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# Fast track surgery versus conventional recovery strategies for colorectal surgery (Review)

Spanjersberg WR, Reurings J, Keus F, van Laarhoven CJHM



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Fast track surgery versus conventional recovery strategies for colorectal surgery (Review)  
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[Intervention Review]

# Fast track surgery versus conventional recovery strategies for colorectal surgery

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## ABSTRACT

### Background

In recent years the Enhanced Recovery after Surgery (ERAS) postoperative pathway in (ileo-)colorectal surgery, aiming at improving perioperative care and decreasing postoperative complications, has become more common.

### Objectives

We investigated the effectiveness and safety of the ERAS multimodal strategy, compared to conventional care after (ileo-)colorectal surgery. The primary research question was whether ERAS protocols lead to less morbidity and secondary whether length of stay was reduced.

### Search methods

To answer the research question we entered search strings containing keywords like “fast track”, “colorectal and surgery” and “enhanced recovery” into major databases. We also hand searched references in identified reviews concerning ERAS.

### Selection criteria

We included published randomised clinical trials, in any language, comparing ERAS to conventional treatment in patients with (ileo-) colorectal disease requiring a resection. RCT's including at least 7 ERAS items in the ERAS group and no more than 2 in the conventional arm were included.

### Data collection and analysis

Data of included trials were independently extracted by the reviewers. Analyses were performed using “REVMAN 5.0.22”. Data were pooled and rate differences as well as weighted mean differences with their 95% confidence intervals were calculated using either fixed or random effects models, depending on heterogeneity ( $I^2$ ).

## **Main results**

4 RCTs were included and analysed. Methodological quality of included studies was considered low, when scored according to GRADE methodology. Total numbers of inclusion were limited. The trials included in primary analysis reported 237 patients, (119 ERAS vs 118 conventional). Baseline characteristics were comparable. The primary outcome measure, complications, showed a significant risk reduction for all complications (RR 0.50; 95% CI 0.35 to 0.72). This difference was not due to reduction in major complications. Length of hospital stay was significantly reduced in the ERAS group (MD -2.94 days; 95% CI -3.69 to -2.19), and readmission rates were equal in both groups. Other outcome parameters were unsuitable for meta-analysis, but seemed to favour ERAS.

## **Authors' conclusions**

The quantity and especially quality of data are low. Analysis shows a reduction in overall complications, but major complications were not reduced. Length of stay was reduced significantly. We state that ERAS seems safe, but the quality of trials and lack of sufficient other outcome parameters do not justify implementation of ERAS as the standard of care. Within ERAS protocols included, no answer regarding the role for minimally invasive surgery (i.e. laparoscopy) was found. Furthermore, protocol compliance within ERAS programs has not been investigated, while this seems a known problem in the field. Therefore, more specific and large RCT's are needed.

## **PLAIN LANGUAGE SUMMARY**

### **Fast track surgery versus conventional recovery strategies for colorectal surgery**

Conventionally, recuperation after bowel surgery followed the patients progress. Mobilisation and expansion of diet after surgery was progressed slowly in a stepwise manner following patients progression. This is because it was believed that faster recovery would be unwise. In recent years, however, a new concept has been introduced, called Enhanced Recovery after surgery (ERAS) or fast track. This program, introduced by Kehlet et al, is based on the principle that reducing the body's stress response after surgery reduces the time needed to recuperate. This is achieved by interventions around the operation, involving good information, better feeding before the operation and better pain treatment, so patients can get out of bed earlier and start a normal diet earlier and thereby reducing the risk of complications. This review investigated whether this intervention is safe and whether it is more effective than the traditional treatment. In order to answer this question, 4 randomised trials were found, comparing these two interventions. We found that ERAS can be viewed as safe, i.e. not resulting in more complications or deaths, and at the same time decreases the days spent in hospital following major bowel surgery. However, the data are of low quality and therefore does not justify implementation of ERAS as the standard method of care yet. More research on other outcome parameters like economical evaluation and quality of life parameters are necessary.

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS FOR THE MAIN COMPARISON [\[Explanation\]](#)

Primary analyses ERAS versus conventional for colorectal surgery		Relative effect (95% CI)	No of Participants (studies)	Quality of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments
<b>Patient or population:</b> patients with colorectal surgery <b>Settings:</b> <b>Intervention:</b> Primary analyses ERAS versus conventional					
<b>Outcomes</b>	Illustrative comparative risks* (95% CI)				
	Assumed risk	Corresponding risk			
	Control	Primary analyses ERAS versus conventional			
<b>Mortality</b> outpatient follow up Follow-up: 30 days	Study population		237 (4 studies)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ high	
	25 per 1000	13 per 1000 (3 to 60)			
	Medium risk population				
	29 per 1000	15 per 1000 (3 to 69)			
<b>Complications</b> clinical scoring Follow-up: 30 days	Study population		577 (4 studies)	⊕○○○ very low <sup>1,2,3</sup>	
	233 per 1000	116 per 1000 (82 to 168)			
	Medium risk population				
	257 per 1000	129 per 1000 (90 to 185)			

<b>Readmissions</b> follow up Follow-up: 30 days	<b>Study population</b> <b>42 per 1000</b> 37 per 1000 (3 to 394)	<b>RR 0.87</b> (0.08 to 9.39)	237 (4 studies)	⊕⊕○○ <b>low</b> <sup>4</sup>
	<b>Medium risk population</b> <b>14 per 1000</b> 12 per 1000 (1 to 131)			
<b>hospital stay</b> days of hospital admission. Scale from: 1 to 100. Follow-up: 30 days	The mean hospital stay in the intervention groups was <b>2.94 lower</b> (3.69 to 2.19 lower)		237 (4 studies)	⊕○○○ <b>very low</b> <sup>1,5,6,7</sup>

\*The basis for the **assumed risk** (e.g. the median control group risk across studies) is provided in footnotes. The **corresponding risk** (and its 95% confidence interval) is based on the assumed risk in the comparison group and the **relative effect** of the intervention (and its 95% CI).  
**CI:** Confidence interval; **RR:** Risk ratio;

GRADE Working Group grades of evidence  
**High quality:** Further research is very unlikely to change our confidence in the estimate of effect.  
**Moderate quality:** Further research is likely to have an important impact on our confidence in the estimate of effect and may change the estimate.  
**Low quality:** Further research is very likely to have an important impact on our confidence in the estimate of effect and is likely to change the estimate.  
**Very low quality:** We are very uncertain about the estimate.

<sup>1</sup> No blinding was performed in all studies included. Further limitations included no objective outcome assessors and limited use of ERAS items in ERAS protocols used in study protocol

<sup>2</sup> Complications not predefined, certain ERAS points also used in conventional protocols

<sup>3</sup> Not all complications presented by type of complication

<sup>4</sup> Effects of readmissions on length of hospital stay not reported. follow up limited

<sup>5</sup> There was heterogeneity in results, as well as inconsistency in protocols used.

<sup>6</sup> Most studies stipulated effectiveness as primary research question, but showed length of hospital stay as the primary outcome measure.

<sup>7</sup> Low population size

## BACKGROUND

### Description of the condition

Colorectal carcinoma is one of the malignancies with the highest incidence in the world and surgery is the main treatment modality (Weitz 2005). Besides malignancy, other benign conditions such as diverticulitis and inflammatory bowel disease often require surgery. Therefore major abdominal surgery with small bowel or colorectal resections have a high incidence. Surgical approach may be the conventional open procedure or an laparoscopic resection. Complication rates after resections, either open or laparoscopic, are reported as high as 15% and 20% respectively (Tjandra 2006). Traditionally, the length of hospital stay in recent large trials varies between 5 days for laparoscopic surgery and 6 days for open surgery in the COST trial (Weeks 2002) and 8.2 (+/- 6.6) days for laparoscopic surgery and 9.3 (+/- 7.3) days for open surgery in the COLOR trial (Hazebroek 2002). Main reasons for increasing length of clinical postoperative treatment are pain, nausea and persistent ileus (Basse 2000; Basse 2002; Anderson 2003; Kehlet 2003; Basse 2004).

### Description of the intervention

In recent years, a trend towards new peri-operative treatment strategies has been seen; "Fast track surgery" or Enhanced Recovery After Surgery (ERAS). ERAS programs focus on a number of techniques that facilitate early recovery after major surgery by preserving pre-operative bodily composition and organ functions. Techniques include optimal pain control by epidural and local anaesthesia, minimally invasive techniques, and aggressive postoperative rehabilitation (Lassen 2009; Wilmore 2001). All these interventions are chosen on the basis of high-grade evidence of clinical efficacy. The first to incorporate these strategies in elective colonic surgery were Kehlet and associates in the mid 90's, showing a reduction of days to recovery to as early as 2 days postoperatively (Kehlet 2007).

### How the intervention might work

By reducing stress and pain in colorectal resections, together with aggressive postoperative mobilisation and early oral feeding, the body's stress response is reduced and organ dysfunction is limited to a minimum, thus facilitating early recovery and reducing postoperative morbidity and mortality.

### Why it is important to do this review

The implementation of ERAS programs in colorectal surgery is supported by review of controlled trials (Wind 2006) and randomised controlled trials (Khoo 2007). However, the effects of

changing ERAS protocols used and the amount of interventions used in these protocols set against the recommended set of 17 interventions are not taken into account (Lassen 2009). For this reason, known RCT's involving ERAS interventions may hold a high risk of bias that may not have been sufficiently appreciated in known meta-analyses. Therefore, by focusing more on quality of found trials and implementing more stringent inclusion criteria we tried to increase the level of evidence concerning ERAS programs in colorectal surgery. With this evidence, the field may be able to make a more evidence based decision on implementation of ERAS protocols. This may well lead to increased or decreased implementation around the world with major implications, both for patients, organisation of health care and economical cost (Kehlet 2008).

## OBJECTIVES

To evaluate beneficial and harmful effects of ERAS recovery after surgery for colorectal carcinomas and benign conditions, by investigating whether ERAS recovery after colorectal resections differs in primary (complications, both major, minor and mortality, and length of hospital stay, including readmissions) and secondary outcome measures (quality of life, need for re-operation, better physiological function) in reference to conventional recovery. Other outcome measures, such as cost-effectiveness, time to return to work, postoperative need for analgesia etcetera were also investigated.

## METHODS

### Criteria for considering studies for this review

#### Types of studies

All randomised clinical trials comparing any type of ERAS recovery strategy for resections in colorectal disease to conventional recovery strategies.

Trials will be included irrespectively of blinding, number of patients randomised, and language of the article. Articles must be published in peer reviewed indexed journals. Because of expected flaws in design and the added risk of bias, only randomised trials were incorporated in this review.

#### Types of participants

Patients undergoing resection of any portion of the small bowel, colon or rectum via either laparotomy or laparoscopy.



## Types of interventions

In this review we will compare any type of “ERAS” recovery strategy with conventional recuperation. ERAS recovery strategies include programs using epidural or local anaesthesia, minimally invasive techniques, optimal pain control and aggressive postoperative rehabilitation to achieve early recovery after colorectal surgery. In total, 17 items are scored, according to the consensus review of the ERAS working group (Lassen 2009). An important problem also to be investigated is the quality of ERAS protocols used in studies, because detailed review of literature suggests that not all studies review actual ERAS protocols, but rather conventional care that has been protocolised. We therefore first scored each protocol using the working groups recommendations and recorded the numbers of items used in each subgroup. We set the debatable limit at least 7 items used in ERAS groups and no more than 2 items in the conventional groups.

## Types of outcome measures

### Primary outcomes

Primary outcomes in choosing between interventions should primarily be medical reasons, i.e. safe(r) and better treatment of disease. The primary outcome parameters in this review therefore will be:

Mortality (both early and late), with early mortality defined as death within 30 days was analysed.

Overall complications, and because of different impacts, these were further divided into both major (including abdominal sepsis, anastomotic leakage, need for reoperation, persistent ileus, intra-abdominal abscesses, bleeding, burst abdomen (Platzbauch), late incisional hernia and adhesions) and minor (pneumonia, wound infection, deep vein thrombosis, and urinary tract infection) because safety of this intervention is a major decisional factor in its implementation. No definition for (specific) complications exist, so we acknowledge that definitions between studies may vary. However, for this review we accepted the authors own definitions at face value.

Additionally, although we do not appreciate it as a medically important outcome parameter, but since it is an economical parameter that may prove important, length of hospital stay; both primary and total length of stay (including readmissions) are investigated. This supposition is further supported by GRADE methodology, as presented by Guyatt (Guyatt 2008), in which the importance of an outcome to patients is put as the central perspective to establish importance of outcome parameters. Especially readmissions are an often feared factor in ERAS programs, because certain complications do not present until ERAS patients have already been released from clinical care.

### Secondary outcomes

Secondary outcome measures are all other outcomes assessed in comparing the conventional postoperative protocol with ERAS protocols.

These include operative time, economical evaluation and quality of life. Depending on availability other outcome data like pain scores, analgesic use, and other physiological data are analysed.

## Search methods for identification of studies

The devised search string was entered in the following databases:

- The Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews,
- Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effects (DARE),
- The Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL),
- NHS Economic Evaluation Database, all in The Cochrane Library (*Issue 3, 2008*),
- MEDLINE (1985 until present),
- EMBASE (1985 until present) and
- ISI Web of Knowledge (Web of Science) (1985 until present)
- Webcasts of the annual meetings of the American Society of Colon and Rectal Surgeons (ASCRS)

Our aim was to perform a maximal sensitive search in order to perform a more complete review. Our search strategy has been developed in accordance to the guidelines outlined in the Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions, chapter 5.2. The last part of this strategy, concerning the sensitive search for randomised and controlled trials, corresponds to the Cochrane Highly Sensitive Search Strategy for Identifying Reports of Randomised Controlled Trials phases 1, 2 & 3. We started the search from the year 1985 given that ‘ERAS’ approaches were not described before 1989 and therefore it would be very unlikely that any relevant trials will be found prior to this year.

### Electronic searches

The specific search strategies that are formed are adapted to the syntax and capacities of each database. The used implementations of our search strategy for the different databases are shown in [Table 1](#).

### Searching other resources

Additional relevant trials by cross-reference checking will be looked for in the reference lists of identified randomised trials. Finally, authors of identified unpublished, or ongoing trials in CENTRAL were contacted to provide relevant preliminary data, but no data were given. Also, all identified (systematic) reviews concerning ERAS in colorectal surgery were retrieved and references were hand searched.

## Data collection and analysis

The review was conducted according to the prespecified protocol (Spanjersberg 2009) and the recommendations by the Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions (Higgins 2008).

