

# Cohort study of impact on length of stay of individual enhanced recovery after surgery protocol components

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## ABSTRACT

**Objective** The goal of this study was to explore which enhanced recovery after surgery (ERAS) bundle items were most associated with decreased length of stay after surgery, most likely associated with decreased length of stay after surgery.

**Design** A cohort study.

**Setting** Large tertiary academic medical centre.

**Participants** The study included 1318 women undergoing hysterectomy as part of our ERAS pathway between 1 February 2018 and 30 January 2020 and a matched historical cohort of all hysterectomies performed at our institution between 3 October 2016 and 30 January 2018 (n=1063).

**Intervention** The addition of ERAS to perioperative care. This is a cohort study of all patients undergoing hysterectomy at an academic medical centre after ERAS implementation on 1 February 2018. Compliance and outcomes after ERAS roll out were monitored and managed by a centralised team. Descriptive statistics, multivariate regression, interrupted time series analysis were used as indicated.

**Main outcome measures** Impact of ERAS process measure adherence on length of stay.

**Results** After initiation of ERAS pathway, 1318 women underwent hysterectomy. There were more open surgeries after ERAS implementation, but cohorts were otherwise balanced. The impact of process measure adherence on length of stay varied based on surgical approach (minimally invasive vs open). For open surgery, compliance with intraoperative antiemetics (−30%, 95% CI −18% to 40%) and decreased postoperative fluid administration (−12%, 95% CI −1% to 21%) were significantly associated with reduced length of stay. For minimally invasive surgery, ambulation within 8 hours of surgery was associated with reduced length of stay (−53%, 95% CI −55% to 52%).

**Conclusions** While adherence to overall ERAS protocols decreases length of stay, the specific components of the bundle most significantly impacting this outcome remain elusive. Our data identify early ambulation, use of antiemetics and decreasing postoperative fluid administration to be associated with decreased length of stay.

## INTRODUCTION

For over two decades, implementation of enhanced recovery after surgery (ERAS)

## Key messages

### What is already known about this subject?

► The benefits of enhanced recovery after surgery (ERAS) pathways on surgical care have been well described in the literature. However, most studies describe ERAS implementation in an intention-to-treat analysis, assuming total adherence to a large bundle of interventions. Recent literature shows that institutions have marked difficulty in adherence to the bundle, particularly over time.

### What are the new findings?

► Our study underscores the importance of measuring strict adherence to ERAS pathways bundle items in order to optimise programme success. It also highlights the benefit of tailoring the protocol to include only critical items that will facilitate programme implementation, adherence and sustainability.

### How might these results affect future research or surgical practice?

► Our study offers a model of ERAS bundle for hysterectomy inclusive of only 10 components, underscoring the importance of strict adherence measurement to evaluate impact. This simpler model may facilitate implementation, compliance, outcomes and reduce cost of care.

protocols has been associated with improved perioperative outcomes. Studies have consistently shown earlier return of bowel function, shortened length of inpatient stay postsurgery, lower cost of care and reduced perioperative complication rates.<sup>1–3</sup> Initially pioneered in colorectal surgery, this experience has been reproduced in hepatobiliary, orthopaedic, gynaecological and oncological surgery.<sup>4–12</sup>

Despite evidence that ERAS pathways offer superior perioperative outcomes, ubiquitous adoption of these programmes is limited. Protocols are lengthy and implementation is variable, success requiring coordination of multiple care team members across ambulatory, hospital and perioperative settings.

Barriers to implementation include resistance to change, limited resources and funding, and high staff turnover.<sup>13–15</sup> Implementation of lengthy protocols is difficult; dozens of care personnel have to perform exactly to specification, and failure to comply by even an individual can compromise the effort in its entirety. Recent studies have shown that centres must be compliant with more than 70% of the bundle to see the benefits.<sup>13 16 17</sup> Data show that even ERAS centres with demonstrated success in obtaining high compliance have difficulty sustaining high performance over time. In a retrospective audit of 10 of the highest performing ERAS hospitals in the Netherlands (compliance rates ranging of 64%–87% within first year after ERAS launch) at 3 years after launch, compliance had dropped to 56%–73% overall ( $p < 0.01$ ) with particularly poor compliance with postoperative measures such as early ambulation.<sup>18</sup>

