CovidSurg-3: Hospital-level component data collection sheet

Each collaborator must collect data for at least one body region for at least one block of 14 consecutive days.

You can choose to collect data for multiple body regions and/or multiple 14-day blocks. If you choose to do this, please complete a separate data collection sheet for each 14-day block for each for each body region.

Before you start data collection, please agree your participation with your Hospital Lead. This is to avoid overlap in data collection. You can find your hospital lead's details using our online app at https://argoshare.is.ed.ac.uk/content/552/cs3lead.html.

Body region data is being collected for (select one per data collection sheet):

- Blood vessels (vascular)
- Brain
- Colon, rectum and small bowel
- Eyes (ophthalmology)

- Female reproductive system
- General surgery
- Head & neck
- Heart

- Hepatobiliary system
- Luna
- Musculoskeletal
- Obstetric

- Oesophagus and stomach
- Skin (plastic surgery)
- Urinary and male reproductive systems

Dates you are collecting data for:

From _	/ _	_ / 22 to _	_ / _	_ / 22
This sho	uld be a	block of 14 co	nsecuti	ve davs

Please select which age group you are collecting data for:

• Children (age 0-17 years) / • Adults (age 18+ years)

If you are collecting data for both, please use a separate data collection sheet for each age group

Day	Date	Selected body region ¹ Wh			Whole h	ole hospital ²		
		Elective ³ Emergency ⁴		Elective ³	Emergency⁴			
		Operations	SARS+	Cancelled	Operations	SARS+	Total ops	Total ops
		performed ⁵	operations ⁶	operations ⁷	performed ⁵	operations ⁶	performed ⁵	performed ⁵
1	//22							
2	//22							
3	//22							
4	//22							
5	//22							
6	//22							
7	//22							
8	//22							
9	//22							
10	//22							
11	//22							
12	//22							
13	//22							
14	//22							
	al during the							
14	-day block							

- ¹ Data collection **MUST** be mapped to your selected body region (see Appendix for a breakdown of common procedures by body region). This is to ensure consistent data collection across all participating hospitals. **ALL** surgical activity relating to your selected body region should be captured, even if it is split between different surgical units in your hospital. Surgery is defined as an operation performed by a surgeon in an operating theatre, with the exception of minor procedures listed in the Appendix.
- ² A hospital is a self-sufficient surgical facility that is under unified management. Provide total counts for all surgery performed in the hospital.
- ³ Elective surgery is that was **planned** prior to admission. Includes scheduled and expedited surgery (e.g. planned admission for cancer surgery 1 week after diagnosis).
- ⁴ Emergency surgery is defined as surgery that was **not planned** prior to admission. Includes surgery on any **unplanned** admission + surgery for postop complications.
- ⁵ Provide a count of the number of **operations** rather than the number of patients. This means that if a particular patient has two operations they should be counted twice.
- ⁶ Count of operations on patients with perioperative SARS-CoV-2 (defined as positive SARS-CoV-2 PCR swab test or rapid antigen test [if confirmatory PCR swab is not available] in the 7 days before or 30 days after surgery). These patients should be included in the totals for 'operations performed'.
- ⁷ Count operations cancelled <u>on the planned day of surgery</u> (do not include operations cancelled before the planned day of surgery). Do <u>not</u> include these patients in the totals for 'operations performed'. Cancellation on the planned day of surgery means any operation booked as an elective case which is cancelled for any reason on the day when the patient was planned to undergo surgery. This includes instances where the patient has not presented to the hospital on the planned day of surgery.

Main reason for cancellation of operation on the planned day of surgery

For **each** patient whose operation was cancelled on the planned day of surgery, please record **ONE** of the reasons listed below, which most closely represents the **MAIN** reason why the operation was cancelled. In addition, record whether the pandemic contributed (either directly or indirectly) to the cancellation. Examples of how pandemic might contribute: e.g. insufficient ITU bed capacity due to COVID-19 admissions, or surgeon unavailable as self-isolating with SARS-CoV-2 infection.

Options for main reason for cancellation of planned operation on the day of surgery:

- Patient tested positive for SARS-CoV-2
- Household member (e.g. parent, partner) tested positive for SARS-CoV-2
- Lack of ward bed
- Lack of intensive care or high dependency bed

- Operating theatre not available
- 'Over-run' of operating theatre during preceding case(s)
- Equipment/ instrument problem or not available
- Electricity supply issue (power cut)
- Water supply issue

- Hospital strike (industrial action)
- Surgeon not available
- Anaesthetist not available
- Nursing or operating department practitioner staff not available
- Ward nursing staff not available
- Patient did not attend