## Selection of studies

The titles, abstracts and descriptor terms of all downloaded material from the electronic searches were read by WRS and irrelevant reports discarded. All citations identified were then inspected independently by WRS and by JCR to establish relevance of the article according to the pre-specified criteria. If any uncertainty arose about the relevance of the study, the full article was obtained. Studies were reviewed for relevance based on study design, types of participants, types of interventions and outcome measures. After identifying relevant articles, WRS and JCR independently applied the inclusion criteria. Differences were resolved by discussion with the third reviewer, CL, and consensus amongst all reviewers was reached. All identified trials are listed in the characteristics of included studies table and excluded trials and the reasons for exclusion are listed as well (characteristics of excluded studies).

## Data extraction and management

Two reviewers (WRS and JR) independently extracted all relevant data using a specifically designed data extraction form. For each study patient characteristics, study characteristics, data needed for the methodological quality assessment of the study and the primary and secondary outcomes were extracted according to availability. Data regarding patient characteristics included number of patients in each group, age, gender, BMI and diagnoses of included patients. Data regarding study characteristics included study design, sample size information, inclusion and exclusion criteria of the study, follow-up period, loss to follow-up, surgical experience and information regarding surgical techniques. For each study data regarding the perioperative interventions in both the Enhanced Recovery ERAS group and conventional group were also extracted. According to the recommendations of the European ERAS Study Group, the ERAS program needs to involve 17 interventions (Lassen 2009). The number of interventions used in both groups for each study was recorded and presented in the **Characteristics of included studies**. The exact interventions used are graphically depicted in Figure 1. The difference between the number of intervention used between the conventional and ERAS groups has to be large enough in order to judge the effect of the intervention named ERAS. We therefore regarded ERAS protocols implementing 7 or more ERAS items and conventional protocols implementing no more than 2 items to be adequate for comparison.

**Figure 1. Number of ERAS items used in included studies (intervention group)**

Study	Interventions per phase						Postoperative										
	Pre-operative counselling	Pre-operative feeding	Synbiotics	No bowel preparation	No premedication	Fluid restriction	Perioperative high O2 concentrations	Prevention of hypothermia	Epidural anesthesia	Minimal invasive incisions	No routine use of NG tubes	No use of drains	Early post-operative mobilisation	Early post-operative feeding	No systemic morphine use	Standard laxatives	Early removal of urine catheter
Anderson	√	√	√	√			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		
Delaney	√										√	√	√	√	√		
Gatt	√	√	√	√			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		
Khoo		√		√		√		√	√		√	√	√	√	√		√
Muller		√		√		√		√	√		√	√	√	√	√		
Serdova	√	√		√	√			√	√		√	√	√	√	√		√

In RCT's the general descriptive data (like gender, age, body mass index (BMI), and American Society of Anaesthesiology (ASA) classification) are supposed to be equally divided due to randomisation. Therefore statistical analysis of patient characteristics in RCT's is not appropriate (Assmann 2000). We did, however, present general descriptive data of included patients in Table 2. If during data extraction it turns out that essential data or information on methods were missing from certain trials/studies, the authors of those trials or studies were contacted and asked to provide for the missing data. Extracted data was stored and managed using the review manager software package RevMan, version 5.0.23, provided by The Cochrane Collaboration.

## Assessment of risk of bias in included studies

### Assessment of methodological quality of randomised clinical trials

Based on the available empirical evidence (Schultz 1995; Moher 1998; Kjaergard 2001; Higgins 2008) the methodological quality of RCTs was assessed using the following items and incorporated in the **Characteristics of included studies** section.

#### Generation of the allocation sequence

Adequate, if the allocation sequence was generated by a computer

or random number table. Drawing of lots, tossing of a coin, shuffling of cards, or throwing dice was considered as adequate if a person who was not otherwise involved in the recruitment of participants performed the procedure.

Unclear, if the trial was described as randomised, but the method used for generation of the allocation sequence was not described or the sequence had an higher risk of bias (like simply randomising by opening envelopes).

Inadequate, if a system involving dates, names, or admittance numbers was used for the allocation of patients.

#### *Allocation concealment*

Adequate, if the allocation of patients involved a central independent unit, on-site locked computer, or sealed envelopes opened by independent assessors.

Unclear, if the trial was described as randomised, but the method used to conceal the allocation was not described.

Inadequate, if the allocation sequence was known to the investigators who assigned participants or if the study was quasi-randomised.

#### *Blinding*

Adequate, if the trial was described (at least) as blind to participants or assessors and the method of blinding was described. We are well aware that it is very difficult to properly blind trials comparing surgical treatments, therefore one level of blinding was considered adequate.

Unclear, if the trial was described as (double) blind, but the method of blinding was not described.

Not performed, if the trial was not blinded.

#### *Follow-up*

Adequate, if the numbers and reasons for dropouts and withdrawals in all intervention groups were described or if it was specified that there were no dropouts or withdrawals.

Unclear, if the report gave the impression that there had been no dropouts or withdrawals, but this was not specifically stated.

Inadequate, if the number or reasons for dropouts and withdrawals were not described.

These items were scored to assess bias and are depicted as methodological summary graph and summary. Further analysis on the risk of bias and thereby quality of the evidence was performed using the Grade profiler tool, as provided by the Cochrane collaboration. (GRADEprofiler, v3.2.2, © Grade working group, 2004-2007). Results are shown in [Summary of findings for the main comparison](#) In order to assess the risk of publication bias, funnel plots were created (Figure 3), and scoring amended accordingly.

## **Measures of treatment effect**

With adequate data available statistical analysis of binary data will be conducted using relative risks (RR) as the summary statistic. Trials with zero events in both arms are to be excluded from meta-analyses. However, a sensitivity analysis using risk differences (RD) can be performed with inclusion of these trials, and in case of

inconsistency the results of this sensitivity analysis reported ([Keus 2009](#)).

For continuous outcomes weighted mean differences (WMD) were used as the summary statistic. Authors, however, often presented their results in medians with ranges due to suspicion of skewed data, while means with their standard deviations (SD) are needed for meta-analysis. Then, sensitivity analyses imputing data for missing means and standard deviations (calculated from available medians and ranges) was performed ([Hozo 2005](#)).

## **Dealing with missing data**

In analysis of data, missing of data is of importance. In case of missing data we investigated whether this data was missing at random, in which case the missing data was not regarded as being of influence on outcome, or data missing not at random, in which case missing data had to be obtained. Finally, no additional data had to be obtained.

## **Assessment of heterogeneity**

The main focus of looking at heterogeneity in meta-analysis is to discriminate true effect modifiers from other sources of heterogeneity. Heterogeneity is calculated by the Cochrane Q test and quantified by measuring  $I^2$ . If excessive heterogeneity is detected, data will be re-checked first and then adjusted. Extreme outliers will be excluded (and tested in sensitivity analyses) when adequate reasons are available. If excessive heterogeneity still remains, depending on the specific research question, alternative methods will be considered: subgroup analysis and meta-regression if appropriate. Heterogeneity was calculated using Higgins chi-square test and quantified by measuring  $I^2$  ([Higgins 2002](#)). A chi-square test with a P-value of  $< 0.10$  was considered to indicate the presence of heterogeneity, while an  $I^2 > 50\%$  was considered to suggest a marked inconsistency in effect between studies. In case of no discrepancy (and no heterogeneity) the fixed-effect models is presented. The fixed-effect model was only used if no or low heterogeneity was present ( $I^2 < 25\%$ ). In all other cases the random-effects model was used. Both the random-effects model ([DerSimonian 1986](#)) and the fixed-effect model ([Demets 1987](#)) for pooling effect estimates were explored.

In case of discrepancy between the two models (e.g., one giving a significant intervention effect and the other no significant intervention effect) both results are reported. Discrepancy will only occur when substantial heterogeneity is present.

Most weight will be put on the results of the fixed-effect model if the meta-analysis includes one or more large trials, provided that they have adequate methodology. (By large trials we mean trials that outnumber the rest of the included trials in terms of numbers of outcomes and participants (e.g., more than half of all included events and participants)).

Otherwise, most weight will be put on the results of the random-effects model as it incorporates heterogeneity. The reason for this is that the random-effects model increases the weight of small trials. Small trials however are more often than large trials conducted with unclear or inadequate methods (Kjaergard 2001). Finally, in situations of excessive heterogeneity we refrained from reporting a pooled estimate when inappropriate.

### Assessment of reporting biases

We used funnel plots to provide a visual assessment of whether treatment estimates are associated with study size. The presence of publication bias and other biases (Begg 1994; Egger 1997; Macaskill 2001) varies with the magnitude of the treatment effect, the distribution of study size, and whether a one- or two-tailed test is used (Macaskill 2001).

### Subgroup analysis and investigation of heterogeneity

If excessive heterogeneity was present, data were re-checked first. If heterogeneity persisted, subgroup or sensitivity analyses were used to explore its causes. When adequate reasons were present extreme outliers were excluded in sensitivity analyses. In situations of excessive heterogeneity that could not be explained, we refrained from reporting a pooled estimate.

Subgroup analyses was performed to compare the effects of the interventions according to the methodological quality of the trials, i.e. low level RCT's were included in analysis. Furthermore, causes of contingent heterogeneity (defined as the presence of statistical heterogeneity by chi-squared test with significance set at  $P$ -value < 0.10 and measured by the quantities of heterogeneity by  $I^2$  (Higgins 2005, section 8.7.2)) were explored by comparing stratification between true ERAS protocols and other recovery strategies. An ERAS protocol was considered true when a minimal set of 7 ERAS interventions were used.

## RESULTS

### Description of studies

See: [Characteristics of included studies](#); [Characteristics of excluded studies](#); [Characteristics of ongoing studies](#).

### Results of the search

The systematic search was conducted in The Cochrane Library, Issue 1, 2009 (22 hits, 1 selected), The National Library of Medicine (MEDLINE) via PubMed (125 hits, 17 selected), Excerpta Medica via EMBASE (82 hits, 12 selected), ISI Web of Knowledge (135 hits, 14 selected), and web casts of the annual meetings of the American Society of Colon and Rectal Surgeons (ASCRS) (all

published web cast until 2009, 0 selected). For detailed information about the search strategies and the numbers of hits we refer to additional [Table 1](#). Altogether, the search resulted in 364 hits. After correction for duplicates, 241 publications remained. The first selection was performed based on the titles of publications and all clearly irrelevant publications were excluded. A total of 72 hits were considered possibly relevant based on their titles. The abstracts of these 72 publications were reviewed independently by two reviewers (WRS and JR). Differences between WRS and JR were discussed with CVL. A total of 55 publications could be rejected based on their abstracts. Eventually, 18 publications were selected for further evaluation and these are listed in this review with reasons for in- and exclusion. Also, 4 systematic reviews were identified (Wind 2006; Walter 2009; Gouvas 2009; Varadhan 2010) and included studies in these reviews, along with the reference lists were hand searched. No additional hits were identified.

### Included studies

After completion of the search and complete review of the 18 selected remaining manuscripts, 6 RCTs were included in this review for all secondary analysis and background characteristics (see [Characteristics of included studies](#)). However, since 2 trials used insufficient number of ERAS items used in the protocol, only 4 RCT's were included in primary analysis (Anderson 2003; Gatt 2005; Khoo 2007; Serclova 2009). The 6 trials included 452 patients, of whom 226 patients received ERAS treatment, and 226 patients received traditional care. Patient characteristics are depicted in [Table 2](#). Inclusion criteria for all studies were similar; most included both benign and malignant disease. Majority of diagnosis consisted of malignant colon disease and inflammatory bowel diseases (i.e. Crohn's disease or ulcerative colitis), and included patients needed to be independently living at home. All studies only included elective surgery, and exclusion criteria were similar for most studies. Delaney et al, however, also included patients needing re-operations, including pelvic surgery. Baseline characteristics were similar for all studies. No significant differences in age and sex existed. The majority of included patients were classified as ASA 1 or 2. Not all studies listed the ASA classification.

### Number of ERAS points used

As mentioned, a complete peri-operative pathway according to ERAS principles includes 17 separate interventions (Lassen 2009). The actual number of interventions used differed greatly between included trials. Trials that were considered high quality used 11 or 12 of the 17 ERAS prespecified interventions versus 0 or 1 in the conventional group (pertaining epidural analgesia) (Anderson 2003; Gatt 2005; Serclova 2009). On the other hand, 2 trials incorporated only 4 or 6 ERAS items, while Muller also incorporated 4 ERAS items in the conventional group (Muller 2009).

### Trials included for primary analysis

Since this clearly represents a bias on outcome analysis, primary

analysis was performed on 4 RCTs incorporating no less than 7 items in the ERAS protocol and no more than 2 in the conventional group. To investigate effects when these trials were taken into account, a sensitivity analysis was performed, including aforementioned trials. Primary analysis resulted in a total inclusion for primary analysis of 4 RCT's, including 237 patients; 119 received ERAS treatment and 118 patients received conventional treatment.

**Indication**

Indications for resection are mentioned in the [Included studies](#) section. Indications were similar throughout the included studies and represent the normal clinical indications encountered during daily practice. Some also included pelvic surgery and/or rectal resections with TME. Whether these resections are fit for ERAS is unknown, so we found no reason to exclude these patients from analysis.

**Technique**

All randomised patients received segmental resection of colon, rectum and/or ileum by open surgical technique. Although inclusion criteria for this review also included laparoscopic techniques, no studies comparing conventional recuperation to laparoscopic technique with ERAS were identified.

**Trial designs**

All included trials can be classified as randomised controlled trials. Most were monocentric trials, except [Muller 2009](#) (4 centres).

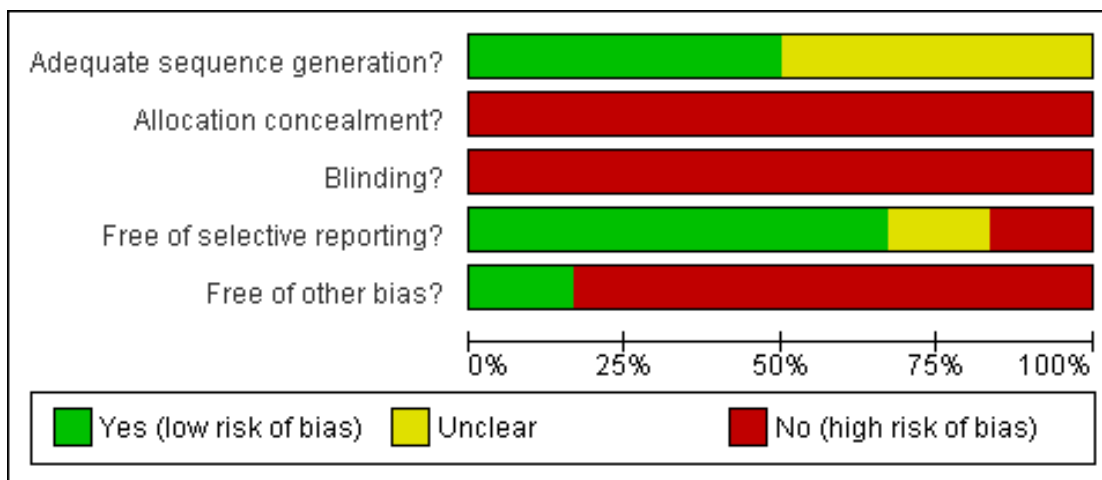
**Excluded studies**

From the selected 18, a total of 12 publications were excluded (see 'Excluded studies' table). Reasons for exclusion are mentioned in this table, mostly reasons for exclusion consisted of pseudo randomised studies and comparison of groups both receiving ERAS protocol treatment.

