

**Appendix 1** to Jacob-Brassard J, Al-Omran O, Salata K, et al. A survey of Canadian surgeons on the indications for home care nursing following vascular surgery. *Can J Surg* 2021.

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## SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Supplemental Documents

DOCUMENT 1 : Informed Consent Form

**St. Michael's**  
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### **Informed Consent form for Canadian Vascular Surgeons**

This informed Consent Form is for Canadian Vascular Surgeons who we are inviting to participate in research on the indications for home care nursing at the time of discharge following major vascular surgery. The title of our research project is “What are the Indications for Discharge from Hospital with Outpatient Nursing Care Following Major Vascular Surgery?”

**Principal Investigator: Charles de Mestral MD, PhD**

St-Michael's Hospital, Division of Vascular Surgery

Office Bond 7-080

30, Bond Street

Toronto, Ontario

M5B 1W8

416-864-5459

[deMestralCh@smh.ca](mailto:deMestralCh@smh.ca)

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## **PART I: Information Sheet**

### **Introduction**

My name is Dr. Charles de Mestral and I am a Vascular Surgeon at St. Michael's Hospital and Assistant Professor at the University of Toronto. On behalf of our research team, I wish to invite you to participate in a research survey on the indications for patient discharge with outpatient nursing care (at home or in community) following major vascular surgery. The following form will provide you with information about the study. Should you have any questions regarding any of this information, please do not hesitate to contact us.

### **Purpose of the research**

Prior data on readmissions following major vascular surgery has shown that discharge with homecare services are a major source of health care expense (~35% of 30-day costs). Nursing care specifically is also associated with a lower risk of emergency department visit or hospital readmission within 30days. However, it is unclear how patients are being selected for outpatient nursing care across Canada and what nursing care is available to patients following vascular surgery.

### **Type of Research Intervention**

The research will involve a brief survey on the indications for hospital discharge with a prescription of outpatient nursing care (at home or in community)

### **Participant selection**

Vascular Surgeons have been chosen for this study, given they are the most responsible healthcare providers.

### **Voluntary Participation**

Your participation in this research is entirely voluntary. It is your choice whether to participate or not. At the end of the survey, you will be asked to provide consent to have your answers analysed. Once you have agreed to have your answers analysed, because the survey is anonymous, you will not be able to withdraw your consent.

### **Risks and Benefits**

There are no anticipated physical risks to the participants. Please rest assured that the survey will be anonymous. Benefits include a better understanding of what the current practice in Canada are in terms of outpatient nursing care following major vascular surgery.

### **Confidentiality**

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The information that will be collected will be kept confidential and accessible only to the investigators of the project. Furthermore, the information will be kept secure on a password-protected hospital data server. The link to the survey is sent through a general email via the CSVS. While the investigators will be able to assess the number of respondents, it will not be possible for them to know who responded to the survey.

While the responses will remain anonymous, data collection will include participants' province of practice and type of practice (teaching versus non-teaching). Regional *data summaries will be aggregated to preserve anonymity if there are less than 5 respondents for a given province/territory*.

By completing this survey you are agreeing to the following, since Survey Monkey's servers are located in the United States, they are subject to the conditions of the Patriot Act which allows authorities to access the records of internet service providers. If you choose to participate in this survey, you understand that your responses to the survey questions and IP address may be accessed outside of Canada. However, no information that personally identifies you will be collected in this survey.

### **Sharing the Results**

We intend on presenting the aggregate results of our data collection at institutional, national and international meetings, as well as publish them in scientific journals. No confidential information will not be shared.

### **Right to Refuse or Withdraw**

Please rest assured that your participation in this study is entirely voluntary, and you may withdraw your consent at any time while answering the survey. Once you have completed the survey and agreed to have your answers analysed, because the survey is anonymous, you will not be able to withdraw your consent.

### **Who to Contact**

Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact us with the information provided on the first page of this consent form.

This study protocol and consent form have been reviewed by the Unity Health Toronto Research Ethics Board. If you have any questions regarding your rights as a research participant, you may contact the Research Ethics Board at 416-864-6060 ext. 2557 during business hours.

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## DOCUMENT 2: Survey Questions

**1. I agree to have my anonymous survey responses collected and analyzed in aggregate by the investigators**

- a) Yes
- b) No

**2. Please identify your primary Province or Territory of practice (N.B. data will be aggregated to preserve anonymity if <5 respondents for a given province/territory).**

- a) Nova Scotia
- b) Prince Edward Island
- c) New-Brunswick
- d) Newfoundland and Labrador
- e) Quebec
- f) Ontario
- g) Nunavut
- h) Manitoba
- i) Saskatchewan
- j) Alberta
- k) Northwestern Territories
- l) British Columbia
- m) Yukon

**3. Please indicate your primary practice location**

- a) Teaching Hospital (residents or fellows regularly rotate with you)
- b) Non-teaching Hospital (residents or fellows rotate with you <20% of the year)

**The remaining 7 survey questions are repeated for each of the following 4 vascular procedures: carotid endarterectomy, endovascular aneurysm repair, open abdominal aortic aneurysm repair, and open or hybrid revascularization for peripheral arterial disease.**

### **Section I: Home Care Nursing Following Carotid Endarterectomy**

**4. Do you perform CAROTID ENDARTERECTOMY?**

- a) Yes

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b) No (*skips to Section II*)

**5. Following CAROTID ENDARTERECTOMY, is it possible for you to discharge patients with a prescription for outpatient nursing care (in a patient's home or community) – please select all that apply**

- a) YES for wound care (other than staple or suture removal)
- b) YES for suture or staple removal
- c) YES for surgical drain monitoring and/or removal
- d) YES for administration of IV medications if necessary
- e) YES for general post-op check (e.g. heart rate, blood pressure, incision)
- f) No

**6. Following CAROTID ENDARTERECTOMY, do you routinely discharge people from the hospital with a prescription for outpatient nursing care (in their home or community)?**

- a) Yes
- b) No

**7. Following CAROTID ENDARTERECTOMY, who completes the outpatient nursing care prescription for your patients?**

- a) Myself
- b) A delegate (nurse, nurse practitioner, resident, assistant)

**8. Are there restricted or standardized indications for prescribing outpatient nursing care that apply to your patients following CAROTID ENDARTERECTOMY?**

- a) Yes – *please describe below*
- b) No

Free-text box for details:

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**9. Following CAROTID ENDARTERECTOMY, which of the following procedure-level criteria would warrant a prescription for outpatient nursing care in your opinion – please select all that apply:**

