

NELA Patient Audit Dataset

Version Control

Version	Date	Changes
2.0	24/11/2014	Changes made to dataset for 2 nd year.
2.1.1	02/04/2015	Still in hospital at 60 days answer option added to question 7.7
2.1.2	02/07/2015	Wording edited for question 2.9
3.1	01/12/2015	Changes made to dataset for 3 rd
3.1.1	21/03/2016	year. Q1.9 wording edited
4.1	01/12/2016	Changes made to dataset for 4 th
		year.
4.1.1	21/12/2016	Question 1.10b modified to include hospital transfers
5.1	01/12/17	Changes made to dataset for 5 th year.
6.1	01/12/18	Changes made to dataset for 6th year.
6.1.1	01/04/19	Possum Calculation removed; Q3.2, 3.25, 6.2, 6.23, Q3.1, 6.1 Updated options
7.1.1	01/12/19	Changes made to dataset for 7 th year.
8.1	01/12/2020	Changes made to dataset for 8th year: - Remove Q1.13a,b, Q7.11, Q7.12 - Update Q2.7(new Q's), Q2.12, Q7.3, Q7.10
9.1	01/12/2021	 Changes made to dataset for 9th year: Re-inclusion of Q1.10b, Q1.11 (with addition of gynaecology as an option), Q2.1 Addition of Q1.10c, Q2.7a1, Q2.9a, Q2.9b, Update to Q2.11 (additional sub-questions for sepsis/intra-abdominal infection), Q5.1 (new answer option for gynaeonc), Q5.2 (addition of gastric outlet obstruction), Q5.3b (addition of splenectomy), Q7.3, Q7.10 Removal of Q6.17a (tranexamic acid)

NELA Patient Audit Dataset 10.1

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10.1	01/04/23	Changes for Year 10 data
		collection, including:
		 Addition of Q2.0, 2.7g,
		2.11a, 2.11b, 211.bi, 211c,
		2.11d, 2.11di, 2.11e,
		2.11ei, 5.8
		 Updates to Q2.7, 2.12,
		3.1a, 3.22, 5.5, 6.1a, 6.20,
		6.24a, 7.3
		 Removal of Q2.7f, 3.1b,
		3.6, 3.7, 3.9, 3.14, 3.15,
		3.17, 3.18, 3.19, 6.15,
		6.16, 7.10
		 Move indication for
		surgery from section 5 to
		section 3 (Q3.24)
		 Reinstate Q6.17a

This is the NELA proforma. All data entry will be carried out through an online data collection web tool. The web tool will be accessible via pc, tablets and mobiles

This audit is a continuous prospective audit with real time data collection. It is expected that clinical teams enter the data real time rather than retrospectively.

On the NELA Webtool by default Quality Improvement (QI) questions are enabled. If you do not wish to collect data for one or more QI questions, the questions can be disabled. This is done on the NELA webtool.

For queries, please contact <u>info@nela.org.uk</u> Web tool for data entry: <u>https://data.nela.org.uk/</u>

This for is for information purposes only.



1.	Demographics and Admission	
1.1	NHS Number	
1.2	Pseudo-anonymisation	Computer generated
1.3	Local patient id/hospital number	
1.4	Date of birth	
	Age on arrival	Age will automatically be calculated on web tool
1.5	Sex	O Male / OFemale
1.6	Forename	
1.7	Surname	
1.8	Postcode	
1.9	Date and time the patient first arrived at the hospital/Emergency department	
1.10	What was the nature of this admission?	O Elective / ONon-elective
1.10b	If non-elective, what was the initial route of admission/assessment?	 Assessed initially in Emergency Department Assessed initially in "front of house" acute surgical assessment unit Direct referral to ward by GP In-patient referral from another specialty
1.10c	If non-elective, following presentation at ED, surgical assessment unit or ward, what was the date and time the patient was first reviewed by medical staff or advanced clinical practitioners?	Date(DD/MM/YYYY) O Date not known Time(HH:MM) o Time not known o Not applicable
1.11	Which specialty was this patient first admitted under? Do not use "other" if the patient spent a period of observation under Emergency Medicine	 General surgery Gynaecology (including gynae-oncology) General medicine Gastroenterology Elderly Care Other
1.12	No Longer Required	
1.13a	No Longer Required	