**Risk of bias in included studies**

The risk of bias for every included trial was assessed using the RevMan bias assessment tool and using the GRADE profile software. The under mentioned items were scored to assess bias and are depicted as methodological summary graph ([Figure 2](#)) and summary ([Figure 3](#)). Results are also depicted in the characteristics of included studies and [Summary of findings for the main comparison](#).

**Figure 2. Methodological quality graph: review authors' judgements about each methodological quality item presented as percentages across all included studies.**



**Figure 3. Methodological quality summary: review authors' judgements about each methodological quality item for each included study.**

	Adequate sequence generation?	Allocation concealment?	Blinding?	Free of selective reporting?	Free of other bias?
Anderson 2003	?	-	-	+	-
Delaney 2003	?	-	-	+	-
Gatt 2005	?	-	-	+	-
Khoo 2007	+	-	-	?	+
Muller 2009	+	-	-	+	-
Serclova 2009	+	-	-	-	-

**Allocation**

Allocation sequences for included trials showed different risk for bias. Several trials used sealed envelopes for generating allocation, without reporting the exact sequence. It is known that the use of envelopes can result in bias, when care providers have an interest in allocating certain patients to the preferred treatment method.

**Blinding**

None of the included trials used blinding, nor for the patients nor for the treating surgeon. However, the investigated intervention (ERAS) has an intrinsic problem with blinding; an important intervention in ERAS is the pre-operative information provided to

patients, which provides knowledge pertaining the operation and the expected peri- and postoperative course. Therefore, blinding patients is not possible. Blinding the surgeon is also restricted, because of the differences in surgical approach and postoperative care. However, blinding of outcome using an impartial outcome assessor is possible, but no adequate blinding was performed in included trials.

This may not be a problem, except when different surgeons are involved in caring for these patients and these surgeons have different experiences and preferences towards ERAS. This was the case in one trial (Delaney 2003) and this effect was also investigated. Analysis showed that ERAS surgeons caring for ERAS pa-

tients actually showed better results (especially in length of stay) than traditional surgeons caring for ERAS patients. In fact, ERAS surgeons caring for conventional patients, also showed a shorter length of stay than conventional surgeons caring for conventional patients. Also, confounding could have been present by implementing both an ERAS care pathway and conventional care in the same hospital ward, presenting the risk of “cross contamination” by one protocol to another.

### Incomplete outcome data

Most data that was described by authors as being recorded during trials are also reported. One outcome parameter that was insufficiently recorded was the effect of readmissions on hospital stay. Only 1 study (Khoo 2007) reported the length of stay associated with readmissions, however, only as absolute stay and this was not included in analysis.

### Selective reporting

Data recorded was mostly reported, and therefore the risk of selective reporting seems to be small. However, a lot of data is reported as median with interquartile range, suggesting large outliers in the raw data. In the relative small populations studied, this could represent a bias, when these outliers occurred mostly in one of the groups.

### Other potential sources of bias

Another potential source of bias in measuring the treatment effect of ERAS is the fact that in the conventional protocol, some of the ERAS interventions are also used. And since the exact contribution of the separate interventions in ERAS protocols are not known, the measured effect can be biased by these interventions used in the conventional protocol. In Figure 1, the number of interventions used in the ERAS protocols used in the included studies are shown. Publication bias was investigated using funnel plots (Figure 3). The risk of this bias can be considered as low, and therefore, no downgrading was performed on this item.

### Effects of interventions

See: [Summary of findings for the main comparison Primary analyses ERAS versus conventional for colorectal surgery](#)

#### Primary analysis

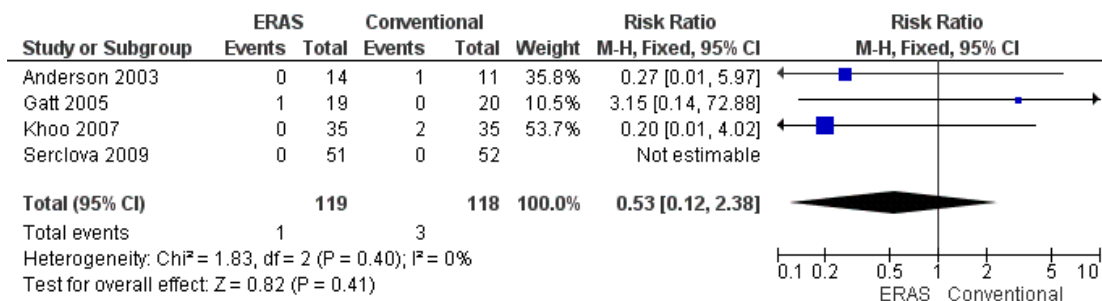
As mentioned, primary analysis of pooled data was performed on 4 RCT's that were deemed of high(er) quality, because of the ratio of ERAS items used in their protocols (Anderson 2003; Gatt 2005; Khoo 2007; Serclova 2009).

#### Primary outcome measures

##### Mortality

Mortality after elective colorectal surgery is exceedingly rare. Mortality in included studies was 1 (0.4%) in ERAS patients versus 3 (1.3%) in conventional patients (Analysis 1.1, Figure 4), and showed no statistical difference between groups ((RR 0.53; 95% CI 0.12 to 2.38))

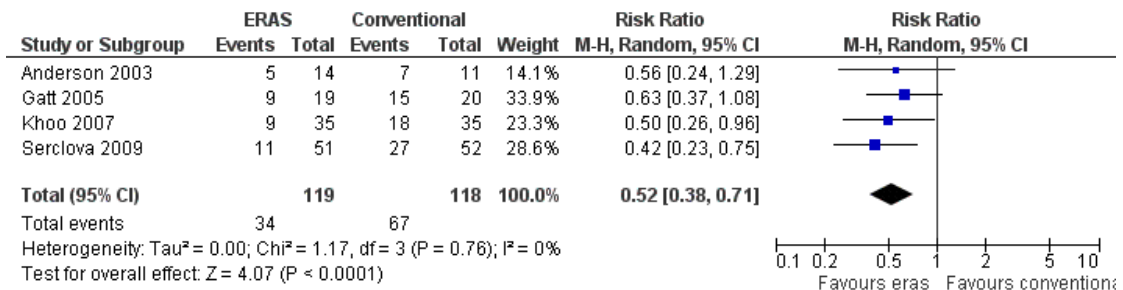
**Figure 4. Forest plot of comparison: I Primary analyses ERAS versus conventional, outcome: I.1 Mortality.**



### Complications

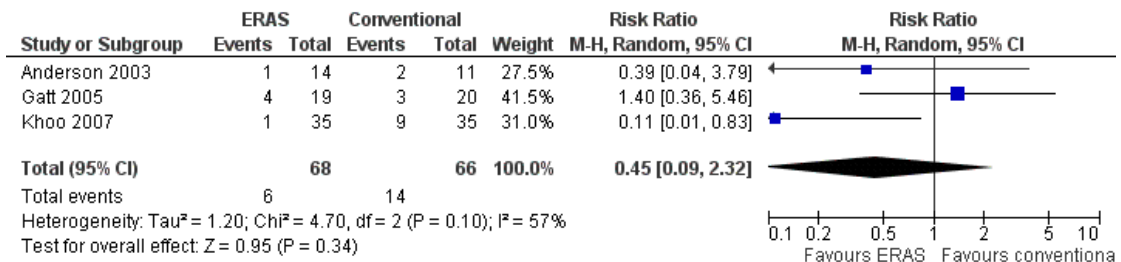
In the ERAS group 34 (28.5%) patients sustained complications, while 67 (56.8%) patients in the conventional group encountered complications (Analysis 1.2; Figure 5). The ERAS patients encountered significantly less complications (RR 0.52; 95% CI 0.38 to 0.71),  $p < 0.0001$ ). Since not all complications represent the same negative risk for an intervention, complications were divided into major and minor complications, and where the exact complications were not explicated, they were deemed undefined.

**Figure 5. Forest plot of comparison: I Primary analyses ERAS versus conventional, outcome: I.2 All complications.**



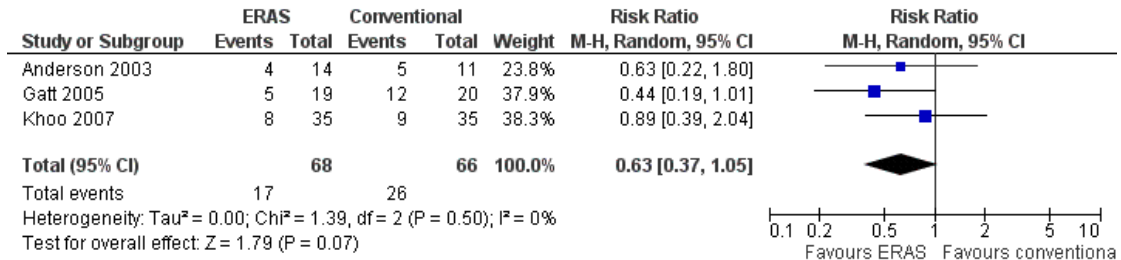
Major complications occurred in 6 (8.8%) of ERAS patients and in 14 (21.2%) of conventionally treated patients (RR 0.45; 95% CI 0.09 to 2.32,  $p = 0.34$ ) (Analysis 1.3, Figure 6). These included mortality. In total, 17 (25%) of ERAS patients endured minor complications versus 26 (39.4%) of conventionally treated patients. (RR 0.63; 95% CI 0.38 to 1.05) (Analysis 1.4, Figure 7), and 11 ERAS patients versus 7 conventional patients endured an undefined complication (described as no serious complications) (Analysis 1.5; Figure 8).

**Figure 6. Forest plot of comparison: I Primary analyses ERAS versus conventional, outcome: I.3 Major Complications.**

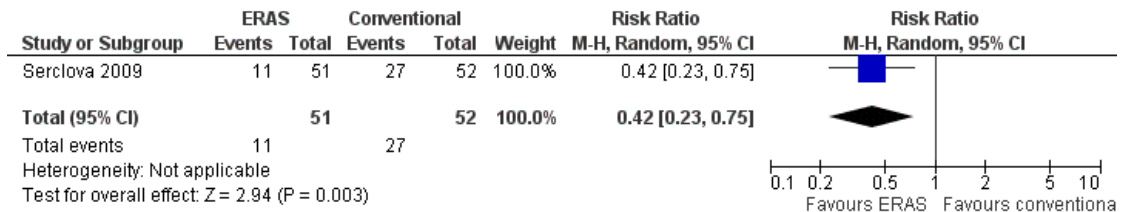




**Figure 7. Forest plot of comparison: I Primary analyses ERAS versus conventional, outcome: 1.4 Minor complications.**



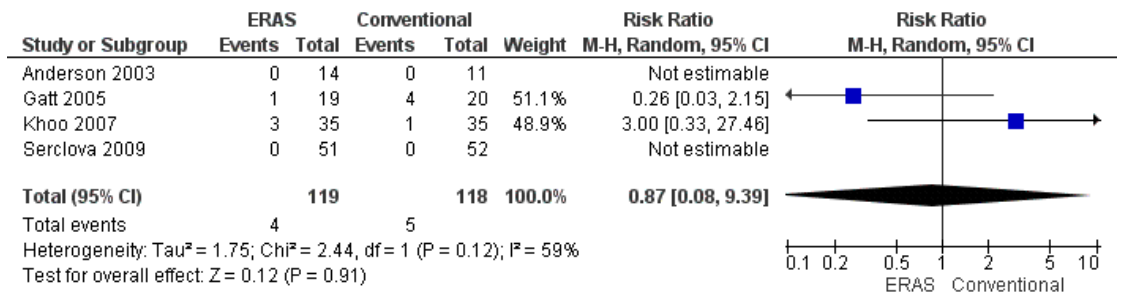
**Figure 8. Forest plot of comparison: I Primary analyses ERAS versus conventional, outcome: 1.5 Undefined complications.**



*Readmissions*

In total, 4 patients (3.3%) from the ERAS study group and 5 patients (4.2%) in the conventional group had to be readmitted. (RR 0.87; 95% CI 0.08 to 9.39; Analysis 1.6, Figure 9) The effect on total hospital stay could not be clearly identified. However, one ERAS patient did have to be readmitted for 7 days (Khoo 2007), which could effect the analysis.

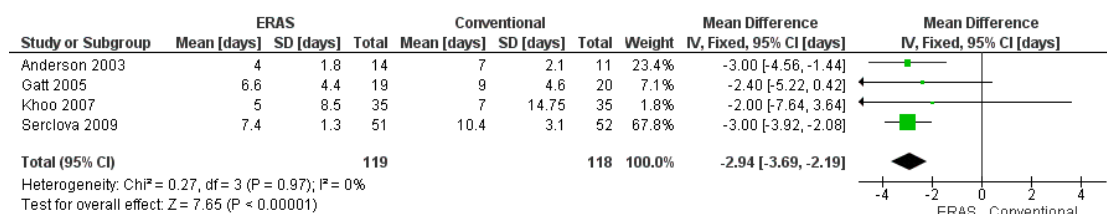
**Figure 9. Forest plot of comparison: I Primary analyses ERAS versus conventional, outcome: 1.6 Readmissions.**



### Length of hospital stay

Primary outcome measures were defined as length of hospital stay and complications, including readmissions. The total length of hospital stay was defined in included studies as the primary length of stay. Insufficient data on added length of stay due to readmissions was available. The primary length of stay (Analysis 1.7; Figure 10) was shorter for the ERAS treated patients (MD -2.94 days; 95% CI -3.69 to -2.19). Since not all reasons for readmissions are reported, the effect on hospital stay is unknown.

**Figure 10. Forest plot of comparison: I Primary analyses ERAS versus conventional, outcome: I.7 hospital stay [days].**



### further reported outcome measures

All studies reported a number of additional outcome measures. These were very heterogenic, and therefore not suitable for meta-analysis.

