

Peri-operative Management of Surgical Patients with Diabetes

National Confidential Enquiry into Patient Outcome and Death (NCEPOD)

Organisational Questionnaire

CONFIDENTIAL	
Name of Trust/Health Board	
Name of Hospital:	
Who completed this questionnaire?	
Name:	
Position:	

What is this study about?

NCEPOD is undertaking a study to identify and explore remediable factors in the process of care in the peri-operative management of surgical patients with diabetes. This study aims to review the whole patient pathway from referral to surgery (elective or emergency) to discharge from hospital.

Organisational data are being collected from all hospital providers that may provide surgical services to patients with diabetes including acute hospitals, independent hospitals and day surgery units.

Who should complete this form?

This questionnaire should be completed by the Medical Director of the Trust/Health Board or person(s) nominated by them who would have the knowledge to complete it or be able to seek help to complete it accurately.

To ensure confidentiality of the data, completed questionnaires must be returned directly to NCEPOD in the envelope provided.

A separate questionnaire should be completed for each hospital within a Trust/ Health Board

Questions or help?

A list of definitions is provided on page 2 of the questionnaire.

If you have any queries about this study or this questionnaire, please contact:

pd@ncepod.org.uk or telephone: 020 7251 9060

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FOR NCEPOD USE ONLY

DEFINITIONS	
CEPOD score	A scoring system used to describe patients from the perspective of basic risk banding and urgency of surgery:
	IMMEDIATE – Immediate life, limb or organ-saving intervention – resuscitation simultaneous with intervention. Normally within minutes of decision to operate.
	URGENT – Intervention for acute onset or clinical deterioration of potentially life-threatening conditions, for those conditions that may threaten the survival of limb or organ, for fixation of many fractures and for relief of pain or other distressing symptoms. Normally within hours of decision to operate.
	EXPEDITED – Patient requiring early treatment where the condition is not an immediate threat to life, limb or organ survival. Normally within days of decision to operate.
	ELECTIVE – Intervention planned or booked in advance of routine admission to hospital. Timing to suit patient, hospital and staff.
Day Surgery Unit (DSU)	A unit that cares for patients coming into hospital for the day to undergo planned, routine operations and investigations; patients are expected to return home on the same day after surgery
Diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA)	Consistently high blood glucose levels can lead to a condition called diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA). This happens when a severe lack of insulin means the body cannot use glucose for energy, and the body starts to break down other body tissue as an alternative energy source. The diagnosis is made with a pH <7.3, bicarbonate concentration <15mmol/l and a glucose of >11 (or a history of diabetes), and ketosis (urine ketones more than ++ and/or blood ketone level >3mmol/l)
Enhanced recovery programme/ERAS	Enhanced recovery after surgery (ERAS) protocols are multimodal perioperative care pathways designed to achieve early recovery after surgical procedures by maintaining preoperative organ function and reducing the profound stress response following surgery. The key elements of ERAS protocols include preoperative counselling, optimisation of nutrition, standardised analgesic and anesthetic regimens and early mobilisation
HbA1c	HbA1c (also referred to as A1c or haemoglobin A1c) refers to glycated haemoglobin. It develops when haemoglobin, a protein within red blood cells that carries oxygen throughout the body, combines with glucose in the blood, becoming 'glycated'. By measuring glycated haemoglobin (HbA1c), clinicians are able to get an overall picture of what the average blood sugar levels have been over a period of weeks/months. For people with diabetes this is important as the higher the HbA1c, the greater the risk of developing diabetes-related complications
High dependancy unit (HDU)	Level 2 (HDU) — Patients requiring more detailed observation or intervention including support for a single failing organ system or post operative care, and those stepping down from higher levels of care (NB: When basic respiratory and basic cardiovascular support are provided at the same time during the same critical care spell and no other organ support is required, the care is considered to be Level 2 care)
Hyperosmolar hyperglycemic state (HHS)	HHS is a complication of diabetes mellitus (predominantly type 2) in which high blood sugars cause severe dehydration, increases in osmolarity (relative concentration of solute) and a high risk of complications, coma and death. It is diagnosed with blood tests. A glucose >30mmol/l, an osmolality of >320mOsmol/l with dehydration
Hyperglycaemia	The blood glucose level above which the surgical patient is at increased risk of complications. Most UK authorities define this at 10mmol/l, but simulataeusosly state that up to 12 mmol/l may be acceptable
Hypoglycemia	Hypoglycemia occurs when blood glucose levels fall below 4 mmol/L.
Intensive care unit (ICU)	Level 3 (ICU) – Patients requiring advanced respiratory support alone or basic respiratory support together with support of at least two organs. This levels includes all complex patients requiring support for multi-organ failure. (NB: Basic respiratory and basic cardiovascular do not count as two organs if they occur simultaneously – see above under level 2 care – but will count as level 3 if another organ is supported at the same time)
Pre-operative assessment clinic (POAC)	The pre-operative assessment clinic is a nurse-led clinic that specialises in preparing patients for their planned surgery
Sick day rules	Guidance for the management of diabetes during periods of illness
Variable rate intravenous insulin infusion (VRIII)	The infusion of intravenous insulin at a variable rate according to regular capillary blood glucose measurements with the aim of controlling serum glucose levels within a specified range. The VRIII is usually accompanied by an infusion of fluid containing glucose to prevent insulin-induced hypoglycaemia