2	Pre-op	
	If the patient is returning to theatre as an em surgery, all answers should relate to the eme elective surgery.	
2.0	Date and time first seen by non-consultant (ST3+ or	Date(DD/MM/YYYY)
	equivalent) surgeon following first presentation with	O Date not known
	acute abdomen. If under the care of a non-surgical specialty,	Time (HH:MM)
	this should be time first seen after referral to general	O Time not known
	surgeons.	O Not Seen
2.1	Date and time first seen by consultant surgeon following	Date(DD/MM/YYYY)
	presentation with acute abdomen. If under the care of a	O Date not known
	non-surgical specialty, this should be time first seen after	Time (HH:MM)
		O Time not known
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		O Not Coor
2.2		O Not Seen
2.2	Date and time that the decision was made to operate	Date(DD/MM/YYYY)
	If this is unavailable please enter date and time that this	O Date not known
	patient was first booked for theatre for emergency	Time(HH:MM) O Time not known
	laparotomy	O Time not known
2.3	No Longer Required	
2.4	No Longer Required	
2.5	No Longer Required	
2.6	No Longer Required	
2.7	Was an abdominal CT scan performed in the	O Yes - reported by in-house subspecialist GI
	pre-operative period as part of the	consultant
	diagnostic work-up? If performed, how was	O Yes – reported by in-house non-GI consultant
	this CT reported pre-operatively?	O Yes – reported by in-house ST3+ (non-
	(If CT is reported by a registrar and validated by a	consultant)
	consultant before surgery, select "in-house consultant".	O Yes – reported by outsourced service
	If not validated by consultant before surgery, select	O Yes—CT performed but NOT reported
	"registrar")	O Yes - CT performed before admission (info not
		required on who reported) [skip to Q2.9a]
		O No CT performed [skip to Q2.9a]
		O Unknown [skip to Q2.9a]
2.7a	No Longer Required	
2.7a1	What was the date and time of CT scan request?	Date(DD/MM/YYYY)
		O Date not known
		Time(HH:MM)
		 Time not known
2.7b	No Longer Required	
2.7c	No Longer Required	
2.7d	What was the Date and Time of CT Scan?	Date(DD/MM/YYYY)
		O Date not known
		Time(HH:MM)
		O Time not known
2.7e	What was the Date and Time the CT Scan was reported	Date(DD/MM/YYYY)
	electronically?	O Date not known
		Time(HH:MM)
		O Time not known
2.7g	In addition to any written report, was there direct	O Yes, via phone
	communication preoperatively between a senior	O Yes, in person
	radiologist (ST3 or above) and senior surgeon (ST3 or	O No
	above) to discuss the CT findings?	O Unknown
2.8a	No Longer Required	
2.8b	No Longer Required	
2.9		
2.5	No Longer required	
2.9a	No Longer requiredNon-operative management. Prior to a decision to	O Yes
		O Yes O No
	Non-operative management. Prior to a decision to	O No
	Non-operative management. Prior to a decision to operate, was there a documented consultant decision to	
	Non-operative management. Prior to a decision to operate, was there a documented consultant decision to initiate a deliberate period or trial of active, non-	O No
2.9a	Non-operative management. Prior to a decision to operate, was there a documented consultant decision to initiate a deliberate period or trial of active, non- operative (conservative) management?	O No O Unknown
2.9a	Non-operative management. Prior to a decision to operate, was there a documented consultant decision to initiate a deliberate period or trial of active, non- operative (conservative) management?	O No O Unknown Date(DD/MM/YYYY)



