

Preoperative Testing Before Noncardiac Surgery: Guidelines and Recommendations

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Preoperative testing (e.g., chest radiography, electrocardiography, laboratory testing, urinalysis) is often performed before surgical procedures. These investigations can be helpful to stratify risk, direct anesthetic choices, and guide postoperative management, but often are obtained because of protocol rather than medical necessity. The decision to order preoperative tests should be guided by the patient's clinical history, comorbidities, and physical examination findings. Patients with signs or symptoms of active cardiovascular disease should be evaluated with appropriate testing, regardless of their preoperative status. Electrocardiography is recommended for patients undergoing high-risk surgery and those undergoing intermediate-risk surgery who have additional risk factors. Patients undergoing low-risk surgery do not require electrocardiography. Chest radiography is reasonable for patients at risk of postoperative pulmonary complications if the results would change perioperative management. Preoperative urinalysis is recommended for patients undergoing invasive urologic procedures and those undergoing implantation of foreign material. Electrolyte and creatinine testing should be performed in patients with underlying chronic disease and those taking medications that predispose them to electrolyte abnormalities or renal failure. Random glucose testing should be performed in patients at high risk of undiagnosed diabetes mellitus. In patients with diagnosed diabetes, A1C testing is recommended only if the result would change perioperative management. A complete blood count is indicated for patients with diseases that increase the risk of anemia or patients in whom significant perioperative blood loss is anticipated. Coagulation studies are reserved for patients with a history of bleeding or medical conditions that predispose them to bleeding, and for those taking anticoagulants. Patients in their usual state of health who are undergoing cataract surgery do not require preoperative testing. (*Am Fam Physician.* 2013;87(6):414-418. Copyright © 2013 American Academy of Family Physicians.)



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The goal of preoperative evaluation is to identify and optimize conditions that increase perioperative morbidity and mortality. Historically, testing before noncardiac surgery involved a battery of standard tests applied to all patients (e.g., chest radiography, electrocardiography [ECG], laboratory testing, urinalysis). However, these tests often do not change perioperative management, may lead to follow-up testing with results that are often normal, and can unnecessarily delay surgery, all of which increase the cost of care. An extensive systematic review concluded that there was no evidence to support routine preoperative testing.¹

More recent practice guidelines continue to recommend testing in select patients guided by a perioperative risk assessment based on pertinent clinical history and examination findings, although this recommendation is based primarily on expert

opinion or low-level evidence.²⁻⁹ Many of the recommendations include wording such as “consider testing if” or “testing may be reasonable.” Recommendations are not always user-friendly. For example, the National Institute for Clinical Excellence guideline, which may be the most scientifically rigorous of the group, includes 36 tables organized via a flowchart that physicians may reference to make a decision for or against testing.⁸ Although the guideline is scholarly, its cumbersome nature renders it ineffective in a busy clinical setting.

Primary care physicians are in an ideal position to take an active role in the multidisciplinary, system-based approach to defining preoperative testing standards for their own institutions to provide high-quality, cost-effective health care. This article compares and contrasts key guidelines and the evidence they cite, and makes recommendations for the primary care physician

SORT: KEY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PRACTICE

<i>Clinical recommendation</i>	<i>Evidence rating</i>	<i>References</i>
The decision to perform preoperative testing should be based on the history and physical examination findings, perioperative risk assessment, and clinical judgment.	A	2-9
Patients with signs and symptoms of cardiovascular disease should undergo preoperative electrocardiography.	C	2-4, 7, 8
Patients with new or unstable cardiopulmonary signs or symptoms should undergo preoperative chest radiography.	C	2, 3, 5, 6, 8
Preoperative urinalysis is indicated for patients undergoing urologic procedures or implantation of foreign material.	C	3, 8
Preoperative electrolyte and creatinine testing should be reserved for patients at risk of electrolyte abnormalities or renal impairment.	C	2, 3
Preoperative random glucose or A1C measurement should be considered if an abnormal result would change the perioperative management.	C	3, 8, 13
A preoperative complete blood count is indicated for patients at risk of anemia based on their history and physical examination findings, and those in whom significant perioperative blood loss is anticipated.	C	2, 3, 8
Preoperative coagulation testing should be reserved for patients who are taking anticoagulants, who have a history of bleeding, or who have medical conditions that predispose them to coagulopathy (e.g., liver disease).	C	2, 3, 9
Patients in their usual state of health who are undergoing cataract surgery do not require preoperative testing.	A	15, 16

A = consistent, good-quality patient-oriented evidence; B = inconsistent or limited-quality patient-oriented evidence; C = consensus, disease-oriented evidence, usual practice, expert opinion, or case series. For information about the SORT evidence rating system, go to <http://www.aafp.org/afpsort.xml>.

evaluating the preoperative patient. Detailed charts outlining the individual guideline recommendations are available as an online appendix (<http://www.aafp.org/afp/2013/0315/p420-s1.pdf>).

