliou<sup>1</sup>, G. M. Fried<sup>1</sup> and L. S. Feldman<sup>1</sup>

**BJS 2014**



**Table 3** Reported biological and physiological variables

	Frequency of reporting (n = 38)
Postoperative complications	35
Return of bowel function (flatus or stool)	25
Time to tolerate diet (predetermined type or number of meals)	21
Immunological measures	11
Pulmonary function	5
Stress response	4
Changes in body composition	3
Muscle strength	3
Nutritional indices	3
Resting energy expenditure	1
Cardiovascular function	1

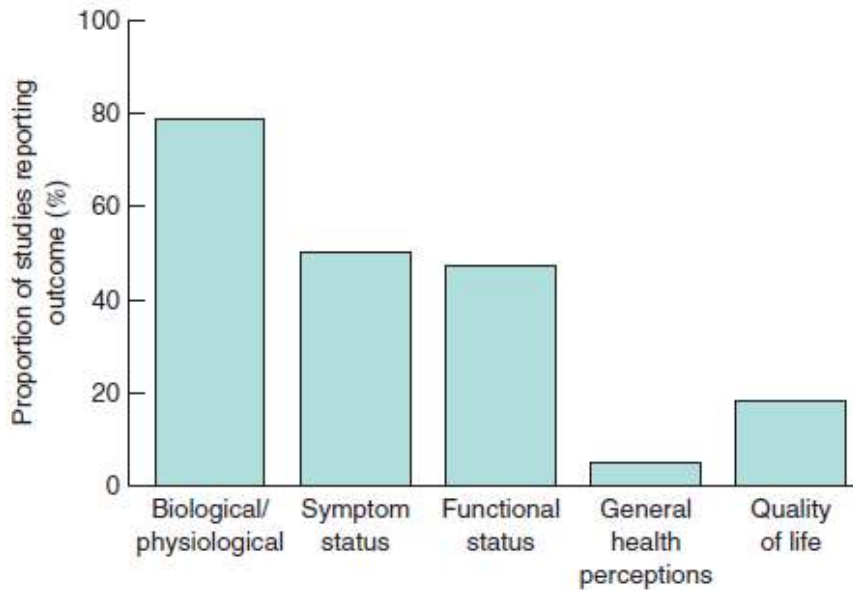
### Functional / symptoms

Length of hospital stay	37
Readmission	29
Pain	16
Fatigue	9

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- **24 studies measured ERAS 30 days**
- **2 articles measured ERAS at 60 days**
- **1 study measured ERAS at 90 days**

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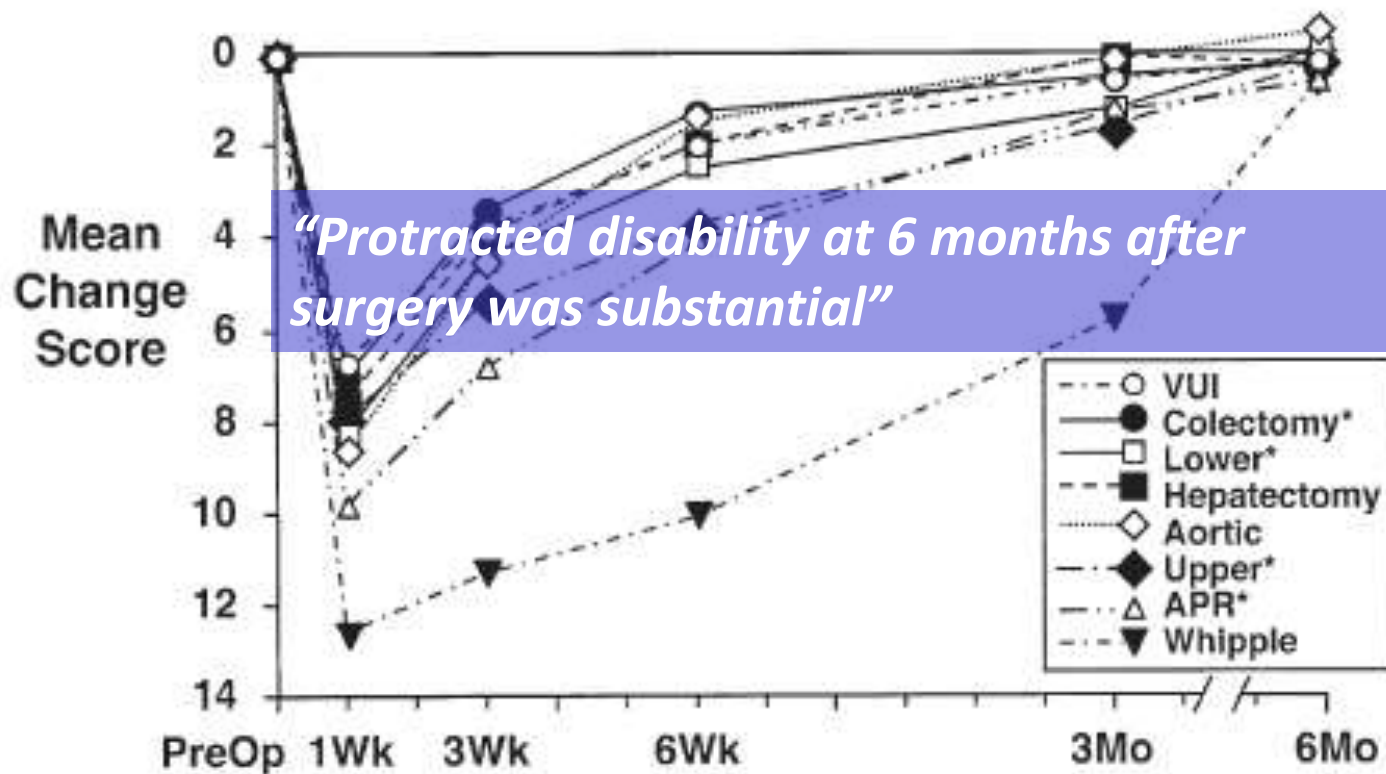
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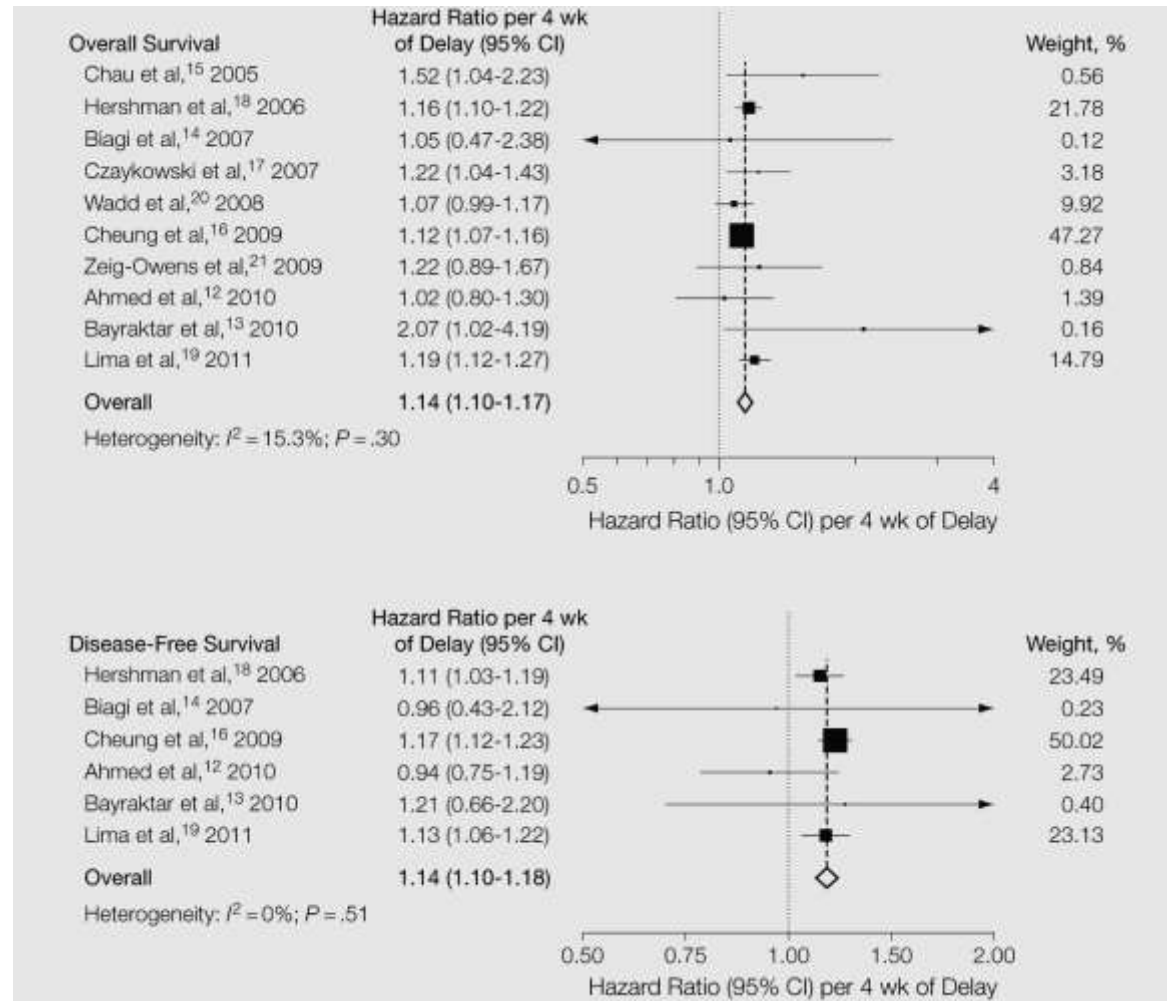
# Functional Independence after Major Abdominal Surgery in the Elderly

