TOPIC2 Trial V5.0, 14-Jan-2022				
Acute Phase Up To Day 3 Form				
Section 1 - Participant Details				
Trial Number:	Initials: First, Middle, La	ast	Site:	
Section 2 - Post-Operative Ward	d Care			
Please in	ndicate which ward(s) patient stayed o	on each day by ticking the	relevant boxes below	
Note: Day 1 is first full calendar day was located on more than or	(from 12 midnight) post surgery, Day ne ward type on a given day please or	2 is second full calendar only provide ward type patie	day, Day 3 is third full calendar day. If the patien ent was on at midnight going into the day	
	Ward Lo	ocations		
	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	
General Ward				
Acute Ward				
HDU Level 2				
ITU Level 3				
Please confirm all above ward locations were considered and all relevant ward locations have been ticked? No Yes				
Was the patient discharged from hospital within 3 days post-op?				
If yes please provide date of discharge: e.g. 31-Dec-2017 D D - M M M - Y Y Y Y				
Section 3 - Management of the local anaesthetic block during days 1-3				
Was additional, unplanned involvement of the pain team required to address pain management? <i>if yes indicate if block was optimised below</i> No Yes				
Was additional, unplanned involvement of an anaesthetist/other doctor required to address pain management? if yes indicate reason below No Yes				
Optimise block? E.g. addition of bold		Resite block? E.g. reinse block. If yes complete be	ertion of the same block or insertion of new	
	○ No ○ Yes	block. If yes complete b	No Ye	
What was the re-sited block? if applicable				
Date local anaesthetic infusion discontinued: <i>E.g. 31-Jan-2017</i> D D - M M M - Y Y Y Y Time local anaesthetic infusion discontinued: <i>In 24 hour format</i> H H M M				
Was the PVB/TEB removed within 48	8 hours post-surgery? No	Yes If yes reason why	y:	

Please continue to next page.

TOPIC2 Trial	Acute Phase Up To Day 3 Form		V	′5.0, 14-Jan-2022	
Trial Number:	Initials: First, Middle, Last				
Section 4 - Post-operative Analgesia					
Please indicate if the patient had any of the below analgesia on each day: Day 1					
		Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	
Gab	papentin				
Pre	gabalin				
Ket	tamine				
PCA Opioid(s) - if yes pro v	vide doses in table on next pg				
Oral Opioid(s) - if yes pro v	vide doses in table on next pg				

Please continue to next page.

IV Opioid(s) - if yes provide doses in table on next pg

Topical Opioid(s) - if yes provide doses in table on next pg

Top-up Bolus Via Catheter (excluding PCEA top-ups)- if yes provide no. in table on next pg

Day 1	Day 2	Day 3
Opioid 1	Opioid 1	Opioid 1
Drug:	Drug:	Drug:
Dose:	Dose:	Dose:
Dose unit: mg□ mcg□ mcg/hour□	Dose unit: mg□ mcg□ mcg/hour□	Dose unit: mg□ mcg□ mcg/hour□
Route: Oral IV PCA Topical	Route: Oral□ IV□ PCA□ Topical□	Route: Oral IV PCA Topical
Opioid 2	Opioid 2	Opioid 2
Drug:	Drug:	Drug:
Dose:	Dose:	Dose:
Dose unit: mg□ mcg□ mcg/hour□	Dose unit: mg□ mcg□ mcg/hour□	Dose unit: mg□ mcg□ mcg/hour□
Route: Oral IV PCA Topical	Route: Oral IV PCA Topical	Route: Oral IV PCA Topical
Opioid 3	Opioid 3	Opioid 3
Drug:	Drug:	Drug:
Dose:	Dose:	Dose:
Dose unit: mg□ mcg□ mcg/hour□	Dose unit: mg□ mcg□ mcg/hour□	Dose unit: mg□ mcg□ mcg/hour□
Route: Oral IV PCA Topical	Route: Oral IV PCA Topical	Route: Oral IV PCA Topical
Please specify the number of each 24h period	local anaesthetic top-ups via cathe	eter (excluding PCEA top-ups) in
Day 1	Day 2	Day 3

Please continue to next page.

C2 Trial	Acute Phase Up To Day 3 Form	V5.0, 14-Jan-
lumber:	Initials: First, Middle, Las	st
on 5 - Complications		
ity according to Thoracic Morbidity and Mort	tions in the period following surgery to the end tality Classification Format (refer to pages 7 cover the period from recovery up to the end of	to 11).
	Complications (consider if SAE)	
	Yes	TMM Grade I-V e.g. IIIa, IVb
Nausea		
Vomiting		
Post-dural Headache		
Blockade Failure		
Vascular Puncture		
Pleural Puncture		
Atelectasis		
Pneumonia		
ARDS		
Pulmonary Aspiration		
Pulmonary Embolism		
Atrial Arrythmia		
Ventricular Arrythmia		
Myocardial Infarction		
DVT		
Renal Failure		
Urinary Retention		
Hypotension (systolic bp <90mmHg)		
Neurological Complication		
Low Respiratory Rate (<10/minute)		
Drowsiness		
Itching		
High Block		

