

TKO Orders: Summary of Evidence:

BOLD = Class I/IIA (or equivalent) recommendations across all sources. *ITALICIZED* = inconsistently Class I/IIA (or equivalent), Class IIB, or supported by evidence published in peer-reviewed journals.

Decisions regarding order inclusion were made based on estimated benefit, risk, cost, implementation complexity, and generalizability. Each of these orders should be considered based on local institutional priorities, resources, practices, and expertise.

Sources of Recommendations for TKO development:

Australian and New Zealand College of Anaesthetists (ANZCA)¹, Enhanced Recovery After Surgery Cardiac Society (ERASC)², Peri-Operative Quality Initiative (POQI)², and Society of Cardiovascular Anesthesiologists (SCA)³

Preoperative			
Order	Route	Dose	Administration Instructions
Communication			Please review and record any analgesic medications (including OTC) that the patient has taken in the past 24-hours.
Communication			Please inform MRP if the patient has taken any analgesic medications in the past 24-hours.
Acetaminophen	PO	1000 mg Once	Confirm with MRP prior to administration with history of liver disease.
Communication			Please complete screening tools "Risk for Persistent Post-operative Opioid Use" and "Risk for Post-operative Chronic Pain".
Communication			Contact MRP and consider Pain Specialist consultation for patients with history of complex chronic pain or pre-operative opioid dependence.
CHOOSE ONE	Gabapentin	PO 300 mg Once	Withhold if age > 75 or GFR < 30
	Pre-gabalin	PO 150 mg Once	Withhold if age > 75 or GFR < 30
	Hydromorphone CR	PO 3 mg Once	If age > 75 or weight < 60 kg
	Hydromorphone CR	PO 6 mg Once	If age < 75 and weight > 60 kg
Intraoperative			
Order	Route	Dose	Administration Instructions
Dexmedetomidine	IV – infusion	0.2-0.7 mcg/kg/hr	Initiate post-induction, continue on transfer to ICU, discontinue following extubation. Consider continuing post-extubation for inadequate analgesia.
Ketamine	IV - bolus	0.5 mg/kg	Administer pre-incision, followed by infusion.
Ketamine	IV – infusion	0.1-0.3 mg/kg/hr	Initiate following Ketamine bolus. Discontinue on chest closure.
Lidocaine	IV - bolus	1.5 mg/kg	Administer pre-incision, followed by infusion
Lidocaine	IV – infusion	1.0 mg/kg/hr	Initiate following Lidocaine bolus. Discontinue on chest closure.
Dexamethasone	IV -bolus	0.2 mg/kg	Administer pre-incision
Magnesium	IV -bolus	30 mg/kg	Administer pre-incision, followed by infusion
Magnesium	IV – infusion	10 mg/kg/hr	Initiate following Magnesium bolus. Discontinue on chest closure.
Methadone	IV-Bolus	0.3 mg/kg	Administer pre-incision

Postoperative				
Order	Route	Dose	Administration Instructions	
Communication			Assess and record patient reported pain at rest and with movement QID.	
Communication			Record patient reported pain (0-10/10 scale).	
Communication			Record patient reported pain using CPOT (Critical Care Pain Observation Tool) if the patient is non-verbal.	
Communication			Assess and record patient reported analgesic side-effects QID.	
Communication			Ensure current analgesia requirements have been reviewed by MRP prior to discharge planning.	
CHOOSE ONE	Acetaminophen	PO 650 mg QID	Confirm with MRP prior to administration with history of liver disease. Continue until discharge.	
	Acetaminophen	PO 1000 mg TID	Confirm with MRP prior to administration with history of liver disease. Continue until discharge.	
	Paracetamol	IV 650 mg QID	Confirm with MRP prior to administration with history of liver disease. Consider switching to PO acetaminophen when tolerating oral intake. Continue until discharge.	
	Paracetamol	IV 1000 mg TID	Confirm with MRP prior to administration with history of liver disease. Consider switching to PO acetaminophen when tolerating oral intake. Continue until discharge.	
	Dexmedetomidine	IV-infusion 0.1-0.4 mcg/kg/hr	Discontinue following extubation. Consider continuing at lower dose until discharge from ICU for inadequate analgesia.	
	Hydromorphone	IV Q2-4H PRN 0.2-0.4 mg	Administer for pain > 3/10 and no other analgesic options available. Confirm with MRP prior to administration with history of liver disease. Stop and re-evaluate after 3 days.	
	Hydromorphone	PO Q4H PRN 0.5-1 mg	Administer for pain > 3/10 and no other analgesic options available. Confirm with MRP prior to administration with history of liver disease. Stop and re-evaluate after 3 days	
	Communication		Contact MRP and consider Pain Specialist consultation for refractory post-operative pain > 6/10.	
	Communication		Contact MRP and consider Transition Pain Service consult for patients requiring opioid analgesia prior to discharge.	
CHOOSE ONE	Gabapentin	PO 100 mg TID	Withhold if age > 75 or GFR < 30. Titrate dose if analgesia is ineffective. Stop and re-evaluate after 5 days, or prior to discharge.	
	Pre-gabalin	PO 25 mg BID	Withhold if age > 75 or GFR < 30. Titrate dose if analgesia is ineffective. Stop and re-evaluate after 5 days, or prior to discharge.	
CHOOSE ONE	Ketorolac	IV 15 mg Q8H PRN	Withhold if patient has history of chronic kidney disease or if current GFR < 60. Stop after 3 doses.	
	Celecoxib	PO 200 mg BID	Withhold if patient has history of chronic kidney disease or if current GFR < 60. Stop and re-evaluate after 3 days.	
	Naproxen	PO 500 mg BID	Withhold if patient has history of chronic kidney disease or if current GFR < 60. Stop and re-evaluate after 3 days.	
	Tramadol	PO 25-50 mg Q4H PRN	Confirm with MRP prior to administration with history of liver disease. Stop and re-evaluate after 3 days.	

References:

1. Shug SA. Acute pain management: scientific evidence, fourth edition, 2015. Med J Aust. 2016 May 2;204(8):315-7.
2. Grant MC. Pain management and opioid stewardship in adult cardiac surgery: Joint consensus report of the PeriOperative Quality Initiative and the Enhanced Recovery After Surgery Cardiac Society. J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg. 2023 Jan 28:S0022-5223(23)00089-2.
3. Makkad B. Practice Advisory for Preoperative and Intraoperative Pain Management of Thoracic Surgical Patients: Part 1. Anesth Analg. 2023 Apr 20.