Valerie A Lawrence, MD, MSc, Helen P Hazuda, PhD, John E Cornell, PhD, Thomas Pederson, MSc, Patrick T Bradshaw, MSc, Cynthia D Mulrow, MD, MSc, Carey P Page, MD *J Am Coll Surg 2004*



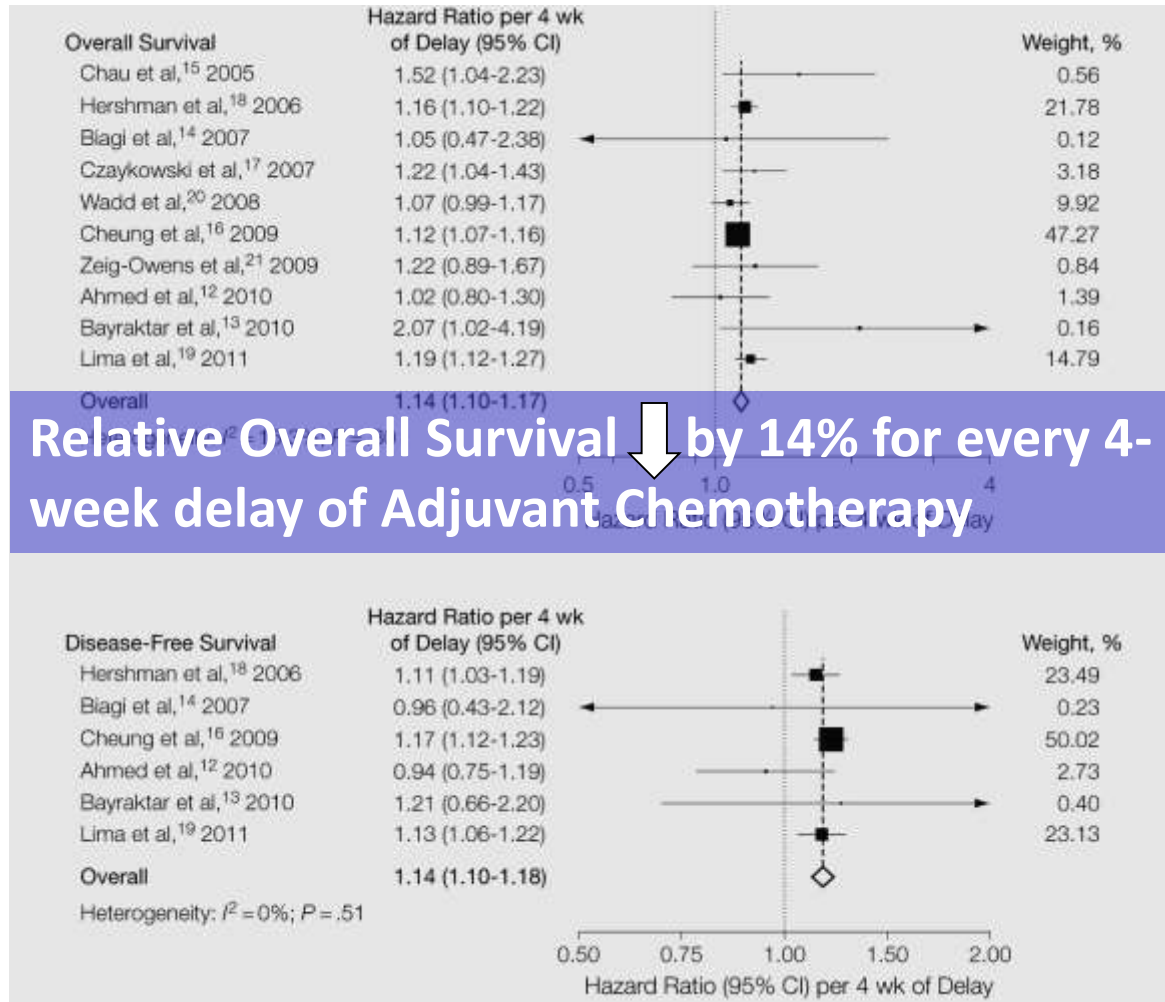
# Association Between Time to Adjuvant Chemotherapy and Survival in Colorectal Cancer: Meta-analysis