Physicians, nurses and hospital systems have fixed resources and time. Implementation science validates that reduction in real and perceived complexity improves the likelihood that an intervention will succeed.<sup>19</sup> A better understanding of which components of the bundle are most important would enhance ERAS programmes adoption and maintenance. The goal of this study was to assess which components of the ERAS bundle are most important for reducing hospital length of stay (LOS) within a comprehensive ERAS programme involving all hysterectomies at a large academic centre. We specifically designed an ERAS bundle inclusive of components deemed to be critical in improving outcome after hysterectomy and measured adherence to each component to evaluate its impact on LOS. Patients were exposed to the 10-item ERAS bundle, with the following outcomes measured: surgical site infection, unplanned intensive care unit admission, LOS, anastomotic leak, readmission. We hypothesised that a more tailored ERAS protocol would result in increased adherence and reduce LOS.

## METHODS

### Implementation of ERAS Pathway

In 2017, the Massachusetts General Performance and Improvement organisation, the Department of Surgery and the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology launched an institution-wide ERAS pathway. Dedicated infrastructure to support this effort included a project manager, staff training (ambulatory staff, surgeons, nurses, anaesthesia, perioperative and postoperative teams), design of a real-time dashboard for assessment of performance on both processes and outcomes, quarterly reporting of individual performance and variation to all surgeons and monthly multidisciplinary workgroup meetings for each surgical procedure implementing ERAS, including nurses, anaesthesiologists, surgeons, administrators and office/perioperative area staff. Patient education kits, preoperative carbohydrate drinks and preoperative surgical washes (chlorhexidine) were packaged and delivered to surgeons' offices for distribution to patients. In addition, new surgical order sets reflecting

ERAS pathways replaced previous ones in the electronic health record (EHR) and were default choices for ERAS procedures.

Effective 1 February 2018, all hysterectomies performed at our institution were expected to be performed under the ERAS pathway. Prior to systematic implementation, only some clinicians implemented various ERAS processes at their discretion. Inclusion criteria included all elective total hysterectomies, including for non-cancer and cancer indications, and surgeries in which hysterectomy was performed concomitant to other procedures (prolapse repair or suspension, cancer staging procedures, debulking, exenteration and cosurgical procedures performed with other services). Laparoscopic and vaginal hysterectomies, as well as hysterectomies performed via laparotomy, were included. Using Current Procedural Terminology (CPT) code data, procedures were grouped into four categories for reporting and analysis: vaginal hysterectomy, laparoscopic hysterectomy, open hysterectomy (non-debulking) and open debulking. Unplanned surgeries (emergent and urgent) were excluded as well as hysterectomies performed after gravid delivery. To assess change in practice and outcomes over time for both reporting and analysis, the ERAS cohort was compared with a cohort of all previous hysterectomies (using aforementioned criteria) performed at the Massachusetts General Hospital between 2016 and 2018.

### Components of ERas pathway

In order to increase compliance and facilitate reporting, the ERAS hysterectomy pathway was designed to be (1) concordant with previously published protocols and (2) consistent with other protocols across our institution.<sup>8 20–24</sup> The protocol was segmented into preoperative, perioperative, and postoperative portions and was inclusive of 10 items.

### Preoperative phase

Patients underwent usual preoperative screening with anaesthesiology, and, if indicated, were counselled in tobacco and alcohol cessation. Ambulatory nursing staff educated patients on the ERAS pathway and its goals including expectations (early ambulation and early removal of drains or Foley catheter, if applicable). Patients received an education packet and checklist. All patients were provided with chlorhexidine wash (Hibiclens) and instructed to use it daily starting 2 days preoperatively and the morning of procedure. Patients were also instructed to stop solid foods and opaque liquids after midnight the evening before surgery, and to initiate carbohydrate loading with carbohydrate-rich drinks ( $\geq 45$  g of complex carbohydrate in 400 cc of isotonic fluid, for example, 24 oz of Clearfast or if unavailable, 20 oz of Gatorade). Patients were instructed to consume these drinks before bedtime, the evening before surgery, and 2–4 hours prior to surgery, and encouraged to liberally consume other clear liquids on the morning of surgery.