Itching				
High Block				
Please confirm all above items in the complication	ons section have been considered and only those t	icked occurred?	No	Yes
Has the patient tested positive for an acute COV	D19 infection in the period following surgery to en	d of day 3?	○ No	Yes
	Please continue to next page			

Trial Number:		Initials: First, Middle, Last				
Did the patient suffer an SAE as a result of a protocol defined expected event in the period from the intervention to end of day 3? If yes indicate						
below				○ No	Yes	
If patient suffered an SAE that was not a prot	ocol defined expected	event an SAE form mus	at be completed and se			
Protocol defined expected event:	•		·			
ARDS	Atelectasis		Atrial arrhythmia			
Bronchpleural fistula	DVT		Failure of blockade			
Hypotension	Inadequate pain reli	ief	Itching			
Myocardial infarct	Nausea		Neurological complication			
Pleural effusion	Pleural puncture	h d h -	Pneumonia			
Pneumothorax Prolonged air leak	Postdural puncture Pulmonary aspiration		Post-surgical bleed Pulmonary embolism			
Renal failure	Respiratory failure t		Respiratory failur			
Urinary retention	Vascular puncture	ype i	Ventricular arrhy			
Vomiting	Surgical emphysem	na	Chylothorax			
Sariousness of	Event (Each Ves/N	o question requires	a response)			
Certodisticas of	` `	<u> </u>	. ,	Voo		
Death	No	7		Yes		
Life Threatening Event]				
Prolongation of Existing Hospitalisation]				
Persistent or Significant Disability/Incapacity]				
Congenital Anomaly or Birth Defect]				
Other Medical Reason For Reporting						
Other Medical Reason For Reporting						
Specify other medical reason:						
	nlesse complete trial	exit/change of status fo	arma			
Event severity	pieuse compiete triai (Mild Moderat		fe threatening	Fatal	
·	,				Tatai	
Date of onset DD - MMM - YYYY		Pate became serious:	D D - M M M -	<u> </u>		
Date resolved D D - M M M - Y Y Y Y	<u>Y</u>					
Section 6 - Return to theatre during days 1-3						
Did the patient return to theatre? If yes please compl	ete below			○ No	Yes	
Bronchoscopy No Yes Rec	do thoracotomy	○ No ○ Yes	Other	○ No	Yes	
If other, please specify						
Section 7 - Patient Completed Booklets						
Did patient complete booklets at days 1, 2 and 3?						
If no, please specify day(s) not completed and provide reason:						
Please continue to next page						

Trial Number:		Initials: First, Middle, Last						
Section 8 - Willing to Continue								
Has the patient confirmed their willingness to continue? If no complete trial exit/change of status form						No	Yes	
Section 9 - Form Completion								
Completed By (Name):	Signed:		Date:	D D	- M M	M -	ΥΥ	YY
PI Name:	PI Confirmation Signatur	re:	Date:	D D	- M M	M -	YY	YY

Major cardiopulmonary complications as classified by the European Society of Thoracic Surgeons

ARDS: Adult respiratory distress syndrome defined according to the American---European consensus conference. All of the following criteria should be met:

- 1. Acute onset
- 2. Arterial hypoxemia with PaO2/FIO2 ratio lower than 200 (regardless PEEP level)
- 3. Bilateral infiltrates at chest radiograph or CT scan
- 4. No clinical evidence of left atrial hypertension or pulmonary artery occlusive pressure <18 mmHg
- 5. Compatible risk factors

Atrial Arrhythmia: new onset of atrial fibrillation/flutter (AF) requiring medical treatment or cardioversion. Does not include recurrence of AF which had been present preoperatively.

Ventricular Arrhythmia: sustained ventricular tachycardia or ventricular fibrillation that has been clinically documented and treated by ablation therapy, implantable cardioverter defibrillator, permanent pacemaker, pharmacologic treatment or cardioversion.

Bronchoscopy for atelectasis: postoperative atelectasis documented clinically or radiographically that needed bronchoscopy.

Pneumonia: defined according to the last CDC criteria. Two or more serial chest radiographs with at least **one** of the following:

- New or progressive and persistent infiltrate
- Consolidation
- Cavitation

And at least **one** of the following:

- Fever (>38°C or >100.4°F) with no other recognized cause
- Leukopenia (<4000 WBC/mm3) or leukocytosis (>12,000 WBC/mm3)
- For adults >70 years old, altered mental status with no other recognized cause

and at least **two** of the following:

- New onset of purulent sputum, or change in character of sputum, or increased respiratory secretions, or increased suctioning requirements
- New onset or worsening cough, or dyspnea, or tachypnea
- Rales or bronchial breath sounds Worsening gas exchange (e.g. O2 desaturations (e.g., PaO2/FiO2 < 240), increased oxygen requirements, or increased ventilator demand).