P	A. THE ORGANISATION	
1.	Hospital type (please select one of the following):	
	District general hospital ≤ 500 beds	District general hospital > 500 beds
	University teaching hospital	Independent hospital
	Other (please state):	Tertiary specialist centre
2.	Does this hospital have an emergency department?	Yes No
В	3. OPERATING FACILITIES	
3a.	How many operating theatres are there?	
3b.	How many of these are:	
	i) Dedicated to day surgery ii) Dedicated em	ergency (CEPOD) theatres
4a.	Does this hospital use a grading system for determining clini	cal priority in emergency surgery?
	☐ Yes ☐ No	
4b.	If Yes to 4a, which one is used:	
	CEPOD score* *Definitions on page 2	
	Other (please state):	
5a.	Are risk scoring systems for patients undergoing surgery rou	tinely used for:
i)	Emergency surgery Yes No ii) E	ective surgery Yes No
5b.	If Yes to any of the above, which are used:	
	P-POSSUM	Surgical outcome risk tool (SORT)
	American College of Surgeons risk score	Other (please state):
6a.	Is there a co-ordinator for the emergency theatre?	Yes No Unknown
6b.	Does this hospital have a system for confirming that relevant completed and the patient is 'fit' for theatre?	investigations and resuscitation have been
	Yes No Unknown	
6c.	If Yes to 6b, please provide details:	

C	. SERVICES AND	FACILITIES	5				
7.	What types of surgical fa	cilities are at th	is hospital?				
i)	Stand-alone day surgery	Yes	☐ No	v) Ambula	atory care unit	Yes	☐ No
ii)	Inpatient elective surgery	/ Yes	☐ No	vi) Emerge	ency surgery	Yes	☐ No
iii)	Acute surgical unit	Yes	☐ No				
iv)	Other (please state):						,
8a.	Does this hospital have a *Definitions on page 2	a day surgery ur	nit*?		Yes	☐ No	
8b.	If No to 8a, how are patie	ents suitable for	day surgery	managed?			
	Dedicated space in s	surgical ward(s))		☐ No sy	stem for day	surgery
	Other (please specif	y):					
8c.	If Yes to 8a, please state	the working ho	ours for the d	ay surgery u	nit:		
	Monday-Friday:	Working h	hours (8am-6	pm)	Other	· (please stat	re):
,	Saturday:	Working h	hours (8am-6	pm)	Other	(please stat	e):
	Sunday:	Working h	hours (8am-6	pm)	Other	· (please stat	re):
8d.	Is there a dedicated clinic	cal lead or clinic	cal director fo	or the day su	rgery unit?		
	Yes	☐ No	o			no day surge	ery unit)
8e.	If Yes to 8d, do they have	e allocated proເ	grammed act	ivities for this	s role?		
	Yes	☐ No	0				
9.	Please state the number	of surgical bed	ls available fo	or:			
a)	Day surgery					no day surge	ery unit)
b)	In patient surgery						
10a.	Does this hospital have a	a critical care ur	nit on site?		Yes	☐ N	ס
10b.	If Yes to 10a, what acces	ss does your cri	itical care un	it have to sta	aff specialising in		olease mark II that apply)
	Diabetes specialist r	nurse		Diabetes mid	dle grade (regist		11-21
	Diabetes consultant-	led ward round	ls 🔲 [Diabetes spe	cialist consultant	on-call	
	Other (please state):	:					

