Development of an NSAID decision tool for perioperative pain management in adult orthopaedic patients: a modified Delphi study

Appendix 1

| | Risk of renal adverse events | Disagree 1 2 3 | Undecided 4 5 6 | Agree 7 8 9 | Your round 1 scores | | ores - Median (IC Anaesthetists | Please add comments/ references to support your score (optional) |
|-----------|---|-------------------|--------------------|----------------|------------------------|--|------------------------------------|--|
| Q1 | Normal renal function, GFR ≥ 90 ml/min | | | | | | | |
| Q2 | Mildly decreased renal function; GFR 60–89 ml/min | | | | | | | |
| Q3 | Mildly moderately decreased renal function; GFR ≤ 59 ml/min | | | | | | | |
| Q4 | Intraoperative concern of renal hypoperfusion (ex. due to > 500 ml blood loss + requring vasopressor support in an elderly patient) | | | | | | | |
| Q5 | Diabetes ± insulin dependent, well controlled (HbA1c ≤ 6.5%) | | | | | | | |
| Q6 | Diabetes ± insulin dependent, poorly controlled (HbA1c > 6.5%) | | | | | | | |
| | Risk of cardiovascular adverse events | 1 2 3 | 4 5 6 | 7 8 9 | | | | |
| Q1 Q2 | Acute coronary syndrome < 3 months ago Acute coronary syndrome ≥ 3 months ago | | | | | | | |
| Q3 | Percutaneous/surgical coronary revascularisation < 3 months ago | | | | | | | |
| Q4 | Percutaneous/surgical coronary revascularisation ≥ 3 months ago | | | | | | | |
| Q5 | Chronic stable angina | | | | | | | |
| Q6 | Well-controlled hypertention | | | | | | | |
| Q7 | Poorly controlled hypertention | | | | | | | |
| Q8 | Stroke/TCI < 3 months ago Stroke/TCI ≥ 3 months ago | | | | | | | |
| Q9 Q10 | Heart failure (NYHA I–II) | | | | | | | |
| Q11 | Heart failure (NYHA III–IV) | | | | | | | |
| Q1 | Risk of gastrointestinal adverse events Heartburn caused by gastro-osophageal | 1 2 3 | 4 5 6 | 7 8 9 | | | | |
| Qı | reflux disease (GORD) | | | | | | | |
| Q2 | Peptic ulcer disease | | | | | | | |
| Q3 Q4 | GI-bleeding/perforation Helicobacter pylori-positive | | | | | | | |
| Q5 | Concomitant use of low-dose aspirin (≤ 100 mg daily) | | | | | | | |
| Q6 | Concomitant use of antiplatelet or anticoagulant treatment (other than low-dose aspirin) | | | | | | | |
| Q7 | Concomitant use of low-dose corticosteroids (≤ 10 mg prednisone daily) | | | | | | | |
| Q8 | Concomitant use of high-dose corticosteroids (> 10 mg prednisone daily) | | | | | | | |
| Q9 | Concomitant use of selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) | | | | | | | |
| Q10 | <u> </u> | | | | | | | |
| | Risk of miscellaneous adverse events | 1 2 3 | 4 5 6 | 7 8 9 | | | | |
| Q 1 | Aspirin/NSAID-induced asthma or allergic reactions | | | | | | | |
| Q2 | Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) | | | | | | | |
| Q3 | Impaired liver function | | | | | | | |
| Q4 | Patients with non-union healing of bone | | | | | | | |
| Q5 | Patients with an upper limb fracture | | | | | | | |
| Q6 Q7 | Patients with a lower limb fracture Patients with an acute fracture known with | | | | | | | |
| Q8 | high risk of problem healing (e.g. scaphoid) Multiple myeloma | | | | | | | |
| Q9 | Bleeding disorders (e.g. haemophilia, von Willebrand disease, qualitative or | | | | | | | |
| Q10 | quantitative platelet defects, etc.) Neutropenic patients | | | | | | | |
| Q11 | Porphyria | | | | | | | |
| Q12 | ASA 1 patients (healthy, no systemic comorbidities) | | | | | | | |
| Q13 | < 65 years old | | | | | | | |
| Q14 | 65–75 years old | | | | | | | |
| Q15 | > 75 years old | | | | | | | |