

National Emergency Laparotomy Audit (NELA) In A District General Hospital, Northern Ireland

Abstract

Emergency laparotomy Audit is the facility that helps to take care of patients in their adverse conditions with the help of advanced medical facilities and tried to cure them at every aspect.

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Aim: We measured our patient outcomes regarding 30-day mortality rate and morbidity post emergency laparotomies performed in Daisyhill Hospital, Newry and compared it to NELA. This is to identify the reasons in our DGH for the better or worse outcome performance to improve patient care.

Methods: This audit is carried out over a two years duration from August 2015 to August 2017. Data were collected from the theatre log, surgeons log, secretarial operation notes log and Northern Ireland Electronic Care Record. Inclusion and exclusion criteria of patients were met as set out by NELA.

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Results: Total number of patients included in the audit is 112. Out of 112, 53 patients are female, and 59 are male. The median age is 65.5-year-old with a range from 19 to 87 years old. The 30-day mortality rate is 7.1% (n=8) which is 1.5 times lower than the national 30-day mortality rate. 90-day mortality rate is 0.9% (n=1).

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Conclusion: Our unit is performing well compared to NELA patient outcomes regarding 30-day mortality rate post emergency laparotomy. We would recommend detailed data collection including time of day of operation, ASA grading and p-possum score.

Keywords: laparotomies, ASA grading, secretarial operation, mortality rate, p-possum score

Introduction

NELA measures and reports patient outcomes for the quality of care received by patients undergoing emergency laparotomy and compares these against standards of care such as those detailed in recent(National Confidential Enquiry into Patient Outcome and Death)NCEPOD reports and Department of Health, Royal College of Surgeon England's "Higher Risk General Surgical Patient (2011)"^{1,2,3}. NELA is a national clinical audit commissioned by the Health Quality Improvement Partnership (HQIP) and Patient Outcomes Programme (NCAPOP)⁴. Our hospital is a district general hospital with limited resources where we have no intensive care unit facility and lacking healthcare staffs. However, we do have a significant number of emergency laparotomy performed over the years while meeting the standards of care set out by the Department of Health. There is unlikely to be one 'best way' of organising delivery of care. Each hospital will need to organise services according to the needs and pressures faced where different issues will exist in each hospital. To find our solution, NELA audit is carried out to provide tools and data to empower our local team to develop the most effective solution in our environment.

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39 **Aims**

40 We compare against NELA standards of care to better define what interventions are effective
41 in emergency laparotomy care. Our audit also reports patients' outcomes regarding mortality
42 and morbidity post emergency laparotomies performed in Daisyhill Hospital, a district
43 general hospital aimed at improving delivery of care to this high-risk group of patients.

44 **Audit Standards**

45 At present, hospitals are considered to have provided excellent quality care (rated Green) if a
46 standard has been met for more than 80% of patients. In this audit, 9 key standards set out by
47 NCEPOD and Department of Health are subject to RAG-rating including (i) CT scan
48 reported before surgery, (ii) risk of death documented preoperatively, (iii) arrival in theatre
49 within a timescale appropriate to urgency, (iv) preoperative review by a consultant surgeon
50 and a consultant anaesthetist when P-POSSUM risk of death $\geq 5\%$, (v) consultant surgeon and
51 consultant anaesthetist both present in theatre when P-POSSUM risk of death $\geq 5\%$, (vi)
52 consultant neurosurgeon only present in theatre when P-POSSUM risk of death $\geq 5\%$, (vii)
53 consultant anaesthetist only present in theatre when P-POSSUM risk of death $\geq 5\%$, (viii)
54 admission directly to critical care after surgery when P-POSSUM risk of death $>10\%$, and
55 (ix) assessment ha done by taking care of the older person with the increasing age of 70 years

56 **Methods**

57 A retrospective data collection was performed involving patients undergoing emergency
58 laparotomy over the past two years from August 2015 to August 2017. Data was collected
59 from the theatre log, surgeon log, secretarial operation notes log and Northern Ireland
60 Electronic Care Record. NELA's criteria guided our data inclusion and exclusion criteria. In
61 this audit, data were collected on patient demographics, surgeon volume, morbidity, 30-day
62 mortality and length of hospital stay.

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63 Inclusion criteria as per NELA¹:

- 64 • "Age ≥ 18
- 65 • Expedited, urgent or emergency (NCEPOD definitions) abdominal procedure on GI
66 tract
- 67 • Open, laparoscopic or laparoscopic-assisted stomach, small or large bowel, or rectum
68 for conditions such as perforation, ischaemia, abdominal abscess, bleeding or
69 obstruction
- 70 • Washout/evacuation of intra-peritoneal abscess (unless due to appendicitis or
71 cholecystitis – excluded)
- 72 • Washout/evacuation of intra-peritoneal haematoma
- 73 • Bowel resection/repair due to incarcerated incisional, umbilical, inguinal and femoral
74 hernias (but not hernia repair without bowel resection/repair). E.g., Large incisional
75 hernia repair with bowel resection |