#### gastro-intestinal function

Four studies reported on gastro-intestinal function postoperatively. One trial (Gatt 2005) showed a significant shorter time to oral feeding for ERAS patients (48 vs 90h, p0.042), as did Khoo et al, with ERAS patients tolerating a solid diet on postoperative day 1 (range 0-6 days) against 4 days for the conventional group (range 2-9 days). The bowel function, defined as passing stool or functioning stoma, was also shorter for ERAS patients in this study; 3 days [1-5] for ERAS patients versus 5 [0-23] for conventionally treated patients (p<0.001). Anderson also reported an earlier return of gut function, defined as tolerating 3 light meals a day for ERAS patients (48[33-55]h vs 76[70-110]h, respectively), as did Serclova, with earlier bowel movement (1.3±0.8 vs 3.1±1.0 days) and passing stool sooner (2.1±1.1 vs 3.9±1.1 days) for the ERAS treated patients. they also reported significantly more nausea in the conventional group on postoperative days 2-4, without an effect of the use of nasogastric tubes.

#### intravenous fluid administration

Analogue to earlier solid diet and normalisation of gastro-intestinal function, several trials also reported on the need for supplemental intravenous fluid. In the Anderson trial, iv fluids were discontinued at a median of 36 hours [24-37] in the ERAS group versus 57h [42-105] in controls (p=0.001). Gatt found a similar effect with discontinuing iv fluids at median 33.2 hours for the

ERAS group vs 68h for controls (p=0.007). Restriction of perioperative fluid administration is one of the ERAS working groups recommendations. However, only 2 of the included trials used this in their ERAS protocols. Muller did find in a secondary analysis that along with effective epidural analgesia, perioperative fluid restriction was an independent predictor for complications. intraoperative fluid administration was lower for ERAS patients here (1925mL vs 2950mL median, p<0.001)

#### pain scores and analgesia

The use of analgesics varied greatly between study protocols. In some studies, epidural analgesia was used for all patients (Muller 2009; Khoo 2007; Gatt 2005; Serclova 2009), while one trial did not incorporate epidurals at all (Delaney 2003). The only trial that only used epidurals for ERAS patients (Anderson 2003) showed a significant increase in pain postoperatively in control patients on coughing, movement and at rest for the conventional group, while no increase was found for the ERAS group. Only by day 7, pain scores were similar between both groups, but pain on coughing remained significantly increased in controls. Delaney used morphine Patient Controlled Analgesia for all patients, that was changed for oral oxycodone on day 2 in ERAS patients and when control patients tolerated oral fluids. They found no differences in the amount of opiates used or in pain scores. Four studies that used epidural analgesics (EDA) in all patients, and 3 did not report postoperative pain scoring (Khoo 2007; Gatt 2005; Muller 2009). Muller did report similar effective EDA analgesia between both groups (79 vs 80%), while Serclova at all reported the use of EDA

in 100% of ERAS patients and 62% in controls. 14% of EDA in ERAS patients failed versus 28% in controls. VAS scores, both highest recorded per day and median, were significantly lower for ERAS patients between postop days 0-5 (p,0.001).

*mobilisation*

Trials that reported on postoperative mobilisation showed an overall better mobilisation for ERAS patients. Both mobilisation on postop day 0 (Serclova 2009) and day 1 (Gatt 2005) was better for ERAS patients. this did not result in better physiological parameters however, since FEV1 and FVC was significantly reduced in both ERAS and controls postoperatively and no difference between the groups was recorded (Gatt 2005). Other outcome measures reflecting improved preservation of physiology also showed no differences between both groups; hand grip strength showed no difference (Gatt 2005) and quality of life scores also showed no differences (Delaney 2003).

*duration of surgery*

Duration of surgery was only reported in one trial (Muller 2009), and showed no difference in median duration of surgery (140 vs 120 minutes). However, the incision used was also the same for both study arms.

*other outcome measures*

No studies investigated cost effectiveness of ERAS protocols, nor was any mention on the influence of ERAS on quality of life found. Also, no study investigated ERAS failure, i.e. individual patients within an ERAS program displaying failure to thrive. Moreover, no study reported on the compliance of individual ERAS items within their study protocols, while lack of compliance will inevitably lead to bias in data provided.

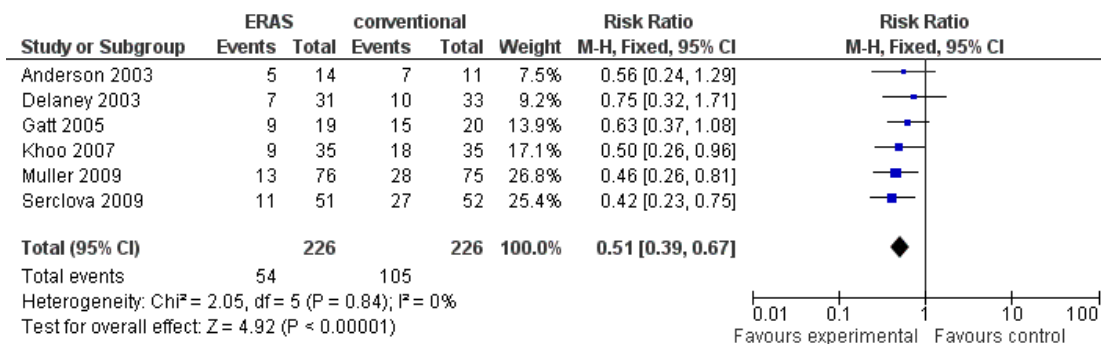
**sensitivity analysis**

As mentioned, 2 of the included trials used a very limited number of ERAS items. When we did include these trials in analysis, these 6 RCT's included 452 patients, 226 patients per study group. The mortality analysis did not differ, because neither of the 2 trials reported mortality.

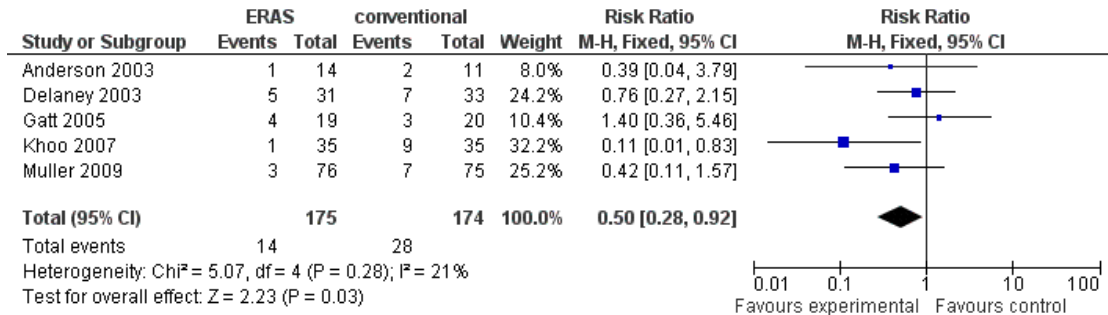
*Complications*

The total number of complications for the entire population was 54 for the ERAS group versus 105 for conventional patients (RR 0.51; 95% CI 0.39 to 0.67)(Analysis 2.2; Figure 11). This was further subdivided into major complications; 14 for ERAS patients versus 28 in conventional patients (RR 0.50; 95% CI 0.28 to 0.92)(Analysis 2.3,Figure 12) and minor complications; 29 for ERAS patients versus 50 for conventional groups (RR 0.57; 95% CI 0.38 to 0.85) (Analysis 2.4; Figure 13,Figure 14).

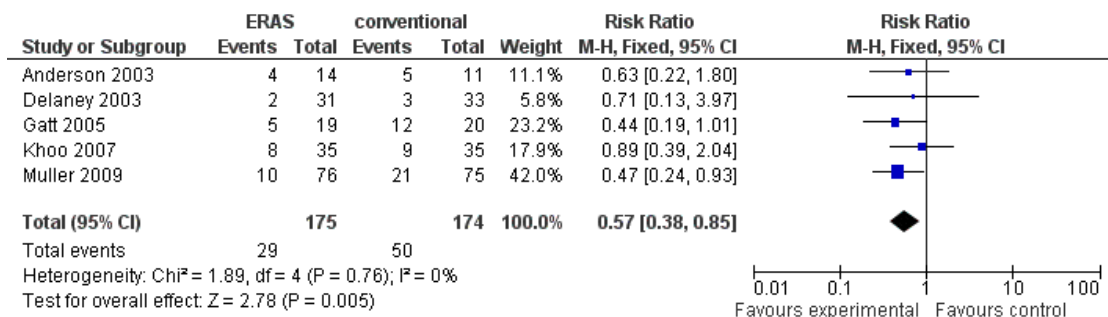
**Figure 11. Forest plot of comparison: 2 Sensitivity analyses ERAS vs conventional, outcome: 2.2 Total complications.**



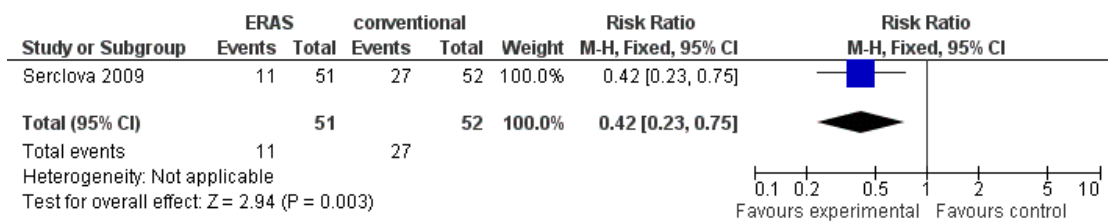
**Figure 12. Forest plot of comparison: 2 Sensitivity analyses ERAS vs conventional, outcome: 2.3 Major complications.**



**Figure 13. Forest plot of comparison: 2 Sensitivity analyses ERAS vs conventional, outcome: 2.5 Minor complications.**



**Figure 14. Forest plot of comparison: 2 Sensitivity analyses ERAS vs conventional, outcome: 2.5 Undefined complications.**



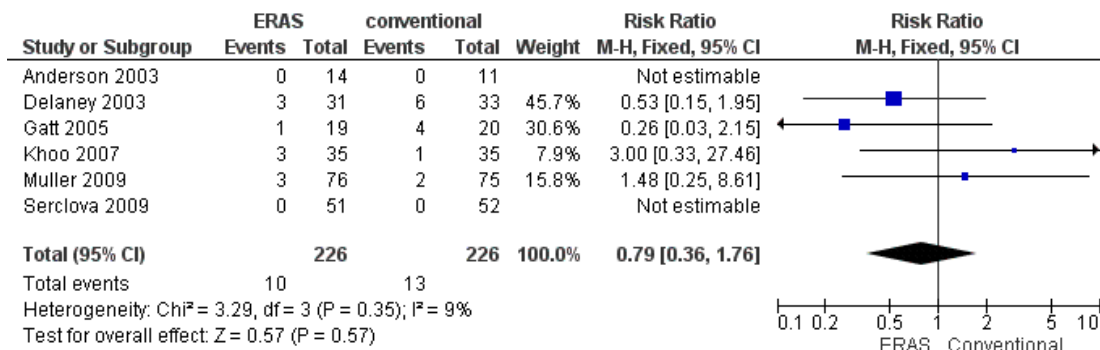
### Readmissions

The number of readmissions showed no significant differences between both groups (RR 0.79; 95% CI 0.36 to 1.76) (Analysis

2.6; Figure 15). In total, 10 ERAS patients had to be readmitted against 13 conventionally treated patients. There were now 10 readmissions in the ERAS population and 13 in the conventional

group

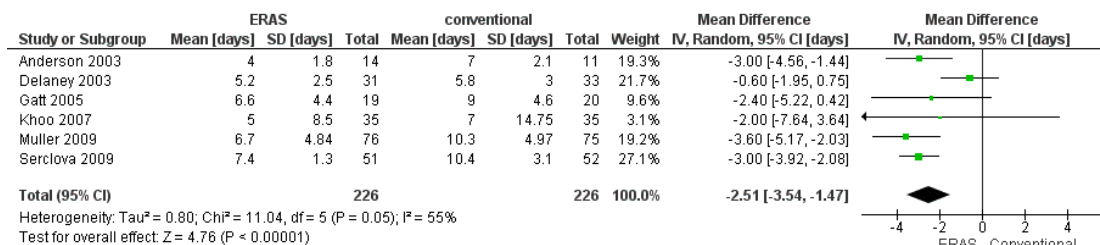
**Figure 15. Forest plot of comparison: 2 Sensitivity analyses ERAS vs conventional, outcome: 2.3 readmissions.**



*Hospital stay*

The length of hospital stay for all trials was shorter in sensitivity analysis; MD -2.51 days; 95% CI -3.54 to -1.47, which was significant (p<0.00001) (Analysis 2.7; Figure 16).

**Figure 16. Forest plot of comparison: 2 Sensitivity analyses ERAS vs conventional, outcome: 2.4 hospital stay [days].**



**DISCUSSION**

**Summary of main results**

This review searched for any RCT comparing conventional recovery strategies to ERAS recovery strategies after ileo-colorectal surgery. In all 17 RCT's were identified, and after applying selection criteria, 6 RCT's were included. Primary analysis was performed on the 4 RCT's who fulfilled the preset criteria for ERAS

and conventional recovery strategies, and a sensitivity analysis on all 6 studies was performed. The 4 studies included 237 patients, 119 receiving ERAS and 118 receiving conventional treatment, whereas the 6 RCT included 452 patients, with 226 patients in both groups.

**Primary outcome measures**

As our most important outcome parameter, reflecting safety of the intervention, complications, including mortality was analysed. The total number of complications was relatively large in both

groups. ERAS patients developed significantly less complications overall (RR 0.52; 95% CI 0.38 to 0.71,  $p < 0.0001$ ). When divided into major and minor complications, however, no significant difference in major (RR 0.45; 95% CI 0.09 to 2.32,  $p = 0.34$ ) or minor (RR 0.63; 95% CI 0.38 to 1.05,  $p = 0.07$ ) complications was found. These analyses suggest that ERAS is a safe treatment protocol and does not lead to more complications. When lesser quality studies were added to the analysis, the effect remained the same. However, there was heterogeneity in this analysis, especially in combined complications. The way complications were recorded was not constant between studies, nor were definitions of complications. Also, complications were scored in hospital treatment, and since the overall hospital stay differed between studies (partly because of types of surgery included) it is unclear whether all complications were recorded. It is nonetheless not likely that major complications would not be recorded, even when presenting after discharge.

The risk of readmissions was not increased with ERAS patients, while the primary length of hospital stay was shorter in ERAS treated patients (MD -2.94 days; 95% CI -3.69 to -2.19). However, insufficient data concerning the effect of readmission on total length of stay was reported, so total length of hospital stay could not be analysed. But since the number of readmissions is not different between ERAS and conventional groups, the effect would be minimal.

Length of hospital stay was significantly reduced in the ERAS group. However, since a primary goal of the intervention is reducing hospital stay, bias may have occurred in this outcome parameter. Additionally, we do not feel that hospital stay is a medically important outcome parameter. This in accordance with GRADE methodology, as presented by Guyatt (Guyatt 2008), in which the importance of an outcome to patients is put as the central perspective to establish importance of outcome parameters. Other secondary outcome parameters were diverse, and no meta analyses could be performed. However, reported outcomes like return of gastrointestinal function and pain, seem to favour the ERAS protocol as well.

