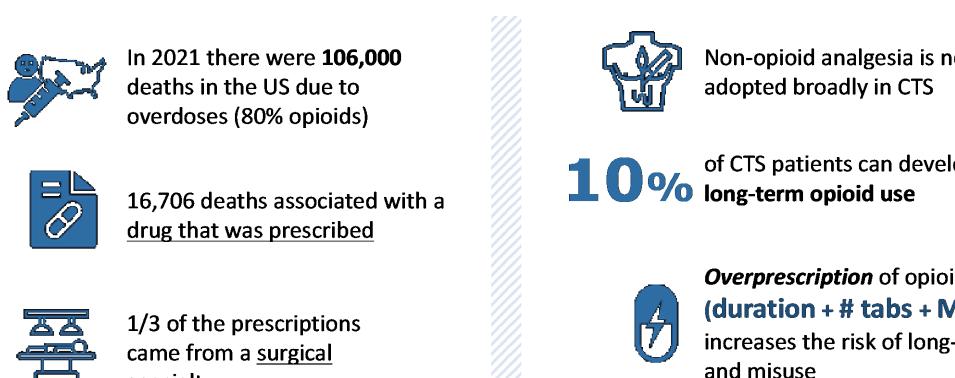
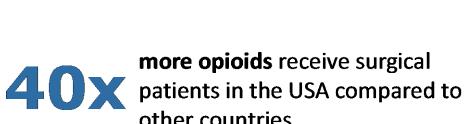
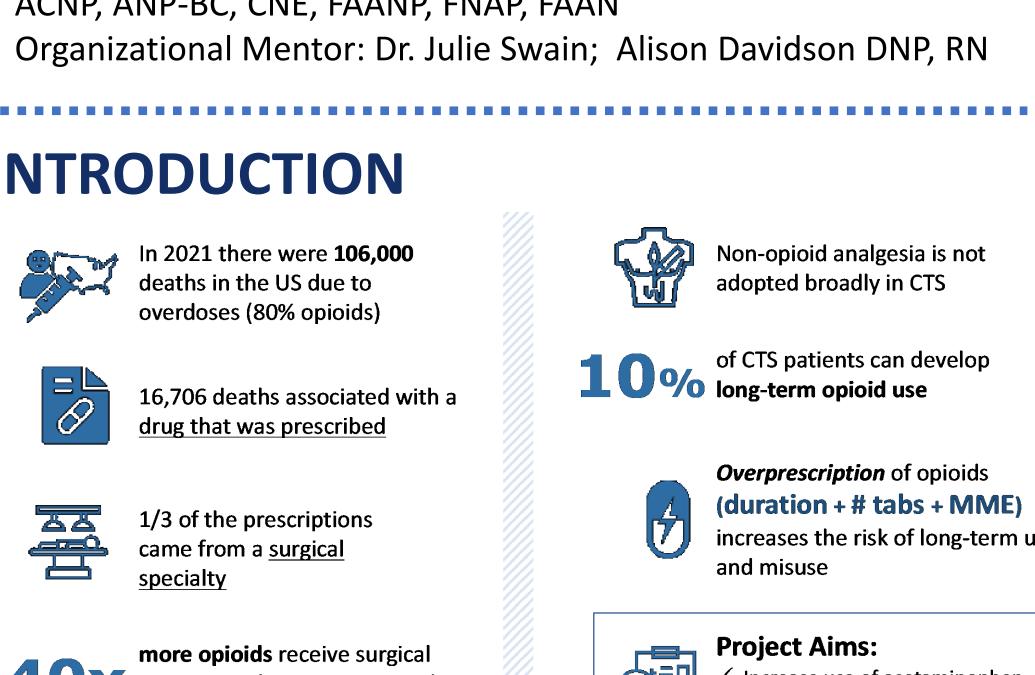
Optimizing Pain Management After Cardiac Surgery with Less Opioids