Biagi, JAMA 2011



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# ERAS after discharge in colorectal cancer

- Hypothesis:  
*Can improved preservation of organ functions in ERAS impact or predict long term outcomes?*
- 275 colorectal cancer patients underwent laparoscopic surgery within ERAS at YDH
- Aim to investigate the long term impact of ERAS:
  - Timing of initiation of adjuvant chemotherapy
  - Oncological outcomes and long term survival



## Pre-operative

1. Patient counseling
2. No premedication
3. No bowel prep
4. CHO loading
5. No starvation

## Intra-operative

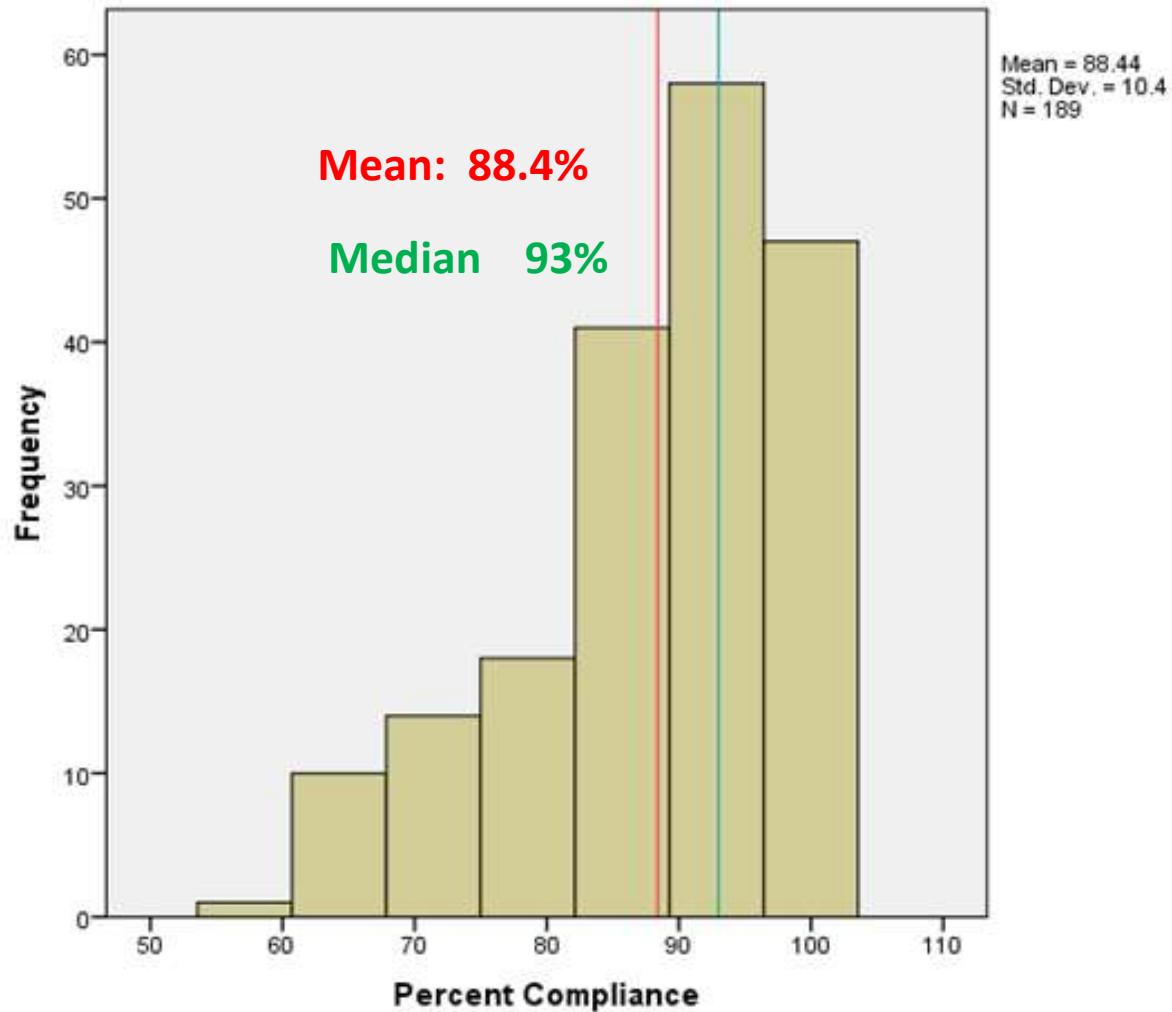
1. Epidural Analgesia
2. Short acting anaesthesia
3. Minimum incision length
4. No NG tube or drains
5. Goal-directed fluid therapy