The results therefore seem to advocate the use of an ERAS protocol as standard care. More large trials with more quality control can provide more power and may prove ERAS to be superior to conventional care.

The use of analgesics and especially the use of epidural analgesia was studied in two trials, with contradictory results. Anderson 2003 used EDA for ERAS patients, and PCA morphine for controls. This study showed excellent analgesia in ERAS patients, with no significant differences in pain levels before and after surgery. Pain was however significantly higher for controls, an effect which continued to day 7 postoperatively, suggesting a superiority in using EDA. However, Serclova 2009, besides using standard epidurals in ERAS patients, also used EDA in 68% of control patients and still reported significant lower pain scores in the ERAS group. However, failure rates were higher in the conventional EDAs, and

no analysis between both subgroups with effective epidurals was made.

## Overall completeness and applicability of evidence

Several outcome parameters possibly aiding in an advice on implementation of the ERAS protocol are not available in literature. Mostly, long term outcome parameters like oncological survival, quality of life after surgery are not investigated yet. Also, economical effects of the intervention have not been investigated prospectively, although retrospective evidence on cost effectiveness is now available (Sammour 2010). Measures like cost effectiveness and implementation costs have not been explored.

Furthermore, evidence on the effects of ERAS with different operative techniques like laparoscopy have not been analysed. The combination of ERAS and laparoscopy could make a difference in primary outcome parameters. Also, all included studies focus on the differences between “full” ERAS programs and conventional recovery strategies. The effect of separate interventions in the ERAS protocol have not been independently studied. This analysis is nonetheless very important, because the exact value of the separate interventions is not known, so further optimisation of ERAS protocols is more difficult. Exact knowledge on separate effects could also aid in making ERAS programs more (cost-) efficient and effective.

## Quality of the evidence

All included studies were classified as Randomised Controlled Trials. However, methodological quality was not high (Summary of findings for the main comparison). None of the included trials used allocation concealment or blinding. This is hard to achieve in trials concerning complex interventions and surgical research. However, it may introduce bias that influences results. One trial proved this, by analysing the effect on hospital stay in comparing results by type of surgeon; they had both traditional surgeons and an ERAS surgeons caring for analysed patients. Analysis showed that a traditional surgeon caring for ERAS patients had longer lengths of stay than an ERAS surgeon, while ERAS surgeons treating conventional groups actually discharged patients earlier. This suggests that effects on length of stay between groups, could actually be caused by the mind set of staff, rather than the patients. All studies used length of hospital stay as the primary research question, implying this is a medically important parameter and reflects quality of recovery. No proof of this hypothesis exists however, and since primary research questions influence the study protocol this may produce bias in secondary outcome measures, as defined as complications. We feel this should be the most important primary outcome parameter, since this is the only quantitative measure of safety and the primary goal of an intervention-comparison. Most studies used a power analysis for their inclusion,

calculating expected effect on the length of stay parameter, thereby not calculating the number of patients needed to adequately reach significance on the null hypothesis for equality in complications. The sequence generation progress was also deemed unclear in most included studies, since most used an envelope method, which is prone to abuse. Selection bias is however less likely, because of contemporary groups and in some instances even “worse” patients (based on age, ASA and resections) in the ERAS group. Another major problem with the evidence was identified however. None of the studies adequately reported on compliance with protocols or actions to prevent mixing of protocols (cross contamination). Therefore, the measured effects might easily be under- or overestimated. Moreover, it makes it less likely to identify elements in the ERAS protocols that are more or less important in reaching the goals of ERAS. We feel that in these studies, since some of the ERAS items were in fact used in conventional protocols, these effects would sooner be underestimated and that stringent monitoring of protocol compliance and explicit separation between conventional therapy and a full ERAS package could result in better outcome.

## AUTHORS’ CONCLUSIONS

### Implications for practice

The use of ERAS programs in peri-operative care for abdominal (ileo-) colorectal surgery seems safe. Implementation in the identified RCT’s showed a reduction in overall complications in the ERAS group, while procuring a decrease in hospital length of stay. However, major complications were not reduced, and the effect was due to a reduction in undefined complications in a single trial. More large studies, with more stringent quality criteria may improve power and provide proof of reducing complications. In the field, a common idea is although releasing patients earlier, ERAS leads to more readmissions. Although patients were released earlier, surprisingly no increase in readmissions have been observed. This while an 30 day follow up period was used, so it is unlikely any complications as reason for readmission were missed.

Although not statistically significant, It seems, however, that ERAS does decrease complications. However, available data does not provide proof that ERAS is superior to conventional technique and more evidence should be provided, as well as the quality of performed trials should be higher in order to adequately advocate using ERAS as the golden standard of care.

Available data does not provide insight into the effect of protocol adherence or implementation follow up. Simply implementing an ERAS protocol does not ensure results as found in this meta analysis; stringent overseeing of protocol adherence by all staff, as well as continued alertness for decreasing compliance also seems necessary, as many colleagues involved in ERAS implementations have found.

The results of this review are focused on relatively healthy patients, as most included subjects were ASA 1 or 2. No data exists, therefore, to guarantee safety of implementing an ERAS protocol in a population with extended co-morbidity or higher age.

### Implications for research

The number of studies found was relatively low, and aforementioned quality issues may bias results significantly. Therefore more large trials with better separation between conventional and ERAS protocols and monitoring of protocol compliance seems necessary. Furthermore, in light of current evidence, we feel ERAS should not be considered the new standard of care (yet).

Long term data on outcome, as well as important other factors in making a decision for an intervention, are also lacking. Quality of life data and data on physiological performance after 30 days have never been described, nor have data on cost-effectiveness or economic evaluations of ERAS programs. These parameters could play an important part in recommending ERAS treatment in colorectal surgery.

We have identified a large ongoing RCT ([Wind 2006](#)) and one prospective cohort study ([Reurings 2009](#)) that should provide more data in trials that more stringently separate intervention and control groups.

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#### Delaney 2003 {published data only}

\* Delaney, C.P, M. Zutshi, et al. Prospective, randomized, controlled trial between a pathway of controlled rehabilitation with early ambulation and diet and traditional postoperative care after laparotomy and intestinal resection. *Dis Colon Rectum* 2003;**46**(7):851–9.

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undergoing major colonic resection. *Br J Surg* 2005;**92**(11): 1354–1362.

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\* Khoo, C. K.Vickery, C. J, et al.A prospective randomized controlled trial of multimodal perioperative management protocol in patients undergoing elective colorectal resection for cancer. *Ann Surg* 2007;**245**(6):867–72.

**Muller 2009** {published data only}

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\* Indicates the major publication for the study

## CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDIES

### Characteristics of included studies *[ordered by study ID]*

#### Anderson 2003

Methods	Mono center RCT - Loss to follow-up: 0 - Intention to treat: ns - Sample size calculations: no - Contemporary groups: yes - Exclusion after randomisation: 2 (peri-operative change in resection)	
Participants	Diagnosis: 11 intervention/7 control malignant disease inclusion: patients living independently at home needing elective hemicolectomy left/right exclusion criteria: nr	
Interventions	traditional surgical care vs ERAS protocol no predefined ERAS interventions: 12 ERAS/ 0 conventional Location: right hemicolectomy 9/5, left hemicolectomy 5/6	
Outcomes	follow up: 30 days Primary and secondary outcomes: length of hospital stay. Measured outcomes: Hand grip strength, FEV1, time to return to normal diet, pain and fatigue scores	
Notes		
<b><i>Risk of bias</i></b>		
<b>Bias</b>	<b>Authors' judgement</b>	<b>Support for judgement</b>
Adequate sequence generation?	Unclear risk	Envelope randomisation, sequence unclear.
Allocation concealment?	High risk	All patients cared for by single surgeon; known treatment protocol
Blinding? All outcomes	High risk	nor patient nor surgeon blinded, outcome assessor unclear.
Free of selective reporting?	Low risk	all data reported
Free of other bias?	High risk	both patient groups cared for on same ward, possibly introducing confounding in treatment effect

## Delaney 2003

Methods	Mono center RCT - Loss to follow-up: 0 - Intention to treat: Yes - Sample size calculations: Yes, based on own data 64 patients needed - Contemporary groups: yes, ERAS patients were significantly older - Exclusion after randomisation: 0	
Participants	Diagnosis: Intervention Crohn 9/UC8/malignant 9/diverse 3/other 2 Control 9/17/2/4/1 inclusion: All patient with elective segmental intestinal or rectal resection by laparotomy, including re operations, pelvic surgery and comorbidity exclusion: loop ileostomy closure and ventral hernia repair without scheduled intestinal resection	
Interventions	traditional surgical care vs ERAS protocol no predefined ERAS interventions: 4 ERAS/ 0 conventional Location: small intestine 5/5, colon 6/11, small intestine+rectum 6/15, colon+rectum7/7	
Outcomes	follow up: 30 days Primary outcome: primary and total length of hospital stay. Secondary outcome: effect of patients <70, effect of surgeon experience, effect of diverting ileostomy Measured outcomes: LOS, TLOS, enteric function, reinsertion nasogastric tubes, readmissions, complications, Pain scores, quality of life scores, hospital satisfaction	
Notes	patients under 70 more effect, ERAS patients cared for by ERAS surgeon more effect (ns), no effect of ileostomy	
<b><i>Risk of bias</i></b>		
<b>Bias</b>	<b>Authors' judgement</b>	<b>Support for judgement</b>
Adequate sequence generation?	Unclear risk	sealed envelopes, created by biostatistics department. envelope selection method unspecified
Allocation concealment?	High risk	
Blinding? All outcomes	High risk	nor patients nor surgeons
Free of selective reporting?	Low risk	all recorded data reported
Free of other bias?	High risk	both patient groups cared for on same ward, possibly introducing confounding in treatment effect

**Gatt 2005**

Methods	<p>Mono centre RCT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Loss to follow-up: 0</li> <li>- Intention to treat: no</li> <li>- Sample size calculations: yes, 19/ group</li> <li>- Contemporary groups: yes</li> <li>- Exclusion after randomisation: 5 (2 emergency surgery, 2 envisaged to require extensive hospital stay unrelated to surgery, 1 no resection)</li> </ul>	
Participants	<p>Diagnosis: malignant ERAS 12/ conventional 15</p> <p>inclusion: All patients requiring elective colorectal surgery, living independently at home</p> <p>exclusion: Age &lt;18, pregnancy, intolerance to pro-/prebiotic's, contraindication to one or more optimisation strategy, contraindications to early discharge, prescribed medications that may independently prolong hospital stay, advanced malignancy, palliative or emergency surgery, failure to perform colonic or rectal resection</p>	
Interventions	<p>traditional surgical care vs ERAS protocol</p> <p>no predefined ERAS interventions: 12 ERAS/ 1 conventional, all analgesia same as optimised group</p> <p>Location: (ERAS/conv) right hemicolectomy 5/5, left hemicolectomy 2/0, sigmoid 0/2, Hartmann 1/0, anterior 5/10, subtotal colectomy 3/0, pan proctocolectomy 2/1, pan proctocolectomy with pouch 0/1, abdomoperineal resection 2/0</p>	
Outcomes	<p>follow up: 30 days</p> <p>Primary outcome: hand grip strength</p> <p>Secondary outcome: length of hospital stay</p> <p>Measured outcomes: physiological function (spirometry, duration of catheterization, fluid balance, time to mobilisation), Psychological function (cognitive, fatigue and pain scoring, analgesic requirements), Gut function (duration of iv fluids and time to tolerance of fluids and diet), Clinical outcome (length of hospital stay, complications and death, need for readmissions, general practitioner visits)</p>	
Notes		
<b><i>Risk of bias</i></b>		
<b>Bias</b>	<b>Authors' judgement</b>	<b>Support for judgement</b>
Adequate sequence generation?	Unclear risk	Randomization using sealed envelopes, sequence unknown
Allocation concealment?	High risk	in an attempt to decrease bias, discharge criteria were standardized
Blinding? All outcomes	High risk	nor patient, nor surgeon, nor outcome assessor
Free of selective reporting?	Low risk	all outcome measures registered also reported
Free of other bias?	High risk	both patient groups cared for on same ward, possibly introducing confounding in treatment effect

**Khoo 2007**

Methods	Mono centre RCT - Loss to follow-up: unclear - Intention to treat: yes, except for pre-/perioperative exclusions - Sample size calculations: yes, 45/ group. - Contemporary groups: yes, also pre-randomisation stratified for sex and planned TME - Exclusion after randomisation: 11 (7 post randomisation metastatic disease, 1 not operated, 3 withdrew consent before surgery, 1 after surgery; data included in intention to treat analysis)	
Participants	Diagnosis: Colonic surgery (ERAS/ conventional) 22/25, rectal surgery with TME 13/10 inclusion: All elective colorectal malignancy, able to walk >100m, curative surgery exclusion: palliative surgery, depression, contraindication for epidural analgesia	
Interventions	traditional surgical care vs ERAS protocol no predefined ERAS interventions: 9 ERAS (10, because partial transverse incisions performed)/ 2 conventional (3, also partial transverse incisions) Location: colon 22/25, rectal 13/10	
Outcomes	follow up: 10-14 days Primary outcome: length of hospital stay Secondary outcome: complications, mortality, readmissions Measured outcomes: intravenous volume given first 47 hours, achievement of discharge criteria, readmissions, complications, postdischarge outcomes, length of hospital stay,	
Notes		
<b><i>Risk of bias</i></b>		
<b>Bias</b>	<b>Authors' judgement</b>	<b>Support for judgement</b>
Adequate sequence generation?	Low risk	Central randomisation using random number generator, randomised by telephone
Allocation concealment?	High risk	patients and staff aware of allocation
Blinding? All outcomes	High risk	nor patients, nor staff, patients treated in separate hospital wards
Free of selective reporting?	Unclear risk	no reporting on measured outcome
Free of other bias?	Low risk	

**Muller 2009**

Methods	Multi-center RCT (4 hospitals) - Loss to follow-up: 0 - Intention to treat: yes - Sample size calculations: yes, 231 patients per group; After interim analysis, study stopped at 156 inclusions, 151 patients completed study - Contemporary groups: slight difference in median age, indications not listed - Exclusion after randomisation: 0	
Participants	Diagnosis: not listed inclusion: older than 18, open elective colonic resection with primary anastomosis exclusion: emergency surgery, contraindications to epidural analgesia, scheduled total colectomy or rectum resection and preoperatively immobile patients	
Interventions	traditional surgical care vs ERAS protocol no predefined ERAS interventions: 6 ERAS/ 4 conventional Location: Left hemicolectomy or sigmoidectomy 50/51, transverse colectomy 0/2, right hemicolectomy 26/22	
Outcomes	follow up: 30 days Primary outcome: complications Secondary outcome: Measured outcomes: total and intra-operative fluid administration, oral food intake and mobilisation time	
Notes	oral food intake and mobilisation time were registered by patient self-assessment	
<b><i>Risk of bias</i></b>		
<b>Bias</b>	<b>Authors' judgement</b>	<b>Support for judgement</b>
Adequate sequence generation?	Low risk	online software, stratified for centre
Allocation concealment?	High risk	
Blinding? All outcomes	High risk	
Free of selective reporting?	Low risk	
Free of other bias?	High risk	certain outcome measures recorded by patient self assessment; since ERAS patients are encouraged to eat and mobilise, reporting bias may be present. Both patient groups cared for on same ward, possibly introducing confounding in treatment effect