2.10	What was the date and time of the first dose of antibiotics following presentation to hospital? (only relevant for non-elective admissions)	O In theatre, or Date(DD/MM/YYYY) O Date not known Time(HH:MM) O Time not known O Not Administered
2.11 a	Was intra-abdominal infection requiring urgent antibiotics e.g. peritonitis / perforation, suspected after arrival in hospital but before surgery (NEWS2 1-4)?	OYes ONo [skip to Q2.11c] OUnknown [skip to Q2.11c]
2.11b	What was the earliest time point that intra-abdominal infection requiring urgent antibiotics e.g. peritonitis / perforation (NEWS2 1-4) was first suspected?	O On arrival at hospital [skip to Q2.11c] O At decision to operate [skip to Q2.11c] O Other
2.11bi	When was the date/time of first NEWS2 score 1-4 in the presence of suspected infection ?	Date(DD/MM/YYYY) O Date not known Time(HH:MM) O Time not known
2.11c	Was sepsis , with a NEWS2 >=5 or >=3 in any one variable, suspected after arrival in hospital but before surgery?	OYes ONo [skip to Q2.11e] OUnknown [skip to Q2.11e]
2.11d	What was the earliest time point that sepsis , with a NEWS2 >=5 or >=3 in any one variable in the presence of suspected intra-abdominal infection, was first suspected?	 O On arrival at hospital [skip to Q2.11e] O At decision to operate [skip to Q2.11e] O Other
2.11di	When was the date/time of first NEWS2 score >=5 or >=3 in any one variable in the presence of suspected intra- abdominal infection?	Date(DD/MM/YYYY) O Date not known Time(HH:MM) O Time not known
2.11e	Was septic shock suspected at any time since arrival but before surgery (as revealed by an elevated lactate [above 2mmol/I] and a NEWS2 of >=5 with a requirement for vasopressor to maintain a mean arterial pressure of 65mmHg)	○Yes ○No [skip to Q2.12] ○Unknown [skip to Q2.12]
2.11e.i	When was the date/time of first NEWS2 score 5+, or >=3 in any one variable, in the presence of an elevated lactate and a requirement for vasopressor to maintain a mean arterial pressure of 65mmHg, such that septic shock was suspected?	Date(DD/MM/YYYY) O Date not known Time(HH:MM) O Time not known
2.12	What was the patient's clinical frailty score recorded in the notes preoperatively? (see help box for full pictorial explanation of each grading)	 O Not Recorded O (1-3) - not frail O 4 - vulnerable O 5 - mildly frail O 6 - moderately frail O 7 - severely frail - completely dependent for personal care O 8 - very severely frail O 9 - Terminally ill



