Compliance in preoperative carbohydrate loading for colorectal patients

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Background: Enhanced recovery after surgery (ERAS) guidelines are now widely used in the care planning of patients undergoing elective colorectal surgery. As part of this programme, carbohydrate loading drinks are an essential component of preoperative management. Carbohydrate loading has been shown to decrease postoperative insulin resistance and protein loss, thereby accelerating patients’ recovery. This audit aims to assess compliance to this regime as well as barriers to full adherence in colorectal patients.

Methods: Implementation of the ERAS guidelines was investigated in elective colorectal surgery patients at Cork University Hospital. Thirty suitable subjects were identified postoperatively and a questionnaire was completed. The interactions of subjects with the carbohydrate loading drink protocol were recorded using objective and subjective data points.

Results: Carbohydrate loading drinks were prescribed to 60% of subjects surveyed. Participants had a mean age of 64 years and demonstrated a 63% male preponderance. When a prescription was issued, 83% of subjects began the carbohydrate loading process. Prescriptions for carbohydrate loading were accompanied by an explanation of their importance for 94% of subjects. Of those who engaged with the carbohydrate loading program, subjects consumed on average four of the six drinks and rated the taste 5.3/10. The primary subjective complaints related to drink hyper-viscosity and early satiety. Forty percent of subjects experienced one of these issues.

Conclusions: This audit highlights the issues surrounding compliance to carbohydrate loading in the preoperative setting. Failure to start the loading process and patient adversity to the drinks themselves were the primary barriers to full adherence.

Keywords: Carbohydrate; colorectal; compliance; drink; preoperative

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Footnote

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