**Serclova 2009**

Methods	Mono centre RCT - Loss to follow-up: 0 - Intention to treat: yes - Sample size calculations: Yes, depending on outcome between 30 and 47 patients per group - Contemporary groups: Yes, although sex significantly different between intervention and control - Exclusion after randomisation: Yes, 2 in ERAS group
Participants	Diagnosis: Intervention Crohn 42, UC 4 FAP 1, Carcinoma 3, other 1. Control 38/5/4/4/1 inclusion: All patients ASA I or II, aged between 18-70, with elective open intestinal resection exclusion: age <19, >70, ASA III/IV, Pregnancy, Pelvic radiation and multiorgan resection
Interventions	traditional surgical care vs ERAS protocol no predefined ERAS interventions: 11 ERAS/ 1 conventional (68% epidural) Location:unspecified
Outcomes	follow up: 30 days Primary outcome: safety of protocol Secondaryoutcome: improved pain management, shortened length of stay Measured outcomes: length of stay, VAS pain scores, time to bowel movement, time to normal diet, complications
Notes	

***Risk of bias***

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Adequate sequence generation?	Low risk	sequence generated by statistician
Allocation concealment?	High risk	nor patients nor staff
Blinding? All outcomes	High risk	nor patients, nor staff or outcome assessor
Free of selective reporting?	High risk	BMI and severity of surgery recorded, not reported
Free of other bias?	High risk	possible selection bias, since centre is specialized for IBD surgery. Both patient groups cared for on same ward, possibly introducing confounding in treatment effect

UC= Ulcerative colitis, nr= not reported, ns= not significant, LOS= primary length of stay, TLOS= total length of stay, FAP=Familial adenomatosis polyposis



### Characteristics of excluded studies *[ordered by study ID]*

Study	Reason for exclusion
Basse 2005	All participants received enhanced recovery programs, randomisation was between open and laparoscopic procedure
Holte 2007	Both groups receiving ERAS treatment
King 2006	both groups received ERAS treatment
King 2008	both groups received ERAS treatment
Kuzma 2008	only patients with appendectomy included
Liu 2008	poor quality, pseudo randomised
MacKay 2006	both groups received ERAS treatment
Noblett 2006	all patients received ERAS pathway
Raue 2004	comparison laparoscopic ERAS vs conventional; insufficient randomisation, conventional pathway contains multiple ERAS interventions
Xu 2007	pseudo randomised trial
Zutshi 2004	Outcome values restricted to activity and length of stay, no follow up
Zutshi 2005	All patients received ERAS pathways, and randomised between epidural analgesia and PCA morphine

### Characteristics of ongoing studies *[ordered by study ID]*

#### Reurings 2009

Trial name or title	A prospective cohort study to investigate cost-minimisation, of Traditional open, open fAst track recovery and laParoscopic fASt track multimodal management, for surgical patients with colon carcinomas. (TAPAS study)
Methods	Prospective cohort trial, multicenter. 3 cohorts, included sequentially
Participants	Patients, ASA 1 or 2 aged 18 or over with colon carcinoma without metastasis
Interventions	three cohorts; conventional treatment, ERAS treatment, laparoscopic surgery with ERAS treatment
Outcomes	Morbidity and mortality, cost effectiveness, quality of life
Starting date	1-1-07

**Reurings 2009** (Continued)

Contact information	J.C Reurings, St Elisabeth hospital Tilburg, department of surgery
Notes	

**Wind 2006**

Trial name or title	Perioperative strategy in colonic surgery; LAParoscopy and/or FAsT track multimodal management versus standard care (LAFA trial)
Methods	Randomized Clinical Trial; double blinded, multicenter trial with a 2 x 2 balanced factorial design
Participants	Patients eligible for segmental colectomy for malignant colorectal disease i.e. right and left colectomy and anterior resection will be randomised to either open or laparoscopic colectomy, and to either standard care or the fast track program
Interventions	This factorial design produces four treatment groups; open colectomy with standard care (a), open colectomy with fast track program (b), laparoscopic colectomy with standard care (c), and laparoscopic surgery with fast track program (d)
Outcomes	Primary outcome parameter is postoperative hospital length of stay including readmission within 30 days. Secondary outcome parameters are quality of life two and four weeks after surgery, overall hospital costs, morbidity, patient satisfaction and readmission rate
Starting date	
Contact information	Department of Surgery, Academic Medical Center Amsterdam, The Netherlands. j.wind@amc.uva.nl
Notes	Inclusion for this study has finished, data analysis is underway

## DATA AND ANALYSES

### Comparison 1. Primary analyses ERAS versus conventional

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1 Mortality	4	237	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.53 [0.12, 2.38]
2 All complications	4	237	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.52 [0.38, 0.71]
3 Major Complications	3	134	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.45 [0.09, 2.32]
4 Minor complications	3	134	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.63 [0.37, 1.05]
5 Undefined complications	1	103	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.42 [0.23, 0.75]
6 Readmissions	4	237	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.87 [0.08, 9.39]
7 hospital stay	4	237	Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	-2.94 [-3.69, -2.19]

### Comparison 2. Sensitivity analyses ERAS vs conventional

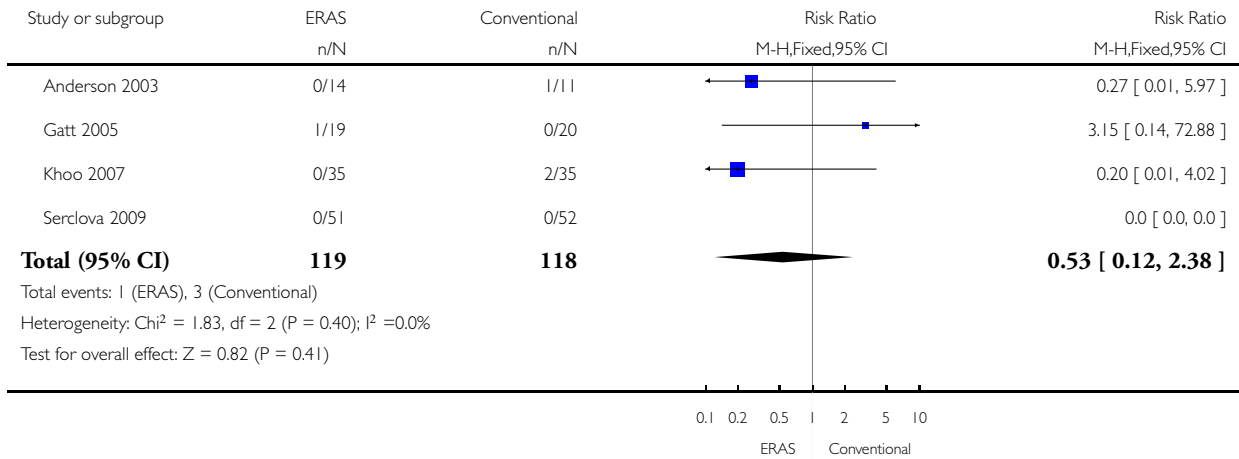
Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1 mortality	6	452	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.53 [0.09, 3.15]
2 Total complications	6	452	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.51 [0.39, 0.67]
3 Major complications	5	349	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.50 [0.28, 0.92]
4 Minor complications	5	349	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.57 [0.38, 0.85]
5 Undefined complications	1	103	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.42 [0.23, 0.75]
6 readmissions	6	452	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.79 [0.36, 1.76]
7 hospital stay	6	452	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-2.51 [-3.54, -1.47]

### Analysis 1.1. Comparison 1 Primary analyses ERAS versus conventional, Outcome 1 Mortality.

Review: Fast track surgery versus conventional recovery strategies for colorectal surgery

Comparison: 1 Primary analyses ERAS versus conventional

Outcome: 1 Mortality

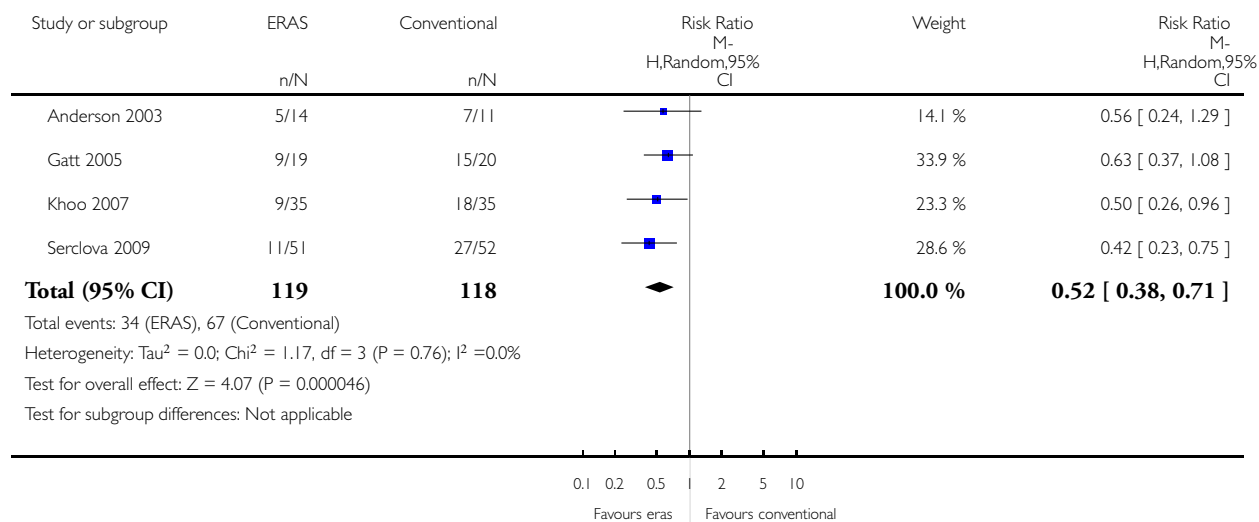


## Analysis 1.2. Comparison 1 Primary analyses ERAS versus conventional, Outcome 2 All complications.

Review: Fast track surgery versus conventional recovery strategies for colorectal surgery

Comparison: 1 Primary analyses ERAS versus conventional

Outcome: 2 All complications

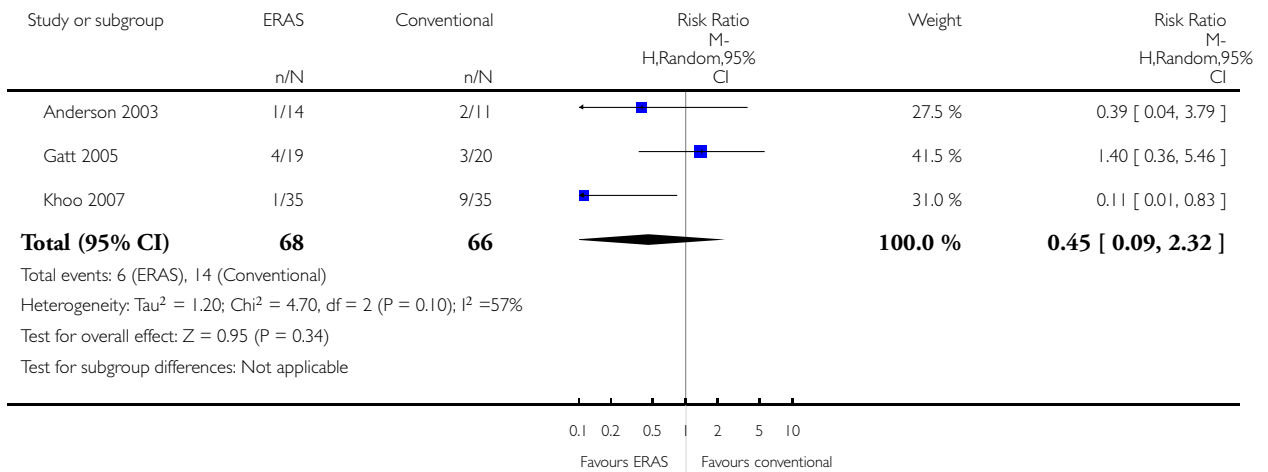


### Analysis 1.3. Comparison 1 Primary analyses ERAS versus conventional, Outcome 3 Major Complications.

Review: Fast track surgery versus conventional recovery strategies for colorectal surgery

Comparison: 1 Primary analyses ERAS versus conventional

Outcome: 3 Major Complications

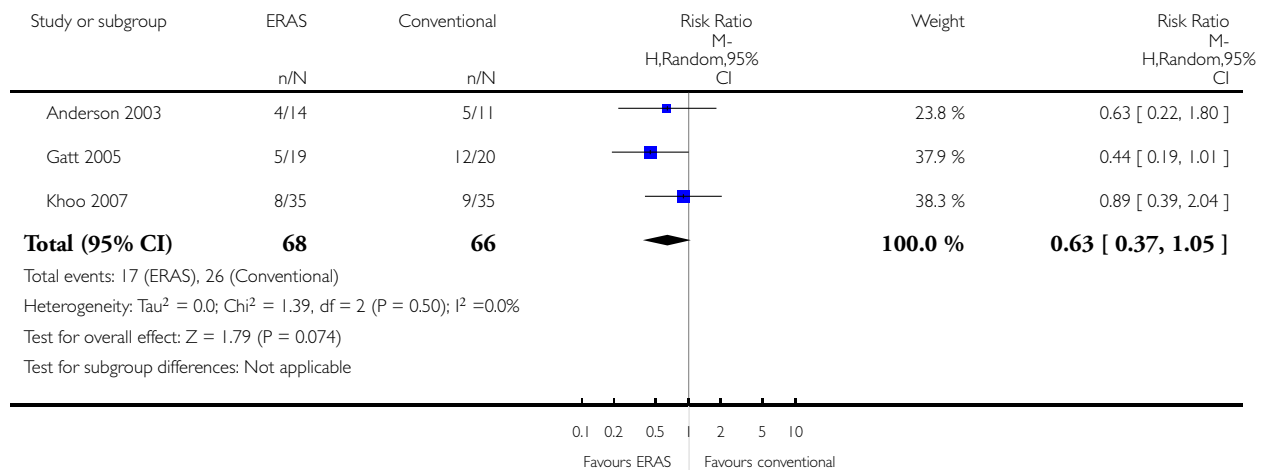


### Analysis I.4. Comparison I Primary analyses ERAS versus conventional, Outcome 4 Minor complications.

Review: Fast track surgery versus conventional recovery strategies for colorectal surgery