3	Pre-op Risk stratification	
3.1	Prior to surgery, what was the risk of death for the	O Lower (<5%)
5.1	patient that was entered into the medical record?	O High (>=5%)
	For info, wording of relevant standard "An assessment	O Not documented
	of mortality risk should be made explicit to the patient	
	and recorded clearly on the consent form and in the	
	medical record."	
3.1a	If documented, how was risk assessed?	O Objective clinical score
	······································	O Clinical judgement (including eg frailty
		assessment)
		,
3.2	No Longer Required	
3.3	What was the ASA score?	O 1: No systemic disease
		O 2: Mild systemic disease
		O 3: Severe systemic disease, not life-
		threatening
		O 4: Severe, life-threatening
		O 5: Moribund patient
3.4	What was the most recent pre-operative value for	O Not performed
2.5	serum Creatinine (micromol/l)	
3.5	What was the most recent pre-operative value for blood	O Not performed
3.5i	lactate – may be arterial or venous (mmol/l)	
	No Longer Required	O Nationarformed
3.5ii	What was the most recent pre-operative value for albumin (g/l)?	O Not performed
	NELA Risk calculation	
	For questions, 3.6 to 3.22 please enter values closest to	-
	NELA Risk score. Answers should reflect chronic and acu	ite pathophysiology.
3.6	No Longer Required	
3.7	No Longer Required	
3.8	Serum Urea concentration (mmol/l)	
3.9	No Longer Required	
3.10	Serum White cell count (x10 ⁹ / l)	
3.11	Dulco rato(hpm)	
	Pulse rate(bpm)	
3.12	Systolic blood pressure (mmHg)	
3.13	Systolic blood pressure (mmHg) Glasgow coma scale	
3.13 3.14	Systolic blood pressure (mmHg) Glasgow coma scale No Longer Required	
3.13 3.14 3.15	Systolic blood pressure (mmHg) Glasgow coma scale No Longer Required No Longer Required	
3.13 3.14	Systolic blood pressure (mmHg) Glasgow coma scale No Longer Required No Longer Required Select an option that best describes this patient's	O No dyspnoea
3.13 3.14 3.15	Systolic blood pressure (mmHg) Glasgow coma scale No Longer Required No Longer Required	O Dyspnoea on exertion or CXR
3.13 3.14 3.15	Systolic blood pressure (mmHg) Glasgow coma scale No Longer Required No Longer Required Select an option that best describes this patient's	O Dyspnoea on exertion or CXR shows mild COAD
3.13 3.14 3.15	Systolic blood pressure (mmHg) Glasgow coma scale No Longer Required No Longer Required Select an option that best describes this patient's	 O Dysphoea on exertion or CXR shows mild COAD O Dysphoea limiting exertion to < 1
3.13 3.14 3.15	Systolic blood pressure (mmHg) Glasgow coma scale No Longer Required No Longer Required Select an option that best describes this patient's	 O Dyspnoea on exertion or CXR shows mild COAD O Dyspnoea limiting exertion to < 1 Flight or CXR shows moderate
3.13 3.14 3.15	Systolic blood pressure (mmHg) Glasgow coma scale No Longer Required No Longer Required Select an option that best describes this patient's	 O Dyspnoea on exertion or CXR shows mild COAD O Dyspnoea limiting exertion to <1 Flight or CXR shows moderate COAD
3.13 3.14 3.15	Systolic blood pressure (mmHg) Glasgow coma scale No Longer Required No Longer Required Select an option that best describes this patient's	 O Dysphoea on exertion or CXR shows mild COAD O Dysphoea limiting exertion to < 1 Flight or CXR shows moderate COAD O Dysphoea at rest/rate > 30 at rest or CXR shows
3.13 3.14 3.15	Systolic blood pressure (mmHg) Glasgow coma scale No Longer Required No Longer Required Select an option that best describes this patient's	 O Dyspnoea on exertion or CXR shows mild COAD O Dyspnoea limiting exertion to <1 Flight or CXR shows moderate COAD
3.13 3.14 3.15 3.16	Systolic blood pressure (mmHg) Glasgow coma scale No Longer Required No Longer Required Select an option that best describes this patient's respiratory history and chest xray appearance	 O Dysphoea on exertion or CXR shows mild COAD O Dysphoea limiting exertion to <1 Flight or CXR shows moderate COAD O Dysphoea at rest/rate > 30 at rest or CXR shows
3.13 3.14 3.15 3.16 3.16a	Systolic blood pressure (mmHg) Glasgow coma scale No Longer Required Select an option that best describes this patient's respiratory history and chest xray appearance No Longer Required	 O Dysphoea on exertion or CXR shows mild COAD O Dysphoea limiting exertion to <1 Flight or CXR shows moderate COAD O Dysphoea at rest/rate > 30 at rest or CXR shows