- a) Non-elective case
- b) Same day discharge
- c) General anaesthesia
- d) Local anaesthesia
- e) Surgical site infection

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- f) Surgical site bleeding complication (e.g. bleed requiring return to operating room)
- g) High risk of surgical site bleeding complication (e.g. full anticoagulation)
- h) Outpatient negative-pressure wound therapy
- i) Drain check and/or removal
- j) Urinary catheter check and/or removal (e.g. urinary retention)
- k) Abnormal post-operative hemodynamics (e.g. bradycardia, hypertension, hypotension, etc.)
- l) Post-op stroke
- m) Post-op cardiac complication
- n) Post-op respiratory complication
- o) None of the above

**10. Following CAROTID ENDARTERECTOMY, which of the following patient-level criteria would warrant a prescription for outpatient nursing care in your opinion – please select any/all that apply:**

- a) Frail (physically) patient
- b) Dementia or other cognitive impairment
- c) Psychiatric disease
- d) Visual impairment
- e) Cardiac disease
- f) Respiratory disease
- g) Diabetes
- h) Stroke prior to surgery
- i) Lack of social supports (e.g. lives alone)
- j) Patient preference
- k) None of the above

## **Section II: Home Care Nursing Following Endovascular Aneurysm Repair**

**11. Do you perform Endovascular Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm Repair (EVAR)?**

- a) Yes
- b) No (*Skips to Section III*)

**12. Following EVAR, is it possible for you to discharge patients with a prescription for outpatient nursing care (in a patient's home or community) – please select any/all that apply**

- a) YES for wound care (other than staple or suture removal)
- b) YES for suture or staple removal

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- c) YES for surgical drain monitoring and/or removal
- d) YES for administration of intravenous medications if necessary
- e) YES for general post-op check (e.g. heart rate, blood pressure, incision)
- f) No

**13. Following EVAR, do you routinely discharge people from the hospital with a prescription for outpatient nursing care (in their home or community)?**

- a) Yes
- b) No

**14. Following EVAR, who completes the outpatient nursing care prescription for your patients?**

- a) Myself
- b) A delegate (nurse, nurse practitioner, resident, assistant)

**15. Are there restricted or standardized indications for prescribing outpatient nursing care that apply to your patients following EVAR?**

- a) Yes – *please describe below*
- b) No

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**16. Following EVAR, which of the following procedure-specific criteria would warrant a prescription for outpatient nursing care in your opinion – please select all that apply:**

- a) Non-elective case
- b) Same day discharge
- c) General anaesthesia
- d) Regional and/or local anaesthesia
- e) Percutaneous access of common femoral arteries
- f) Cutdown to access common femoral arteries
- g) Surgical site infection
- h) Surgical site lymphatic leak
- i) Surgical site bleeding complication (e.g. bleed requiring return to operating room, pseudoaneurysm)
- j) High risk of surgical site bleeding (e.g. full anticoagulation)
- k) Outpatient negative-pressure wound therapy
- l) Open wound (e.g. incision, foot)
- m) Urinary catheter check and/or removal (e.g. urinary retention)

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- n) Abnormal post-operative hemodynamics (e.g. bradycardia, hypertension, hypotension, post-implantation inflammatory response, etc.)
- o) Post-op stroke
- p) Post-op cardiac complication
- q) Post-op respiratory complication
- r) Post-op renal dysfunction
- s) Post-op leg ischemia
- t) Post-op gastrointestinal complication (e.g. ischemic colitis, ileus)
- u) None of the above

**17. Following EVAR, which of the following patient-specific criteria would warrant a prescription for outpatient nursing care in your opinion – please select all that apply:**

- a) Frail (physically) patient
- b) Dementia or other cognitive impairment
- c) Psychiatric disease
- d) Visual impairment
- e) Cardiac disease
- f) Respiratory disease
- g) Diabetes
- h) Lack of social supports (e.g. lives alone)
- i) Patient preference
- j) None of the above

### **Section III: Home Care Nursing Following Open Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm Repair**

**18. Do you perform Open Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm Repair (OPEN AAA REPAIR)?**

- a) Yes
- b) No (*skips to Section IV*)

**19. Following OPEN AAA REPAIR, is it possible for you to discharge patients with a prescription for outpatient nursing care (in a patient's home or community) – please select all that apply**

- a) YES for wound care (other than staple or suture removal)
- b) YES for suture or staple removal
- c) YES for surgical drain monitoring and/or removal
- d) YES for administration of IV medications if necessary
- e) YES for general post-op check (e.g. heart rate, blood pressure, incision)
- f) No



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**20. Following OPEN AAA REPAIR, do you routinely discharge people from the hospital with a prescription for outpatient nursing care (in their home or community)?**

- a) Yes
- b) No

**21. Following OPEN AAA REPAIR, who completes the outpatient nursing care prescription for your patients?**

- a) Myself
- b) A delegate (nurse, nurse practitioner, resident, assistant)

**22. Are there restricted or standardized indications for prescribing outpatient nursing care that apply to your patients following OPEN AAA REPAIR?**

- a) Yes – *please describe below*
- b) No

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**23. Following OPEN AAA REPAIR, which of the following procedure-specific criteria would warrant a prescription for outpatient nursing care in your opinion – please select all that apply:**

- a) Non-elective case
- b) Surgical site infection
- c) Surgical site bleeding complication (e.g. bleed requiring return to operating room)
- d) High risk of surgical site bleeding (e.g. dual antiplatelet, full anticoagulation)
- e) Dehiscence of laparotomy incision
- f) Outpatient negative-pressure wound therapy
- g) Open wound (e.g. laparotomy incision)
- h) Drain check and/or removal
- i) Urinary catheter check and/or removal (e.g. urinary retention or injured ureter)
- j) Abnormal post-operative hemodynamics (e.g. bradycardia, hypertension, hypotension, etc.)
- k) Post-op stroke
- l) Post-op cardiac complication
- m) Post-op respiratory complication
- n) Post-op renal dysfunction
- o) Post-op leg ischemia
- p) Post-op gastrointestinal complication (e.g. ischemic colitis, ileus)

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q) None of the above

**24. Following OPEN AAA REPAIR, which of the following patient-specific criteria would warrant a prescription for outpatient nursing care in your opinion – please select all that apply:**

- a) Frail (physically) patient
- b) Dementia or other cognitive impairment
- c) Psychiatric disease
- d) Visual impairment
- e) Cardiac disease
- f) Respiratory disease
- g) Diabetes
- h) Lack of social supports (e.g. lives alone)
- i) Patient preference
- j) None of the above