ERAS

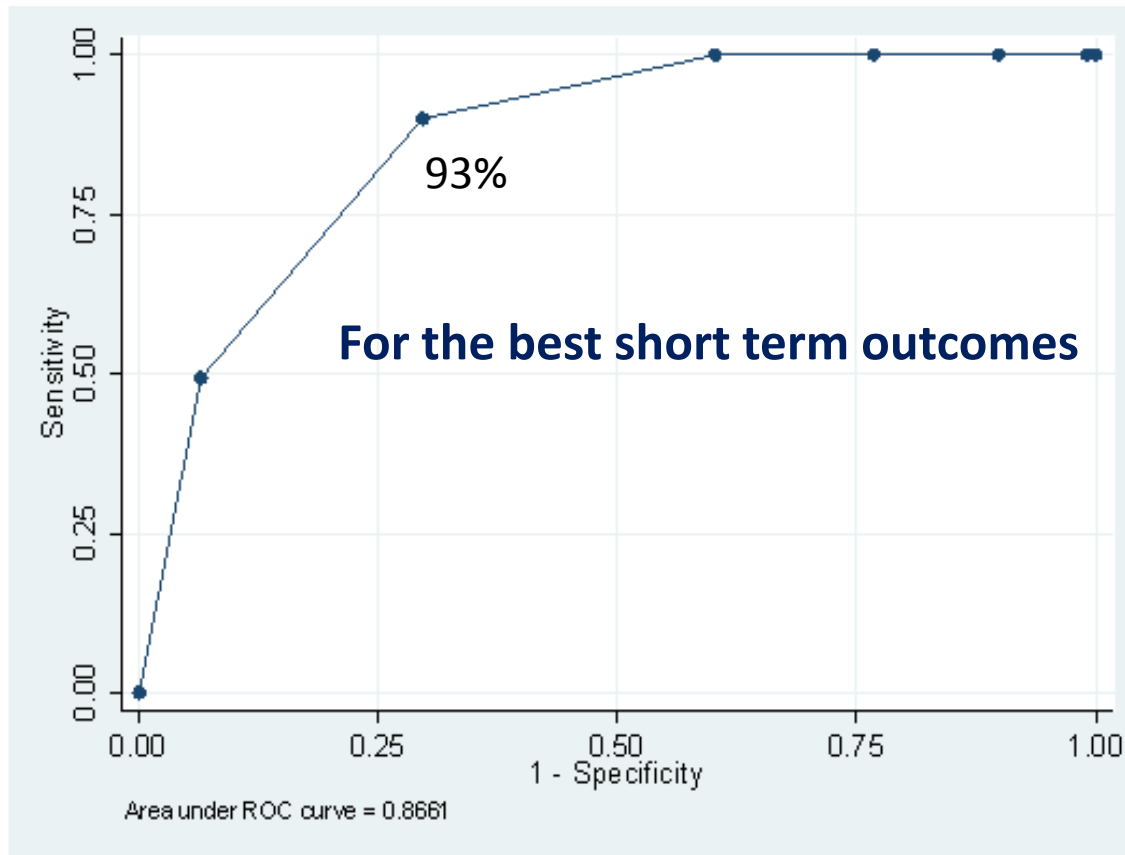
## Post-operative

1. Early post-op feeding
2. Early mobilisation
3. Discontinuation of IV fluid day 1
4. Early removal of drains and tubes
5. Multi-modal analgesia

# Compliance with ERAS at YDH

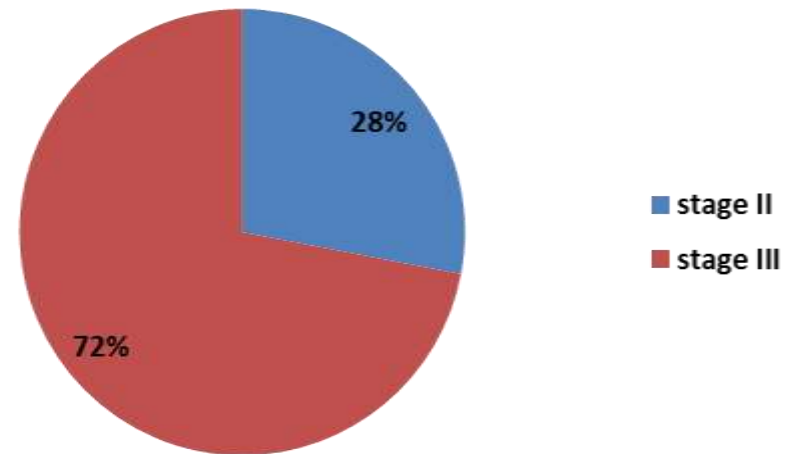


# Compliance with ERAS at YDH



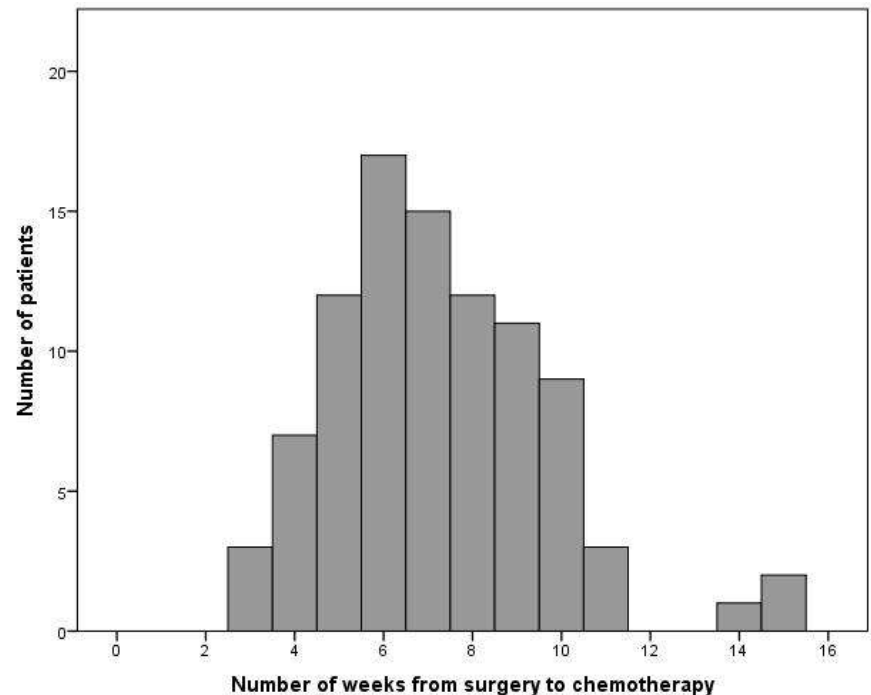
# ERAS beyond discharge- timing to chemotherapy?

- Median LOS = 5 days
- Re-admission=12%
- 100 patients received adjuvant chemotherapy for advanced stage II or III disease
- Median timing of administration of chemotherapy was 54 days (range 26-111)



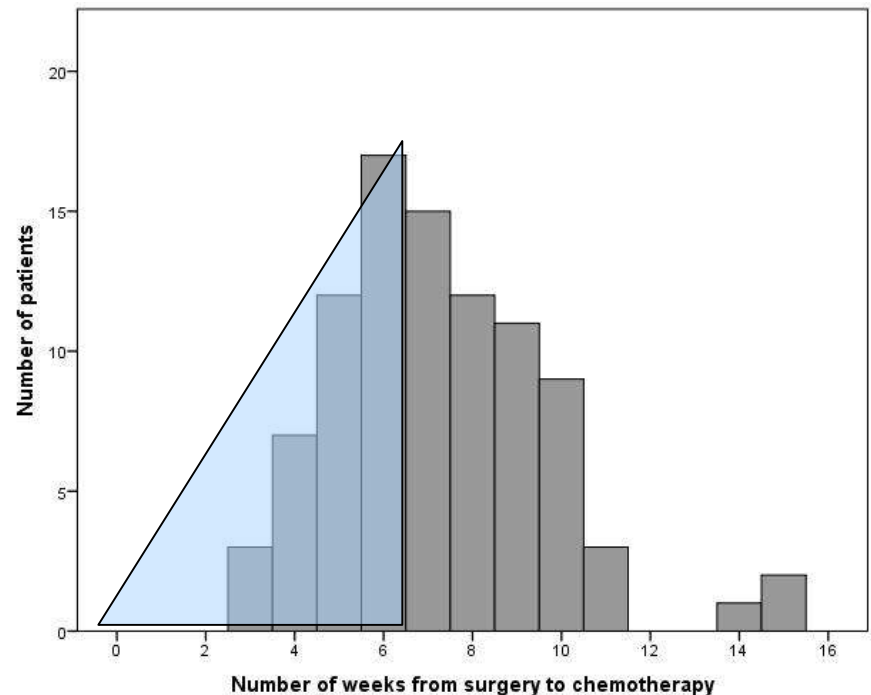
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# ERAS beyond discharge- timing to chemotherapy?