Electrocardiography

Five guidelines address recommendations for preoperative ECG^{2-4,7,8}; each is based primarily on low-level evidence and expert opinion. There is consensus among the guidelines that patients with active cardiovascular signs or symptoms should undergo ECG. The most widely accepted guideline in the United States advocates against ECG in patients undergoing low-risk surgery.⁴ The dilemma arises in how to define low perioperative cardiac risk, and what to do for patients who do not have active cardiovascular symptoms and who are not undergoing low-risk surgery. A recommendation based solely on age is an attractive solution because of its simplicity, but fails to address the question of who is at risk of perioperative cardiac morbidity and mortality.

Surgical cardiac risk is considered low if the risk of a perioperative cardiac event is less than 1 percent, intermediate if 1 to 5 percent, and high if greater than 5 percent^{4,7} (Table 1⁴). Patients should have preoperative ECG before undergoing a high-risk procedure. Two guidelines recommend using the Revised Cardiac Risk Index (RCRI) to assess the risk of cardiac

complications after noncardiac surgery^{4,7} (Table 2¹⁰). The RCRI consists of five clinical risk factors and one procedural risk factor. The procedural risk factor utilized by Lee in the RCRI combines high- and intermediate-risk surgeries, which complicates modern risk stratification. As such, current guidelines primarily utilize the clinical risk factors from the RCRI but not the procedural risk factor. ECG is recommended before intermediate-risk procedures in patients with at least one clinical risk factor identified by the RCRI; those with two or more clinical risk factors are at significantly higher risk of a major

Table 1. Risk of Cardiac Death and Nonfatal Myocardial Infarction for Noncardiac Surgical Procedures

<i>Risk of procedure</i>	<i>Examples</i>
High (> 5%)	Aortic and major vascular surgery, peripheral vascular surgery
Intermediate (1 to 5%)	Intraperitoneal or intrathoracic surgery, carotid endarterectomy, head and neck surgery, orthopedic surgery, prostate surgery
Low (< 1%)	Ambulatory surgery, breast surgery, endoscopic procedures, superficial procedures, cataract surgery

Source: Fleisher LA, Beckman JA, Brown KA, et al.; American College of Cardiology; American Heart Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines (Writing Committee to Revise the 2002 Guidelines on Perioperative Cardiovascular Evaluation for Noncardiac Surgery); American Society of Echocardiography; American Society of Nuclear Cardiology; Heart Rhythm Society; Society of Cardiovascular Anesthesiologists; Society for Cardiovascular Angiography and Interventions; Society for Vascular Medicine and Biology; Society for Vascular Surgery. ACC/AHA 2007 guidelines on perioperative cardiovascular evaluation and care for noncardiac surgery [published corrections appear in J Am Coll Cardiol. 2007;50(17):e242 and J Am Coll Cardiol. 2008;52(9):793-794]. J Am Coll Cardiol. 2007;50(17):e170.

Table 2. Revised Cardiac Risk Index

Risk factor	Points
Cerebrovascular disease	1
Congestive heart failure	1
Creatinine level > 2.0 mg per dL (176.80 μmol per L)	1
Diabetes mellitus requiring insulin	1
Ischemic cardiac disease	1
Suprainguinal vascular surgery, intrathoracic surgery, or intra-abdominal surgery	1
Total points:	_____

Points	Risk % (95% confidence interval)
0	0.4 (0.05 to 1.5)
1	0.9 (0.3 to 2.1)
2	6.6 (3.9 to 10.3)
≥ 3	≥ 11 (5.8 to 18.4)

Information from reference 10.

cardiac event. ECG is not needed in patients undergoing low-risk procedures (Figure 1).

