African Surgical Outcomes Study (ASOS)

Age [ ] [ ] [ ] years Gender □ M □ F Current smoker □ Y □ N

ASA □ I □ II □ III □ IV □ V Black ethnicity (eGFR) □ Y □ N

Chronic co-morbid disease (tick all that apply):
- [ ] Coronary artery disease
- [ ] Congestive heart failure
- [ ] Diabetes mellitus
- [ ] Cirrhosis
- [ ] Metastatic cancer
- [ ] Hypertension
- [ ] Stroke or Transient ischaemic attack
- [ ] COPD / Asthma
- [ ] HIV / AIDS
- [ ] Chronic renal disease

Most recent blood results (no more than 28 days before surgery):
- Haemoglobin [ ] [ ] g/dL
- Leucocytes [ ] [ ] x10⁹/L
- Creatinine [ ] [ ] µmol/L OR mg/dL (circle appropriate unit)

Start of surgery time (24h) & date: [ ] : [ ] : [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] 2 0 1 6

Anaesthetic technique (✓) □ General □ Spinal □ Epidural □ Sedation □ Local □ Other regional

Surgical procedure category (select single most appropriate):
- [ ] Orthopaedic
- [ ] Breast
- [ ] Obstetrics
- [ ] Gynaecology
- [ ] Upper gastro-intestinal
- [ ] Lower gastro-intestinal
- [ ] Hepato-biliary
- [ ] Urology & Kidney
- [ ] Vascular
- [ ] Head and neck
- [ ] Plastics / Cutaneous
- [ ] Thoracic (lung & other)
- [ ] Thoracic (gut)
- [ ] Neurosurgery
- [ ] Cardiac surgery
- [ ] Other

Urgency of surgery: □ Elective □ Urgent □ Emergency

Severity of surgery: □ Minor □ Intermediate □ Major

Primary indication for surgery: □ Infective □ Non-communicable disease □ Traumatic injury

Surgical checklist used (e.g. WHO checklist) □ Y □ N

Blood loss during surgery: [ ] [ ] [ ] ml Duration of surgery: [ ] [ ] minutes

Critical care immediately after surgery □ Y □ N

Anaesthetic complications: □ Failed intubation □ Aspiration □ Cardiac arrest □ Severe hypoxia

Most senior anaesthetist present in operating room:
- [ ] Specialist □ Physician non specialist □ Non physician or nurse anaesthetist □ No anaesthetist

Most senior surgeon present in operating room:
- [ ] Specialist □ Physician non specialist □ Non physician or nurse surgeon

ASOS unique patient ID [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

Patient name: ___________________________ DOB [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

Patient hospital number: ___________________________
### Postoperative Follow Up

#### Infection
- **Superficial surgical site**
  - Mild
  - Moderate
  - Severe
  - None
- **Deep surgical site**
  - Mild
  - Moderate
  - Severe
  - None
- **Body cavity**
  - Mild
  - Moderate
  - Severe
  - None
- **Pneumonia**
  - Mild
  - Moderate
  - Severe
  - None
- **Urinary tract**
  - Mild
  - Moderate
  - Severe
  - None
- **Bloodstream**
  - Mild
  - Moderate
  - Severe
  - None

#### Cardiovascular
- **Myocardial infarction**
  - Mild
  - Moderate
  - Severe
  - None
- **Arrhythmia**
  - Mild
  - Moderate
  - Severe
  - None
- **Pulmonary oedema**
  - Mild
  - Moderate
  - Severe
  - None
- **Pulmonary embolism**
  - Mild
  - Moderate
  - Severe
  - None
- **Stroke**
  - Mild
  - Moderate
  - Severe
  - None
- **Cardiac arrest**
  - Mild
  - Moderate
  - Severe
  - None

#### Miscellaneous complications
- **Gastro-intestinal bleed**
  - Mild
  - Moderate
  - Severe
  - None
- **Acute kidney injury**
  - Mild
  - Moderate
  - Severe
  - None
- **Postoperative bleed**
  - Mild
  - Moderate
  - Severe
  - None
- **ARDS**
  - Mild
  - Moderate
  - Severe
  - None
- **Anastomotic breakdown**
  - Mild
  - Moderate
  - Severe
  - None
- **Other**
  - Mild
  - Moderate
  - Severe
  - None

#### Critical care admission to treat postoperative complications
- ☐ No
- ☐ Yes

#### Days in critical care after surgery

#### Days in hospital after surgery

#### Status at hospital discharge or 30th postoperative in-hospital day
- ☐ Alive
- ☐ Dead

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ASOS unique patient ID

Patient name: ___________________________

DOB: dd mm yy

Patient hospital number: ___________________
Guidance for use of paper case record form (CRF)

Remove this page before use in data collection

1. This CRF is provided in a format which can be edited. If required, national co-ordinators should edit the blood results units to fit with those used in your country (eg some hospitals measure creatinine in µmol/L whilst in others mg/dL is standard). In some countries there will be differences in the use of units between hospitals so local edits may also be required. The internet based CRF will allow you to choose the units for each hospital.

2. Baseline data will often be readily available to anaesthetists during surgery whilst follow-up data on complications may be most easily collected by surgeons.

3. Investigators should write the patient name and date of birth on the CRF. When you enter the data on the internet based CRF you will receive an ASOS patient ID. Please write this on the paper CRF as well in case we need to contact you to check your data.

4. Please take care to enter the date clearly and correctly. Mistakes are common data describing time and date.

5. We only ask about black ethnicity to calculate estimated glomerular filtration rate.

Patient name: ____________________________ DOB d d m m y y y y
Patient hospital number: __________________