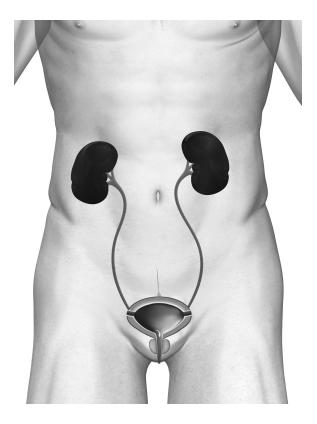


# Enhanced Recovery After Surgery (ERAS) For Radical Prostatectomy

### Patient and Family Information

For more information on Enhanced Recovery please visit www.interiorhealth.ca/YourCare/HospitalCare/Surgery/PreparingforSurgery/Pages/ERAS.aspx



#### Purpose

Our doctors and health care team are focused on ensuring that you have the best possible care during your stay. This handout provides you and your family with an outline of what to expect during your stay.

#### Enhanced Recovery after Surgery (ERAS) Program

The program aims to speed up your recovery by using methods before, during and after your surgery. Some of these methods include:

- having a pre-operative drink before surgery
- early activity and eating after surgery
- making sure your pain is controlled

You are an important member of your care team and you will benefit by actively preparing for your surgery and recovery.

#### **Getting yourself ready**

It is important for you to be at your best for your surgery. This will help you recover faster and lower the chance of problems. Below are things you can do to help prepare yourself for surgery.

**Nutrition:** Your body will need extra energy and calories to heal. You may wish to increase your calories intake by drinking Boost or another protein supplement. This supplement can be used pre-surgery or post-surgery. You can contact a dietician for advice by dialing 8-1-1 (Healthlink BC) and let them know you are going for surgery.

**Exercise:** helps you be in the best shape before your surgery and helps with your recovery. Try to go for a 30 minute walk daily. Talk to your doctor before starting an exercise plan.

**Smoking and Tobacco use:** People who stop smoking before surgery have fewer issues after surgery. For assistance call 8-1-1 and register for the BC Smoking Cessation Program or visit the QuitNow website for more help www. quitnow.ca.

#### About your Radical Prostatectomy Surgery

Radical prostatectomy surgery is done to remove the prostate gland when it contains cancer.

The prostate is a gland that surrounds the urethra, the tube that carries urine from the bladder through the penis and outside the body. It has two lobes that are covered by an outer layer of tissue called the capsule.

The surgeon has three main goals when removing a prostate that contains cancer:

- To remove the prostate without leaving any cancer behind.
- To conserve the urethral sphincter to help avoid leaking of urine (urinary incontinence) after surgery.
- To try to save the nerves that are needed to have erections.

Radical prostatectomy is the removal of the entire prostate gland and often small amounts of pelvic lymph nodes are removed. This will occur if the surgery is done laparoscopically. The surgeon will make tiny incisions in the mid- lower part of your abdomen. He/she will insert a tiny camera and small instruments through these incisions to assist in removing your prostate. In some situations, the surgeon may make only one larger incision to remove