Chest Radiography

There is no high-quality evidence on the effectiveness of routine preoperative chest radiography. Five clinical guidelines make recommendations on the basis of low-level evidence and expert opinion.^{2,3,5,6,8}

The guidelines concur that routine preoperative chest radiography in asymptomatic, otherwise healthy patients is not indicated. They also agree that if the patient has new or unstable cardiopulmonary signs or symptoms on examination, chest radiography is clearly indicated, regardless of the procedure. Although abnormal findings on preoperative screening radiography are fairly common, these findings are most often chronic and predictable by the history or physical examination, and only rarely alter perioperative management.^{5,11}

Risk factors for perioperative pulmonary complications include chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, age older than 60 years, American Society of Anesthesiologists score of 2 or greater, functional dependence, hypoalbuminemia, congestive heart failure, emergency procedure, prolonged procedures, and certain surgical sites (e.g., upper abdomen, head, neck).^{5,12} However, there is no evidence that preoperative chest radiography in patients at risk of perioperative pulmonary complications

alters outcomes more than findings from the history and physical examination.⁵ The American College of Physicians states that chest radiography should not be used routinely for predicting risk of postoperative pulmonary complications.⁵ Patients who should have chest radiography include those with new or unstable cardiopulmonary signs or symptoms, and patients at increased risk of postoperative pulmonary complications only if the results will alter perioperative management (i.e., inform decisions or postpone surgery).

Routine Laboratory Tests

URINALYSIS

Urinalysis has been performed routinely before elective surgery. Case series have shown that abnormalities were observed in up to 34 percent of patients, but these results led to a change in management less than 14 percent of the time, and of those patients, less than 1 percent had postoperative complications.⁸ Two guidelines reviewed evidence based on case series and expert opinion.^{3,8} There is little evidence that an abnormal result is associated with postoperative complications,¹ and predictive values of routine urinalysis in asymptomatic patients are poor.¹³ Guideline consensus on the basis of expert opinion is that routine urinalysis is not recommended in asymptomatic

Determining the Need for Preoperative Electrocardiography

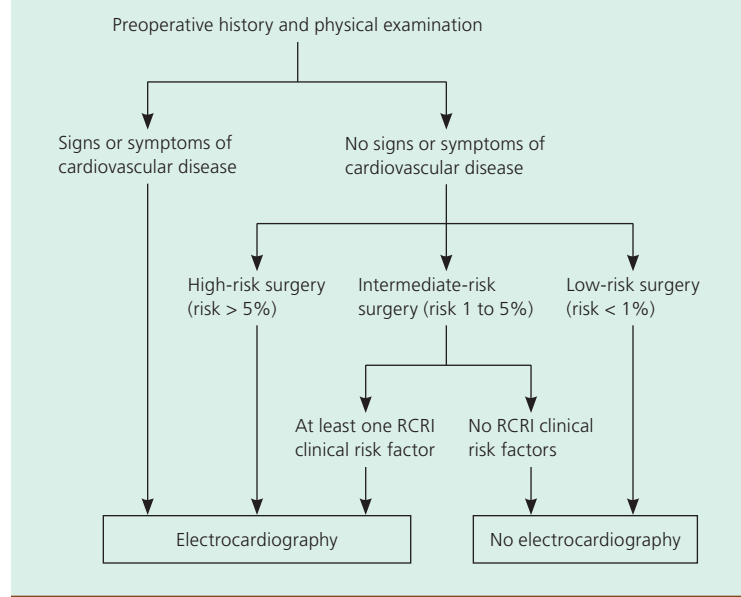


Figure 1. Suggested algorithm for performing preoperative electrocardiography. (RCRI = Revised Cardiac Risk Index.)

patients except in those undergoing surgical implantation of foreign material (e.g., prosthetic joint, heart valve) or invasive urologic procedures.

ELECTROLYTE AND CREATININE TESTING

The electrolyte panel and creatinine measurement have been obtained routinely as part of the preoperative evaluation. No trials have documented changes in outcomes among patients who had electrolyte testing before surgical procedures.⁸ Three guidelines made recommendations on preoperative electrolyte testing,^{2,3,8} based on expert opinion and low-level evidence.¹ One guideline advocates obtaining serum blood urea nitrogen and creatinine measurements in patients older than 40 years.⁸ However, the consensus is that findings from the history and physical examination, rather than age alone, should guide decisions about electrolyte and renal function testing. Compelling historical findings (e.g., hypertension, heart failure, chronic kidney disease, complicated diabetes mellitus, liver disease) and certain medications (e.g., diuretics, angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors, angiotensin receptor blockers, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, digoxin) should drive the decision to perform preoperative electrolyte and creatinine testing.^{2,3,8}

GLUCOSE AND A1C TESTING

There is no clear consensus on preoperative glucose testing. One guideline recommends considering the clinical setting to determine the need for preoperative serum chemistry evaluation, a test that includes random glucose measurement.³ Another recommends glucose testing on the basis of comorbid conditions, surgical risk, and medication use.⁸ This guideline does not recommend glucose testing for patients with well-controlled diabetes.