#### **Section IV: Home Care Nursing Following Open or Hybrid Revascularization for Peripheral Arterial Disease**

**25. Do you perform open or hybrid revascularization for peripheral arterial disease (OPEN or HYBRID REVASCULARIZATION for PAD)?**

- a) Yes
- b) No (*ends survey*)

**26. Following OPEN or HYBRID REVASCULARIZATION for PAD, is it possible for you to discharge patients with a prescription for outpatient nursing care (in a patient's home or community) – please select all that apply**

- a) YES for wound care (other than staple or suture removal)
- b) YES for suture or staple removal
- c) YES for surgical drain monitoring and/or removal
- d) YES for administration of IV medications if necessary
- e) YES for general post-op check (e.g. heart rate, blood pressure, incision)
- f) No

**27. Following OPEN or HYBRID REVASCULARIZATION for PAD, do you routinely discharge people from the hospital with a prescription for outpatient nursing care (in their home or community)?**

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- a) Yes
- b) No

**28. Following OPEN or HYBRID REVASCULARIZATION for PAD, who completes the outpatient nursing care prescription for your patients?**

- a) Myself
- b) A delegate (nurse, nurse practitioner, resident, assistant)

**29. Are there restricted or standardized indications for prescribing outpatient nursing care that apply to your patients following OPEN or HYBRID REVASCULARIZATION for PAD?**

- a) Yes – *please describe below*
- b) No

Free-text box for details:

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**30. Following OPEN or HYBRID REVASCULARIZATION for PAD, which of the following procedure-specific criteria would warrant a prescription for outpatient nursing care in your opinion – please select all that apply:**

- a) Non-elective case
- b) Same day discharge
- c) General anaesthesia
- d) Regional and/or local anaesthesia
- e) Surgical site infection
- f) Surgical site lymphatic leak
- g) Surgical site bleeding complication (e.g. bleed requiring return to operating room)
- h) High risk of surgical site bleeding (e.g. full anticoagulation)
- i) Outpatient negative-pressure wound therapy
- j) Open wound (e.g. incision, foot)
- k) Drain check and/or removal
- l) Urinary catheter check and/or removal (e.g. urinary retention)
- m) Abnormal post-operative hemodynamics (e.g. bradycardia, hypertension, hypotension, etc.)
- n) Post-op stroke
- o) Post-op cardiac complication
- p) Post-op respiratory complication
- q) Post-op renal dysfunction
- r) None of the above

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**31. Following OPEN or HYBRID REVASCULARIZATION for PAD, which of the following patient-specific criteria would warrant a prescription for outpatient nursing care in your opinion – please select all that apply:**

- a) Frail (physically) patient
- b) Dementia or other cognitive impairment
- c) Psychiatric disease
- d) Visual impairment
- e) Cardiac disease
- f) Respiratory disease
- g) Diabetes
- h) Foot wound or gangrene prior to surgery
- i) Lack of social supports (e.g. lives alone)
- j) Patient preference
- k) None of the above

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### Supplemental Tables

Table S1. Comparison Across Regions of Home Care Nursing following Carotid Endarterectomy

	Atlantic Canada <sup>1</sup>	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies <sup>2</sup>	British Columbia	p-value
Home care nursing available	100% (6/6)	86% (6/7)	92% (12/13)	100% (10/10)	71% (5/7)	.601
Specific home care nursing service available						
Wound care	100% (6/6)	71% (5/7)	85% (11/13)	70% (7/10)	71% (5/7)	.637
Suture/staple removal	67% (4/6)	71% (5/7)	54% (7/13)	60% (6/10)	43% (3/7)	.832
Drain check and/or removal	33% (2/6)	57% (4/7)	38% (5/13)	20% (2/10)	0.0% (0/7)	.162
Intravenous medications	50% (3/6)	29% (2/7)	69% (9/13)	40% (4/10)	0.0% (0/7)	.037
Routine post-operative check	33% (2/6)	29% (2/7)	31% (4/13)	20% (2/10)	0.0% (0/7)	.546
Routinely prescribe home care nursing	17% (1/6)	0.0% (0/7)	8% (1/13)	0.0% (0/10)	0.0% (0/7)	.654
Presence of restrictions or standardized indications	0.0% (0/6)	0.0% (0/7)	7.7% (1/13)	20% (2/10)	17% (1/6)	.692
Surgeon (rather than delegate) responsible for prescribing home care nursing	33% (2/6)	67% (4/6)	33% (4/12)	67% (6/9)	0.0% (0/6)	.064
Procedure-specific criteria						
Surgical site infection	83% (5/6)	71% (5/7)	46% (6/13)	80% (8/10)	17% (1/6)	.059
Outpatient negative-pressure wound therapy	67% (4/6)	57% (4/7)	54% (7/13)	10% (1/10)	33% (2/6)	.124
Urinary catheter check and/or removal (retention)	67% (4/6)	29% (2/7)	54% (7/13)	10% (1/10)	17% (1/6)	.080
Drain check and/or removal	50% (3/6)	0.0% (0/7)	31% (4/13)	0.0% (0/10)	0.0% (0/6)	.020
Post-operative stroke	33% (2/6)	0.0% (0/7)	23% (3/13)	20% (2/10)	33% (2/6)	.547
Post-operative cardiac complication	17% (1/6)	0.0% (0/7)	15% (2/13)	0.0% (0/10)	17% (1/6)	.484
Post-operative respiratory complication	17% (1/6)	0.0% (0/7)	7.7% (1/13)	0.0% (0/10)	17% (1/6)	.523
Same day discharge	0.0% (0/6)	14% (1/7)	7.7% (1/13)	10% (1/10)	0.0% (0/6)	1.000-
Abnormal post-operative hemodynamics	0.0% (0/6)	14% (1/7)	0.0% (0/13)	10% (1/10)	0.0% (0/6)	.482
High risk of surgical site bleeding complication	0.0% (0/6)	0.0% (0/7)	7.7% (1/13)	20% (2/10)	50% (3/6)	.080
Surgical site bleeding complication	0.0% (0/6)	0.0% (0/7)	7.7% (1/13)	10% (1/10)	0.0% (0/6)	1.000
Non-elective case	0.0% (0/6)	0.0% (0/7)	0.0% (0/13)	0.0% (0/10)	0.0% (0/6)	1.000
General anaesthesia	0.0% (0/6)	0.0% (0/7)	0.0% (0/13)	0.0% (0/10)	0.0% (0/6)	1.000
Regional and/or local anaesthesia	0.0% (0/6)	0.0% (0/7)	0.0% (0/13)	0.0% (0/10)	0.0% (0/6)	1.000
None of the mentioned criteria	0.0% (0/6)	29% (2/7)	15% (2/13)	20% (2/10)	0.0% (0/6)	.623
Patient specific criteria						
Frail (physically) patient	50% (3/6)	43% (3/7)	62% (8/13)	40% (4/10)	43% (3/7)	.852
Dementia or other cognitive impairment	50% (3/6)	29% (2/7)	54% (7/13)	20% (2/10)	43% (3/7)	.498
Psychiatric disease	17% (1/6)	14% (1/7)	0.0% (0/13)	10% (1/10)	0.0% (0/7)	.372
Visual impairment	33% (2/6)	0.0% (0/7)	31% (4/13)	10% (1/10)	0.0% (0/7)	.203