Patients at risk for colonic resection (all patients undergoing debulking surgery) underwent combined

mechanical bowel prep with oral antibiotics per the American Society of Colon and Rectal Surgeon's Guidelines and the American College of Surgeons and Surgical Infection Society Guidelines.<sup>25 26</sup>

### Perioperative phase

Prophylactic antibiotics and venous thromboembolic event (VTE) were administered per protocol. Unless contraindicated, oral acetaminophen (650–1000 mg, based on age and comorbidity) and celecoxib (400 mg) were administered prior to surgery. Two or more antiemetics to prevent postoperative nausea and vomiting, and multimodal analgesia were also administered. Regional anaesthesia (epidural, transversus abdominus plane block, rectus sheath block) were used in addition to general anaesthesia for open cases. The intraoperative fluid goal was a net zero fluid balance while maintaining a urine output of at least 0.2 mg/kg/hour. Patients were warmed throughout surgery. In cases inclusive of colonic resection, a wound protector was used prior to division of the colon. All open cases used a separate closing instrument tray, and gowns and gloves were changed prior to closure of the abdominal wall. The protocol did not permit routine use of nasogastric tube and abdominal drains. Foley catheters were removed prior to leaving the operating room, or for urogynaecological procedures, via backfill trial of void on postoperative day 0 or 1.

### Postoperative phase

Unless contraindicated, patients were written for clear liquids in the recovery room and subsequent full diet. All patients were written to be out of bed to chair or ambulate within 8 hours of presentation to recovery room, and all meals were to be taken out of bed. Intravenous fluids were written at 0.5 cc/kg/hour, and were discontinued as soon as possible. All patients were written for standing acetaminophen and/or non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, unless contraindicated. First line opioids, if indicated, were oral oxycodone and tramadol. Intravenous opioids were only used for rescue. Patients with an epidural in place underwent a backfill trial of void at time of Foley removal on postoperative day one. If the voiding trial was unsuccessful, a Foley was replaced until the epidural was removed.

### Assessing Compliance with eras pathway

In order to optimise pathway adherence and streamline reporting, our central team selected ten key ERAS process measures from various care points in the patient's surgical journey (table 1). A case was marked as compliant with that portion of the bundle if the requested criterion was met, as outlined in the ERAS bundle. Compliance data were generated from documentation and timestamps within the EHR which was pulled from the enterprise data warehouse and ultimately run through coded algorithms which assessed compliance. Failure to comply with the measure as documented in table 1, modifications to the

**Table 1** Key process metrics for reporting eras pathway compliance

Metric	Criteria for compliance
<b>Preoperative phase</b>	
1. Bowel preparation	If patient is undergoing debulking, were they administered mechanical bowel prep and oral antibiotics? All other patients: Was no bowel prep administered?
2. Preoperative nutrition	Did the patient drink one of the approved preoperative carbohydrate drinks on the morning of surgery?
3. Preoperative site prep:	Did the patient use chlorhexidine wash at least once preoperatively? (exclude vaginal hysterectomy)
4. Preemptive non-opioid analgesia	Did the patient receive preoperative acetaminophen or celecoxib?
<b>Perioperative phase</b>	
5. Intraoperative antiemetics	Did the patient receive two or more antiemetics?
6. Intraoperative fluid management:	Did the patient receive ≤4 mL/kg/hour of crystalloid/colloid intraoperatively?
7. Wound protector use	If the colon was divided, was a wound protector used?
<b>Postoperative phase</b>	
8. Postoperative analgesia	Did patient receive non-opioid analgesics (Ketorolac, acetaminophen, NSAIDs) at least once within 24 hours?
9. Postoperative fluid management	Did patients receive ≤1 mg/kg/hour of intravenous fluids for the first 48 hours postoperatively (average)?
10. Early postoperative ambulation	Did the nurse document that the patient was out of bed to chair or ambulating within 8 hours after surgery?

NSAID, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory.

measure, and absence of documentation were all marked as non-compliant.