Careful perioperative glucose management affects the surgical outcomes of patients with diabetes. However, the incidence of occult diabetes in the presurgical population is low (0.5 percent).¹³ Therefore, the guidelines reflect the opinion that preoperative glucose assessment should be undertaken when the results would alter perioperative management. Because random glucose testing reflects diabetes control over only the past few hours, preoperative random glucose testing in patients with known diabetes rarely alters perioperative management. In patients with known diabetes, the preoperative A1C value is more likely to be useful if results would change perioperative management. The guidelines suggest that preoperative random glucose measurement could be considered in patients at very high risk of undiagnosed diabetes on the basis of history, examination, or use of certain

medications (e.g., glucocorticoids), and in patients with signs or symptoms of undiagnosed diabetes.

COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT

A complete blood count (CBC)—specifically, measurement of hemoglobin and hematocrit values—is often obtained as part of the preoperative assessment. Although evidence suggests that the preoperative hematocrit value may predict postoperative mortality, the prevalence of anemia is relatively low.¹⁴ Thus, the question of who to test is important.

Multiple professional groups have made recommendations about preoperative CBC, hemoglobin, and hematocrit testing.^{2,3,8} These recommendations are based on low-level evidence or expert opinion. None of the guidelines recommend indiscriminate preoperative CBC or hemoglobin testing. Instead, the consensus is to recommend testing for select patients based on conditions that would increase the pretest probability of diagnosing anemia (e.g., a chronic inflammatory condition, chronic kidney disease, chronic liver disease, clinical signs or symptoms of anemia) or procedures in which significant blood loss is anticipated. This may necessitate a conversation with the surgeon about the expected blood loss for a given procedure. However, at a minimum, if the surgeon orders a type and cross (as opposed to a type and screen) in preparation for a procedure, it is likely that significant blood loss is anticipated. In this case, baseline hemoglobin and hematocrit measurements can help assess the blood loss and inform the need for transfusion.

Coagulation Testing

Coagulation-related tests (e.g., prothrombin time, activated partial thromboplastin time, platelet count) are often performed preoperatively to identify previously undetected disorders of hemostasis. The goal is to unmask disorders that could increase the risk of surgical bleeding. However, the prevalence of inherited coagulopathies is low, and in patients with the most common disorder (von Willebrand disease), results of routine coagulation tests may be normal.

Several groups provide guidance on preoperative coagulation testing, and concur that indiscriminate preoperative coagulation testing is not warranted.^{2,3,8,9} As with CBC testing, the consensus is that coagulation testing be reserved for patients with medical conditions associated with impaired hemostasis (e.g., liver disease, diseases of hematopoiesis), patients taking anticoagulants, and those whose history or examination findings suggest an underlying coagulation disorder (e.g.,

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history of spontaneous bruising or excessive surgical bleeding, family history of a known heritable coagulopathy). Bleeding history should be obtained from all surgical patients, and appropriate coagulation testing should be considered if the history is abnormal.

Patients Undergoing Cataract Surgery

Cataract surgery is addressed separately because it is an area with excellent evidence-based data to drive decision making about preoperative testing. Patients in their usual state of health who are undergoing cataract surgery do not require preoperative testing.^{15,16} A large randomized controlled trial in which more than 19,000 patients undergoing cataract surgeries were randomly assigned to no preoperative testing or to usual care revealed no difference in outcomes between the two groups, and abnormal preoperative test results did not predict outcomes.¹⁵ This opinion was reinforced by a 2012 Cochrane review.¹⁶

Data Sources: A search of PubMed and Scopus was performed using the key terms preoperative, perioperative, guidelines, and preoperative test. Also searched were the Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force, National Guideline Clearinghouse, Institute for Clinical Systems Improvement, Physicians' Information and Education Resource (American College of Physicians' PIER), and the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality evidence reports. Bibliographies of pertinent documents were also reviewed. Search dates: July 12 and 13, 2011, and August 10, 2011.