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Cardiac disease	17% (1/6)	0.0% (0/7)	7.7% (1/13)	0.0% (0/10)	0.0% (0/7)	.654
Respiratory disease	17% (1/6)	0.0% (0/7)	7.7% (1/13)	0.0% (0/10)	0.0% (0/7)	.654
Diabetes	17% (1/6)	0.0% (0/7)	0.0% (0/13)	0.0% (0/10)	0.0% (0/7)	.477
Stroke prior to surgery	17% (1/6)	14% (1/7)	23% (3/13)	20% (2/10)	0.0% (0/7)	.862
Lack of social supports (e.g. lives alone)	83% (5/6)	57% (4/7)	62% (8/13)	40% (4/10)	57% (4/7)	.560
Patient preference	33% (2/6)	14% (1/7)	15% (2/13)	30% (3/10)	0.0% (0/7)	.509
None of the mentioned criteria	17% (1/6)	29% (2/7)	31% (4/13)	30% (3/10)	43% (3/7)	.941

1. Atlantic Canada includes Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New-Brunswick 2. Prairies include the Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

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Table S2. Comparison Across Regions of Home Care Nursing following Endovascular Aneurysm Repair

	Atlantic Canada <sup>1</sup>	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies <sup>2</sup>	British Columbia	p-value
Home care nursing available	100% (6/6)	83% (5/6)	75% (9/12)	90% (9/10)	86% (6/7)	.854
Specific home care nursing service available						
Wound care	83% (5/6)	83% (5/6)	92% (11/12)	90% (9/10)	43% (3/7)	.095
Suture/staple removal	83% (5/6)	83% (5/6)	67% (8/12)	70% (7/10)	29% (2/7)	.196
Drain check and/or removal	50% (3/6)	33% (2/6)	25% (3/12)	30% (3/10)	14% (1/7)	.648
Intravenous medications	50% (3/6)	33% (2/6)	75% (9/12)	40% (4/10)	0.0% (0/7)	.018
Routine post-operative check	50% (3/6)	0.0% (0/6)	25% (3/12)	20% (2/10)	14% (1/7)	.372
Routinely prescribe home care nursing	17% (1/6)	0.0% (0/6)	25% (3/12)	0.0% (0/10)	0.0% (0/7)	.262
Presence of restrictions or standardized indications	0.0% (0/6)	0.0% (0/6)	8.3% (1/12)	20% (2/10)	17% (1/6)	.728
Surgeon (rather than delegate) responsible for prescribing home care nursing	33% (2/6)	67% (4/6)	33% (4/12)	67% (6/9)	0.0% (0/7)	.042
Procedure-specific criteria						
Open wound	100% (6/6)	33% (2/6)	75% (9/12)	70% (7/10)	43% (3/7)	.085
Surgical site infection	83% (5/6)	83% (5/6)	75% (9/12)	90% (9/10)	57% (4/7)	.578
Surgical site lymphatic leak	83% (5/6)	83% (5/6)	75% (9/12)	80% (8/10)	57% (4/7)	.774
Outpatient negative-pressure wound therapy	83% (5/6)	33% (2/6)	67% (8/12)	30% (3/10)	57% (4/7)	.183
Urinary catheter check and/or removal (retention)	50% (3/6)	67% (4/6)	58% (7/12)	20% (2/10)	57% (4/7)	.317
Cutdown to access common femoral arteries	17% (1/6)	17% (1/6)	33% (4/12)	0.0% (0/10)	29% (2/7)	.325
Surgical site bleeding complication	17% (1/6)	17% (1/6)	25% (3/12)	20% (2/10)	14% (1/7)	1.000
Post-operative stroke	17% (1/6)	0.0% (0/6)	8.3% (1/12)	10% (1/10)	14% (1/7)	1.000
Same day discharge	17% (1/6)	0.0% (0/6)	8.3% (1/12)	0.0% (0/10)	14% (1/7)	.674
Post-operative cardiac complication	17% (1/6)	0.0% (0/6)	8.3% (1/12)	0.0% (0/10)	14% (1/7)	.674
Post-operative leg ischemia	17% (1/6)	0.0% (0/6)	8.3% (1/12)	0.0% (0/10)	14% (1/7)	.674
Post-operative gastrointestinal complication	17% (1/6)	0.0% (0/6)	8.3% (1/12)	0.0% (0/10)	14% (1/7)	.674
Post-operative respiratory complication	17% (1/6)	0.0% (0/6)	0.0% (0/12)	0.0% (0/10)	14% (1/7)	.209
Post-operative renal dysfunction	17% (1/6)	0.0% (0/6)	0.0% (0/12)	0.0% (0/10)	14% (1/7)	.209
Abnormal post-operative hemodynamics	0.0% (0/6)	17% (1/6)	0.0% (0/12)	0.0% (0/10)	14% (1/7)	.209
None of the mentioned criteria	0.0% (0/6)	17% (1/6)	0.0% (0/12)	0.0% (0/10)	14% (1/7)	.209
High risk of surgical site bleeding complication	0.0% (0/6)	0.0% (0/6)	8.3% (1/12)	0.0% (0/10)	28% (2/7)	.228
Percutaneous access of common femoral arteries	0.0% (0/6)	0.0% (0/6)	8.3% (1/12)	0.0% (0/10)	0.0% (0/7)	1.000
Non-elective case	0.0% (0/6)	0.0% (0/6)	0.0% (0/12)	0.0% (0/10)	0.0% (0/7)	1.000
General anaesthesia	0.0% (0/6)	0.0% (0/6)	0.0% (0/12)	0.0% (0/10)	0.0% (0/7)	1.000
Regional and/or local anaesthesia	0.0% (0/6)	0.0% (0/6)	0.0% (0/12)	0.0% (0/10)	0.0% (0/7)	1.000
Patient specific criteria						
Frail (physically) patient	50% (3/6)	33% (2/6)	67% (8/12)	90% (9/10)	67% (4/6)	.199
Dementia or other cognitive impairment	50% (3/6)	17% (1/6)	67% (8/12)	50% (5/10)	50% (3/6)	.406
Psychiatric disease	17% (1/6)	0.0% (0/6)	8.3% (1/12)	20% (2/10)	0.0% (0/6)	.728