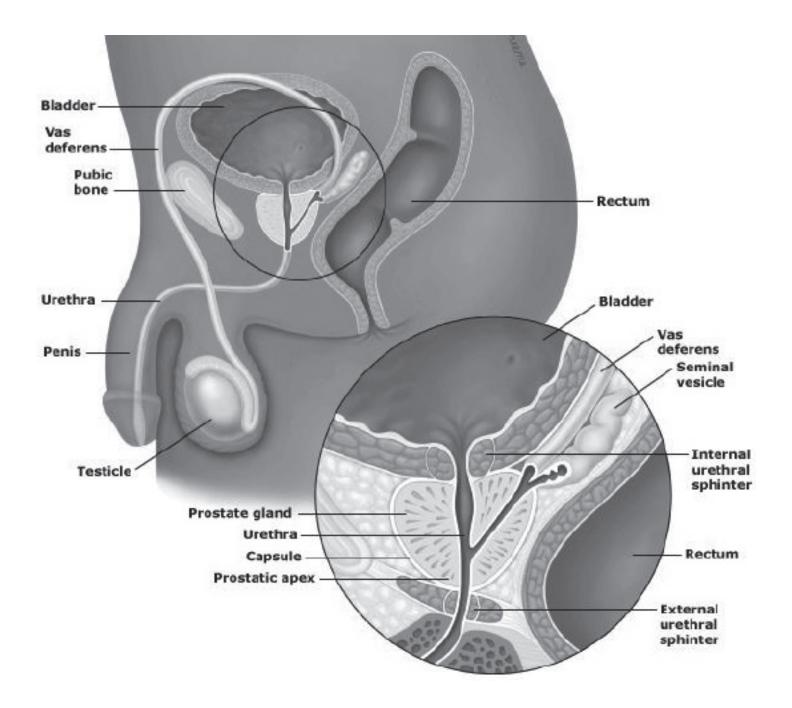
the prostate. This is called an open procedure. The prostate is removed from the area between the bladder and the external urethral sphincter (the area that allows you to stop and start your urine flow). After the prostate is removed, the bladder and external urethral sphinter are attached together with dissolvable stitches. A urethral catheter will be put in place for 10-14 days to allow these reattached tissues to heal.



In addition, there will be a small drain around the incision that exists through the skin, to help prevent too much fluid from collecting. It drains fluid that collects in the space around where the bladder and the urethral are stitched together. The drain is usually removed in 2-4 days but sometimes the drain is left in longer. See the discharge sheet on abdominal drain for more information.

#### **Preparing for Surgery**

After your meeting with the Urologist, s/he will notify the Surgical Booking Office. Important: Please make sure you give your surgeon's office a correct contact number (home, work, cell phone). A clerk will call you with your Pre- Surgical Screening (PSS) appointment date and time.



## What to bring to the PSS appointment

Your PSS appointment may take place over the phone or in person. Have ready:

- All the medicines, supplements and herbal products you are taking in their original containers.
- Bring this booklet and a list of any questions you have.
- We encourage you to bring a family member or friend

At the PSS appointment:

A nurse will meet with you to:

- review your health history
- answer your questions
- give instructions for you to follow at home before surgery
- discuss discharge plans (e.g. who will pick you up from the hospital and who will help you at home)
- provide information about a urethral catheter and abdominal drain

Pre-operative tests (e.g. blood work and ECG) may be required

An anesthesiologist will discuss your past medical and surgical history either during your pre-admission appointment or the day of surgery.

In addition, you will be provided information about which of your regular medications you should or should not take prior to surgery.

Typically, arthritis medications (advil,

voltaren,diclofen) and blood thinners should be stopped prior to surgery. Ask your surgeon which medications you should hold. In addition, some herbal medications such as saw palmetto may need to be held so discuss any herbal products you take with your surgeon.

#### For more information on Enhanced

**Recovery please visit:** www.interiorhealth. ca/YourCare/HospitalCare/Surgery/ PreparingforSurgery/Pages/ERAS.aspx

#### **Coming to the Hospital**

Things to bring (please limit belongings to one small bag):

- housecoat
- nonslip slippers
- toothpaste, toothbrush
- sugar-free chewing gum
- Health CareCard or BC Services Card
- Extended benefits card
- Plastic hospital ID card if you have one

Do not bring any valuables or more than \$20 cash. If you wish to rent a TV / telephone, you can do so with a credit card or cheque. **Interior Health will NOT assume responsibility for any items that are lost or stolen.** 

On the day of your surgery:

- arrive on time
- report to the admitting desk
- you will then be given instructions on where to go

Surgeries can **sometimes** be postponed due to emergencies, bed availability and your current health.

If your health changes (for example, flu, cold, diarrhea, etc) you must notify Pre-Surgical Screening immediately (Monday – Friday, 8 am – 4 pm). Leave a message and your call will be returned.

We know that each person recovers at their own pace. Your progress will be assessed daily. This will help to determine your care plan and discharge date. If you or your family have any questions please ask your health care team.

You should expect to stay in the hospital for 1 to 3 days. The following is what you and your family can expect in the first day after surgery.