Comparison: I Primary analyses ERAS versus conventional

Outcome: 4 Minor complications

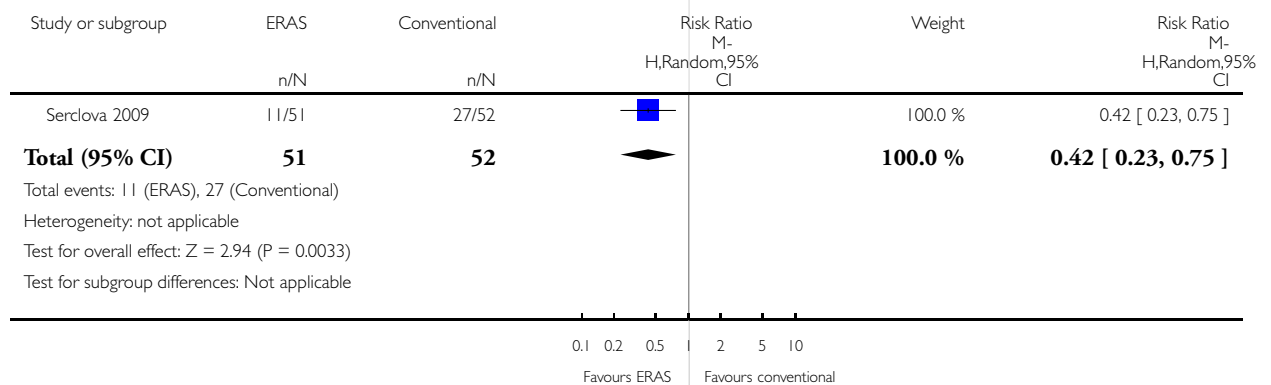


### Analysis I.5. Comparison I Primary analyses ERAS versus conventional, Outcome 5 Undefined complications.

Review: Fast track surgery versus conventional recovery strategies for colorectal surgery

Comparison: I Primary analyses ERAS versus conventional

Outcome: 5 Undefined complications

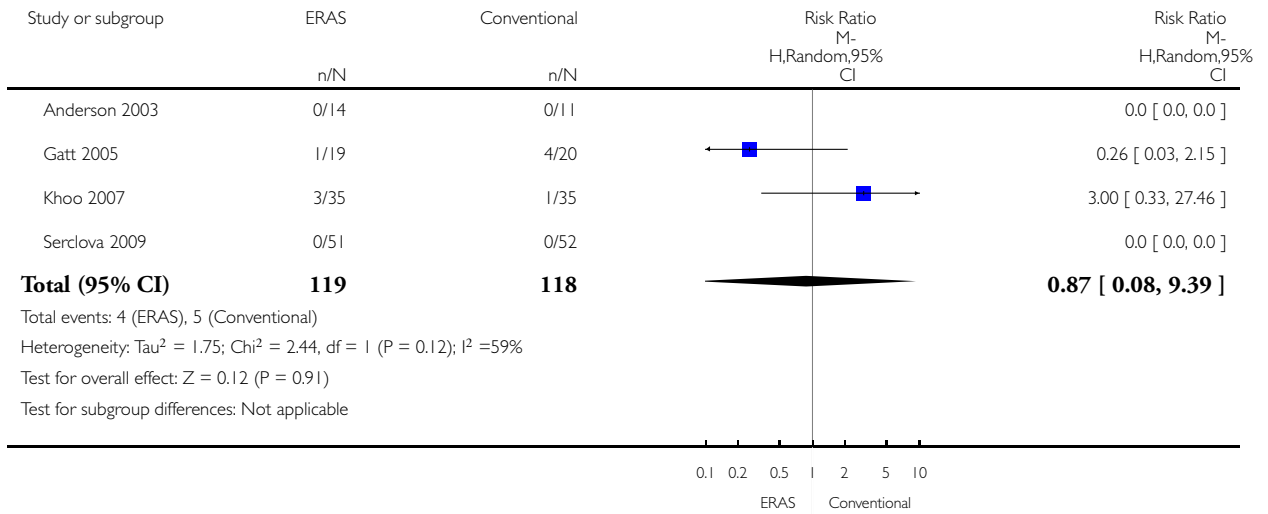


### Analysis 1.6. Comparison 1 Primary analyses ERAS versus conventional, Outcome 6 Readmissions.

Review: Fast track surgery versus conventional recovery strategies for colorectal surgery

Comparison: 1 Primary analyses ERAS versus conventional

Outcome: 6 Readmissions



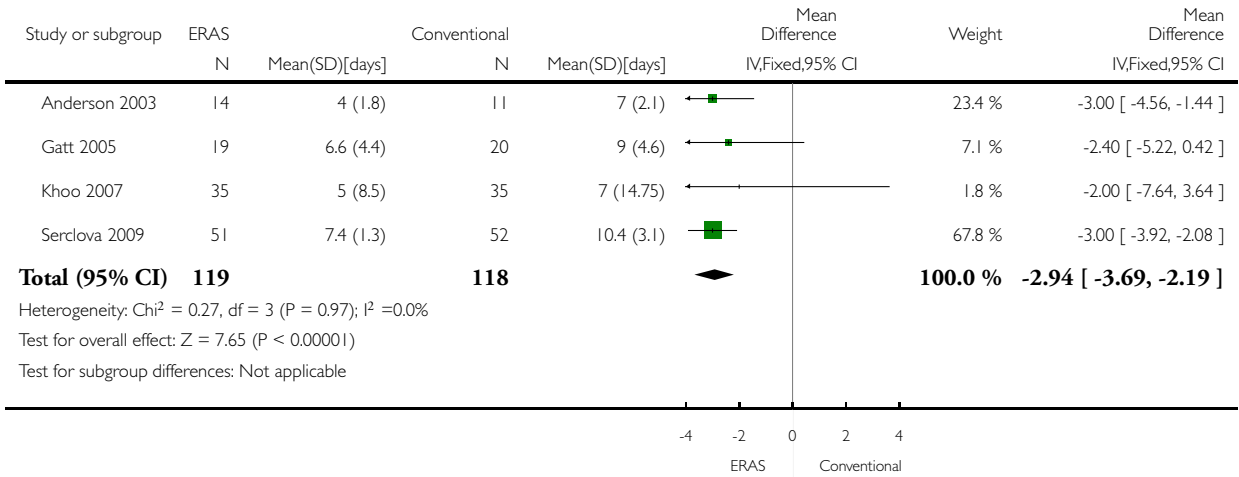


### Analysis 1.7. Comparison 1 Primary analyses ERAS versus conventional, Outcome 7 hospital stay.

Review: Fast track surgery versus conventional recovery strategies for colorectal surgery

Comparison: 1 Primary analyses ERAS versus conventional

Outcome: 7 hospital stay

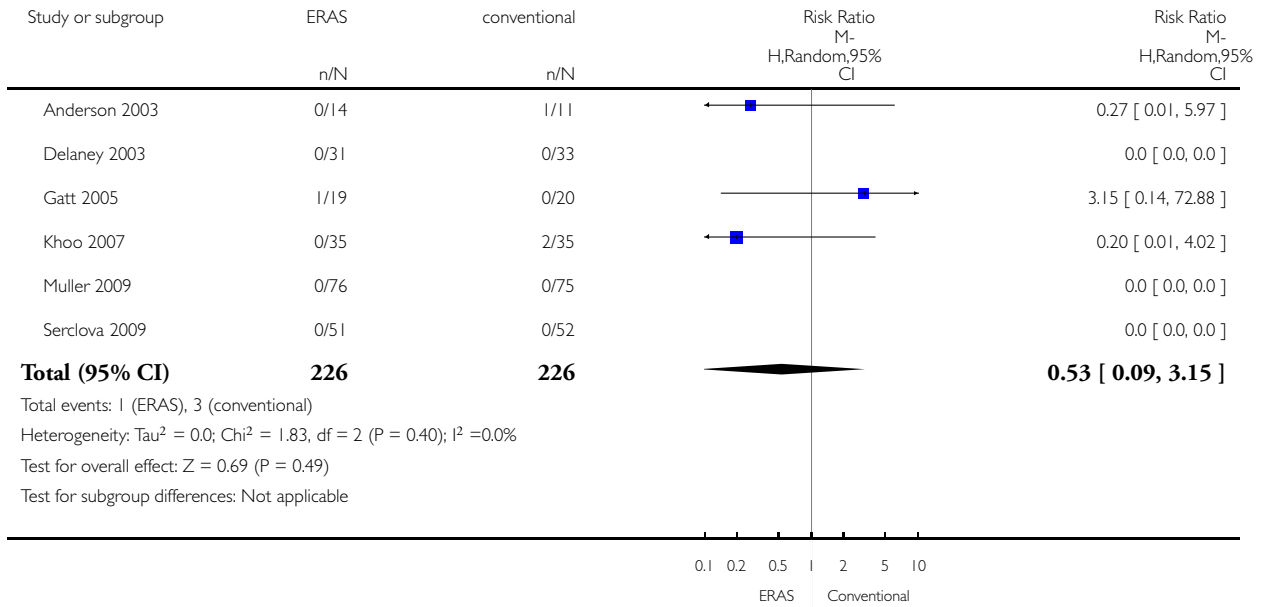


## Analysis 2.1. Comparison 2 Sensitivity analyses ERAS vs conventional, Outcome 1 mortality.

Review: Fast track surgery versus conventional recovery strategies for colorectal surgery

Comparison: 2 Sensitivity analyses ERAS vs conventional

Outcome: 1 mortality

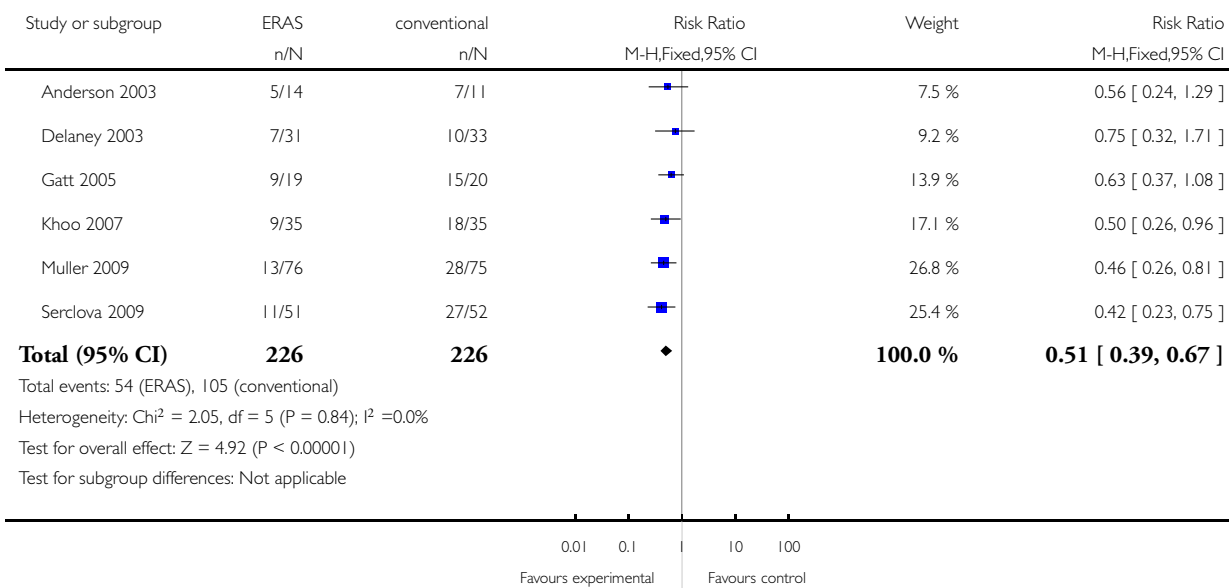


## Analysis 2.2. Comparison 2 Sensitivity analyses ERAS vs conventional, Outcome 2 Total complications.

Review: Fast track surgery versus conventional recovery strategies for colorectal surgery

Comparison: 2 Sensitivity analyses ERAS vs conventional

Outcome: 2 Total complications

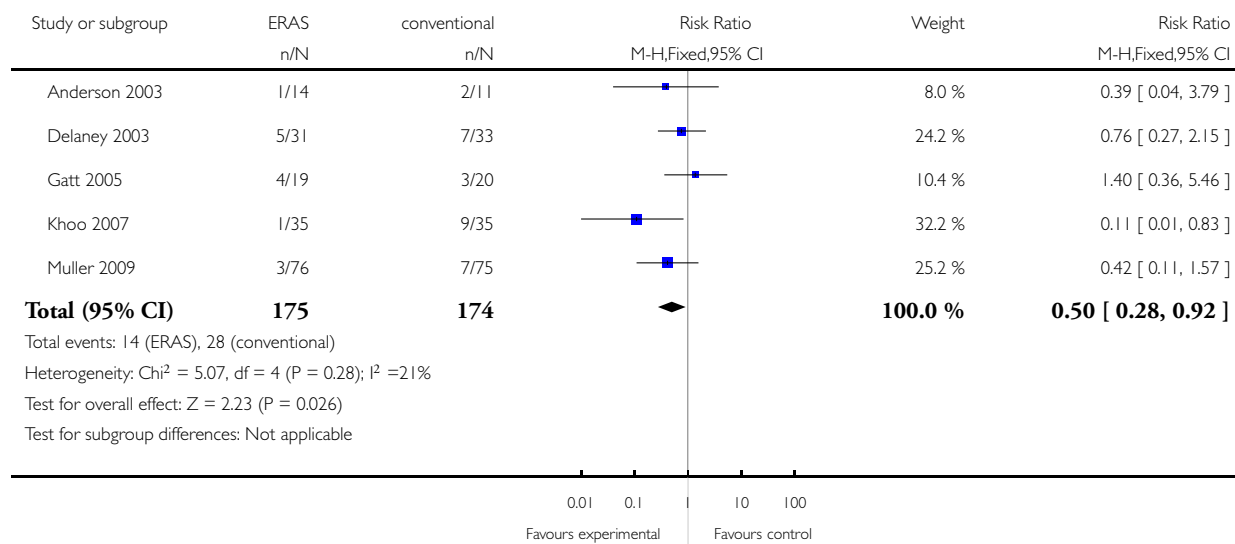


### Analysis 2.3. Comparison 2 Sensitivity analyses ERAS vs conventional, Outcome 3 Major complications.

Review: Fast track surgery versus conventional recovery strategies for colorectal surgery