### Data collection and statistical analysis

For the cohort of patients who had surgery after ERAS implementation (1 February 2018), key demographic variables (ex: age, body mass index, BMI, American Society of Anaesthesia, ASA class), surgical information (surgeon, type of surgery, procedures in addition to hysterectomy), compliance with ERAS pathway measures and traditional postoperative outcomes of interest (surgical site infection, unplanned intensive care unit admission, LOS, anastomotic leak, readmission) were gathered prospectively. The following BMI categories were analysed: Normal (BMI 18.5 to <25 kg/m<sup>2</sup>); overweight (BMI 25 to <30 kg/m<sup>2</sup>) and obese (BMI 30 kg/m<sup>2</sup> or higher).

For the comparative group of patients pre-ERAS intervention (3 October 2016–30 January 2018), data were retrospectively collected via coded algorithms which pulled from the enterprise data warehouse. For variables difficult to assess by coding, such as use of wound protector, additional manual chart reviews were performed by ERAS-trained personnel. Though the use of wound protector for colonic division at time of hysterectomy was recorded, only debulking with colonic resection was eligible for this metric so we removed it from the analysis.

Standard descriptive statistics were used to characterise the pre-ERAS and post-ERAS implementation samples and  $\chi^2$  test was used to compare characteristics of patients between the two samples. Since sample size for some of the procedures was small, we group them into two categories: minimally invasive surgery (laparoscopic and vaginal) and open surgery (debulking surgery and open abdominal hysterectomy). To assess the impact of ERAS implementation on LOS, interrupted time series analysis was used to disentangle the impact of the intervention from temporal changes in LOS. Specifically, we adjusted for the ERAS intervention and secular trends. Since the distribution of patients by age group, procedure type, procedure day (weekend vs weekday) and ASA category differ between the pre-ERAS and post-ERAS implementation samples, we also controlled for these differences in the interrupted time series model. Finally, we used the Durbin-Watson *d* statistic to test for autocorrelation in the data.

Next, we used multivariate regression model to assess the impact of individual ERAS metrics on LOS. For this analysis, the association of compliance with ERAS process measure is assessed regardless of whether the procedure was performed before or after the ERAS initiative. Covariates included the nine process measures, type of surgery, ASA class, age, having diabetic, procedure day (weekend vs weekday) and surgery year. Because the impact of a process measure on LOS depends on type of surgery, we used separate regression for each surgery type. Finally, since distribution of LOS is skewed, we specified a generalised linear model with gamma distribution and log link. A  $p < 0.05$  was used to establish statistical significance and regression results are reported as rate ratio. All statistical analyses were performed using SAS V.9.4 (SAS Institute).