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Group A (&lt;8weeks)</u>	<u>Group B (8+weeks)</u>	<u>p value</u>
Demography	No significance		>0.05
Intra-Operative Outcomes	No significance		>0.05
Post-Operative Outcomes	No significance		>0.05
Length of stay [ <i>median (IQR)</i> ]	5 (2-22)	6 (3-48)	0.42
Complications	15 (28%)	11 (29%)	0.79
Wound infection	4 (8%)	6 (16%)	0.58
Re-admission	4 (8%)	6 (16%)	0.15
30-day mortality	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1.00
Interval to first chemotherapy dose [ <i>median (IQR)</i> ]	43.5 (26-55)	68 (57-111)	<0.001

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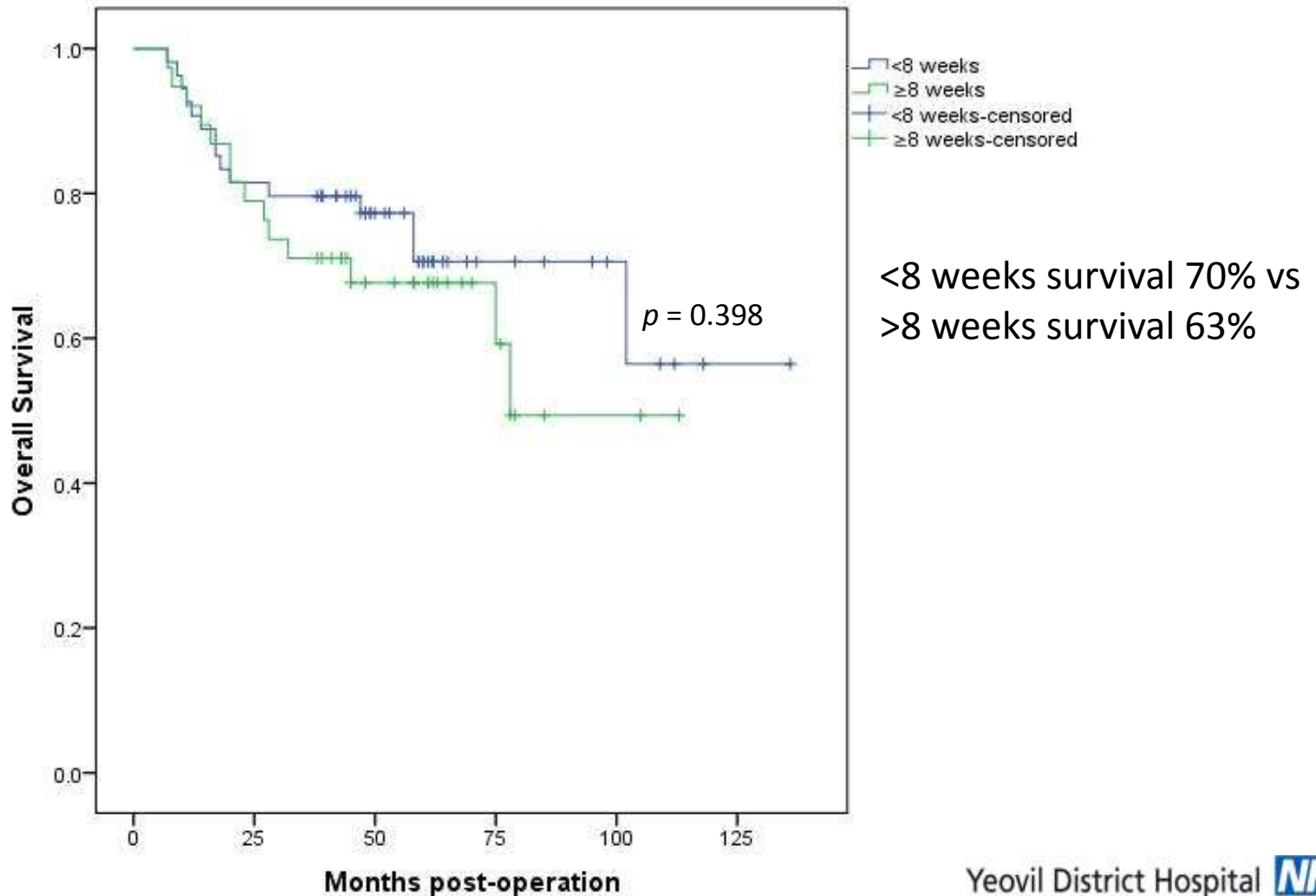
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**Median interval between surgery and review  
in the oncology clinic was 36 days (12-70)**