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3.20	Please select a value that best describes the likely	O None
	degree of peritoneal soiling	O Serous fluid
		O Localised pus
		O Free bowel content, pus or blood
3.21	What severity of malignancy is anticipated to be	O None
5.21	present?	O Primary only
	present:	
		O Nodal metastases
		O Distant metastases
3.22	What was global impression of the urgency of theatre	O 3. Expedited (>18 hours)
	access for surgery at the time of booking the case?	O 2B. Urgent (6-18 hours)
	(see help notes for additional information)	O 2A. Urgent (2-6 hours)
		O 1. Immediate (<2 hours)
2.22	No. Longon Denvined	
3.23	No Longer Required	
3.24	What is the indication for surgery?	Bleeding
	(Please select all that apply)	O Haemorrhage
		Other
		O Abdominal wound dehiscence
		O Abdominal compartment syndrome
		O Planned relook
		O Other
		o other
		Obstruction
		O Tender Small bowel obstruction
		O Tender Large bowel obstruction
		O Non-Tender Small bowel obstruction
		O Non-Tender Large bowel obstruction
		O Gastric outlet obstruction
		O Incarcerated/strangulated hernia
		O Hiatus Hernia/para-oesophageal hernia
		O Volvulus
		O Internal hernia
		O Pseudo-obstruction
		O Intussusception
		O Obstructing incisional hernia
		O Foreign body
		Sepsis
		O Phlegmon
		O Pneumoperitoneum
		-
		O Sepsis
		O latrogenic injury
		O Anastomotic leak
		O Peritonitis
		O GI Perforation
		O Abdominal abscess
		O Intestinal fistula
		Ischaemia
		O Necrosis
		O Ischaemia/infarction
		O Colitis
		O Acidosis
l		



3.25	Not all investigations available for calculation of NELA	0
	Risk	
3.26	Estimated mortality using NELA Parsimonious Risk Score	Calculated
	(Figure only provided if all data available)	

4	Intra-op	
4.1	Date and time of entry into operating theatre/anaesthetic room (not theatre suite)	Date(DD/MM/YYYY) Time(HH:MM) I Time not known
4.2	Senior surgeon grade (this can include surgeon supervising in theatre but not necessarily scrubbed)	 O Consultant O Post-CCT fellow O SAS grade O Research Fellow / Clinical Fellow O Specialty trainee O Other
4.2a	Consultant present/supervising: Name/GMC/specialty of operating or supervising consultant (If consultant not present, enter name of supervising consultant)	(Please select consultant - Online)
4.3	Senior anaesthetist present in theatre	 O Consultant O Post-CCT fellow O SAS grade O Research Fellow / Clinical Fellow O Specialty trainee O Other
4.3a	Consultant present/supervising : Name/GMC of anaesthetist (If consultant not present, enter name of supervising consultant)	(Please select consultant - Online)
4.4	How did you provide goal directed fluid therapy?	 O Patient recruited to FLO-ELA trial * O Not provided O Dynamic index e.g. Stroke volume, PPV, SVV O Static index e.g. CVP O Other, eg bioimpedence

5	Procedure	
5.1	Is this the first surgical procedure of this admission?	 O Yes- First surgical procedure after admission O No - Surgery for complication of previous elective general surgical procedure within the same admission No – Surgery for complication of previous elective gynae-oncology surgical procedure within the same admission O No – Previous 'non-abdominal/non-general surgical' procedure within same admission (eg previous hip replacement) O Unknown
5.2	No Longer Required	



5.3.a	Main procedure	 Abdominal wall closure following dehiscience Abdominal wall reconstruction Adhesiolysis Colectomy: left (including sigmoid colectomy and anterior resection) Colectomy: right (including ileocaecal resection) Colectomy: subtotal or panproctocolectomy Colorectal resection - other Debridement Defunctioning stoma via midline laparotomy Drainage of abscess/collection Enterotomy Evacuation of haematoma Exploratory/relook laparotomy only Gastrectomy: partial or total Gastric surgery - other Haemostasis Hartmann's procedure Intestinal bypass Laparostomy formation Large incisional hernia repair with bowel resection Peptic ulcer – oversew of bleed Peptic ulcer – suture or repair of perforation Removal of foreign body Removal of gastric band Repair of intestinal fistula Repair of intestinal perforation Repair of para-oesophageal hernia Repair of para-oesophageal hernia Repair of solven of anastomosis Resection of Meckel's diverticulum Resection of stoma via midline laparotomy Small bowel resection
		O Stricturoplasty O Washout only
		O Not amenable to surgery OOther
5.3.b NELA P	Second procedure (at same laparotomy)	 Oother Abdominal wall closure following dehiscience Abdominal wall reconstruction Adhesiolysis Colectomy: left (including sigmoid colectomy and anterior resection) Colectomy: right (including ileocaecal resection) Colectomy: subtotal or panproctocolectomy Colorectal resection - other Debridement Defunctioning stoma via midline laparotomy Drainage of abscess/collection Enterotomy Evacuation of haematoma Exploratory/relook laparotomy only Gastrectomy: partial or total Gastric surgery - other Haemostasis Hartmann's procedure Intestinal bypass Laparostomy formation Large incisional hernia repair with bowel