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eAppendix A. Guideline Summary for Preoperative ECG

Guideline	Summary of recommendations
American College of Cardiology/ American Heart Association, 2007 ^{A1}	<p>ECG is recommended for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patients with known heart disease, peripheral vascular disease, or cerebrovascular disease who are undergoing intermediate- or high-risk surgery Patients with one or more clinical risk factors (e.g., coronary artery disease, history of congestive heart failure, cerebrovascular disease, diabetes mellitus, renal insufficiency) who are undergoing vascular surgery <p>ECG is reasonable for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patients with no clinical risk factors who are undergoing vascular surgery Patients with one or more clinical risk factors who are undergoing intermediate-risk surgery <p>ECG is not indicated for asymptomatic patients undergoing low-risk surgery</p>
American Society of Anesthesiologists, 2002 ^{A2}	ECG may be indicated for patients with cardiovascular risk factors
European Society of Cardiology and European Society of Anaesthesiology, 2009 ^{A3}	<p>ECG is recommended for patients with risk factors who are undergoing intermediate- or high-risk surgery</p> <p>ECG may be considered for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patients with risk factors who are undergoing low-risk surgery Patients with no risk factors who are undergoing intermediate-risk surgery <p>ECG is not indicated for patients with no risk factors who are undergoing low-risk surgery</p>
Institute for Clinical Systems Improvement, 2012 ^{A4}	<p>ECG is recommended for patients older than 65 years</p> <p>Consider ECG for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patients of any age with diabetes, hypertension, chest pain, congestive heart failure, smoking history, peripheral vascular disease, inability to exercise, or morbid obesity Patients with new signs or symptoms of cardiovascular disease <p>ECG is not recommended for asymptomatic patients undergoing low-risk surgery unless medical assessment reveals a high-risk patient</p>

continued

ASA = American Society of Anesthesiologists; ECG = electrocardiography.

*—ASA patient classifications: 1 = healthy patient; 2 = patient with mild systemic disease; 3 = patient with severe systemic disease.

†—Surgical grades: 2 = intermediate; 3 = major; 4 = major+.

Appendix A. Guideline Summary for Preoperative ECG (continued)

Guideline	Summary of recommendations
UK National Institute for Clinical Excellence, 2003 ^{A5}	<p>ECG is recommended for:</p> <p>Patients of any age who are undergoing cardiovascular surgery</p> <p>ASA class 1 patients* older than 80 years</p> <p>ASA class 1 patients* older than 60 years who are undergoing grade 3 or 4 surgery†</p> <p>ASA class 2 and 3 patients* with cardiovascular disease</p> <p>ASA class 2 patients* older than 60 years with comorbid renal disease who are undergoing grade 3 or 4 surgery†</p> <p>ASA class 3 patients* older than 40 years with comorbid renal disease who are undergoing grade 4 surgery†</p> <p>ASA class 2 patients* with comorbid respiratory disease who are older than 80 years and are undergoing grade 3 or 4 surgery,† or who are older than 60 years and are undergoing grade 4 surgery†</p> <p>ASA class 3 patients* with comorbid respiratory disease who are older than 60 years and are undergoing grade 2 or 3 surgery,† or who are older than 40 years and are undergoing grade 4 surgery†</p> <p>Consider ECG for:</p> <p>ASA class 1 patients* older than 16 years who are undergoing neurosurgery</p> <p>ASA class 1 patients* older than 40 years who have clinical indications</p> <p>ASA class 2 patients* with comorbid respiratory disease who are older than 40 years, regardless of surgical risk, or who are older than 16 years and are undergoing grade 3 or 4 surgery†</p> <p>ASA class 3 patients* with comorbid respiratory disease</p> <p>ASA class 2 patients* older than 40 years or ASA class 3 patients* of any age with comorbid renal disease</p>

ASA = American Society of Anesthesiologists; ECG = electrocardiography.

*—ASA patient classifications: 1 = healthy patient; 2 = patient with mild systemic disease; 3 = patient with severe systemic disease.

†—Surgical grades: 2 = intermediate; 3 = major; 4 = major+.