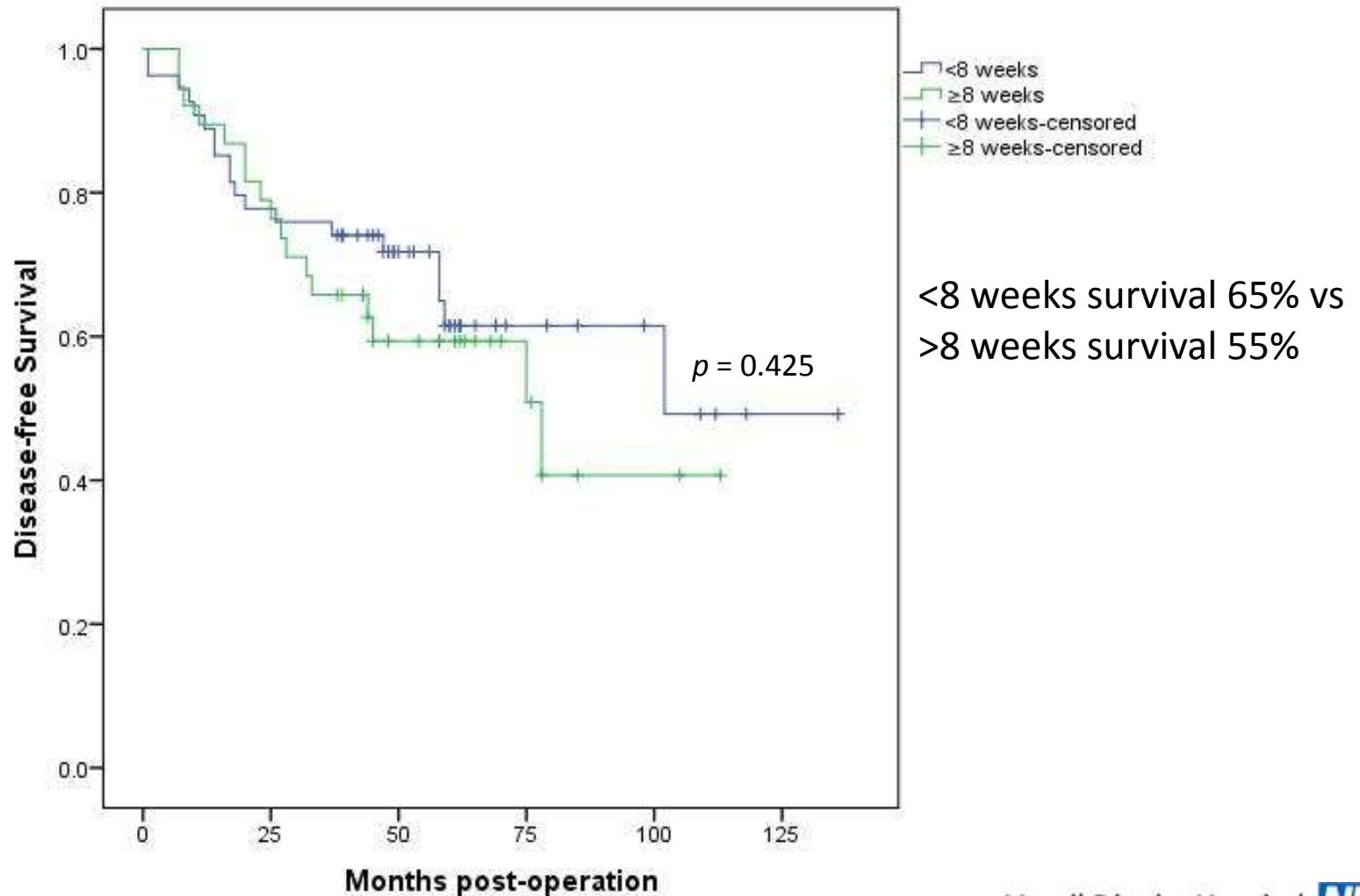
# ERAS beyond discharge- timing to chemotherapy?

Median follow up 49 months



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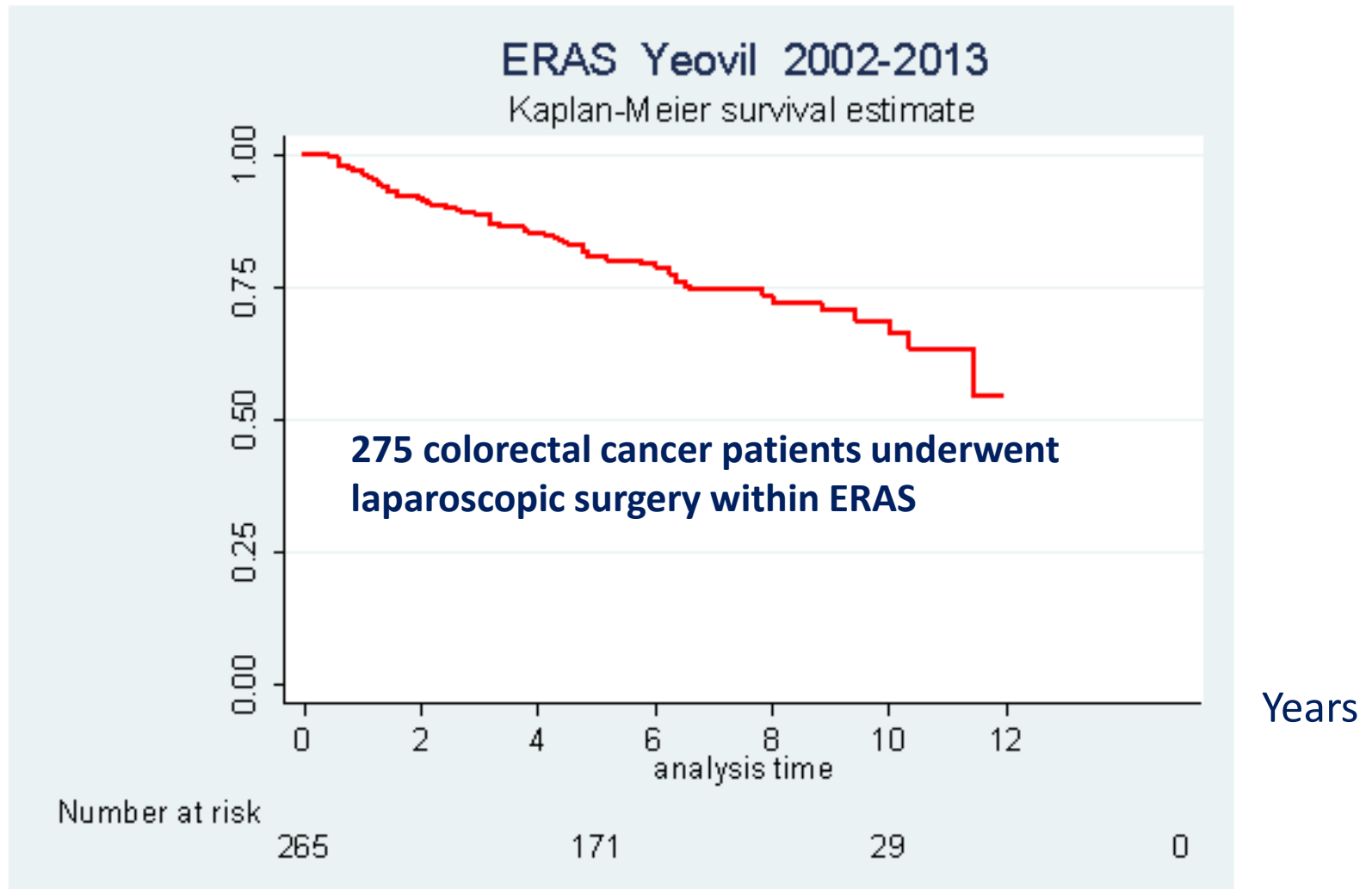
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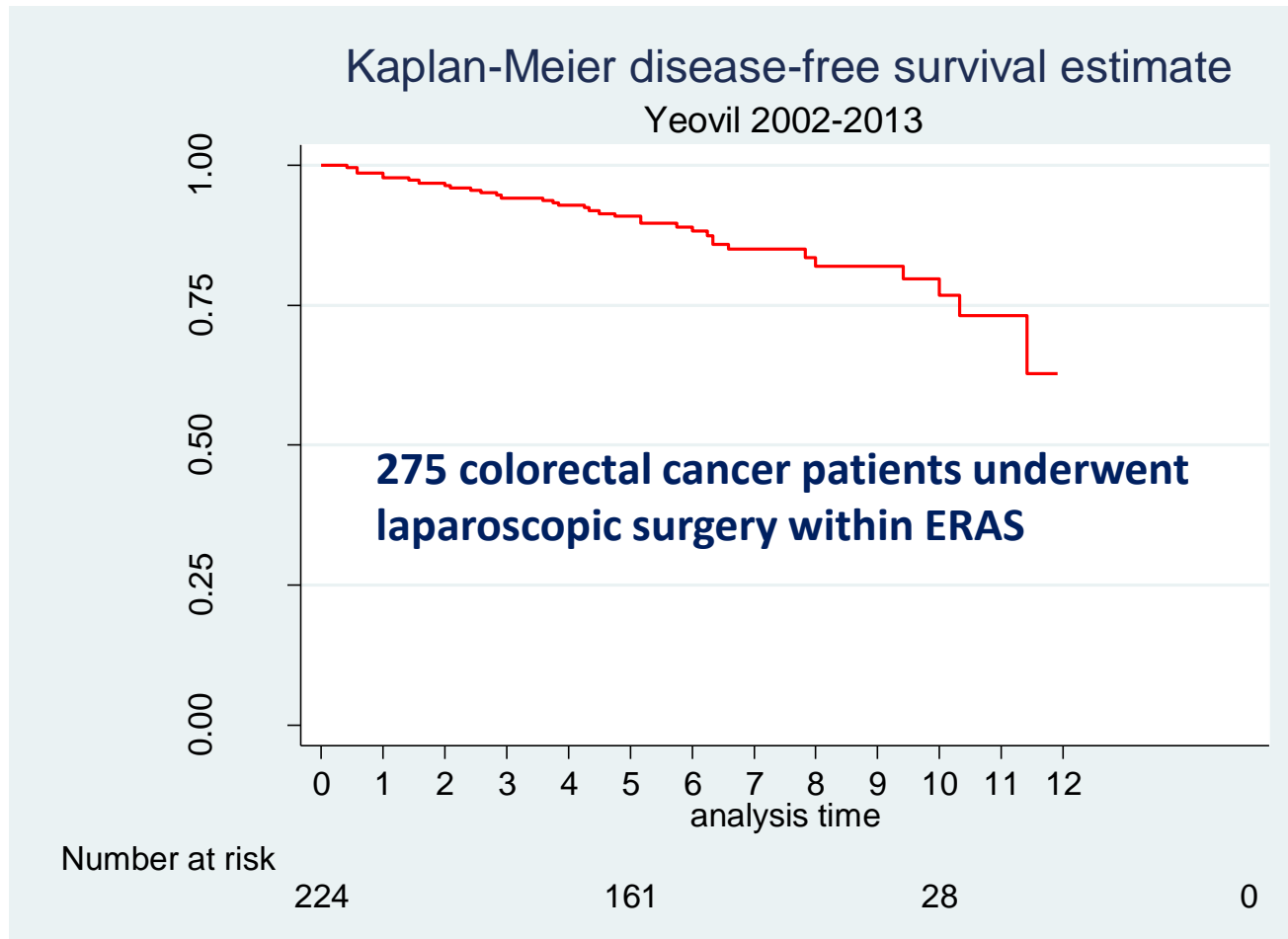
# Long term impact of ERAS after discharge