11a. Please complete the table below re	aarding availability of bedsi	de (point of care) testi	ina:	
Ward or department *Definitions on page 2		Urine ketone	Blood glucose	
ED N/A (no ED)	☐ Yes ☐ No	Yes No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
Surgical ward N/A (no surgical	l ward) 🔲 Yes 🔲 No	Yes No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
Medical ward ☐ N/A (no medical	l ward) 🔲 Yes 🔲 No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
Level 2 (HDU)* N/A (no HDU)	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
Level 3 (ICU)* N/A (no ICU)	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
Theatres N/A (no theatres	s)	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
Day surgery unit N/A (no DSU)	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
11b. If Yes to availability of point of care testing for BLOOD KETONE, does this hospital have staff trained to do this test out of hours (outside of Monday-Friday, 8am-6pm) in the following wards or departments: ED				
13c. If Yes to 13a, do these clinics deal with every pre-operative surgical patient? Yes No 13d. If No to 13c, which patients are not assessed?				
13e. If No to 13c, how are these patients	assessed?			
14a. Within the POAC, are there arrange	ements for patients with dial	petes to be seen spec	cfically by:	
i) Surgeons Ye	es 🔲 No iv) Anaest	hetists	Yes No	
ii) Physiotherapists	es No v) Diabeto	logists	Yes No	
iii) Diabetes specialist nurses	es 🔲 No vi) Peri-op	erative physicians	Yes No	
14b. If answered Yes to 14a (iii) diabete	es specialist nurses are the	ey:	N/A (no POAC at this hospital)	
Attached to the clinic A	ccessed when required (not	attached to clinic)	.,	
15. Is there a hospital policy stating tha to the pre-operative assessment cli		should be performed	during a single visit	
☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N	N/A (no POAC at this hospit	al) 2 7 2 8 4 7	1 2 8 8 5 1 9	

