

Thomas Jefferson University Jefferson Digital Commons

House Staff Quality Improvement and Patient Safety Conference (2016-2019)

Quality Improvement & Patient Safety Initiatives

5-31-2017

Limited post-operative narcotic use in elective laparoscopic cholecystectomy

Prabhu Senthil-Kumar, MD Abington Jefferson Health

Tanya Olszewski, MD Abington Jefferson Health

Robert Josloff, MD Abington Jefferson Health

Kristin Noonan, MD Abington Jefferson Health

Follow this and additional works at: https://jdc.jefferson.edu/patientsafetyposters

Part of the Medicine and Health Sciences Commons

Let us know how access to this document benefits you

Recommended Citation

Senthil-Kumar, MD, Prabhu; Olszewski, MD, Tanya; Josloff, MD, Robert; and Noonan, MD, Kristin, "Limited post-operative narcotic use in elective laparoscopic cholecystectomy" (2017). *House Staff Quality Improvement and Patient Safety Conference (2016-2019)*. Poster 39.

https://jdc.jefferson.edu/patientsafetyposters/39

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Jefferson Digital Commons. The Jefferson Digital Commons is a service of Thomas Jefferson University's Center for Teaching and Learning (CTL). The Commons is a showcase for Jefferson books and journals, peer-reviewed scholarly publications, unique historical collections from the University archives, and teaching tools. The Jefferson Digital Commons allows researchers and interested readers anywhere in the world to learn about and keep up to date with Jefferson scholarship. This article has been accepted for inclusion in House Staff Quality Improvement and Patient Safety Conference (2016-2019) by an authorized administrator of the Jefferson Digital Commons. For more information, please contact: JeffersonDigitalCommons@jefferson.edu.



Limited post-operative narcotic use in elective laparoscopic cholecystectomy

Prabhu Senthil-kumar, MD, Tanya Olszewski MD, Robert Josloff MD, Kristin Noonan MD Abington Memorial Hospital, 1200 Old York Road, Abington, !9001

Purpose:

To limit narcotics use

Cochrane review: multiple studies have shown postoperative pain can be managed with non-narcotic meds with good outcome.

Less medication related side effects:N/V, constipation, disorientation

Prevents substance addiction/abuse

Type of Study:

Randomized

Prospective study

Unblinded study

Purpose:

To limit narcotics use

Cochrane review: multiple studies have shown postoperative pain can be managed with non-narcotic meds with good outcome.

Less medication related side effects:N/V, constipation, disorientation

Prevents substance addiction/abuse

Study design:

Recruitment location:

Surgical care specialists,

Abington Surgical Associates

Site: Abington memoriol Hospital Subject Recruitment : preop visit

No incentives

Criteria:

Inclusion criteria:

Age:20-95

Elective Laprascopic cholecystectomy

Exclusion criteria:

Chronic renal failure(cr>1.3)

Chronic pain issues

True narcotic allergies (anaphylaxis, respiratory distress, urticaria)

Complicated medical course (intra-operative complication or problems with anesthesia)

Complicated course (pchole tube; abscess)

Requiring inpatient stay

Two groups (Randomized)

Control Group (standard narcotics):

- 1. Local anesthesia OR "TAP" block
- 2. Ketorolac 30 mg IV once postop
- 3. Acetaminophen 650 mg PO Q4h prn for mild pain (Max 4000 mg Daily)
- 4. Percocet 5/325 mg, 1-2 tabs PO Q4-6h prn for moderatesevere pain (Dispense 30 Tabs), not to exceed 4000 mg Acetaminophen daily when combined with prn Acetaminophen

Experimental Group (minimal narcotics):

- 1. Local anesthesia OR "TAP" block
- 2. Ketorolac 30 mg IV once post-op
- 3. Scheduled Acetaminophen 975mg (3tabs x 325mg) PO Q6h (Max 4000 mg Daily) to start in phase 2 recovery room
- 4. Alternate w/ scheduled Ibuprofen 600 mg PO Q6h (Max 3200 mg Daily) to start 3 hours after acetaminophen dose
- 5. Oxycodone IR 5mg PO Q4h for breakthrough pain (Dispense limited supply, e.g. 10 tabs)

"TAP" Block: Peripheral nerve **block** in Transverse Abdominis Plane

Post op visit(2 weeks):

Short Questionarre: post operative experience

Post operative outcome:

Number of narcotic pills used

Degree of pain control achieved

Patient satisfaction with pain control

Narcotic-related side effects

Time to return to work

Statistical Analysis:

Chi Square Analysis: All categorical variable Analysis of Variance: All continuous variable

P-value set as < 0.005 Sample size: 300

Conclusion:

Study is IRB Approved

Implementation and recruitment: In progress

Reference:

- 1. De U. Evolution of cholecystectomy: A tribute to Carl August Langenbuch. Indian J Surg 2004;66:97-100.
- 2. Brown JJ. Assessment, stratification, and monitoring of the risk for prescription opioid misuse and abuse in the primary care setting. Journal of opioid management 2011; 7(6):467–483.
- 3. National Vital Statistics System. Multiple cause of death file. Atlanta: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2012.
- 4. Gurusamy KS, Vaughan J, Toon CD, Davidson BR. Pharmacological interventions for prevention or treatment of postoperative pain in people undergoing laparoscopic cholecystectomy. Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2014 Mar 28;3:CD008261. doi: 10.1002/14651858.
- 5. Myers RP, Li B, Fong A, Shaheen AA, Quan H. Hospitalizations for Acetaminophen Overdose: A Canadian Population-based Study from 1995 to 2004. BMC Public Health. 2007;7:143. Epub 2007 Jul 05.