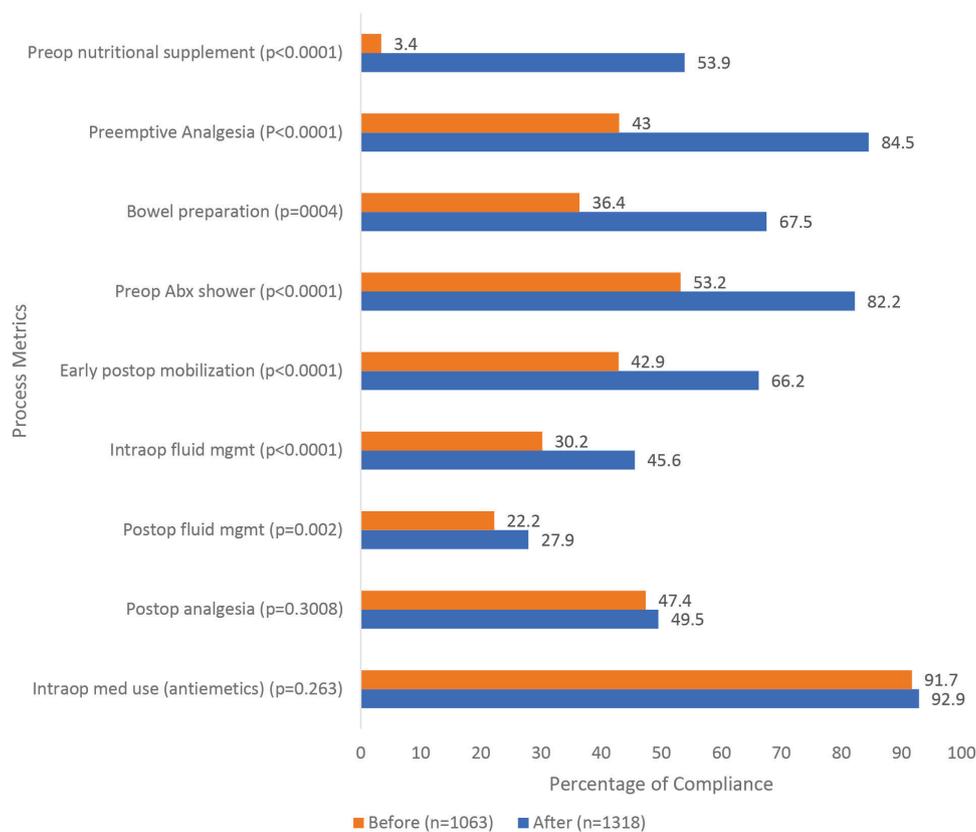
## RESULTS

Between 1 February 2018 and 30 January 2020, 1318 women underwent hysterectomy as part of our ERAS pathway. This cohort was compared with a matched historical cohort of all hysterectomies performed at our institution between 3 October 2016 and 30 January 2018 ( $n=1063$ ). The cohort after ERAS implementation included more debulking surgeries and open hysterectomies, fewer procedures on weekends and was more likely to have ASA class missing, but there were no other significant differences between the two groups (table 2).

**Table 2** Patient characteristics, pre-ERAS and post-ERAS implementation

Covariate	Preimplementation (N=1063)	Postimplementation (N=1318)	P value
Age group			0.0500
≤45 years	302 (28.4)	380 (28.8)	
46–65 years	538 (50.6)	611 (46.4)	
>65 years	223 (21.0)	327 (24.8)	
Procedure day			0.033
Weekdays	1021 (96.0)	1286 (97.6)	
Weekends	42 (4.0)	32 (2.4)	
Procedure type			0.009
Minimally invasive	953 (89.6)	1135 (86.1)	
Open	110 (10.4)	183 (13.9)	
ASA category			<0.0001
Healthy	92 (8.7)	89 (6.7)	
Mild	713 (67.1)	788 (59.8)	
Sever	189 (17.8)	255 (19.4)	
Missing	69 (6.5)	186 (14.1)	
BMI category			0.9396
Normal (18.5 to <25)	332 (31.2)	408 (31.0)	
Overweight (25 to <30)	307 (28.9)	375 (28.5)	
Obese (≥30)	424 (39.9)	535 (40.6)	

ASA, American Society of Anesthesia; BMI, body mass index; ERAS, enhanced recovery after surgery.



**Figure 1** Compliance with key surgical process metrics, before and after ERAS implementation. ERAS, enhanced recovery after surgery.

### Assessing the impact of the eras initiative on Compliance

Figure 1 shows how implementation of ERAS impacted key process metrics overall. The improvements, from the highest to the lowest, were as follows: consumption of a preoperative nutritional supplement/carbohydrate drink (+50.5,  $p<0.001$ ), administration of preoperative non-opioid analgesia (+41.5%,  $p<0.001$ ), bowel preparation for appropriate patients (+31.1%,  $p<0.001$ ), preop chlorhexidine wash (+29%,  $p<0.001$ ), early postoperative mobilisation (+23.3%,  $p<0.001$ ), intraop  $<4$  cc/kg/hour (+15.4%,  $p<0.001$ ), postoperative fluids at a rate  $<1$  cc/kg/hour (+5.7%,  $p=0.002$ ), postoperative analgesia (+2.1%,  $p=0.301$ ) and antiemetics (+1.2%,  $p=0.263$ ).