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Visual impairment	33% (2/6)	0.0% (0/6)	25% (3/12)	10% (1/10)	0.0% (0/6)	.368
Cardiac disease	17% (1/6)	0.0% (0/6)	0.0% (0/12)	0.0% (0/10)	17% (1/6)	.196
Respiratory disease	17% (1/6)	0.0% (0/6)	0.0% (0/12)	0.0% (0/10)	0.0% (0/6)	.450
Diabetes	17% (1/6)	0.0% (0/6)	0.0% (0/12)	0.0% (0/10)	0.0% (0/6)	.450
Lack of social supports (e.g. lives alone)	84% (5/6)	33% (2/6)	58% (7/12)	80% (8/10)	17% (1/6)	.055
Patient preference	33% (2/6)	67% (1/6)	8.3% (1/12)	40% (4/10)	0.0% (0/6)	.247
None of the mentioned criteria	17% (1/6)	67% (4/6)	25% (3/12)	0.0% (0/10)	17% (1/6)	.137

1. Atlantic Canada includes Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New-Brunswick 2. Prairies include the Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Table S3. Comparison Across Regions of Home Care Nursing following Open Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm Repair

	Atlantic Canada <sup>1</sup>	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies <sup>2</sup>	British Columbia	p-value
Home care nursing available	100% (6/6)	100% (7/7)	100% (12/12)	100% (10/10)	100% (7/7)	1.000
Specific home care nursing service available						
Wound care	83% (5/6)	85% (6/7)	100% (12/12)	90% (9/10)	100% (7/7)	.424
Suture/staple removal	100% (6/6)	85% (6/7)	67% (8/12)	80% (8/10)	71% (5/7)	.134
Drain check and/or removal	50% (3/6)	71% (5/7)	42% (5/12)	40% (4/10)	14% (1/7)	.304
Intravenous medications	67% (4/6)	43% (3/7)	75% (9/12)	50% (5/10)	0.0% (0/7)	.021
Routine post-operative check	33% (2/6)	14% (1/7)	25% (3/12)	40% (4/10)	14% (1/7)	.703
Routinely prescribe home care nursing	33% (2/6)	43% (3/7)	33% (4/12)	10% (1/10)	43% (3/7)	.552
Presence of restrictions or standardized indications	0.0% (0/6)	0.0% (0/7)	0.0% (0/12)	30% (3/10)	29% (2/7)	.073
Surgeon (rather than delegate) responsible for prescribing home care nursing	33% (2/6)	57% (4/7)	33% (4/12)	70% (7/10)	17% (1/6)	.208
Procedure-specific criteria						
Open wound	100% (6/6)	71% (5/7)	83% (10/12)	80% (8/10)	100% (7/7)	.541
Surgical site infection	83% (5/6)	86% (6/7)	83% (10/12)	80% (8/10)	57% (4/7)	.667
Outpatient negative-pressure wound therapy	83% (5/6)	86% (6/7)	75% (9/12)	70% (7/10)	71% (5/7)	.934
Dehiscence of laparotomy incision	83% (5/6)	71% (5/7)	67% (8/12)	90% (9/10)	57% (4/7)	.561
Urinary catheter check and/or removal (retention)	67% (4/6)	71% (5/7)	50% (6/12)	30% (3/10)	57% (4/7)	.462
Drain check and/or removal	50% (3/6)	43% (3/7)	50% (6/12)	40% (4/10)	14% (1/7)	.611
Surgical site bleeding complication	17% (1/6)	43% (3/7)	33% (4/12)	10% (1/10)	14% (1/7)	.467
Post-operative stroke	17% (1/6)	0.0% (0/7)	8.3% (1/12)	20% (2/10)	14% (1/7)	.824
Post-operative cardiac complication	17% (1/6)	0.0% (0/7)	0.0% (0/12)	0.0% (0/10)	14% (1/7)	.164
Post-operative respiratory complication	17% (1/6)	0.0% (0/7)	0.0% (0/12)	0.0% (0/10)	14% (1/7)	.164
Post-operative renal dysfunction	17% (1/6)	0.0% (0/7)	0.0% (0/12)	0.0% (0/10)	14% (1/7)	.164
Post-operative leg ischemia	17% (1/6)	0.0% (0/7)	0.0% (0/12)	0.0% (0/10)	14% (1/7)	.164
Post-operative gastrointestinal complication	17% (1/6)	0.0% (0/7)	0.0% (0/12)	0.0% (0/10)	14% (1/7)	.164
High risk of surgical site bleeding complication	0.0% (0/6)	14% (1/7)	8.3% (1/12)	0.0% (0/10)	14% (1/7)	.733



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Non-elective case	0.0% (0/6)	14% (1/7)	0.0% (0/12)	10% (1/10)	0.0% (0/7)	.582
Abnormal post-operative hemodynamics	0.0% (0/6)	14% (1/7)	0.0% (0/12)	0.0% (0/10)	14% (1/7)	.273
None of the mentioned criteria	0.0% (0/6)	14% (1/7)	0.0% (0/12)	0.0% (0/10)	0.0% (0/7)	.476
<b>Patient specific criteria</b>						
Frail (physically) patient	66% (4/6)	43% (3/7)	66% (8/12)	90% (9/10)	57% (4/7)	.340
Dementia or other cognitive impairment	50% (3/6)	43% (3/7)	50% (6/12)	50% (5/10)	43% (3/7)	.996
Psychiatric disease	17% (1/6)	14% (1/7)	8.3% (1/12)	10% (1/10)	14% (1/7)	.984
Visual impairment	33% (2/6)	0.0% (0/7)	17% (2/12)	10% (1/10)	14% (1/7)	.632
Cardiac disease	17% (1/6)	0.0% (0/7)	0.0% (0/12)	0.0% (0/10)	14% (1/7)	.164
Respiratory disease	17% (1/6)	14% (1/7)	0.0% (0/12)	0.0% (0/10)	14% (1/7)	.297
Diabetes	17% (1/6)	0.0% (0/7)	0.0% (0/12)	0.0% (0/10)	14% (1/7)	.164
Lack of social supports (e.g. lives alone)	83% (5/6)	43% (3/7)	58% (7/12)	70% (7/10)	71% (5/7)	.586
Patient preference	33% (2/6)	29% (2/7)	8.3% (1/12)	40% (4/10)	0.0% (0/7)	.196-
None of the mentioned criteria	17% (1/6)	43% (3/7)	33% (4/12)	10% (1/10)	29% (2/7)	.561