Pulmonary embolism: confirmed by V/Q scan, angiogram or CT scan.

DVT: deep venous thrombosis confirmed by Doppler study, contrast study or other study and that required treatment.

Myocardial infarct: evidenced by one of the following criteria:

- 1. Transmural infarction diagnosed by the appearance of a new Q wave in two or more contiguous leads on ECG.
- 2. Subendocardial infarction (non Q wave) evidenced by clinical, angiographic electrocardiographic signs.
- 3. Laboratory isoenzyme evidence of myocardial necrosis.

Renal failure: defined as the onset of new renal failure in the postoperative period according to one of the following criteria:

- 1. Increase of serum creatinine to greater than 2.0, and 2-fold the preoperative creatinine level.
- 2. A new requirement for dialysis postoperatively.

Neurological complication: occurrence of one of the following central neurologic postoperative events not present preoperatively:

- 1. A central neurologic deficit persisting postoperatively for more than 72 hours
- 2. A transient neurologic deficit (transient ischemic attack or reversible ischemic neurological deficit) with recovery within 72 hours
- 3. A new postoperative coma persisting at least 24 hours and caused by anoxic/ischemic and/or metabolic encephalopathy, thromboembolic event or cerebral bleed.

Seeley Systematic Classification of Morbidity and Mortality After Thoracic Surgery (TM &M) Classification of Severity

Complication: Any deviation from the normal postoperative course.

Minor			
Grade I	Any complication without need for pharmacologic treatment or other intervention.		
Grade II	Any complication that requires pharmacologic treatment or minor intervention only.		
Major			
Grade III	Any complication that requires surgical, radiologic, endoscopic intervention, or multi-therapy.		
Grade IIIa	Intervention does not require general anaesthesia.		
Grade IIIb	Intervention requires general anaesthesia.		
Grade IV	Any complication requiring intensive care unit management and life support.		
Grade IVa	Single organ dysfunction.		
Grade IVb	Multi-organ dysfunction.		
Mortality			
Grade V	Any complication leading to the death of the patient.		

StEP Core Outcome Measures in Perioperative and Anaesthetic Care (COMPAQ) – Post-operative Pulmonary Complications

ARDS - Berlin definition

Timing: within 1 week of a known clinical insult or new or worsening respiratory symptoms **AND**...

Chest imaging: bilateral opacities not fully explained by effusions, lobar/lung collapse or nodules **AND**...

Origin of oedema: respiratory failure not fully explained by cardiac failure or fluid overload (requires objective assessment, e.g. echocardiography, to exclude hydrostatic oedema), **AND**...

Oxygenation: mild PaO_2 :Fi O_2 between 26.7 and 40.0 kPa (200-300 mm Hg) with PEEP or CPAP_5 cm H_2O ; moderate PaO_2 :Fi O_2 between 13.3 and 26.6 kPa (100-200 mm Hg) with PEEP_5 cm H_2O ; severe PaO_2 :Fi O_2 _13.3 kPa (100 mm Hg) with PEEP_5 cm H_2O .

Mechanical ventilation

The need for need for tracheal re-intubation and mechanical ventilation after extubation, and within 30 days after surgery OR mechanical ventilation for more than 24 h after surgery. The inclusion of non-invasive ventilation may be considered on a study by study basis.

Post-operative Complications*

Composite of respiratory diagnoses that share common pathophysiological mechanisms including pulmonary collapse and airway contamination:

- (i) atelectasis detected on computed tomography or chest radiograph,
- (ii) pneumonia using US Centers for Disease Control criteria,
- (iii) Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome using Berlin consensus definition,
- (iv) pulmonary aspiration (clear clinical history **AND** radiological evidence).

*Exclusions

Other diagnoses that do not share a common biological mechanism are best evaluated separately and only when clearly relevant to the treatment under investigation:

- (i) pulmonary embolism,
- (ii) pleural effusion,
- (iii) cardiogenic pulmonary oedema,
- (iv) pneumothorax,
- (v) bronchospasm.

Post-operative Pneumonia

Two or more serial chest radiographs with at least one of the following (one radiograph is sufficient for patients with no underlying pulmonary or cardiac disease):

- (i) New or progressive and persistent infiltrates, (ii) consolidation
- (iii) cavitation; **AND** at least **one** of the following:
- (a) fever (>38°C) with no other recognised cause,
- (b) leucopaenia (white cell count $<4_10^9$ litre_1) or leucocytosis (white cell count $>12_10^9$ litre_1),
- c) for adults >70 yr old, altered mental status with no other recognised cause;

AND at least **two** of the following:

- (a) new onset of purulent sputum or change in character of sputum, or increased respiratory secretions, or increased suctioning requirements,
- (b) new onset or worsening cough, or dyspnoea, or tachypnoea,
- (c) rales or bronchial breath sounds,
- (d) worsening gas exchange (hypoxaemia, increased oxygen requirement, increased ventilator demand).