



CANADIAN ASSOCIATION  
of GENERAL SURGEONS

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# Dynamic Practice Guidelines for Emergency General Surgery

Committee on Acute Care Surgery, Canadian Association of General Surgeons

# 2 | TRIAGING CONSULTS AND WARD CALLS

Dynamic Practice Guidelines for Emergency General Surgery

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# TRIAGING CONSULTS AND WARD CALLS

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## Anticipating Problems

1. Concise, effective and comprehensive handover is paramount in surgical care

- Should be scheduled in protected time, standardized, allow for two-way communication, and facilitated by senior colleague<sup>1</sup>
- Checklists, templates, proforma, computerized lists improve handover effectiveness<sup>2</sup>

2. Predicting Problems

- Knowing the projected disease course allows anticipation of problems and their severity
  - For example: Intraabdominal sepsis on post-operative day 5 from colonic anastomotic leak vs. minor septic shower hours after appendectomy with perforation

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<sup>1</sup> Royal College of Surgeons of England. 2007 [Link](#)

<sup>2</sup> Pucher PH, Johnston MJ, Aggarwal R, et al. 2015 [Surgery](#)

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## Anticipating Problems

Common Post-Op Complication	Timeline
Post-operative Bleed (Early)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• &lt;24 hours (unsecured vessel, coagulopathy, venous bleed from volume expansion)</li></ul>
Post-operative Bleed (Late)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 7-10 days (infection leading to pseudoaneurysm, erosion into vessel/ anastomosis)</li></ul>
Wound Infection (Early)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 24-48 hours (necrotizing wound infection, severe)</li></ul>
Wound Infection (Late)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 5-7 days (superficial, deep or organ space infection, abscess formation)</li></ul>
Wound Dehiscence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 24-48 hours (technical failure); 5-7 days (infection, poor healing)</li></ul>
Myocardial Infarction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Any time</li></ul>
Venous Thromboembolism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Any time, but classically 5-7 days</li></ul>
Anastomotic Leak	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 24-48 hours (technical failure); 5-7 days (poor healing)</li></ul>

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## Effective Communication

### Situation-Background-Assessment-Recommendation<sup>1</sup>

- Validated technique to improve communication

#### **Example:**

- **Situation:** 68 year old female admitted last night with small bowel obstruction confirmed on abdominal x-ray. Her vitals are normal and she has a distended but non-tender abdomen. She has an NG and is NPO
- **Background:** Low anterior resection for colorectal cancer 2 years ago with ileostomy reversal last year. History of coronary artery disease and diabetes on metformin at home.
- **Assessment:** Her presentation is consistent with an uncomplicated small bowel obstruction, no signs of strangulation, but she is still obstipated with high NG output.
- **Recommendation:** Continue NG decompression and IV fluids. There is a CT abdomen pending. Please re-assess her in six hours. If she develops peritonitis, or if CT shows signs of strangulation or compromised bowel she may require urgent operative intervention.

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## Communicating Patient Status

Conveying urgency to consultants/ senior colleagues

- Provide the most life-threatening diagnosis on your differential (ie 'tension hemothorax' instead of 'pleural effusion', or 'mesenteric ischemia' instead of 'ileus').
- Use of language is important ('I'm worried about...' instead of 'I don't know...' or 'there has been clinical deterioration' instead of 'the vitals look worse')