1. Atlantic Canada includes Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New-Brunswick 2. Prairies include the Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

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Table S4. Comparison Across Regions of Home Care Nursing for open or hybrid revascularization for peripheral arterial disease

	Atlantic Canada <sup>1</sup>	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies <sup>2</sup>	British Columbia	p-value
Home care nursing available	100% (6/6)	100% (7/7)	100% (12/12)	100% (9/9)	100% (7/7)	1.000
Specific home care nursing service available						
Wound care	100% (6/6)	100% (7/7)	100% (12/12)	100% (9/9)	100% (7/7)	1.000
Suture/staple removal	67% (4/6)	86% (6/7)	67% (8/12)	78% (7/9)	71% (5/7)	.901
Drain check and/or removal	67% (4/6)	71% (5/7)	42% (5/12)	67% (6/9)	14% (1/7)	.145
Intravenous medications	50% (3/6)	43% (3/7)	83% (10/12)	67% (6/9)	0.0% (0/7)	.006
Routine post-operative check	33% (2/6)	14% (1/7)	17% (2/12)	33% (3/9)	14% (1/7)	.771
Routinely prescribe home care nursing	17% (1/6)	43% (3/7)	50% (6/12)	44% (4/9)	43% (3/7)	.750
Presence of restrictions or standardized indications	17% (1/6)	0.0% (0/7)	0.0% (0/12)	33% (3/9)	14% (1/7)	.119
Surgeon (rather than delegate) responsible for prescribing home care nursing	33% (2/6)	57% (4/7)	33% (4/12)	78% (7/9)	0.0% (0/7)	.020
Procedure-specific criteria						
Surgical site infection	100% (6/6)	100% (7/7)	92% (11/12)	89% (8/9)	57% (4/7)	.149
Surgical site lymphatic leak	100% (6/6)	86% (6/7)	92% (11/12)	89% (8/9)	71% (5/7)	.705
Outpatient negative-pressure wound therapy	100% (6/6)	71% (5/7)	92% (11/12)	67% (6/9)	57% (4/7)	.217
Open wound	83% (5/6)	100% (7/7)	92% (11/12)	88% (8/9)	71% (5/7)	.607
Drain check and/or removal	67% (4/6)	57% (4/7)	25% (3/12)	22% (2/9)	14% (1/7)	.152
Urinary catheter check and/or removal (retention)	17% (1/6)	71% (5/7)	42% (5/12)	33% (3/9)	29% (2/7)	.305
Surgical site bleeding complication	17% (1/6)	29% (2/7)	33% (4/12)	22% (2/9)	43% (3/7)	.845
Post-operative stroke	17% (1/6)	0.0% (0/7)	17% (2/12)	11% (1/9)	14% (1/7)	.919
Post-operative cardiac complication	17% (1/6)	0.0% (0/7)	0.0% (0/12)	0.0% (0/9)	14% (1/7)	.216
Post-operative respiratory complication	17% (1/6)	0.0% (0/7)	0.0% (0/12)	0.0% (0/9)	14% (1/7)	.216
Post-operative renal dysfunction	17% (1/6)	0.0% (0/7)	0.0% (0/12)	0.0% (0/9)	14% (1/7)	.216
Same day discharge	0.0% (0/6)	29% (2/7)	0.0% (0/12)	0.0% (0/9)	0.0% (0/7)	.070
High risk of surgical site bleeding complication	0.0% (0/6)	14% (1/7)	17% (2/12)	0.0% (0/9)	29% (2/7)	.706
Abnormal post-operative hemodynamics	0.0% (0/6)	14% (1/7)	8.3% (1/12)	0.0% (0/9)	14% (1/7)	.742
Non-elective case	0.0% (0/6)	0.0% (0/7)	0.0% (0/12)	0.0% (0/9)	0.0% (0/7)	1.000
General anaesthesia	0.0% (0/6)	0.0% (0/7)	0.0% (0/12)	0.0% (0/9)	0.0% (0/7)	1.000
Regional and/or local anaesthesia	0.0% (0/6)	0.0% (0/7)	0.0% (0/12)	0.0% (0/9)	0.0% (0/7)	1.000
None of the mentioned criteria	0.0% (0/6)	0.0% (0/7)	0.0% (0/12)	0.0% (0/9)	0.0% (0/7)	1.000
Patient specific criteria						
Frail (physically) patient	67% (4/6)	57% (4/7)	75% (9/12)	100% (9/9)	57% (4/7)	.189
Dementia or other cognitive impairment	50% (3/6)	43% (3/7)	50% (6/12)	67% (6/9)	43% (3/7)	.868

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Psychiatric disease	17% (1/6)	29% (2/7)	8.3% (1/12)	11% (1/9)	14% (1/7)	.812
Visual impairment	33% (2/6)	0.0% (0/7)	17% (2/12)	11% (1/9)	14% (1/7)	.629
Cardiac disease	17% (1/6)	0.0% (0/7)	0.0% (0/12)	0.0% (0/9)	14% (1/7)	.216
Respiratory disease	17% (1/6)	0.0% (0/7)	0.0% (0/12)	0.0% (0/9)	14% (1/7)	.216
Diabetes	17% (1/6)	0.0% (0/7)	0.0% (0/12)	0.0% (0/9)	14% (1/7)	.216
Foot wound or gangrene prior to surgery	83% (5/6)	57% (4/7)	67% (8/12)	89% (8/9)	57% (4/7)	.519
Lack of social supports (e.g. lives alone)	83% (5/6)	57% (4/7)	58% (7/12)	89% (8/9)	71% (5/7)	.492
Patient preference	33% (2/6)	29% (2/7)	0.0% (0/12)	33% (3/9)	0.0% (0/7)	.058
None of the mentioned criteria	17% (1/6)	43% (3/7)	17% (2/12)	0.0% (0/9)	29% (2/7)	.248