- Timing of initiation of adjuvant chemotherapy
- Disease recurrence and overall survival

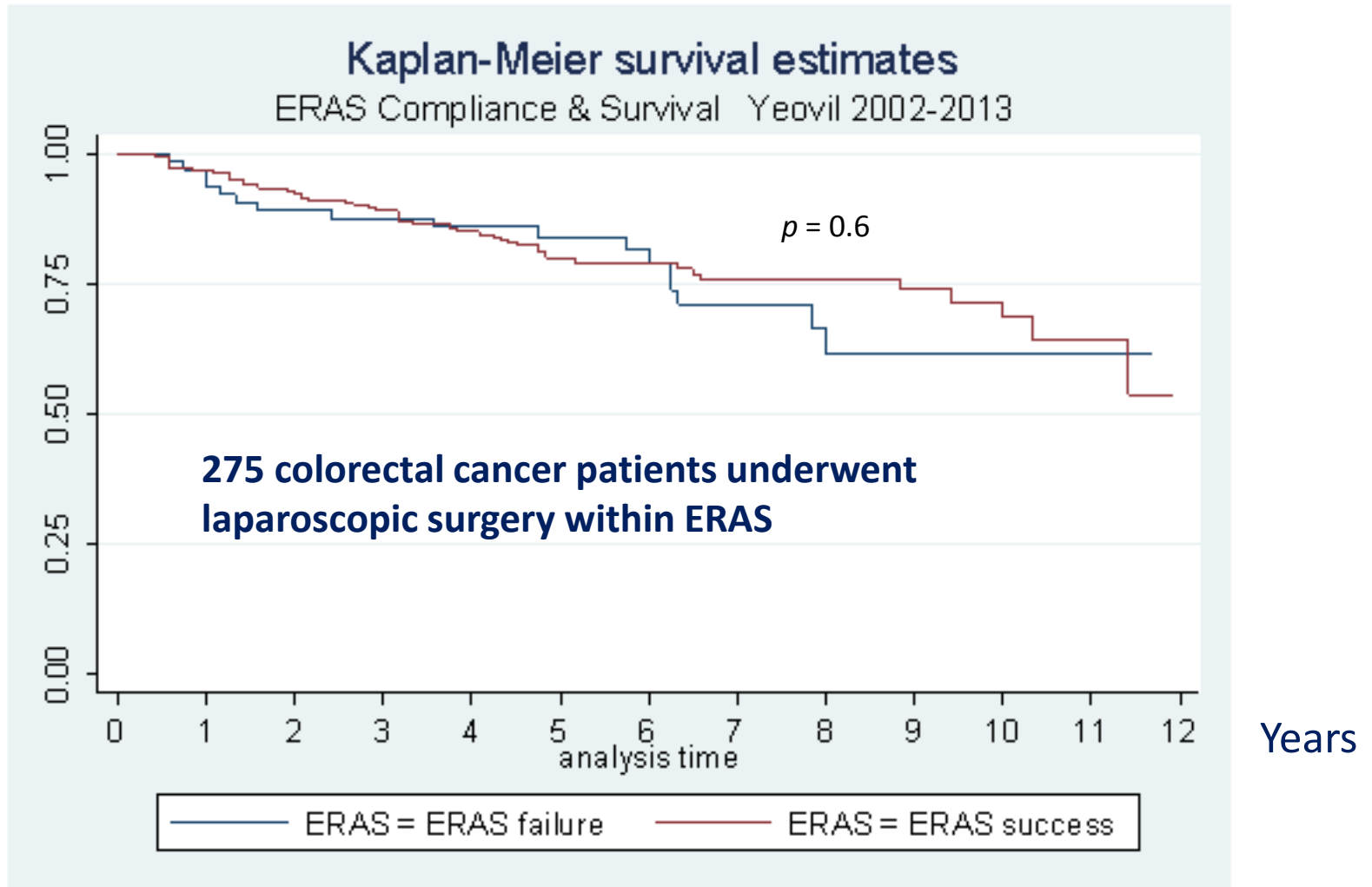
# ERAS beyond discharge- 11 year overall survival



