Best Practice in Surgery: Opioid Prescription Survey

1. What is your surgical speciality?
   - Cardiac Surgery
   - General Surgery
   - Neurosurgery
   - Obstetrics and gynecology
   - Orthopaedics
   - Otolaryngology, head and neck
   - Plastics
   - Thoracic Surgery
   - Urology
   - Vascular Surgery

2. What is your current level of training?
   - PGY1
   - PGY2
   - PGY3
   - PGY4
   - PGY5+
   - Fellow

3. Do you feel adequately educated to prescribe pain medications (including opioids) to surgical patients at discharge?
   - Yes
   - No
   - I would like more education

4. Rank the importance of the following in influencing your discharge prescriptions for pain control in surgical patients:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Not influential</th>
<th>Somewhat influential</th>
<th>Very influential</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medical school education</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clinical practice guidelines</td>
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<td>Educational seminars</td>
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<tr>
<td>Habit</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Opinion leaders</td>
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<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
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5. As far as you know, who is responsible for prescribing opioids to manage pain during your patient’s hospital stay? Check all that apply:
   - Pain Service
   - Surgical Fellow
   - Surgical Resident
   - Nurse Practitioner
   - Pharmacist Directives

6. What oral opioids do you prescribe most often in hospital? Check all that apply
   - Codeine
   - Tylenol 2
   - Tylenol 3
   - Tylenol 4
   - Percocet/oxycodone
   - Hydromorphone
   - Morphine
   - Tramadol
   - Other
7. What oral opioids do you prescribe most often at discharge? Check all that apply
- Codeine
- Tylenol 2
- Tylenol 3
- Tylenol 4
- Percocet/oxycodone
- Hydromorphone
- Morphine
- Tramadol
- Other

8. How often do you prescribe the following adjunct pain medications in hospital?

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<tr>
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9. How often do you prescribe the following adjunct pain medications at discharge?

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How many opioid containing pills do you usually prescribe at discharge for patients undergoing the following procedures:

Urology

- ESWL for stone treatment: _______________
- Transurethral resection of bladder tumour: _______________
- ESWL for vasectomy: _______________
- Laparoscopic nephrectomy: _______________
- Open prostatectomy: _______________

OBGYN

- Diagnostic hysteroscopy for fibroids: _______________
- Open radical abdominal hysterectomy: _______________
- Laparoscopic hysterectomy: _______________
- Laparoscopic ectopic pregnancy evacuation: _______________
- Laparoscopic bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy: _______________

General surgery

- Laparoscopic cholecystectomy: _______________
- Laparoscopic appendectomy: _______________
- Partial mastectomy (lumpectomy) with sentinel node biopsy: _______________
- Open inguinal hernia repair: _______________
- Mastectomy with sentinel node biopsy: _______________
- Laparoscopic inguinal hernia repair: _______________
- Laparoscopic surgery after a 5-7 day hospital stay: _______________
- Open Laparotomy after a 5-7 day hospital stay: _______________

Plastic surgery

- Single digit re-implantation: _______________
- Breast augmentation: _______________
- Dupuytrens contracture release: _______________
- Carpal tunnel release: _______________
- Breast Reconstruction with Latissimus Dorsi Flap: _______________

Orthopaedic

- Diagnostic knee arthroplasty: _______________
- Arthroscopic ACL repair: _______________
- Shoulder arthroscopy and examination under anesthesia: _______________
- Removal of elbow plates/screws under general anesthesia: _______________
- Resection arthroplasty or arthrodesis for hammar toe deformities: _______________
- Microdiscectomy for treatment of a herniated intervertebral disc: _______________
- Total knee replacement (2-3 day hospital stay): _______________
- Total hip replacement 2-3 day hospital stay: _______________
- Hand ORIF: _______________
- Multilevel Decompression and Fusion: _______________

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Neurosurgery

- Microdiscectomy for treatment of a herniated intervertebral disc: _______________
- 2-3 level spine posterior D and F: _______________
- Mini-craniotomy for brain tumour biopsy under general anesthesia: _______________
- Microvascular decompression of cranial nerve VII: _______________
- Multilevel Decompression and Fusion: _______________
- Transphenoidal Surgeries: _______________
- Craniotomy: _______________

Otolaryngology, Head and Neck Surgery

- Tonsillectomy: _______________
- Endoscopic sinus surgery: _______________
- Partial thyroidectomy: _______________
- Total thyroidectomy: _______________

Vascular Surgery

- EVAR: _______________
- Open AAA Repair: _______________
- AV fistula surgery: _______________
- Femoral/popliteal bypass: _______________
- CEA: _______________

Cardiac Surgery

- ACB: _______________
- Open Valve Replacement: _______________

Thoracic Surgery

- VATS: _______________
- Mediastinoscopy: _______________
- Pleural Aspiration and biopsy: _______________
- Esophagectomy: _______________
- Thoracotomy: _______________
- Chest Tube Insertion/Management: _______________
- Bronchoscopy: _______________