- Patient/family refused surgery
- Change in patient's medical status (surgery no longer indicated)
- Patient unwell (non-COVID illness)
- Incomplete preoperative work-up
- Finance related issues
- Non-finance administrative reason

Log of reasons for cancellation of planned operations on the day of surgery:

	Main reason for cancellation (select one of the reasons listed above)	Did pandemic contribute to the cancellation?
Cancellation 1		Yes / No
Cancellation 2		Yes / No
Cancellation 3		Yes / No
Cancellation 4		Yes / No
Cancellation 5		Yes / No

Please continue collecting this for however many planned operations were cancelled during the 14-day block

Appendix: Inclusion criteria & list of excluded procedures

The CovidSurg-3 hospital-level component data collection **MUST** be mapped to a pre-selected body region. **ALL** eligible surgical activity relating to the selected body region should be captured, even if it is split between different surgical units in the hospital.

Surgery is defined as an operation performed by a surgeon in an operating theatre, with the exception of minor procedures listed as excluded below. Both day case surgeries and inpatient surgeries and procedures performed with and without general anaesthetic should be included.

Interventional radiology procedures are excluded. Endoscopic procedures (diagnostic or therapeutic) that are usually performed in an operating theatre by a surgeon are included. Endoscopic procedures that are usually performed outside of an operating theatre (e.g. in an endoscopy suite) or by a non-surgeon are excluded.

The table below maps common procedures to the body regions. Minor procedures that are <u>excluded</u> are tabulated in the 'excluded procedures' column below. The list of included procedures below is **NOT** exhaustive (indicative only); procedures should be included unless they are explicitly excluded.

Transplant procedures are captured under the relevant body region.

Example (not exhaustive list) included procedures	Excluded procedures
Blood vessels (vascular): Includes aorta, arteries, veins	
>Aortic root/aorta surgery	>Transluminal (endovascular) procedures on arteries (diagnostic
>Carotid enterectomy	or therapeutic), including with open cut down to the artery
>Repair of arterial aneurysm	>Transluminal (endovascular) procedures on veins (diagnostic or
>Varicose vein ligation and stripping	therapeutic), such as endovenous laser treatment (EVLT)
>Formation of arterio-venous fistula	>Injection into varicose vein of leg
>Embolectomy/thrombectomy	>Insertion or removal of central venous catheter/line (CVC)
>Arterial bypass	>Insertion or removal of Hickmann line
	>Insertion or removal of dialysis catheter
Brain: Includes skull	
>Brain biopsy	
>Brain excision	
>Ventriculoperitoneal Shunt insertion	
>Craniectomy/Craniotomy	
>Drainage of spaces in the skull	
Colon, rectum and small bowel	
>Small bowel resection or bypass	>Colonoscopy (diagnostic or therapeutic)
>Colorectal resection (excision, colectomy)	>Flexible sigmoidoscopy (diagnostic or therapeutic)
>Stoma formation, refashioning, re-siting and reversal	>Proctoscopy (diagnostic or therapeutic)
>Repair of perforated duodenal ulcer	
>Perianal/pilonidal abscess incision and drainage	
Eyes (ophthalmology)	
>Procedures on the iris, retina, vitreous body, cornea, eyelid	>Removal of foreign body from cornea
>Cataract surgery	
>Glaucoma surgery	
>Pterygium surgery	
>Strabismus surgery	
Female reproductive system: Includes fallopian tubes, ovaries, u	iterus, vagina
>Excision of the uterus (hysterectomy)	>Cervical biopsy
>Uterus repair	>Colposcopy (diagnostic or therapeutic)
>Excision of vagina	
>Repair of vaginal prolapse	
>Ovarian detorsion	
>Oophorectomy +/- salpingectomy	
>Ovarian Cystectomy	
>Female sterilisation	
>Ablation/excision of endometrium:	
>Vulval procedures	
>Dilatation and curettage	
>Hysteroscopy + intervention/biopsy	
General surgery: Includes breast, endocrine, hernia and miscella	neous emergency surgery
Endocrine:	>Ascitic drain (drainage of the peritoneal cavity)
>Adrenalectomy	>Breast biopsy

