

Preoperative



Redcap ID _____

Patient Hospital Number _____

Date and Time _____

Demographics

Date of Birth _____

(D-M-Y)

Sex

- Female
 Male

Ethnicity

- Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander
 Māori
 Pacific Peoples
 Asian
 Middle Eastern
 Latin American
 African
 European
 Other
 Not reported
(Tick all that apply)

Height in meters (two decimal places) _____

Weight in kilograms (one decimal place) _____

BMI _____

ASA Grade

- Grade 1 - A normal healthy patient
 Grade 2 - A patient with mild systemic disease
 Grade 3 - A patient with severe systemic disease
 Grade 4 - A patient with severe systemic disease that is a constant threat to life
 Grade 5 - A moribund patient who is not expected to survive without the operation
(<https://www.asahq.org/resources/clinical-informati-on/asa-physical-status-classification-system>)

Past medical history

- Cardiac Disease
 Chronic Respiratory Disease
 Diabetes
 Neurological Disease / Stroke
 Liver Disease
(Liver disease: chronic hepatitis or cirrhosis)

Diabetes Management

- Diet
 Tablet
 Insulin

Liver Disease Severity

- Mild
 Moderate to Severe
(Severe = cirrhosis and portal hypertension with variceal bleeding history, moderate = cirrhosis and portal hypertension but no variceal bleeding history, mild = chronic hepatitis (or cirrhosis without portal hypertension))

Clinical Frailty Scale*



1 Very Fit – People who are robust, active, energetic and motivated. These people commonly exercise regularly. They are among the fittest for their age.



2 Well – People who have no active disease symptoms but are less fit than category 1. Often, they exercise or are very active occasionally, e.g. seasonally.



3 Managing Well – People whose medical problems are well controlled, but are not regularly active beyond routine walking.



4 Vulnerable – While not dependent on others for daily help, often symptoms limit activities. A common complaint is being "slowed up", and/or being tired during the day.



5 Mildly Frail – These people often have more evident slowing, and need help in high order IADLs (finances, transportation, heavy housework, medications). Typically, mild frailty progressively impairs shopping and walking outside alone, meal preparation and housework.



6 Moderately Frail – People need help with all outside activities and with keeping house. Inside, they often have problems with stairs and need help with bathing and might need minimal assistance (cuing, standby) with dressing.



7 Severely Frail – Completely dependent for personal care, from whatever cause (physical or cognitive). Even so, they seem stable and not at high risk of dying (within ~ 6 months).



8 Very Severely Frail – Completely dependent, approaching the end of life. Typically, they could not recover even from a minor illness.



9 Terminally Ill - Approaching the end of life. This category applies to people with a life expectancy <6 months, who are not otherwise evidently frail.

Scoring frailty in people with dementia

The degree of frailty corresponds to the degree of dementia. Common symptoms in mild dementia include forgetting the details of a recent event, though still remembering the event itself, repeating the same question/story and social withdrawal. In moderate dementia, recent memory is very impaired, even though they seemingly can remember their past life events well. They can do personal care with prompting.

In severe dementia, they cannot do personal care without help.

* 1. Canadian Study on Health & Aging, Revised 2008.

2. K. Rockwood et al. A global clinical measure of fitness and frailty in elderly people. CMAJ 2005;173:489-495.

Clinical Frailty Score

- 1 - Very Fit
 2 - Well
 3 - Managing Well
 4 - Vulnerable
 5 - Living With Mild Frailty
 6 - Living With Moderate Frailty
 7 - Living With Severe Frailty
 8 - Living With Very Severe Frailty
 9 - Terminally Ill

Smoking Status

- Never Smoked
 Previous Smoker
 Current Smoker (including if stopped within 6 weeks)

Antiplatelet use in the last 5 days?

- None
 Single Antiplatelet
 Dual Antiplatelets

Anticoagulation use in the last 5 days?

- Yes
 No

Was the patient given bridging anticoagulation in the last 5 days?

- Yes
 No

Pre-operative blood test values

Preoperative full blood count performed

- Yes
 No

Preoperative haemoglobin

(g/L) _____

Preoperative urea and electrolytes performed

- Yes
 No

Preoperative creatinine

((umol/L)) _____

Preoperative eGFR

((ml / min)) _____

Preoperative iron studies completed

- Yes
 No

Preoperative ferritin _____

Preoperative Anaemia Management

Oral iron treatment in the last 3 months?

- Yes
 No

Intravenous iron treatment in the last 3 months?

- Yes
 No

Number of weeks prior to operation the patient received intravenous iron treatment

- Less than 1 week
 1-4 weeks
 Greater than 4 weeks