Information from:

A1. Fleisher LA, Beckman JA, Brown KA, et al.; American College of Cardiology; American Heart Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines (Writing Committee to Revise the 2002 Guidelines on Perioperative Cardiovascular Evaluation for Noncardiac Surgery); American Society of Echocardiography; American Society of Nuclear Cardiology; Heart Rhythm Society; Society of Cardiovascular Anesthesiologists; Society for Cardiovascular Angiography and Interventions; Society for Vascular Medicine and Biology; Society for Vascular Surgery. ACC/AHA 2007 guidelines on perioperative cardiovascular evaluation and care for noncardiac surgery [published corrections appear in *J Am Coll Cardiol*. 2007;50(17):e242 and *J Am Coll Cardiol*. 2008;52(9):793-794]. *J Am Coll Cardiol*. 2007;50(17):e159-e241.

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eAppendix B. Guideline Summary for Preoperative Chest Radiography

Guideline	Summary of recommendations
American College of Physicians, 2006 ^{B1}	Chest radiography may be appropriate for patients previously diagnosed with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease or asthma
American College of Radiology, 2008 ^{B2}	Chest radiography is usually appropriate for: Patients with acute cardiopulmonary findings on history or physical examination Patients older than 70 years who have chronic cardiopulmonary disease and have not had chest radiography in the previous six months
American Society of Anesthesiologists, 2002 ^{B3}	Consider chest radiography for: Patients who smoke Patients with a history of recent upper respiratory infection Patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease Patients with cardiac disease However, if these conditions are chronic and stable, preoperative chest radiography is not necessarily indicated
Institute for Clinical Systems Improvement, 2012 ^{B4}	Chest radiography may be considered for patients with signs or symptoms suggesting new or unstable cardiopulmonary disease
UK National Institute for Clinical Excellence, 2003 ^{B5}	Chest radiography is recommended for: Patients of any age who are undergoing cardiovascular surgery ASA class 2 patients* with cardiovascular disease who are undergoing grade 4 surgery† ASA class 3 patients* with cardiovascular disease who are undergoing grade 2, 3, or 4 surgery† ASA class 3 patients* with respiratory disease Consider chest radiography for: ASA class 1 patients* older than 60 years who are undergoing grade 4 surgery† or neurosurgery ASA class 2 patients* with respiratory disease who have a change in symptoms or might need ventilator support ASA class 2 patients* with cardiovascular disease ASA class 3 patients* with cardiovascular disease or respiratory disease ASA class 2 or 3 patients* with renal disease who are undergoing grade 3 or 4 surgery,† or who are older than 60 years and are undergoing any surgery

ASA = American Society of Anesthesiologists.

*—ASA patient classifications: 1 = healthy patient; 2 = patient with mild systemic disease; 3 = patient with severe systemic disease.

†—Surgical grades: 2 = intermediate; 3 = major; 4 = major+.

Information from:

B1. Qaseem A, Snow V, Fitterman N, et al.; Clinical Efficacy Assessment Subcommittee of the American College of Physicians. Risk assessment for and strategies to reduce perioperative pulmonary complications for patients undergoing noncardiothoracic surgery. *Ann Intern Med.* 2006;144(8):575-580.

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eAppendix C. Guideline Summary for Preoperative Electrolyte Measurement

Guideline	Summary of recommendations
American Society of Anesthesiologists, 2002 ^{C1}	<p>Preoperative electrolyte measurement could be considered if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abnormal results would change perioperative management Patient is at risk of abnormal results based on history and physical examination (e.g., liver or renal disease, use of certain medications)
Institute for Clinical Systems Improvement, 2012 ^{C2}	<p>Electrolyte measurement can be considered for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patients taking digoxin Patients taking diuretics Patients taking angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors or angiotensin receptor blockers
UK National Institute for Clinical Excellence, 2003 ^{C3}	<p>Electrolyte measurement is recommended for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All patients with a known renal comorbid condition All patients undergoing neurosurgery or cardiovascular surgery All patients older than 40 years who are undergoing grade 4 surgery† ASA class 3 patients* with cardiovascular disease ASA class 2 patients* with cardiovascular disease who are undergoing grade 3 or 4 surgery† ASA class 2 patients* older than 60 years with cardiovascular disease who are undergoing grade 2 surgery† ASA class 2 patients* with comorbid respiratory disease who are undergoing grade 4 surgery† ASA class 2 patients* older than 60 years who have comorbid respiratory disease and are undergoing high-intermediate–risk surgery ASA class 3 patients* with comorbid respiratory disease who are undergoing high-intermediate– or high-risk surgery <p>Electrolyte measurement is not recommended for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ASA class 1 patients* younger than 40 years who are undergoing low-risk surgery ASA class 1 patients* younger than 16 years who are undergoing low-intermediate–risk surgery ASA class 2 patients* with comorbid respiratory disease who are younger than 60 years and are undergoing low-risk surgery, or who are younger than 40 years and are undergoing low-intermediate–risk surgery