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>Parathyroidectomy	>Endoscopic ultrasound
>Pituitary gland excision	>Laparoscopic ultrasound
>Thyroidectomy	>Vacuum dressing
Breast	
>Mastectomy	
>Lumpectomy	
>Mammoplasty	
>Procedures on axillary nodes Hernia	
>Femoral, inguinal, incisional, umbilical hernia repair	
>Ventral, Spigellian, epigastric hernia repair	
Other	
>Excision of retroperitoneal sarcoma	
>Multivisceral resection	
Emergency surgery	
>Trauma laparotomy	
>Abdominal exploration and washout	
>Appendicectomy (open or laparoscopy)	
>Adhesiolysis (open or laparoscopic)	
>Diagnostic laparoscopy +/- washout	
>Diagnostic laparotomy +/- washout	
Head & neck: Includes ear, nose, mouth, salivary glands, tonsils, la	
>Procedures on the cochlear, external auditory meatus, cochlear,	>Implantation of tooth
inner ear, middle ear, external ear and eardrum.	>Insertion of dental prosthesis
>Excision of larynx	>Orthodontic operations
>Orthognathic (jaw) surgery >Reduction/fixation of the mandible	>Restoration of tooth >Extraction of tooth
>Excision of bone of face	>Nasendoscopy (diagnostic or therapeutic)
>Drainage of extra/intra-oral abscesses	>Laryngoscopy (diagnostic or therapeutic)
>Orofacial cleft surgery	>Packing of cavity of the nose
>Radical and selective neck dissection	>Percutaneous tracheostomy
>Nasendoscopy <u>with</u> intervention	
>Nasal fracture reduction	
>Endoscopic sinus surgery	
>Surgical arrest of bleeding from the internal nose	
>Excision of pharynx	
>Excision of submental, submandibular and parotid gland.	
>Partial/total glossectomy	
>Tongue tie division (lingual frenectomy)	
>Tonsillectomy	
>Excision of adenoids	
>Surgical tracheostomy Heart: Includes mediastinum and pericardium	
>Valvular surgery	>Transluminal balloon angioplasty of coronary artery
>Atrial/ventricular septal defect repair	>Insertion of cardiac pacemaker
>Coronary artery bypass graft	>Percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI)
>Heart transplant	,
Hepatobiliary system: Includes bile ducts, gallbladder, liver, pancre	as, spleen
>Cholecystectomy	>Endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography [ERCP]
>Liver resection	(diagnostic or therapeutic)
>Liver transplantation	>Liver biopsy
>Distal pancreatectomy	
>Pancreaticoduodenectomy	
>Splenectomy:	
Lung: Includes pleura and chest wall	> Decorate account (diamont)
>Resection of lung or chest wall	>Bronchoscopy (diagnostic or therapeutic)
>Resection of mediastinal mass	>Chest drain
>Lung transplantation Musculoskalatal: Includes hones joints, muscles, tendons, and snir	aal curgery
Musculoskeletal: Includes bones, joints, muscles, tendons, and spin >Amputation of foot, leg, toe	>Bone biopsy
>Amputation of foot, leg, toe >Ligament repair	>Bone blopsy >Injection into the joint
>Arthroscopy of joint	>Muscle biopsy
>Limb fracture surgery	>Lumbar (spinal) puncture
>Debridement and irrigation joint	>Therapeutic epidural injection
>Fasciotomy	, , , ,
>Joint replacement	

>Muscle/tendon repair	
>Carpal tunnel release	
>Nailbed surgery	
Spinal:	
>Cranial nerve, peripheral nerve, sympathetic nerve operation	
>Vertebral procedures	
>Decompression/excision of intervertebral disc	
>Laminectomy	
Obstetric	
>Caesarean section	>Any vaginal delivery (normal delivery, breech delivery, forceps
>Evacuation of contents of uterus/ manual removal of placenta	delivery, vacuum delivery)
>Repair of obstetric laceration (3/4th degree)	>Surgical termination of pregnancy
Oesophagus and stomach	
>Nissen's fundoplication, Hellor myotomy	>Oesophago-gastro-duodenoscopy [OGD] (diagnostic or
>Oesophagectomy, oesophagogastrectomy	therapeutic)
>Gastrectomy	
>Primary / revision of anti-reflex operation	
>Perforated peptic ulcer repair	
Skin (plastic surgery): Includes burns surgery and flaps	
>Excision of benign and malignant skin lesion	>Skin biopsy (including shave biopsy of skin)
>Excision of sebaceous cyst	
>Repair of skin laceration	
>Abdominoplasty	
>Burns debridement, excision, dressing and reconstruction.	
>Flap (local and free) or skin graft	
Urinary and male reproductive systems: Includes kidney, bladder,	ureter, prostate, testicles, renal transplant
>Nephrectomy	>Bladder biopsy
>Percutaneous nephrolithotomy	>Extracorporeal shock wave lithotripsy (ESWL)
>Transplantation of kidney	>Flexible cystoscopy (diagnostic)
>Cystectomy	>Percutaneous nephrostomy
>Transurethral resection of bladder (TURBT)	
>Transurethral resection of prostate (TURP)	
>Female incontinence surgery	
>Circumcision	
>Male sterilisation	
>Hydrocele/varicocele surgery	
>Testicular exploration	
>Insertion of ureteric stent	
>Rigid cystoscopy under general anaesthesia	