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- 76 • Bowel resection/repair due to obstructing/incarcerated incisional hernias provided the
- 77 presentation and findings were acute. This will include large incisional hernia repair
- 78 with the division of adhesions.
- 79 • Laparotomy/laparoscopy with inoperable pathology (e.g. peritoneal/hepatic
- 80 metastases) where the intention was to perform a definitive procedure. This does not
- 81 include purely diagnostic procedures.
- 82 • Laparoscopic/Open Adhesiolysis
- 83 • Return to the theatre for repair of substantial dehiscence of the significant abdominal
- 84 wound (i.e. "burst abdomen")
- 85 • Any reoperation/return to theatre for complications of elective general/upper GI
- 86 surgery meeting the criteria above were included. Returns to the theatre for
- 87 complications following non-GI surgery are now excluded (see exclusion criteria
- 88 below).'

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90 Exclusion criteria as per NELA¹:

- 91 • "Patients under 18
- 92 • Elective laparotomy / laparoscopy
- 93 • Diagnostic laparotomy/laparoscopy where no subsequent procedure was performed
- 94 • Appendectomy +/- drainage of localised collection unless the procedure is incidental
- 95 to a non-elective procedure on the GI tract
- 96 • Cholecystectomy +/- drainage of localised collection unless the procedure is
- 97 incidental to a non-elective procedure on the GI tract (All surgery involving the
- 98 appendix or gallbladder, including any surgery relating to complications such as
- 99 abscess or bile leak was excluded.
- 100 • Non-elective hernia repair without bowel resection or division of adhesions
- 101 • Minor abdominal wound dehiscence unless this causes bowel complications requiring
- 102 resection
- 103 • Non-elective formation of a colostomy or ileostomy as either a trephine or a
- 104 laparoscopic procedure (NB: if a midline laparotomy was performed, with the primary
- 105 procedure being the formation of a stoma then this should be included)
- 106 • Vascular surgery, including abdominal aortic aneurysm repair
- 107 • Caesarean section or obstetric laparotomies
- 108 • Gynaecological laparotomy
- 109 • Ruptured ectopic pregnancy, or pelvic abscesses due to pelvic inflammatory disease
- 110 • Laparotomy/laparoscopy for pathology caused by blunt or penetrating trauma
- 111 • All surgery relating to organ transplantation (including returns to theatre for any
- 112 reason following transplant surgery)
- 113 • Operation about sclerosing peritonitis
- 114 • Surgery for removal of dialysis catheters
- 115 • Laparotomy/laparoscopy for oesophageal pathology

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- Laparotomy/laparoscopy for the pathology of the spleen, renal tract, kidneys, liver, gallbladder and biliary tree, pancreas or urinary tract
- Returns to the theatre for complications (e.g. bowel injury, haematoma, collection) following non-GI surgery were excluded."

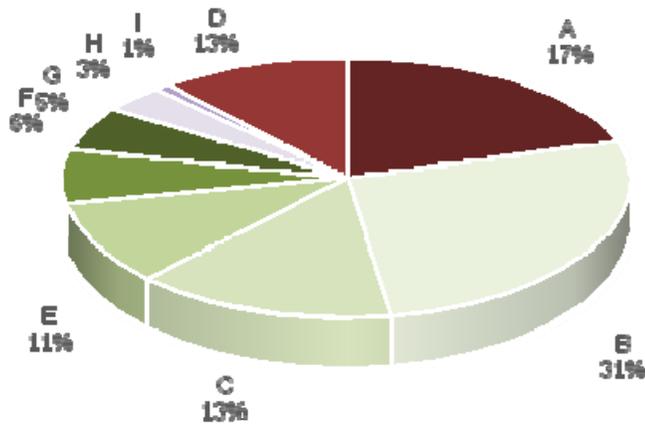
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120 **Results**

121 A total number of emergency laparotomy performed in our unit over the last two years which
 122 met the NELA criteria is 112 patients. Out of 112 patients, 53 of them are female, and 59 are
 123 male. The mean age of the patients is 59.9 years old, and the median age is 62-year-old (age
 124 ranging from 19 to 87 years old). Percentage of patients above 70 years old is 36.6% (i.e.,
 125 41/112). The average length of hospital stay is 14.5 days (ranging from 1 to 77 days). Our
 126 hospital unadjusted 30-day mortality rate is 7.1% (i.e., eight mortality out of 112 patients
 127 resulting within 95% standard deviation of the national data) which is 1.5 times lower than
 128 the national 30-day mortality rate of 10.6%. Our 90-day mortality rate is 0.9% (i.e. 1/112).
 129 The individual consultant caseloads of emergency laparotomy over the two years audit are
 130 (A) 19, (B) 35, (C) 15, (D) 14, (E) 13, (F) 7, (G) 6, (H) 4, and (I) 1.