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What I can expect	Day 0 (Day of Surgery)	Day 1 (Discharge Day)
Patient Log Book	You will receive your log book when you arrive on the surgical floor. Fill out log book – it will assist you in reaching your daily goals.	Please give the log book to your nurse when you are discharged.
Pain Medications	By intravenous (IV) By rectum By mouth	
Pain medications given routinely (If ordered by your surgeon)	Acetaminophen (Tylenol®), if no liver concerns or allergy. Anti-inflammatory drug, if no kidney concerns, stomach ulcers or allergy.	
Additional pain medications given as needed	If your pain is 3 plus on the pain rating scale, tell your nurse that you need additional pain medication.	
Other medication	Antibiotic through your intravenous (IV). just before surgery An injection once or twice a day to stop blood clots from forming in your legs or lungs. Medication given regularly to prevent and treat any nausea, vomiting or heartburn. Medications that you were taking at home as ordered by your doctor.	I         I <t< th=""></t<>
0 1 2 U NO PAIN	Use a Pain Rating Scale 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 MORST POSSIBLE PAIN	May be duplicated for clinical practice as appears in: Pasero and McCaffery. Pain Assessment and Pharmacologic Management. Mosby, 2011. To help describe the pain you are experiencing you will be asked to pick a number between <b>0 = No Pain and 10 = Worst Possible Pain.</b>

What I can	Day 0 (Day of Surgery)	Day 1 (Discharge Day)
expect		
Oxygen	In the recovery room, you will receive 1 hour of oxygen by a mask.	
	On the surgical ward, oxygen will be given as needed.	
Vital signs	Your vital signs will be taken often (Blood pressure, pulse, temperature, breathing and	
	pain rates).	
Intravenous (IV)	<b>Intravenous (IV)</b> An intravenous line (IV) will be started in your arm just before surgery.	Then as needed
	It will keep you hydrated and allow medications to be given to you.	
	It will be capped when you are drinking 4 or more glasses of fluid a day.	
Blood tests	Blood test at 20:00 (if the surgeon feels it is required)	Blood tests in the morning.
Eating and	Chewing gum (Sugar Free) at least	
drinking	Diet as tolerated	
	If ordered by your surgeon a drink (like Boost <sup>®</sup> or Ensure <sup>®</sup> ) 2 times a day.	A drink (like Boost <sup>®</sup> or Ensure <sup>®</sup> )
	A dietitian will be available to see you if needed.	2 times a day, if ordered.
Washing	Wash your hands often.	Wash (with help) in the bathroom.
Bandages and	Your bandages will be checked regularly to	
care of your incision	see if they are leaking.	

What I can expect	Day 0 (Day of Surgery)	Day 1 (Discharge Day)
Activity	Walk from stretcher to bed when you arrive to your room. Do deep breathing and coughing exercises	
	5 times each hour. Do leg exercises 5 times each hour in addition to walking.	Sit in the chair for all meals if able.
	Get in and out of bed by log-rolling with instruction and help.	X
	Sit at bedside or in chair	Walk around the ward on your own (at least 4 + laps) 3 times per day plus.
		Total activity time: 1 to 3 hours out of bed.
Rest and Sleep	Sleeping medication may be ordered by the anesthesiologist.	Then as needed
	Use ear plugs to cut down the hospital noise. These may be provided.	
Where You Will Stay	After surgery, you will be in the Recovery Room until you are fully awake and your pain is under control. You will then be taken to the surgical unit.	
Visitors	Brief visits from immediate family only.	Visitors, even if they are your loved ones, can make you tired, as can people visiting a roommate. There should be no more than 2 people at your bedside at a time. NO visitors during "Rest Period" between 1:00 to 3:00 pm. This rest period is highly recommended.
Discharge Planning		Go over your discharge plans with your nurse and other team members as needed.
)		<ul><li>Review discharge booklet:</li><li>on urinary catheter and leg bag and how to care for it at home.</li><li>on abdominal drain and how to care for it at home</li></ul>
Community Referral		A community care referral will be made if needed (e.g. wound or catheter or drain care). They will call you to arrange an appointment.

### NOTES