		resection O Large incisional hernia repair with division of adhesions O Peptic ulcer – oversew of bleed O Peptic ulcer – suture or repair of perforation O Reduction of volvulus O Removal of foreign body O Removal of gastric band O Repair of intestinal fistula O Repair of intestinal perforation O Repair of para-oesophageal hernia O Repair or revision of anastomosis O Resection of Meckel's diverticulum O Resection of other intra-abdominal tumour(s) O Revision of stoma via midline laparotomy O Small bowel resection O Splenectomy O Stricturoplasty O Not amenable to surgery OOther
5.3e	Was a stoma formed (by any means)?	O Yes O No
5.4	Procedure approach	O Open O Laparoscopic O Laparoscopic assisted O Laparoscopic converted to open



5.5	Operative findings:	O Abscess
	(Please select all that apply)	O Anastomotic leak
	If unsure whether this patient is eligible for NELA please	O Perforation – peptic ulcer
	refer to help box	O Perforation – small bowel
		O Perforation – colonic
		O Diverticulitis
		O Intestinal fistula
		O Adhesions
		O Incarcerated hernia
		O Volvulus
		O Internal hernia
		O Intussusception
		O Stricture
		O Pseudo-obstruction
		O Gallstone ileus
		O Meckel's diverticulum
		O Malignancy – localised
		O Malignancy – disseminated
		O Colorectal cancer
		O Gastric cancer
		O Haemorrhage – peptic ulcer
		O Haemorrhage – intestinal
		O Haemorrhage – postoperative
		O Ulcerative colitis
		O Other colitis
		O Crohn's disease
		O Abdominal compartment syndrome O Intestinal ischaemia
		O Necrotising fasciitis
		O Foreign body
		O Stoma complications
		O Abdominal wound dehiscence
		O Normal intra-abdominal findings
		O Other
5.6	Please describe the peritoneal contamination present	O None or reactive serous fluid only
	(select all that apply)	O Free gas from perforation +/- minimal
		contamination
		O Pus
		O Bile
		O Gastro-duodenal contents
		O Small bowel contents
		O Faeculent fluid
		O Faeces
		O Blood/haematoma
5.7	Please indicate if the contamination was;	O Localised to a single quadrant of the abdomen
2.7		O More extensive / generalised
5.8	Was there a delay in accessing theatre, beyond the	O Yes
	original intended urgency of the case?	O No
		O Unknown
		•