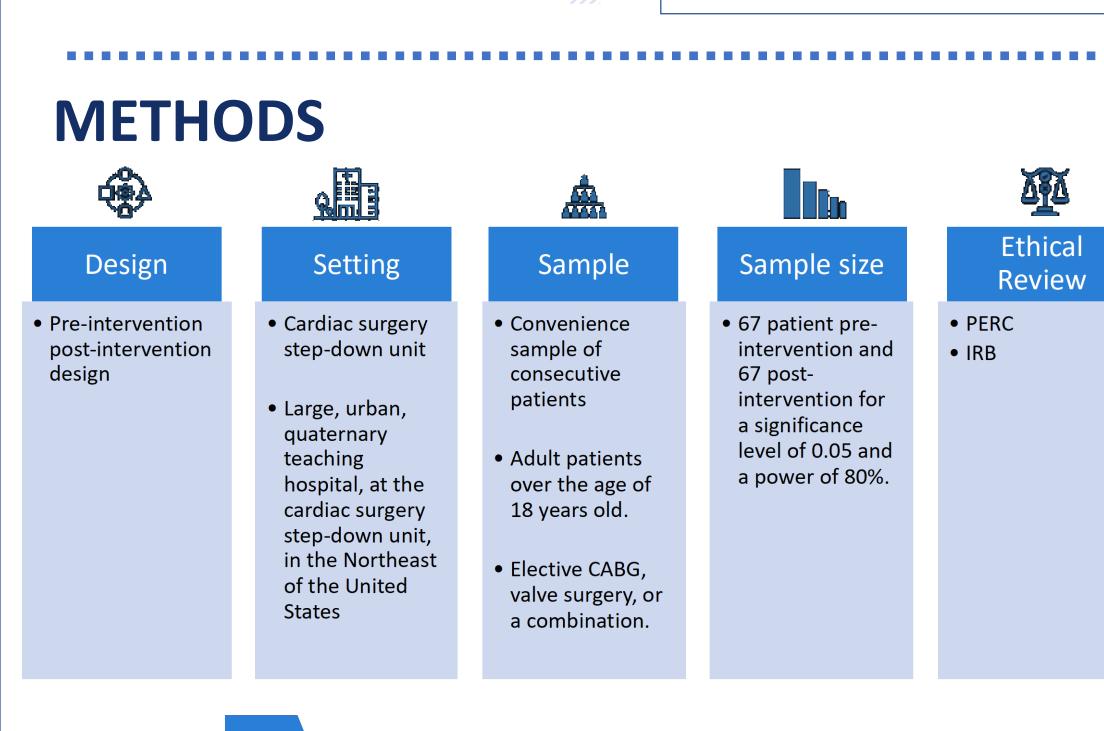
Roberto Galao Malo MS, RN, ACNP-BC, FNP-BC, DNP (c) Project Advisor: Deborah Baker, DNP, CRNP; Rita D'Aoust, PhD, ACNP, ANP-BC, CNE, FAANP, FNAP, FAAN

INTRODUCTION

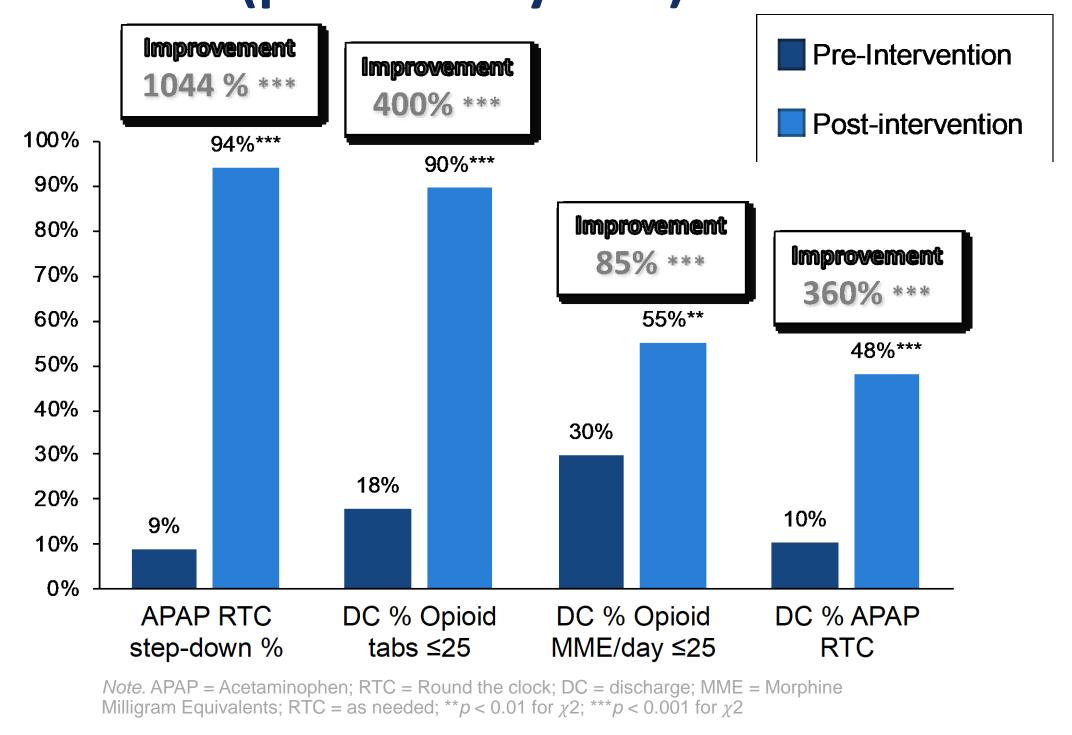












CONSLUSIONS

Our intervention for cardiac surgery patients:

- ✓ Increased the overall use of acetaminophen
- ✓ Decreased the overprescription of opioids at discharge

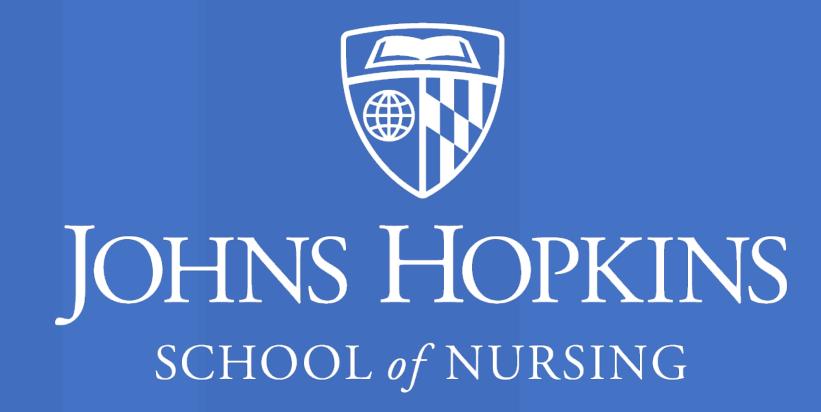
The proportion of cardiac

surgery patients discharged

with ≤25 opioid tablets

increased by 400%

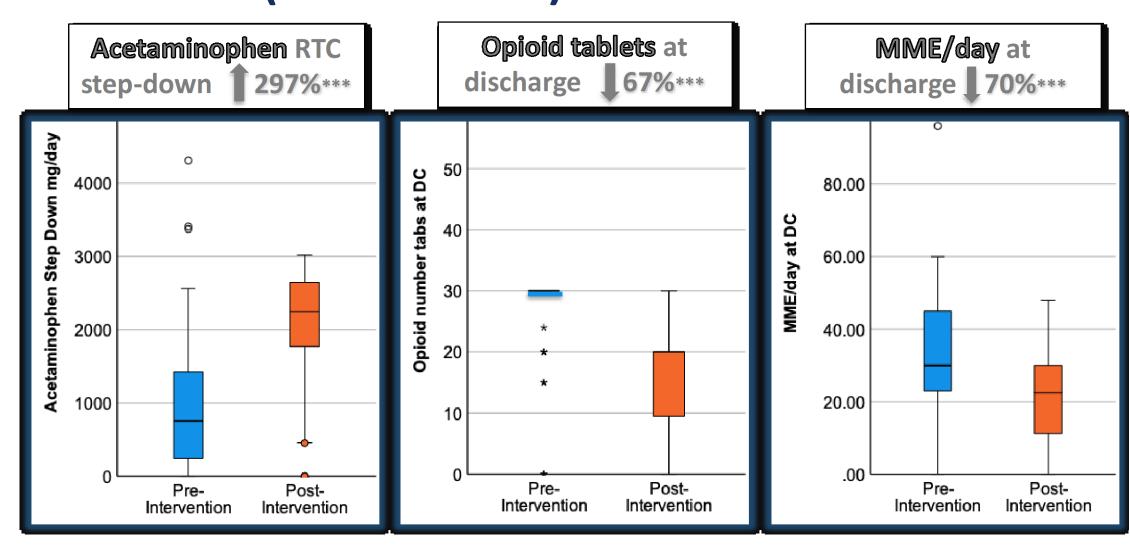




Baseline Characteristics

	Pre- Intervention	Post- Intervention	p -value
Age, median (IQR)	63 (13)	64 (14)	0.25
Female patients, n (%)	25 (37%)	17 (25%)	0.136
Race, n (%)			NA
Asian	9 (13%)	9 (13%)	
Black/African American	4 (6%)	4 (6%)	
Hispanic/other	19 (28%)	18 (27%)	
White	33 (49%)	34 (51%)	
Not documented	2 (3%)	2 (3%)	
Surgical procedeure, n (%)			<0.01
AVR	12 (18%)	6 (9%)	
AV+CABG	2 (25%)	5 (7.5%)	
CABG	17 (25%)	34 (51%)	
MV Replacement	2 (3%)	7 (10%)	
MV Repair	34 (51%)	14 (21%)	
MV+CABG	0	1 (1%)	
STS death risk, median (IQR)	0.8% (0.8%)	1.2% (1.6%)	<0.05
Pre-op HA1c, median (IQR)	5.6% (0.08%)	6% (1.3%)	<0.01
Post-op LOS, median (IQR)	6 (2)	7 (2)	0.059

Results (medications)



Impact of Interventions on Timeline