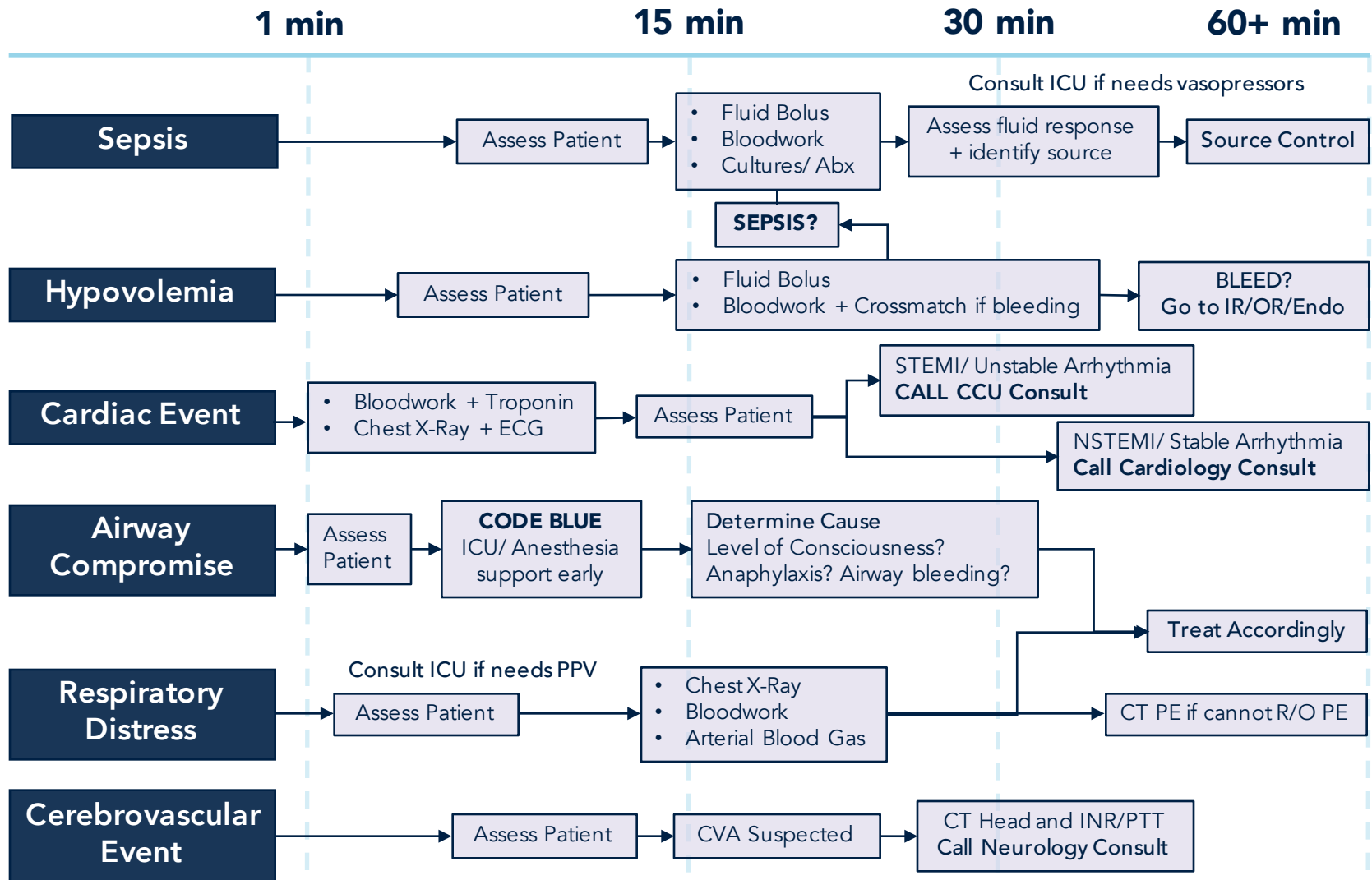
### Structure your assessment using SBAR

Dr. X, **(S)** I'm seeing a 54 year old female with tachycardia, hypotension, and hematochezia. **(B)** She is on warfarin for Afib and has chronic NSAID use. Her INR is 5 and hemoglobin is 64. **(A)** She is clinically in hypovolemic shock, and I am concerned about a massive upper GI bleed. **(R)** I have started PPI infusion and given octaplex. Massive transfusion is ordered, ICU is aware of the patient and I am organizing upper endoscopy'

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Suggested time frames for **HEMODYNAMICALLY STABLE** patients ONLY



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