6	Post-op Risk stratification	
6.1	At the end of surgery, what was the risk of death for the	O Lower (<5%)
	patient that was entered into medical record?	O High (>=5%)
		O Not documented
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6.1a	If documented, how was risk assessed?	O Objective clinical score
0.14	If documented, now was fisk assessed?	-
		O Clinical judgement (including eg frailty assessment)
		assessment)
6.2	No Longer Required	
6.3	Blood lactate – may be arterial or venous (mmol/l)	
		O Not performed
	Post-operative NELA Risk calculation	•
	Q 6.4 – 6.16 No Longer Required	
6.15	No Longer Required	
6.16	No Longer Required	
6.17	Please select this patient's measured/estimated	O <100 [skip to Q6.18]
	intraoperative blood loss (ml)	O 101-500 [skip to Q6.18]
		O 501-1000
		O >1000
6.17a	If the patient's blood loss was estimated to be over 500	O Yes
	mls, was tranexamic acid given?	O No
		O Unknown
6.18	Please select the option that best describes this patient's	O None
	degree of peritoneal soiling	O Serous fluid
		O Local pus
		O Free bowel content, pus or blood
6.19	What was the level of malignancy based on surgical	O None
	findings?	O Primary only
		O Nodal metastases
		O Distant metastases
6.20	Should the surgical urgency have been different to that	O 3. Expedited (>18 hours)
	identified at the time of decision to operate? If so, please	O 2B. Urgent (6-18 hours)
	update here?	O 2A. Urgent (2-6 hours)
	(see help notes for additional information)	O 1. Immediate (<2 hours)
6.21	No Longer Required	
6.22	No Longer Required	
6.23	Not all investigations available for calculation of NELA Parsimonious Risk Score	0
6.24	Where did the patient go for continued post-operative	O Ward
	care following surgery?	O Critical Care (includes Level 2 HDU or Level 3
		ICU)
		O Extended recovery area within theatres (eg
		PACU or overnight in recovery)
		O Enhanced care area on a normal ward
		O Died prior to discharge from theatre complex
6.24a	At the end of surgery, was the decision made to place	O Yes
	the patient on an end of life pathway?	O No
		O Unknown
6.25	No Longer Required	
6.26	Estimated mortality using NELA Parsimonious Risk Score	Calculated
	(Figure only provided if all data available)	1

7	Post-op – Some fields will need to be completed
	on discharge or death

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7.1	Total length of post-operative critical care stay (rounded	
	up to whole days). Includes both ICU and HDU stay -see	Number required
	help box for additional information. Do not include LOS	
	in PACU/other enhanced recovery area	
7.2	No Longer Required	
7.3	 For patients aged 80 and older, or aged 65+ and frail (CFS≥5), did the patient receive postoperative input from a member of a perioperative frailty team? Perioperative frailty teams have expertise in comprehensive geriatric assessment (CGA) and provide clinical care through the patient pathway including: Preoperative assessment and optimisation of frailty, cognitive disorders and multimorbidity Prognostication and shared decision making Assessment and management of postoperative complications, hospital acquired deconditioning, postoperative cognitive disorders Rehabilitation, goal setting and discharge planning with onward referral to community services Treatment escalation and advance care planning Effective communication with patients and carers throughout the perioperative pathway Streamlined care working with other disciplines and specialties 	 O Yes, by geriatrician-led service O Yes, by perioperative medicine-led team with established referral pathways to geriatrics O No, intensivist and/or anaesthetic review whilst on critical care/PACU/outreach service O No input O Unknown
7.4	Within this admission, did the patient have an unplanned or planned return to theatre in the post-operative period following their initial emergency laparotomy?	O Yes; unplanned return O Yes; planned return O Yes; unplanned AND planned return O No O Unknown
7.4a	What was the main indication for the unplanned return to theatre? (Select most significant reason)	 O Anastomotic leak O Abscess O Bleeding or Haematoma O Decompression of abdominal compartment syndrome O Bowel obstruction O Abdominal wall dehiscence O Accidental damage to bowel or other organ O Stoma viability or retraction O Ischaemia/non-viable bowel O Sepsis/inadequate source control O Deteriorating patient O Missed pathology at first laparotomy OOther OUnknown



7 4 4	No. Lower Downingd	
7.4b	No Longer Required	
7.5	Did the patient have an unplanned move from the	O Yes
	ward to a higher level of care within 7 days of surgery?	O No
	(do not include moves from HDU to ITU, or escalation	O Unknown
	from other enhanced area/PACU)	
7.6	No Longer Required	
7.7	Status at discharge	O Dead O Alive
		O Still in hospital at 60 days
7.8	Date discharged from hospital	(DD/MM/YYYY)
		Date required
7.9	No Longer Required	
7.10	No Longer Required	
7.11	No Longer Required	
7.12	No Longer Required	