**Data Definition of SOMIP – risk calculator for Emergency operation**

| **Item** | **Definition** |
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| 1. Age | Input the age for the date of operation |
| 1. OT Elapse time | Input the estimated OT elapse time |
| 1. Derived Magnitude | Choose the major / ultramajor according to the complexity of the planned operation. |
| 1. ASA | It appears on the **anaesthesia assessment record**. Report the most recent assessment. For patient with **no ASA status**, determine the status of patient based on the patient’s medical history and confirmed with SOMIP supervisor.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | ASA 1 | A normal healthy patient | | ASA 2 | A patient with mild systemic disease | | ASA 3 | A patient with severe systemic disease | | ASA 4 | A patient with severe systemic disease that is a constant threat to life | | ASA 5 | A moribund patient who is not expected to survive without the operation | |
| 1. Disseminated Cancer | **Presence of advanced disseminated malignancy**  Malignancy that:-   1. Spread to one or more sites in addition to the primary site **AND**   the cancer is widespread, fulminant, or near terminal. Other terms include “diffuse,” “widely metastatic,” “widespread,” or “carcinomatosis.” 2. AML, ALL and stage IV Lymphoma, colon or rectum cancer involving para-aortic LN or mediastinal LN are included. |
| 1. Neurological Status | |  |  | | --- | --- | | Conscious and alert | Fully aware and attentive | | Impaired sensorium | 1) acutely confused or delirious patient who is able to respond to verbal stimulation, mild tactile stimulation, or both, or 2) mental status changes, delirium, or both  This **excludes** stable chronic mental illness or dementia. | | Coma | Unconscious, or unresponsive to all stimuli. This does not include drug-induced coma. | |
| 1. Functional Health Status | Patient's **pre-hospitalization** BEST functional status in the **30 days prior to surgery**.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | Independent | Patient who does not require assistance for any activities of daily living. This includes:  -A person who is able to function independently with prosthesis, equipment, or devices; or  -A person who requires kidney dialysis or chronic oxygen therapy.  -Children with normal motor and mental development. | | Partially dependent | Patient who requires some assistance for activities of daily living. | | Totally dependent | Patient cannot perform any activities of daily living for himself/herself. This includes a patient in an ICU who is totally dependent upon nursing care, or a dependent nursing home patient. | |
| 1. Pulse | Record the pulse reading in the ward closest prior to transfer to OT (not inside OT) |

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| 1. Ascites | **Presence of malignant ascites or ascites due to chronic liver disease / malignant ascites within 30 days or documented in OT record** Fluid accumulation in peritoneal cavity noted on physical examination, abdominal ultrasound, abdominal CT / MRI within 30 days prior to the operation or documented in OT record.  Documentation of either chronic liver disease or malignant ascites.  Minimal / small / trace ascites or ascites < 200 ml are not qualified. |
| 1. Dysponea | **Dyspnoea prior to surgery, refer to the** **anesthetic assessment record.**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | No dyspnoea | Able to walk at least **one flight of stairs** without SOB or if **no documentation** of exercise tolerance. | | Moderate dyspnoea | Unable to walk **one flight** of stairs without SOB or walk on level ground. | | Dyspnoea at rest | Resting respiratory rate > 30 per minute or “dyspnoea +ve”, SOB documented, or on oxygen therapy prior to OT. | |
| 1. Hypertensive Drugs | Antihypertensive treatment for persistent elevation of systolic blood pressure > 140 mm Hg and a diastolic blood pressure > 90 mm Hg **within 30 days prior to surgery**. |
| 1. Estimated Blood Loss | Input the estimated amount of blood loss in ml during the operation. |
| 1. Hepatomegaly | Presence of enlargement of the liver beyond its normal size.  The diagnosis can be made by physical examination or by an imaging study of the liver. |
| 1. Septic Shock | Sepsis is considered severe when it is associated with organ and/or circulatory dysfunction **within 48 hours prior to surgery.** |
| 1. CHF | Presence of inability of the heart to pump a sufficient quantity of blood to meet the metabolic needs of the body or can do so only at increased ventricular filling pressure **within 30 days prior to surgery**.  Only newly diagnosed CHF within the previous 30 days or a diagnosis of chronic CHF with new signs or symptoms in the 30 days prior to surgery fulfills this definition. |
| 1. Sepsis | **Presence of sepsis within 48 hours prior to surgery**  **SIRS (Systemic Inflammatory Response Syndrome)**: is a widespread inflammatory response to a variety of severe clinical insults. This syndrome is clinically recognized by the presence of ***TWO*** OR ***MORE*** of the following within the same time frame:   * Temperature >38 oC or <36 oC * Heart rate >90 bpm * Respiratory rate >20 breaths/min or PaCO2 <32 mmHg(<4.3 kPa) * WBC >12,000 cell/mm3, <4000 cells/mm3, or >10% immature (band) forms |
| 1. Antipsychotic Drugs | Drugs used to treat psychosis.  Patient requires the regular administration of antipsychotic drugs **within 180 days prior to admission.** |
| 1. Myocardial Infarction | **Presence of myocardial infarction within past 180 days prior to surgery**  This is clinically defined as a typical rise and gradual fall (troponin) or more rapid rise and fall (CK-MB) of biochemical markers of myocardial necrosis with at least ONE of the following:-   * + Ischemic symptoms   + Development of pathologic Q waves on the ECG   + ECG changes indicative of ischemia (ST segment elevation or depression)   + Coronary artery intervention (eg, angioplasty)   Check ‘Yes’ only if it occurred within 180 days before surgery. |
| 1. Chronic Rest Pain / Gangrene | **Presence of chronic rest pain / gangrene before surgery.**  Fournier’s gangrene or acute limb pain due to acute arterial embolism are NOT included. |
| 1. Creatinine | Input the most recent result. |
| 1. Urea |
| 1. Alkaline Phosphatase |
| 1. Bilirubin |
| 1. Albumin |