Compliance rates and LOS per process measure differed by surgical approach. For minimally invasive procedures, compliance rate with preemptive analgesia and postoperative analgesia was 65.8% and 41.3%, respectively. In this group, compliance with intraoperative and postoperative fluid management was 41.3% and 20.9%, respectively. Adherence to preoperative carbohydrate load and use of preoperative Hibiclens occurred in 30.1% and 68.8% of these cases, respectively. Protocol-defined use of antiemetics was high, 92.8%. A documented 61.9% of these patients ambulated within 8 hours of surgery, per protocol requirement.

Among patients undergoing open hysterectomy, preemptive analgesia and postoperative analgesia per protocol occurred 66.9% and 44.4% of the time, respectively. Compliance with intraoperative and postoperative

fluid management was 19.5% and 57.0%, respectively. Patients undergoing open procedures adhered to the preoperative carbohydrate load at a rate of 40.3% and used Hibiclens pre-operatively 73.4% of the time. These patients were less likely to have protocol-based intraoperative antiemetics and timely ambulation, when compared with the patients undergoing minimally invasive hysterectomy, 89.4% and 12.6%, respectively.

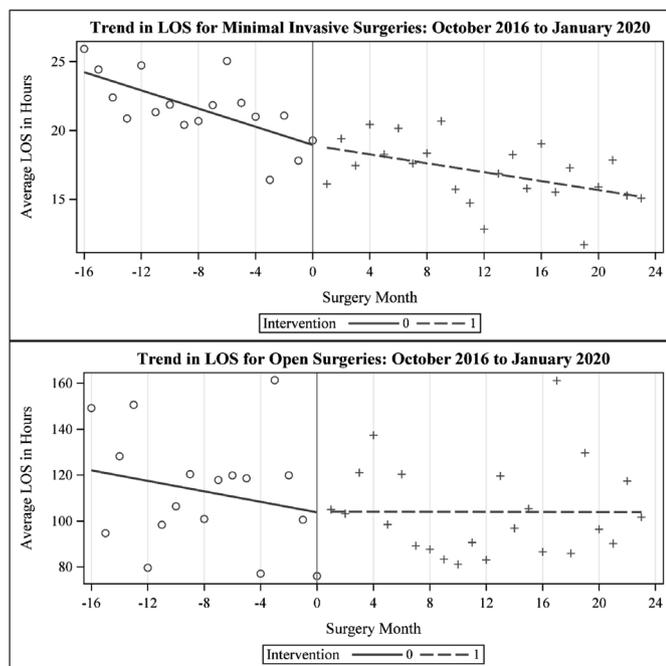
### Assessing the Association of ERAS Initiative with LOS

Figure 2 compares monthly average LOS before and after the intervention by procedure type and table 3 presents results from interrupted time series analysis. Monthly LOS was declining before the initiative started (coef=-0.43,  $p=0.008$ ) and the initiative was not associated with significant change in the level (coef=1.01,  $p=0.621$ ) or trend (0.32,  $p=0.064$ ) in LOS. The Durbin-Watson d test and residual plots indicated no significant autocorrelation in the data.

### Assessing the impact of individual ERAS process measures on LOS

Table 4 shows multivariate regression analysis assessing the impact of individual process measures on LOS.

For minimally invasive procedure, compliance with early mobilisation was associated with reduced LOS). The administration of intraoperative  $<4$  cc/kg/hr) and postoperative  $<1$ cc/kg/hour were associated with increased LOS (-53%, 95% CI -52% to -55% and 4%, 95% CI 1% to 7%, respectively). For open procedure, the use of two



**Figure 2** Forest plot presentation of the association of process measures on length of stay (LOS).

or more intraoperative antiemetics ( $-30\%$ , 95% CI  $-28\%$  to  $-40\%$ ) and postoperative fluid administration of  $<1$  cc/kg/hour ( $-12\%$ , 95% CI  $-1\%$  to  $-21\%$ ) were significantly associated with reduced LOS.