ASA = American Society of Anesthesiologists.

*—ASA patient classifications: 1 = healthy patient; 2 = patient with mild systemic disease; 3 = patient with severe systemic disease.

†—Surgical grades: 2 = intermediate; 3 = major; 4 = major+.

Information from:

C1. American Society of Anesthesiologists Task Force on Preanesthesia Evaluation. Practice advisory for preanesthesia evaluation. *Anesthesiology*. 2002;96(2):485-496.

C2. Institute for Clinical Systems Improvement. Health care guideline: preoperative evaluation. 10th ed. Bloomington, Minn.: Institute for Clinical Systems Improvement; 2012.

C3. National Institute for Clinical Excellence. Preoperative tests: the use of routine preoperative tests for elective surgery. <http://www.nice.org.uk/nicemedia/pdf/CG3NICEguideline.pdf>. Accessed December 12, 2012.

eAppendix D. Guideline Summary for Preoperative Urinalysis

Guideline	Summary of recommendations
American Society of Anesthesiologists, 2002 ^{D1}	Urinalysis is recommended for: Patients with new urinary symptoms Patients undergoing urologic surgery Patients undergoing surgery with implantation of foreign material
UK National Institute for Clinical Excellence, 2003 ^{D2}	Urinalysis is recommended for: Patients with new urinary symptoms Patients undergoing urologic surgery Urinalysis is not recommended for children younger than 16 years who are undergoing grade 1 or 2 surgery* For all other patients, the panel could not come to consensus

*—Surgical grades: 1 = minor; 2 = intermediate.

Information from:

D1. American Society of Anesthesiologists Task Force on Preanesthesia Evaluation. Practice advisory for preanesthesia evaluation. *Anesthesiology*. 2002;96(2):485-496.
D2. National Institute for Clinical Excellence. Preoperative tests: the use of routine preoperative tests for elective surgery. <http://www.nice.org.uk/nicemedia/pdf/CG3NICEguideline.pdf>. Accessed December 12, 2012.

eAppendix E. Guideline Summary for Preoperative Glucose Measurement

Guideline	Summary of recommendations
American Society of Anesthesiologists, 2002 ^{E1}	Consider random glucose measurement for: Patients with endocrine, renal, or hepatic disorders Patients taking certain medications or alternative therapies (unspecified)
UK National Institute for Clinical Excellence, 2003 ^{E2}	Random glucose measurement is recommended for: Patients older than 16 years who are undergoing cardiac surgery or neurosurgery Patients taking corticosteroids Patients taking diuretics Random glucose measurement is not recommended for: Asymptomatic patients younger than 16 years Patients with diabetes mellitus who are compliant with therapy

Information from:

E1. American Society of Anesthesiologists Task Force on Preanesthesia Evaluation. Practice advisory for preanesthesia evaluation. *Anesthesiology*. 2002;96(2):485-496.
E2. National Institute for Clinical Excellence. Preoperative tests: the use of routine preoperative tests for elective surgery. <http://www.nice.org.uk/nicemedia/pdf/CG3NICE-guideline.pdf>. Accessed December 12, 2012.

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eAppendix F. Guideline Summary for Preoperative CBC

Guideline	Summary of recommendations
American Society of Anesthesiologists, 2002 ^{F1}	Consider CBC for: Patients with liver disease Patients at extremes of age Patients with a history of anemia or bleeding Patients with other hematologic disorders Type and invasiveness of the surgical procedure (not specified by the guideline)
Institute for Clinical Systems Improvement, 2012 ^{F2}	CBC is recommended for: Patients with a history of anemia Patients with a history suggestive of recent blood loss
UK National Institute for Clinical Excellence, 2003 ^{F3}	CBC is recommended for: Patients undergoing cardiovascular surgery Patients older than 60 years who are undergoing neurosurgery ASA class 2 or 3 patients* who have cardiovascular disease and are undergoing grade 3 or 4 surgery† ASA class 2 or 3 patients* older than 80 years who have respiratory disease and are undergoing grade 2 surgery† ASA class 2 or 3 patients* who have respiratory disease and are undergoing grade 3 or 4 surgery† ASA class 2 patients* who have renal disease and are undergoing grade 3 or 4 surgery† ASA class 3 patients* who have renal disease and are undergoing any type of surgery

ASA = American Society of Anesthesiologists; CBC = complete blood count.