Comparison: 2 Sensitivity analyses ERAS vs conventional

Outcome: 3 Major complications

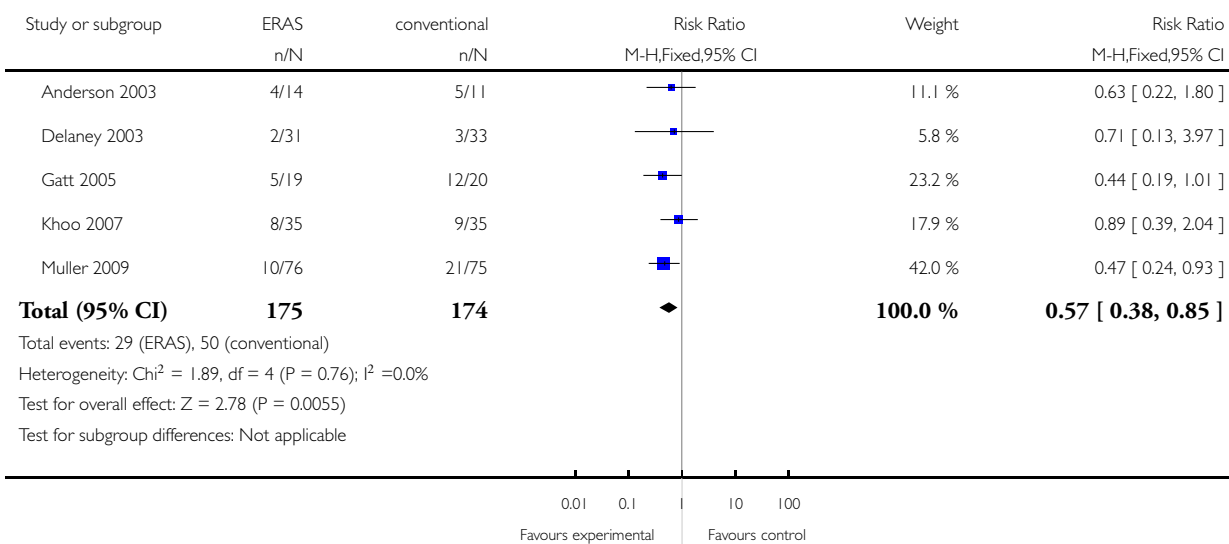


### Analysis 2.4. Comparison 2 Sensitivity analyses ERAS vs conventional, Outcome 4 Minor complications.

Review: Fast track surgery versus conventional recovery strategies for colorectal surgery

Comparison: 2 Sensitivity analyses ERAS vs conventional

Outcome: 4 Minor complications

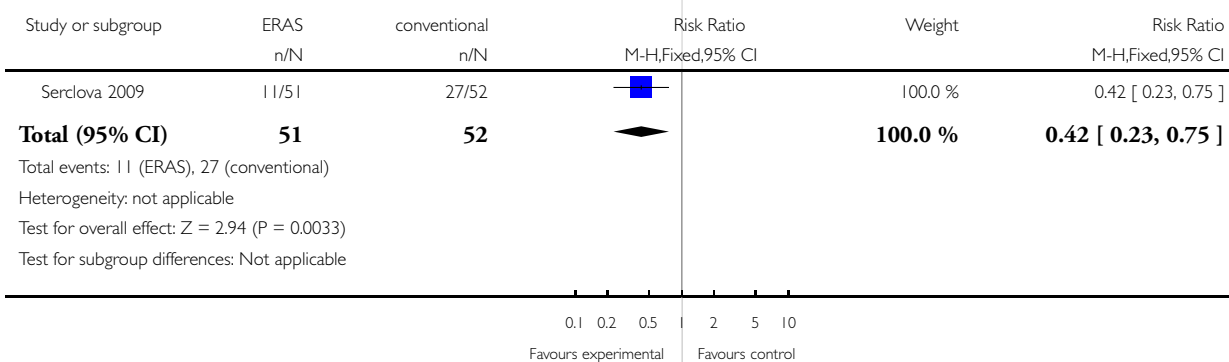


### Analysis 2.5. Comparison 2 Sensitivity analyses ERAS vs conventional, Outcome 5 Undefined complications.

Review: Fast track surgery versus conventional recovery strategies for colorectal surgery

Comparison: 2 Sensitivity analyses ERAS vs conventional

Outcome: 5 Undefined complications

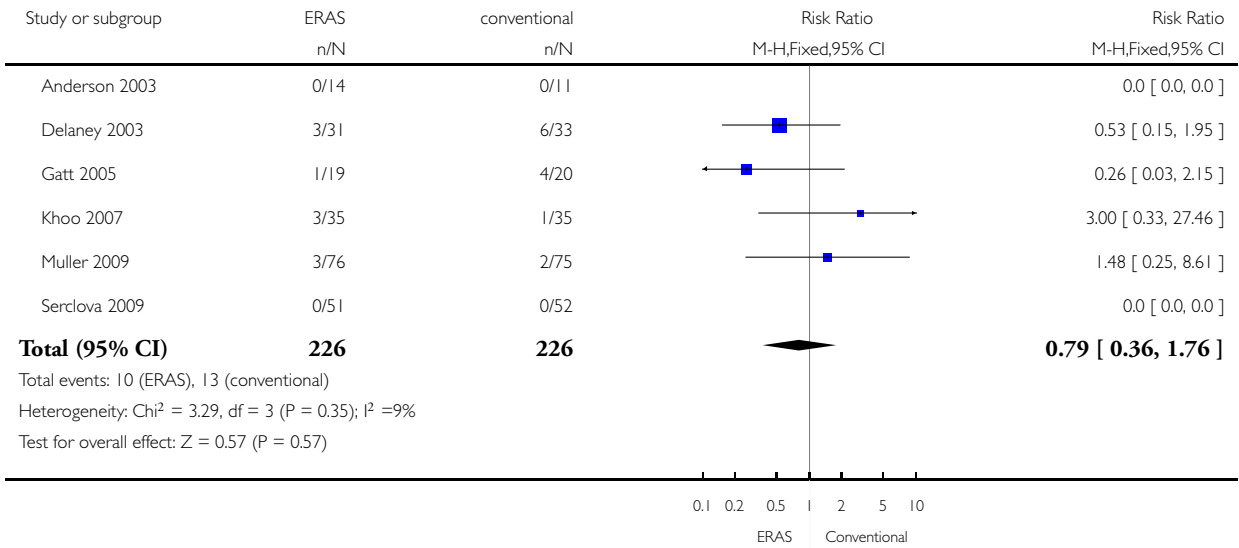


**Analysis 2.6. Comparison 2 Sensitivity analyses ERAS vs conventional, Outcome 6 readmissions.**

Review: Fast track surgery versus conventional recovery strategies for colorectal surgery

Comparison: 2 Sensitivity analyses ERAS vs conventional

Outcome: 6 readmissions

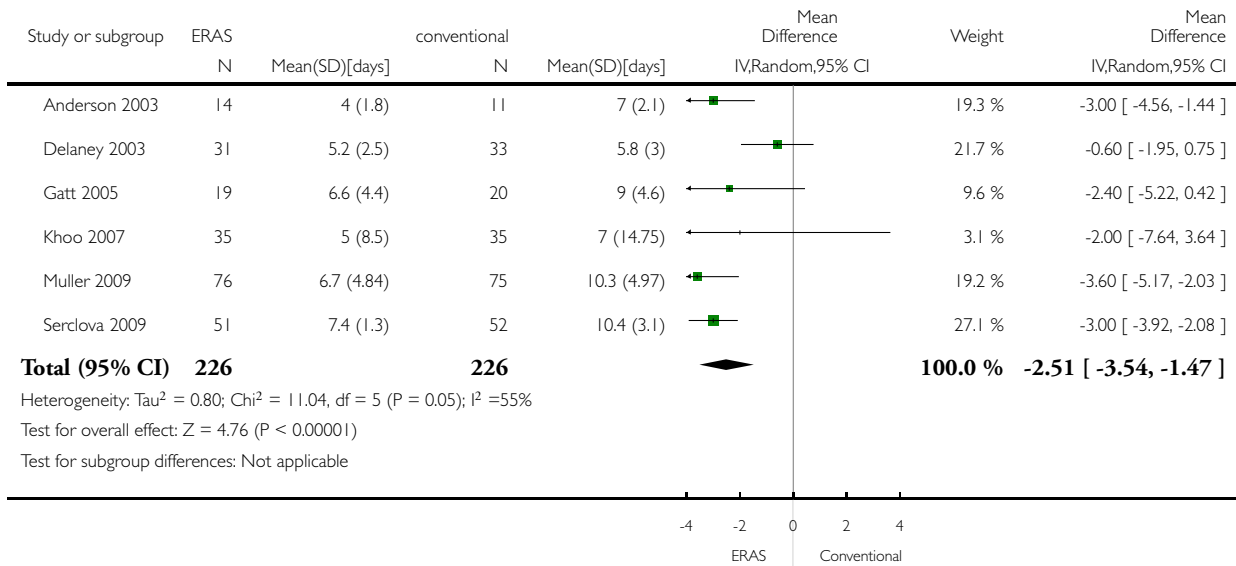


## Analysis 2.7. Comparison 2 Sensitivity analyses ERAS vs conventional, Outcome 7 hospital stay.

Review: Fast track surgery versus conventional recovery strategies for colorectal surgery

Comparison: 2 Sensitivity analyses ERAS vs conventional

Outcome: 7 hospital stay



## ADDITIONAL TABLES

Table 1. Search strategies

Database	Search strategies	Number of Hits
The Cochrane Library	((fast AND track) OR (ERAS) OR (Enhanced AND recovery AND Surgery)) AND (colorectal OR colon OR Rectum OR Sigmoid) AND (surgery OR surgical OR procedure)	22
Pubmed	((fast AND track) OR (ERAS) OR (Enhanced AND recovery AND Surgery) OR ("fast track")) AND (colorectal OR colon OR Rectum OR Sigmoid) AND (surgery OR surgical OR procedure)	125

**Table 1. Search strategies** (Continued)

Embase	<p>Search strategy will be conducted through the advanced search feature of EMBASE, with the next options tagged on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Map to preferred terminology</li> <li>-Also search as keyword-Include sub-terms/derivatives (explosion search)</li> <li>-1990 - 2009</li> <li>-EMBASE Only</li> </ul> <p>((fast and track) or ERAS).mp. or fast-track.ti,ab. or (enhanced and recovery and surgery).mp.) AND (((resection or surgical or surgically or surgery or laparoscopy or laparoscopic or laparoscopically or laparoscopy).ti,ab. or Surgery/) and (exp colon/ or exp rectum/ or exp sigmoid/ or rectal.ti,ab. or colonic.ti,ab. or colon.ti,ab. or colorectal.ti,ab. or rectum.ti,ab. or sigmoid.ti,ab.) OR exp Colorectal Surgery/ or exp Rectum Surgery/ or exp Colon Surgery/)</p> <p>AND</p> <p>exp Randomization/ OR exp Controlled Clinical Trial/ OR Randomized Controlled Trial/ OR random allocation.mp. OR Double Blind Procedure/ OR Single Blind Procedure/ OR Clinical Trial/ OR exp Comparative Study/ OR exp evaluation/ OR exp follow up/ OR exp Prospective Study/ OR control*.ti,ab. OR prospectiv*.ti,ab. OR volunteer*.ti,ab</p>	82
ISI Web of Knowledge	<p>( (Fast and Track) OR (ERAS) OR (enhanced AND recovery AND surgery) ) AND (colonic or colorectal OR colon OR rectum OR rectal OR sigmoid) AND (randomized controlled trial OR controlled clinical trial OR randomised controlled trials OR random allocation OR double-blind method OR single-blind method OR clinical trial OR clinical trials OR clinical trial OR ((singl* OR doubl*OR treb* OR tripl*) AND (mask* OR blind* )) OR placebos OR placebo* OR random* OR comparative study OR evaluation stud* OR follow-up stud* OR prospective stud* OR control* OR prospectiv* OR volunteer*)</p>	135
Webcasts of the annual meeting of ACRS	Full manual search	2



**Table 1. Search strategies** (Continued)

NHS Economic Evaluation Database in the Cochrane library	((fast AND track) OR (ERAS) OR (Enhanced AND recovery AND Surgery)) AND (colorectal OR colon OR Rectum OR Sigmoid) AND (surgery OR surgical OR procedure)	3
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**Table 2. Patient characteristics**

Trial	N	Age		Gender (M/F)		BMI		POS-SUM		ASA 1-2/3	
		ERAS/conv	ERAS	conv	ERAS	conv	ERAS	conv	ERAS	conv	ERAS
Anderson 2003	14/11	64[55-68]	68[65-75]	6/8	5/6	26 [24-28]^	24 [22-28]^	26[22-27]^	26 [24-28]^	13/1 <sup>†</sup>	10/1 <sup>†</sup>
Delaney 2003	31/33	30.6 [16.9]^	41.9 [13.3]^	21/10	21/12	*	*	*	*	3/16/12	0/26/7
Gatt 2005	19/20	67 [59-76]	67 [60-70]	9/10	14/6	24 [21-29]	27[24-30]	13[11-15]	12[11-16]	2[2-2] <sup>‡</sup>	2[2-3] <sup>‡</sup>
Khoo 2007	35/35	69.3 [46.3-87.7]	73.0 [46.4-84.6]	12/23	15/20	*	*	*	*	5/25/5	3/27/5
Muller 2009	76/75	62 [27-91]	59 [39-89]	37/39	40/35	24 [19-35]	26 [17-33]	*	*	2/50/24	3/54/18
Serclova 2009	51/52	35.1[11.0]^	37.6[12.5]^	20/31	32/20	*	*	*	*	*	*

conv= conventional treatment protocol

^= mean [SD]

\*= unreported

†= ASA 1 en 2 taken together.

‡= presented as median [interquartile range]

## HISTORY

Protocol first published: Issue 1, 2009

Review first published: Issue 2, 2011

## CONTRIBUTIONS OF AUTHORS

- W.R Spanjersberg. Writing manuscript, methodological setup, developing search strategies, performing literature search, evaluate identified trials, statistical analysis.
- J.C Reurings. Second reviewer, abstract selection, manuscript revision.
- F. Keus. methodological and statistical support, manuscript revision
- C.J.H.M v Laarhoven. Supervision of manuscript preparation, revision of manuscript, mediation in differences by reviewers.

## DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

none

## DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PROTOCOL AND REVIEW

In the protocol we described that when selecting non randomised trials, methodological quality would be assessed by use of MINORS. However, since 6 RCT's were identified, no non- or pseudo- randomised trials were included in this review.

## INDEX TERMS

### Medical Subject Headings (MeSH)

Colonic Diseases [\*surgery]; Early Ambulation; Length of Stay; Pain, Postoperative [drug therapy]; Patient Readmission [statistics & numerical data]; Postoperative Care [adverse effects; \*methods; mortality]; Randomized Controlled Trials as Topic; Recovery of Function; Rectal Diseases [\*surgery]

### MeSH check words

Humans