**Table 3** Interrupted time series regression results assessing the impact of ERAS on LOS\*

Covariates	Parameter (SE)	P value
Intercept	23.3 (16.9)	0.178
Average age	-0.03 (0.30)	0.909
Per cent open	0.77 (0.11)	$<0.001$
Per cent weekend	0.45 (0.22)	0.054
Per cent ASA mild	-0.04 (0.07)	0.556
Per cent ASA missing	-0.12 (0.12)	0.351
Baseline trend	-0.43 (0.15)	0.008
Level change after intervention	1.01 (2.00)	0.621
Trend change after intervention	0.32 (0.17)	0.067
Adjusted R-square	0.71	

\*We modelled monthly average LOS as a function of trend (procedure month), intervention period (0, 1), and covariates where there was significant difference between the preintervention and postintervention samples (age, ASA rating and weekend). The data had 40 periods (months). ASA, American Society of Anesthesia; ERAS, enhanced recovery after surgery; LOS, length of stay.

## DISCUSSION

Despite the well-studied benefits of ERAS pathways on surgical care, widespread dissemination has remained a challenge due to the sweeping changes it makes in the infrastructure and processes of clinical care. Although some aspects (minimally invasive surgery where possible, limiting tubes, lines and drains) are largely considered standard of care, other measures (preoperative carbohydrate drinks, ambulation within 8 hours after surgery) remain significant departures from routine clinical practices. The majority of the literature has described ERAS implementation in an intention-to-treat analysis, assuming total compliance. However, more recent literature shows that institutions have marked difficulty in adherence to the bundle, particularly over time.<sup>13–18 27 28</sup>

These challenges, and a resource limited environment, make it important to investigate which measures are the most critical to achieving improved outcomes.

In our study, we analysed the association of ten ERAS metrics which would not be considered widespread surgical standard of care on LOS. We found that the association on LOS varied by measure, and in particular, by surgical approach. Rigid control of intraoperative and postoperative fluids was associated with increased LOS in minimally invasive cases but appeared to have the opposite association for open procedures. The increase in LOS noted in minimally invasive procedures may be confounded by the fact that most patients undergoing vaginal/laparoscopic hysterectomy are discharged day of surgery (median LOS of 12 hours), and as such patients that are admitted and administered fluids represents a cohort requiring more medical management or monitoring based on the surgical teams' assessment of the patients' comorbidities and risk for complications. Consistent with our results, in the international validation of ERAS society guidelines in gynaecological surgery, the authors also demonstrated the finding that the more complex the surgery, the more LOS was reduced by administering 'balanced' intravenous fluids.<sup>29</sup> Our study supports the importance of two or more antiemetics in gynaecological patients, a group well recognised to be at high risk for postoperative nausea and vomiting. Finally, we found that early postoperative ambulation was (1) difficult to implement (compliant in only 12.6% of debulking surgery) and (2) significantly associated with decreasing LOS, with an 18% reduction in LOS for open cases.

Several other investigators have evaluated the effect size we report in our study and have similarly attributed it to route of hysterectomy and how LOS is measured.<sup>30–33</sup> In a case-control study of vaginal hysterectomy, the authors found ERAS implementation was associated with reduction of 23.5 hours in LOS (LOS was measured in hours).<sup>30</sup> In a randomised clinical trial, the authors reported that ERAS reduced LOS in patients undergoing open hysterectomy by 1.18 days (95% CI  $-1.5767$  to  $-0.7833$ ) and for patients undergoing laparoscopic hysterectomy by 0.42 days (95% CI  $-0.744$  to  $-0.096$ ).<sup>31</sup> Another study documented ERAS to be associated with 0.3 days reduction