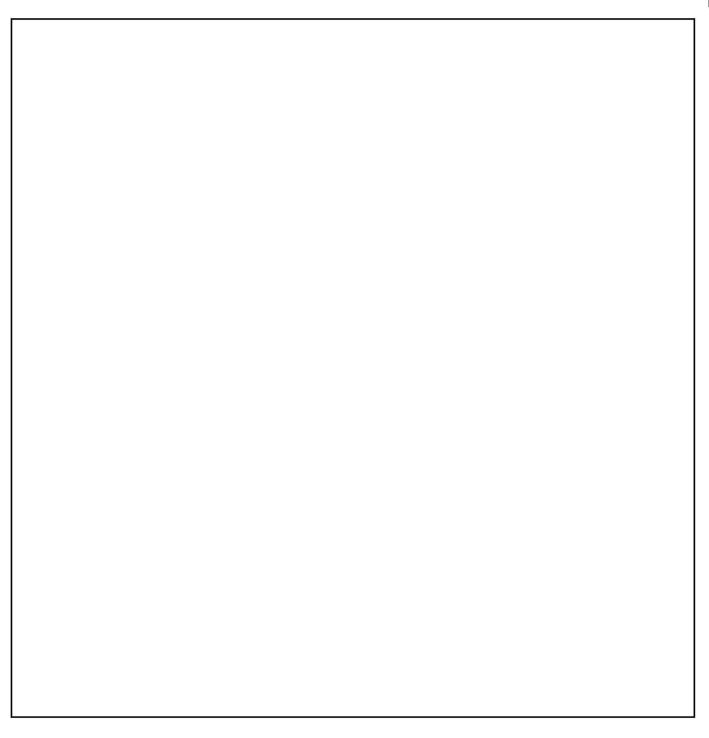
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16a.	Does your hospital have a policy specifically for the pre-operative assessment of diabetes patients?
16b.	If Yes to 16a, does the policy state:
i)	Who the patient should be seen by?
ii)	If Yes to 16b (i), please briefly describe:
L	The timing of the are energing assessment of diabetes nationts?
iii) iv)	The timing of the pre-operative assessment of diabetes patients? Yes No If Yes to 16b (iii), please briefly describe:
D.	POLICIES AND PROTOCOLS
17a	Is there a hospital policy/ guidance on managing operating lists? Yes No
	If Yes to 17a, does it state that patients with diabetes should be prioritised to be first on the morning or afternoon list?
17c.	If No to 17b, please give details about what the policy states regarding prioritising diabetes patients:
∟— 18a.	Does this hospital have a policy for selecting patients for day surgery?
	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A (no day surgery unit)
18b.	If Yes to 18a, does this policy specify the exclusion of patients with diabetes? Yes No
	If Yes to 18b, does this include:
	All diabetes Type 1 diabetes Type 2 diabetes Other (please state):
19a.	Does this hospital have:
i)	Protocols for the peri-operative management of diabetes patients? Yes No
ii)	Protocols for the recognition and management of hypoglycaemia* and hyperglycaemia*? *Definitions on page 2
	Yes No
19b.	If Yes to 19a-ii does this include:
	Specifying the frequency of testing Pre-printed prescription of soluble rapid acting insulin
	Pre-printed prescriptions so that nurses are able to administer rescue therapy (e.g. glucose or glucagon)
20a.	Does this hospital have policies/ protocols for assessing the nutritional status of all Yes No patients?
20b.	If Yes to 20a, does this include the involvement of a dietitian?
21a.	Does this hospital have proforma(s) for the management of patients with diabetes undergoing surgery?
	☐ Yes ☐ No

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21b.	If Yes to 21a, does this include: *Definitions on page 2		
i)	Pre-operative control as reflected by HbA1c* within at least 3 months before surgery	Yes No	
ii)	Pre-assessment timing - cancellation of operations	Yes No	
iii)	The patient seeing a diabetes specialist nurse/ diabetes team at least 24 hours before surgery	Yes No	
iv)	Optimisation of diabetes medications in the months prior to surgery	Yes No	
v)	Optimisation of diabetes medications on the day prior to and day of surgery	Yes No	
vi)	Glucose monitoring	Yes No	
vii)	Escalation of care	Yes No	
22i.	Do you have a system of reporting and investigating errors in insulin prescribing and a	administration?	
	Yes No		
22ii.	How is insulin prescribed at this hospital: Paper prescribing Electron	nic prescribing	
	Other (please state):		1
23a	Is there a hospital protocol/ guideline for variable rate intravenous infusion insulin* (VRIII) - previously known as sliding scale? *Definitions on page 2	Yes No	•
23b.	If Yes to 23a, does it include separate scales for insulin resistant patients as determined by total daily dose of insulin?	Yes No	
23c.	If Yes to 23a, does this include:		
	Fluid Target glucose range Hourly monitoring of testing for glucose	cose and ketones	
	Other (please state):		
24a.	Are the following patients routinely followed up by the hospital diabetes team after hospital diabetes after hospital diabet	spital discharge:	-
i)	Patients whose HbA1c is high Yes No		
lf Ye	es, please provide the threshold level of HbA1c that would trigger a follow-up appointmen	nt . %	
ii)	Patients whose blood glucose is high Yes No		
	es, please provide the threshold level of fasting blood glucose that would trigger a follow appointment	mmol	I/L
iii)	Patients who are on a new dose of diabetes medication Yes No		
iv)	Patients newly started on insulin during their hospital stay		
24b	. If No to any of the above in 24a, which of the following would be flagged up for early 0	GP follow-up?	
	Patients whose HbA1c is high Patients who are on a new dose of di	iabetes medication	
	Patients whose blood glucose is high Patients newly started on insulin during	ng their hospital sta	У
	None of the above		
25a.	Does this hospital have a protocol on enhanced recovery programme/ ERAS* (enhanced recovery after surgery)? *Definitions on page 2	Yes No	
25b.	If Yes to 25a, does this protocol provide guidance for patients with diabetes?		
	☐ Yes ☐ No 7 2 8 4 7 1		1