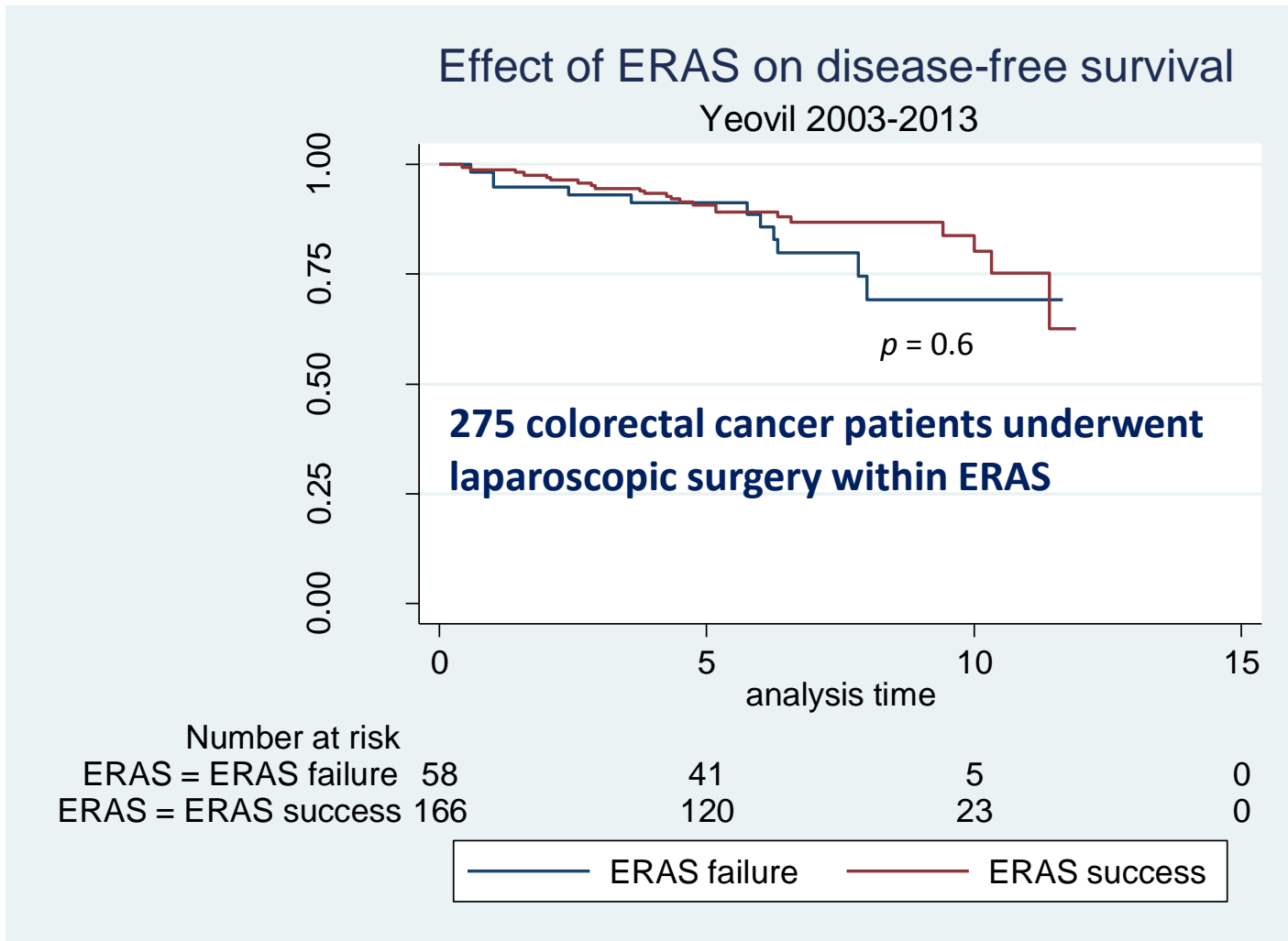
# ERAS beyond discharge- 11 year overall survival



# ERAS beyond discharge- 11 year overall survival



# ERAS beyond discharge- 11 year overall survival



# COX Regression Model

## 11 year overall survival

	Hazard ratio	Sig.	Odd ratio	95.0% CI	
				Lower	Upper
<b>ERAS compliance</b>	<b>-1.101</b>	<b>.042</b>	<b>.333</b>	<b>.115</b>	<b>.962</b>
<b>Pre OP albumin</b>	<b>-.055</b>	<b>.159</b>	<b>.946</b>	<b>.876</b>	<b>1.022</b>
<b>Operation time</b>	<b>.006</b>	<b>.023</b>	<b>1.006</b>	<b>1.001</b>	<b>1.012</b>
<b>Age</b>	<b>.036</b>	<b>.054</b>	<b>1.036</b>	<b>.999</b>	<b>1.075</b>



# Final COX Regression Model

## 11 year overall survival

	Hazard ratio	P value
<b>OS</b>		
Age	1.04 (1.051-2.822)	0.013
Metastasis	11.6 (6.4-20.98)	0.0003
ASA grade	1.7 (1.05-2.8)	0.03
<b>DFS</b>		
Age	1.04 (1.013- 1.076)	0.006
Preoperative albumin level	0.93 (0.88-0.99)	0.04
Operative timing	4.1 (1.8-9.5)	0.001

# Conclusions

- Lack of attention to ERAS after discharge
- Lack of evidence to provide a complete assessment of recovery
- ERAS benefits have not been translated into reduction of time to receiving adjuvant chemotherapy

# Conclusions

- There is no evidence to suggest that ERAS compliance can predict long term survival
- Long term survival is related to patient and operative factors
- Further research is required to investigate the benefits of ERAS beyond discharge and test its oncological benefits in larger studies

# Acknowledgement

- Colorectal and ERAS team at YDH
- Professor Emad Salib: [www.aidmedical.co.uk](http://www.aidmedical.co.uk)
- Patient and public involvement at Yeovil
- Oncology and Macmillan unit at YDH
- Health Informatics unit at YDH

Thank you