**Table 4** Multivariate regression results assessing association of individual process metrics and LOS

Covariates	Minimally invasive surgery		Open surgery	
	Rate ratio	95% CI	Rate ratio	95% CI
<b>Age group (ref ≤45)</b>				
46–65 years	1.03	1.00 to 1.07	1.15	1.01 to 1.31
>65 years	1.09	1.05 to 1.13	1.29	1.11 to 1.50
<b>BMI (ref=normal)</b>				
Overweight	1.05	1.01 to 1.08	1.07	0.95 to 1.21
Obese	0.97	0.94 to 1.01	1.18	1.04 to 1.33
<b>ASA (ref=mild)</b>				
Healthy	0.97	0.92 to 1.02	0.90	0.67 to 1.12
Severe	1.07	1.02 to 1.11	1.12	0.97 to 1.29
Missing	0.97	0.93 to 1.02	1.13	0.99 to 1.27
Has diabetic	1.03	0.98 to 1.08	0.99	0.82 to 1.20
Weekend (ref=weekdays)	1.12	1.03 to 1.23	1.08	0.90 to 1.29
<b>Surgery year* (ref=2017)</b>				
2018	0.96	0.92 to 1.00	0.90	0.78 to 1.03
2019	0.90	0.87 to 0.94	0.91	0.79 to 1.05
<b>Process metrics</b>				
Preemptive analgesia	1.00	0.97 to 1.03	1.09	0.98 to 1.21
Intraop <4cc/kg/hour	1.04	1.01 to 1.07	0.91	0.80 to 1.04
Antiemetics	1.03	0.97 to 1.08	0.70	0.60 to 0.82
Postop analgesia	1.01	0.98 to 1.04	1.01	0.91 to 1.11
Postop <1cc/kg/hour	1.37	1.32 to 1.42	0.88	0.79 to 0.99
Ambulation <8 hours	0.47	0.45 to 0.48	0.92	0.79 to 1.07
Bowel preparation	NA		1.13	1.00 to 1.27
Preoperative carbohydrate drink	1.00	0.96 to 1.04	1.08	0.97 to 1.21
Preoperative chlorhexidine wash	1.00	0.97 to 1.03	0.92	0.81 to 1.03
Likelihood ratio test†	$\chi^2(20)=2419, p<0.001$		$\chi^2(21)=84, p<0.001$	

\*For surgery year, data from October to December 2016 data are treated as 2017 data and January 2020 data are treated as 2019 data.

†The likelihood ratio test compares an empty model with the model specified in the table.

ASA, American Society of Anesthesia; BMI, body mass index; LOS, length of stay; NA, not available.

in LOS among patients undergoing hysterectomy by laparotomy route (2.6 days before ERAS vs 2.3 days after ERAS,  $p=0.011$ ).<sup>32</sup> In a study defining LOS as a binary outcome, discharged home after surgery or admitted to hospital, ERAS implementation reduced admission to the hospital after surgery by 40% (70% before vs 33% after ERAS implementation,  $p<0.05$ ).<sup>33</sup>

The results of our study underscore the importance of measuring strict adherence to ERAS pathways bundle items in order to optimise programme success. It also highlights the benefit of tailoring the protocol to include only critical items that will facilitate programme implementation, adherence and sustainability. As surgical innovation and efforts to improve value-based care delivery evolve, continued research in identifying key and relevant ERAS pathway components will be necessary in order to

facilitate and identify opportunities to complement other care programmes such as home hospital services.

Strengths of our study include that ERAS was implemented by a robust centralised team with high fidelity data capture and strict criteria for compliance. All surgeons, without exclusion, participated in ERAS. Data were captured prospectively, and our large volume of surgeries allowed us to differentiate the associations of the process measures on both minimally invasive versus open surgeries. The study also has several limitations. Our results are based on observational data and we cannot claim the observed relationship between LOS and ERAS measures reflect causal relationship. Other limitations include relatively low compliance in certain measures, and inability to further analyse debulking/open procedures based on surgical radicality.

In summary, our study results show that overall compliance with the bundle is critical to achieving all the benefits of ERAS including shortened LOS and reduced perioperative complications. Importantly, our study provides additional specific guidance, including an abbreviated ERAS bundle, for centres particularly interested in ERAS measures more likely associated with reduction in LOS. For these institutions, quality improvement projects should focus particularly on both fluid administration and early ambulation in open hysterectomy procedures.

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**Competing interests** None declared.

**Patient consent for publication** Not required.

**Ethics approval** This study was approved by our Healthcare Institutional Review Board (Protocol number: 2017P000443). The institutional review board at Massachusetts General Hospital approved this study; informed consent was waived given the quality improvement nature of the project.

**Provenance and peer review** Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

**Data availability statement** Data are available on reasonable request. Dissemination to participants and related patient and public communities: We do not plan any participant dissemination as there were no public member or patient participant involvement. We will widely disseminate the results of this study to professional colleagues and to the public, through conference and meeting presentations and media reporting.

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