F. STAFFING				
28a. Is there a named lead for p	peri-operative diabet	es at this hospital?	Yes No	
28b. If Yes to 28a, is this a:	Physician	Anaesthetist	Other (please specify):	
29a. Please complete the table	below regarding the	e specialist diabetes service	in your hospital:	
	If Yes to a) please a	nswer the following:		
a) Are the following diabetes specialist staff employed at this hospital?	staff covering working hours	c) Number of WTE resident on call staff covering out of hours (please put 0 if none available)	d) Number of WTE non-resident on call staff covering out of hours (please put 0 if none available)	e) Please specify the actual hours covered outside of 8am-6pm e.g. extended hours 7pm-9pm
☐ Consultant				
☐ Nurse consultant				
ST3 or equivalent level				
Diabetes inpatient specialist nurse (DISN)				
☐ Diabetes dietitian				
Specialist diabetes pharmacist				
Other consultant with special interest in diabetes (please specify specialty):				



29b.	If 0 for all staff in column C or D (i.e. no diabetes on call rota over night), how are diabetes emergencies managed?
	(please select all that apply) Acute medical team Intensive care team Other (please specify:)
G.	TRAINING AND LOCAL REVIEWS
30.	Please complete the selection below regarding mandatory training for the following staff members:
	*Definitions on page 2 Doctors Nurses Other staff Bank/ Agency staff
	VRIII*
	Management of DKA*/HHS*
	Management of hypoglycaemia*
	Management of hyperglycaemia*
31.	Does this hospital have a local audit of peri-operative diabetes management?
32a.	Does this hospital submit data to the National Diabetes Inpatient Audit (NaDIA)?
32b.	If Yes to 32a, please state which year data was last submitted?
	2013 2014 2015 2016 2017
33a.	Are deaths in peri-operative patients with diabetes specifically discussed at morbidity and mortality (M&V meetings?
	Yes No
33b.	If Yes to 33a, please indicate in which of the following they are discussed: (answers may be multiple)
	☐ Surgical M&M meetings ☐ Diabetes M&M meetings ☐ Trust/ Health board M&M meetings
34.	Is there provision for a joint multidisciplinary meeting between the peri-operative assessment team and the diabetes team that is involved in discharge planning?
	Yes No
35a.	Does this hospital review and report critical incidents relating to operations on patients with diabetes?
	☐ Yes ☐ No
35b.	If Yes to 35a, does this include:
i)	Incidents of diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA)
ii)	Other acute complications of diabetes
36.	If you have any additional comments please write them clearly in the box below (there is more space available on the next page)



Thank you for completing this questionnaire

This study was commissioned by The Healthcare Quality Improvement Partnership (HQIP) as part of the Clinical Outcome Review Programme into medical and surgical care.



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