1. Atlantic Canada includes Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New-Brunswick 2. Prairies include the Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Table S5. Comparison Across Hospital Setting of Homecare Nursing Following Carotid Endarterectomy

	Teaching hospitals	Community hospital	p-value
Home care nursing available	86% (12/14)	89% (25/28)	.739
Specific home care nursing service available			
Wound care	71% (10/14)	82% (23/28)	.431
Suture/staple removal	50% (7/14)	64% (18/28)	.380
Drain check and/or removal	14% (2/14)	39% (11/28)	.103
Intravenous medications	29% (4/14)	50% (14/28)	.191
Routine post-operative check	14% (2/14)	29% (8/28)	.311
Routinely prescribe home care nursing	0.0% (0/14)	7.1% (2/28)	.311
Presence of restrictions or standardized indications	7.1% (1/14)	11% (3/27)	.688
Surgeon (rather than delegate) responsible for prescribing home care nursing	58% (7/12)	35% (9/26)	.174

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Procedure-specific criteria			
Non-elective case	0.0% (0/14)	0.0% (0/27)	1.000
Same day discharge	7.1% (1/14)	7.4% (2/27)	.976
General anaesthesia	0.0% (0/14)	0.0% (0/27)	1.000
Regional and/or local anaesthesia	0.0% (0/14)	0.0% (0/27)	1.000
Surgical site infection	50% (7/14)	63% (17/27)	.430
Surgical site bleeding complication	0.0% (0/14)	7% (2/27)	.302
High risk of surgical site bleeding complication	21% (3/14)	11% (3/27)	.381
Outpatient negative-pressure wound therapy	43% (6/14)	44% (12/27)	.924
Drain check and/or removal	0.0% (0/14)	26% (7/27)	.039
Urinary catheter check and/or removal (retention)	29% (4/14)	44% (12/27)	.329
Abnormal post-operative hemodynamics	7.1% (1/14)	3.7% (1/27)	.632
Post-operative stroke	14% (2/14)	26% (7/27)	.399
Post-operative cardiac complication	7.1% (1/14)	11% (3/27)	.688
Post-operative respiratory complication	7.1% (1/14)	7.4% (2/27)	.976
None of the mentioned criteria	29% (4/14)	7.4% (2/27)	.073
Patient specific criteria			
Frail (physically) patient	57% (8/14)	46% (13/28)	.518
Dementia or other cognitive impairment	57% (8/14)	32% (9/28)	.124
Psychiatric disease	14% (2/14)	3.6% (1/28)	.209
Visual impairment	21% (3/14)	14% (4/28)	.563
Cardiac disease	0.0% (0/14)	7.1% (2/28)	.311
Respiratory disease	0.0% (0/14)	7.1% (2/28)	.311
Diabetes	0.0% (0/14)	3.6% (1/28)	.480
Pre-op stroke	21% (3/14)	21% (6/28)	1.000
Lack of social supports (e.g. lives alone)	86% (12/14)	46% (13/28)	.016
Patient preference	43% (6/14)	7.1% (2/28)	.006
None of the mentioned criteria	14% (2/14)	39% (11/28)	.103

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Table S6. Comparison Across Hospital Setting of Homecare Nursing Following Endovascular Aneurysm Repair

	Teaching hospitals	Community hospital	p-value
Home care nursing available	100% (12/12)	86% (24/28)	.173
Specific home care nursing service available			
Wound care	92% (11/12)	82% (23/28)	.445
Suture/staple removal	75% (9/12)	64% (18/28)	.513
Drain check and/or removal	33% (4/12)	29% (8/28)	.766
Intravenous medications	33% (4/12)	50% (14/28)	.338
Routine post-operative check	8.3% (1/12)	29% (8/28)	.165
Routinely prescribe home care nursing	17% (2/12)	7.1% (2/28)	.364
Presence of restrictions or standardized indications	8.3% (1/12)	11% (3/28)	.820
Surgeon (rather than delegate) responsible for prescribing home care nursing	55% (6/11)	35% (9/26)	.266
Procedure-specific criteria			
Non-elective case	0% (0/12)	0.0% (0/28)	1.000
Same day discharge	8.3% (1/12)	7.1% (1/28)	.897
General anaesthesia	0.0% (0/12)	0.0% (0/28)	1.000
Regional and/or local anaesthesia	0.0% (0/12)	0.0% (0/28)	1.000
Percutaneous access of common femoral arteries	0.0% (0/12)	3.6% (1/28)	.513
Cutdown to access common femoral arteries	25% (3/12)	18% (5/28)	.609
Surgical site infection	75% (9/12)	82% (23/28)	.609
Lymphatic leak	83% (10/12)	75% (21/28)	.568
Surgical site bleeding complication	33% (4/12)	14% (4/28)	.173
High risk of surgical site bleeding complication	17% (2/12)	3.6% (1/28)	.155
Outpatient negative-pressure wound therapy	50% (6/12)	57% (16/28)	.681
Open wound	58% (7/12)	68% (19/28)	.568
Urinary catheter check and/or removal (retention)	50% (6/12)	46% (13/28)	.496
Abnormal post-operative hemodynamics	8.3% (1/12)	3.6% (1/28)	.532
Post-operative stroke	8.3% (1/12)	11% (3/28)	.820
Post-operative cardiac complication	8.3% (1/12)	7.1% (2/28)	.897
Post-operative respiratory complication	8.3% (1/12)	3.6% (1/28)	.532
Post-operative renal dysfunction	8.3% (1/12)	3.6% (1/28)	.532
Post-operative leg ischemia	8.3% (1/12)	7.1% (2/28)	.897
Post-operative gastrointestinal complication	8.3% (1/12)	7.1% (1/28)	.897
None of the mentioned criteria	0.0% (0/12)	7.1% (1/28)	.348

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Patient specific criteria			
Frail (physically) patient	75% (9/12)	65% (17/26)	.559
Dementia or other cognitive impairment	67% (8/12)	46% (13/26)	.245
Psychiatric disease	17% (2/12)	7.7% (2/26)	.408
Visual impairment	25% (3/12)	12% (4/26)	.297
Cardiac disease	8.3% (1/12)	3.8% (1/26)	.57
Respiratory disease	0.0% (0/12)	3.8% (1/26)	.497
Diabetes	0.0% (0/12)	3.8% (1/26)	.497
Lack of social supports (e.g. lives alone)	83% (10/12)	62% (16/26)	.185
Patient preference	42% (5/12)	12% (3/26)	.037
None of the mentioned criteria	8.3% (1/12)	31% (8/26)	.136