*—ASA patient classifications: 1 = healthy patient; 2 = patient with mild systemic disease; 3 = patient with severe systemic disease.

†—Surgical grades: 2 = intermediate; 3 = major; 4 = major+.

Information from:

F1. American Society of Anesthesiologists Task Force on Preanesthesia Evaluation. Practice advisory for preanesthesia evaluation. *Anesthesiology*. 2002;96(2):485-496.

F2. Institute for Clinical Systems Improvement. *Health care guideline: preoperative evaluation*. 10th ed. Bloomington, Minn.: Institute for Clinical Systems Improvement; 2012.

F3. National Institute for Clinical Excellence. *Preoperative tests: the use of routine preoperative tests for elective surgery*. <http://www.nice.org.uk/linimedia/pdf/CG3NICEguideline.pdf>. Accessed December 12, 2012.

eAppendix G. Guideline Summary for Preoperative Coagulation Testing

Guideline	Summary of recommendations
American Society of Anesthesiologists, 2002 ^{G1}	<p>Consider coagulation testing with platelet count for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patients with a history of bleeding Patients with renal dysfunction Patients with liver dysfunction Type and invasiveness of surgical procedure (not specified by the guideline) <p>Also recognize that anticoagulant medications may present additional perioperative risk</p>
British Committee for Standards in Haematology, 2008 ^{G2}	<p>Bleeding history is recommended for all patients</p> <p>Coagulation testing is recommended for patients with positive bleeding history or a clear clinical indication for testing</p>
Institute for Clinical Systems Improvement, 2012 ^{G3}	<p>Coagulation testing is recommended for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patients with a history of coagulation abnormalities Patients taking anticoagulant medications Patients with a recent history suggesting coagulation problems Patients needing postoperative anticoagulation (baseline testing)
UK National Institute for Clinical Excellence, 2003 ^{G4}	<p>Coagulation testing is not recommended for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ASA class 1 patients* who are undergoing grade 1, 2, or 3 surgery† ASA class 1 patients* younger than 16 years who are undergoing grade 4 surgery† ASA class 2 adult patients* who have cardiovascular disease and are undergoing grade 1, 2, or 3 surgery† ASA class 3 adult patients* who have cardiovascular disease and are undergoing grade 1 or 2 surgery† ASA class 2 or 3 adult patients* who have respiratory disease and are undergoing grade 1, 2, or 3 surgery† ASA class 2 adult patients* who have renal disease and are undergoing grade 1 or 2 surgery† <p>For all other patients, including those undergoing neurosurgery or cardiovascular surgery, there was no consensus regarding which patients should be tested</p>

ASA = American Society of Anesthesiologists.

*—ASA patient classifications: 1 = healthy patient; 2 = patient with mild systemic disease; 3 = patient with severe systemic disease.

†—Surgical grades: 1 = minor; 2 = intermediate; 3 = major; 4 = major+.

Information from:

G1. American Society of Anesthesiologists Task Force on Preanesthesia Evaluation. Practice advisory for preanesthesia evaluation. *Anesthesiology*. 2002;96(2):485-496.

G2. Chee YL, Crawford JC, Watson HG, Greaves M; British Committee for Standards in Haematology. Guidelines on the assessment of bleeding risk prior to surgery or invasive procedures. *Br J Haematol*. 2008;140(5):496-504.

G3. Institute for Clinical Systems Improvement. Health care guideline: preoperative evaluation. 10th ed. Bloomington, Minn.: Institute for Clinical Systems Improvement; 2012.

G4. National Institute for Clinical Excellence. Preoperative tests: the use of routine preoperative tests for elective surgery. <http://www.nice.org.uk/nicemedia/pdf/CG3NICEguideline.pdf>. Accessed December 12, 2012.