

Northern Health ANZELA

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Northern Health

OFFICIAL

ANZELA commencement

- Northern commenced ANZELA data input in February 2022
- Enthusiasm from both surgical and anaesthetic sides to take part

NH Aims

- Promote best care practice for emergency laparotomy patients
 - Guide to improve KPIs such as pre-operative mortality calculation, consultant presence at high risk cases, mortality rates
- Promote improved communication between surgical and anaesthetic teams
- Benchmarking against similar institutions

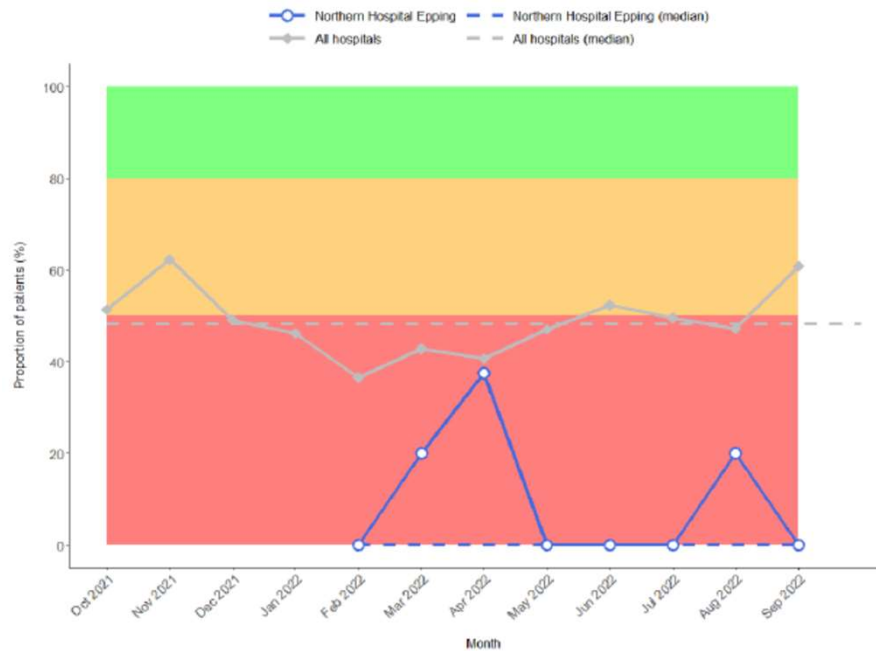
NH Setup

- Demographics – completed by the admitting/booking Acute Surgical registrar
- Pre-operative – completed by the admitting/booking Acute Surgical registrar, who then hands over to anaesthetics
- Preoperative Risk Stratification – completed by the Anaesthetic registrar/fellow
- Operative – completed by the operating Surgical registrar involved
- Post-operative/Discharge – completed by the elective Surgical unit registrar

NH Results

CT scan reported by a consultant before surgery	Lactate level available to surgeon at time of surgical referral for patients admitted via ED	Preoperative documentation of risk	Preoperative frailty assessment completed where age ≥ 65 years	Arrival in theatre within timescale appropriate to urgency ≤18 hrs	Consultant surgeon and anaesthetist in theatre when risk of death ≥5%	Consultant surgeon in theatre when risk of death ≥5%	Consultant anaesthetist in theatre when risk of death ≥5%	Direct critical care admission when risk of death ≥10%	Postop review by Elderly Medicine team where age ≥65 years
36/42 (86%) incomplete = 5	28/41 (68%) incomplete = 1	5/42 (12%) incomplete = 1	3/20 (15%) incomplete = 1	19/36 (53%) incomplete = 4	3/3 (100%) incomplete = 0	3/3 (100%) incomplete = 0	3/3 (100%) incomplete = 0	2/2 (100%) incomplete = 0	2/20 (10%) incomplete = 2

KPI : Risk of death documented before surgery



0% of the cases met the KPI this month; 0 of the 2 patients meeting the criteria for this KPI received recommended care.



ROYAL AUSTRALASIAN
COLLEGE OF SURGEONS

Northern Health

Difficulties

- Data input
 - No dedicated data manager in the Division of Surgery at NH
 - Reliant on registrars inputting data
 - A lot of chasing up registrars to complete
- Results and building on KPIs gets a bit lost in the messaging when so much of the messaging is around data completion
- Minor issue – arrival in theatre according to timescale data is too variable to be useful as there is no guideline as to urgency and data input is random

54-27	●	●	●	●	●	●
54-28	●	●	●	●	●	●
54-29	●	●	●	●	●	●
54-30	●	●	●	●	●	●
54-31	●	●	●	●	●	●
54-32	●	●	●	●	●	●
54-33	●	●	●	●	●	●
54-34	●	●	●	●	●	●
54-35	●	●	●	●	●	●
54-37	●	●	●	●	●	●
54-38	●	●	●	●	●	●
54-39	●	●	●	●	●	●
54-40	●	●	●	●	●	●
54-41	●	●	●	●	●	●
54-42	●	●	●	●	●	●
54-43	●	●	●	●	●	●
54-44	●	●	●	●	●	●
54-45	●	●	●	●	●	●
54-46	●	●	●	●	●	●
54-47	●	●	●	●	●	●
54-48	●	●	●	●	●	●
54-49	●	●	●	●	●	●
54-50	●	●	●	●	●	●
54-51	●	●	●	●	●	●
54-52	●	●	●	●	●	●
54-53	●	●	●	●	●	●
54-54	●	●	●	●	●	●
54-55	●	●	●	●	●	●
54-56	●	●	●	●	●	●
54-57	●	●	●	●	●	●

Aims for the next 6 months

- Work on making data input routine for registrars involved
 - ? Introduce rules such as what NELA used which were that the patient could not be anaesthetised until the pre-operative data was entered?
 - ? Linking completed data into regular audits so that registrars are forced to ensure data is complete prior to audit presentation
- Picking a target KPI to improve on – e.g. pre-operative risk stratification and documentation