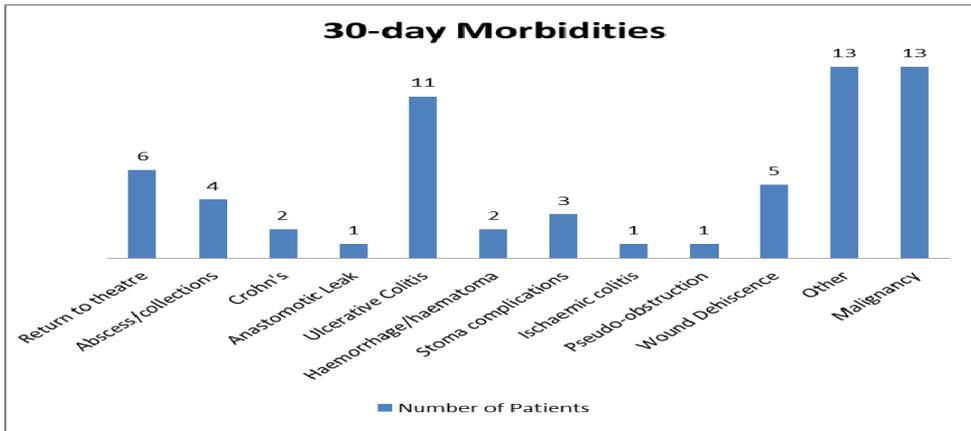
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131 Figure 1: Pie chart depicting the percentage of individual consultant caseloads



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136 Figure 2: a Bar graph showing 30-day post-operative morbidities.



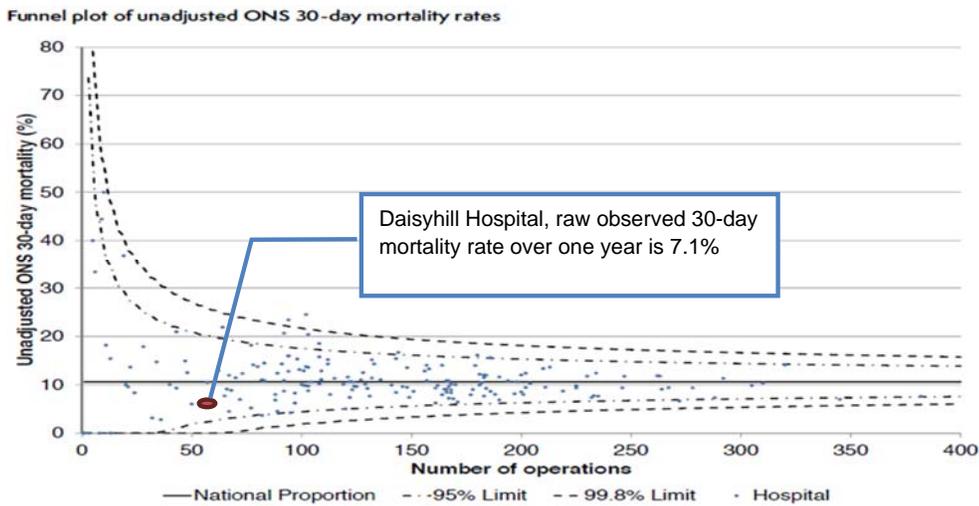
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141 **Figure 3: Funnel plot comparing our hospital unadjusted 30-day mortality rate to**
 142 **national data¹.**



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144 **Discussion**

145 Results are a good reflection of the unit's performance level against the national standards
 146 despite Daisyhill Hospital being a district general hospital with no intensive care unit on site.
 147 We reduced biases of underreporting morbidities and mortality via data collection undertaken
 148 by five clinicians not related to the operations that were carried out. To reduce the probability
 149 of missing data, we collected adequate operative information from theatre log and surgeon's
 150 logbook.

151 We recognised that our sample size is small which may then affect the significance of our
152 results. This is due to limited data collection as a consequence of time constraint. Hence, we
153 would recommend calculation of adjusted 30-day mortality rate and include other data
154 detailed in NELA. These are inclusive of the time to the theatre, time of the day for operation,
155 p-possam score, ASA grading, anaesthetic time, consultant anaesthetist and surgeon presence
156 in theatre which could be gathered prospectively from theatre management system and
157 patient medical notes from medical records.

158 **Conclusions**

159 Advancing age is associated with worse outcomes after emergency laparotomy. The physical
160 presence of a consultant surgeon and anaesthetist in the theatre is vital. To improve post-
161 operative recovery and shorter hospital stay for our high-risk surgical group patients as
162 recommended by NELA standards, we transfer our patients to local high dependency unit or
163 intensive care unit in another hospital for initial care post-surgery. Our patients had more
164 minor complications, but the survival is significantly better in our department compared to
165 the national 30-day mortality rate.

166 **Recommendations**

167 We would recommend the introduction of an Urgent Bookable list (i.e. NCEPOD for urgent
168 or expedited cases) to improve efficacy in organizing services according to the needs and
169 pressures faced in district general hospital.

170 **References**

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