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Table S7. Comparison Across Hospital Setting of Homecare Nursing Following Open Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm Repair

	Teaching hospitals	Community hospital	p-value
Home care nursing available	100% (13/13)	100% (28/28)	1.000
Specific home care nursing service available			
Wound care	100% (13/13)	93% (26/28)	.329
Suture/staple removal	85% (11/13)	75% (21/28)	.494
Drain check and/or removal	38% (5/13)	46% (13/28)	.637
Intravenous medications	31% (4/13)	61% (17/28)	.078
Routine post-operative check	31% (4/13)	25% (7/28)	.702
Routinely prescribe home care nursing	38% (5/13)	29% (8/28)	.532
Presence of restrictions or standardized indications	7.7% (1/13)	11% (3/27)	.739
Surgeon (rather than delegate) responsible for prescribing home care nursing	62% (8/13)	33% (9/27)	.095
Procedure-specific criteria			
Non-elective case	7.7% (1/13)	3.6% (1/28)	.573
Surgical site infection	85% (11/13)	79% (22/28)	.653
Surgical site bleeding complication	31% (4/13)	21% (6/28)	.522
High risk of surgical site bleeding complication	15% (2/13)	3.6% (1/28)	.182
Dehiscence of laparotomy incision	85% (11/13)	71% (20/28)	.366
Outpatient negative-pressure wound therapy	77% (10/13)	79% (22/28)	.907
Open wound (e.g. laparotomy incision)	77% (10/13)	89% (25/28)	.303
Drain check and/or removal	38% (5/13)	43% (12/28)	.793
Urinary catheter check and/or removal (retention)	46% (6/13)	54% (15/28)	.662
Abnormal post-operative hemodynamics	15% (2/13)	0.0% (0/28)	.036
Post-operative stroke	7.7% (1/13)	14% (4/28)	.553
Post-operative cardiac complication	7.7% (1/13)	3.6% (1/28)	.573
Post-operative respiratory complication	7.7% (1/13)	3.6% (1/28)	.573
Post-operative renal dysfunction	7.7% (1/13)	3.6% (1/28)	.573
Post-operative leg ischemia	7.7% (1/13)	3.6% (1/28)	.573
Post-operative gastrointestinal complication	7.7% (1/13)	3.6% (1/28)	.573
None of the mentioned criteria	0.0% (0/13)	3.6% (1/28)	.496
Patient specific criteria			
Frail (physically) patient	85% (11/13)	61% (17/28)	.131
Dementia or other cognitive impairment	62% (8/13)	43% (12/28)	.271
Psychiatric disease	23% (3/13)	7.1% (2/28)	.152
Visual impairment	23% (3/13)	11% (3/28)	.303
Cardiac disease	7.7% (1/13)	3.6% (1/28)	.573

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Respiratory disease	7.7% (1/13)	7.1% (2/28)	.951
Diabetes	7.7% (1/13)	3.6% (1/28)	.573
Lack of social supports (e.g. lives alone)	77% (10/13)	57% (16/28)	.227
Patient preference	46% (6/13)	11% (3/28)	.012
None of the mentioned criteria	7.7% (1/13)	36% (10/28)	.063



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Table S8. Comparison Across Hospital Setting of Homecare Nursing Following Open or Hybrid Revascularization for Peripheral Arterial Disease

	Teaching hospitals	Community hospital	p-value
Home care nursing available	100% (12/12)	100% (28/28)	1.000
Specific home care nursing service available			
Wound care	100% (12/12)	100% (28/28)	1.000
Suture/staple removal	75% (9/12)	75% (21/28)	1.000
Drain check and/or removal	42% (5/12)	57% (16/28)	.375
Intravenous medications	33% (4/12)	64% (18/28)	.075
Routine post-operative check	17% (2/12)	21% (6/28)	.733
Routinely prescribe home care nursing	50% (6/12)	39% (11/28)	.535
Presence of restrictions or standardized indications	8.3% (1/12)	14% (4/28)	.607
Surgeon (rather than delegate) responsible for prescribing home care nursing	67% (8/12)	32% (10/28)	.046
Procedure-specific criteria			
Non-elective case	0.0% (0/12)	0.0% (0/28)	1.000
Same day discharge	8.3% (1/12)	3.6% (1/28)	.518
General anaesthesia	0.0% (0/12)	0.0% (0/28)	1.000
Regional and/or local anaesthesia	0.0% (0/12)	0.0% (0/28)	1.000
Surgical site infection	83% (10/12)	89% (25/28)	.607
Surgical site lymphatic leak	92% (11/12)	86% (24/28)	.607
Surgical site bleeding complication	42% (5/12)	25% (7/28)	.298
High risk of surgical site bleeding complication	33% (4/12)	3.6% (1/28)	.010
Outpatient negative-pressure wound therapy	75% (9/12)	79% (22/28)	.807
Open wound	92% (11/12)	89% (25/28)	.820
Drain check and/or removal	33% (4/12)	36% (10/28)	.886
Urinary catheter check and/or removal	42% (5/12)	39% (11/28)	.889
Abnormal post-operative hemodynamics	17% (2/12)	3.6% (1/28)	.155
Post-operative stroke	8.3% (1/12)	14% (4/28)	.607
Post-operative cardiac complication	8.3% (1/12)	3.6% (1/28)	.532
Post-operative respiratory complication	8.3% (1/12)	3.6% (1/28)	.532
Post-operative renal dysfunction	8.3% (1/12)	3.6% (1/28)	.532
None of the mentioned criteria	0.0% (0/12)	0.0% (0/28)	1.000

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Patient specific criteria			
Frail (physically) patient	83% (10/12)	71% (20/28)	.431
Dementia or other cognitive impairment	67% (8/12)	46% (13/28)	.246
Psychiatric disease	33% (4/12)	7.1% (2/28)	.036
Visual impairment	17% (2/12)	11% (3/28)	.607
Cardiac disease	0.0% (0/12)	3.6% (1/28)	.513
Respiratory disease	0.0% (0/12)	3.6% (1/28)	.513
Diabetes	0.0% (0/12)	3.6% (1/28)	.513
Foot wound or gangrene prior to surgery	83% (10/12)	61% (17/28)	.167
Lack of social supports (e.g. lives alone)	75% (9/12)	64% (18/28)	.513
Patient preference	33% (4/12)	11% (3/28)	.089
None of the mentioned criteria	8.3% (1/12)	25% (7/28)	.233