Governance models to support patient safety when undergoing maximal effort cytoreductive surgery for advanced ovarian/fallopian tube/primary peritoneal cancer - A joint statement of ACPGBI, ASGBI, AUGIS and BGCS

Background

The standard of care treatment in advanced ovarian/fallopian tube cancer involves a combination of surgery to achieve complete cytoreduction and platinum based chemotherapy. The British and European guidelines for the surgical management of advanced ovarian/fallopian tube cancer (AOC) advise maximal surgical effort cytoreductive surgery. This may require 4 quadrant surgery including multi-visceral resection techniques such as peritoneal stripping, diaphragmatic resection, removal of bulky pelvic/para-aortic lymph nodes, splenectomy, liver and/or liver capsule resection and bowel resection. It is recognised that the delivery of adequate surgery for ovarian cancer frequently requires gynaecological oncologists to work together with colorectal surgeons and with surgeons from other specialties, including upper GI surgeons.

This statement sets out a framework for joint working for gynaecological oncologists and colorectal and upper gastrointestinal (UGI) surgeons. The Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists curriculum for subspecialty training in gynaecological oncology is outside the remit of this document. However, we understand that this is under a cycle of review. The ACPGBI, ASGBI, AUGIS and BGCS are committed to inputting into this process as key stakeholders.

Statements

1. Colorectal +/- UGI surgical input into gynaecological oncology cases must be formally recognised in job plans and appropriately resourced. It is no longer acceptable for colorectal input into gynaecological oncology cases by colorectal surgeons to be performed pro bono.

2. Gynaecological Cancer Centres will identify at least 1, but ideally 2 colorectal surgeons with a specific interest in this area of joint working. For RCOG approved gynaecological oncology training centres one colorectal surgeon will be responsible for the colorectal training of RCOG Gynaecological Oncology Subspecialty Trainees. There will be
reciprocal arrangements for gastrointestinal surgery trainees to be supported by gynaecological oncologists to achieve the relevant knowledge and competences in gynaecological disease incorporated in the ‘Intermediate & Final Stage Syllabus’ of the Intercollegiate Surgical Curriculum for General Surgery (Intercollegiate Surgical Curriculum Programme).

3. Published evidence confirms the challenge in accurately predicting the need for colorectal surgical input at ovarian debulking surgery, given the poor predictive value of cross-sectional imaging. Nevertheless, every effort should be made to involve colorectal surgeons ahead of surgery if this is anticipated. This may take the form of a formal Multidisciplinary Team (MDT) discussion or may simply involve joint discussion between consultant colleagues. All associations agree that colorectal and UGI surgeons should only be called to theatre for planned procedures without advanced notice in exceptional circumstances.

4. The extent of support required by colorectal and other surgeons for the gynaecological oncology surgery team for the provision of maximal effort cytoreductive surgery for advanced ovarian cancer will vary dependent upon the skills and experience of the gynaecological oncologists. These arrangements should be agreed with the colorectal and UGI surgery teams and ratified through appropriate Clinical Governance processes. In some centres, gynaecological oncologists will perform the majority of bowel surgery independently whereas in others colorectal surgeons will be involved more frequently. In both models, arrangements for post-operative care and management of complications must be explicitly detailed and agreed with both gynaecological oncology and colorectal/UGI surgical departments.

5. Post-operative management of joint gynaecological oncology/colorectal cases will follow documented Enhanced Recovery After Surgery (ERAS) protocols as agreed locally. Both teams will ensure that communication exists with the duty surgical teams. It is accepted that specific individuals will be unlikely to be able to provide 24/7 cover for this group of patients.

6. Post-operative complications arising in elective patients after major gynaecological oncology resections should be managed in a timely fashion and may require liaison with the general surgery on-call team. Patients with intra-abdominal complications should be managed in line with the Trust emergency laparotomy pathway with regard to resuscitation and cross-sectional imaging. Pre-operative, operative and post-operative management of these cases requiring emergency laparotomy should be performed in-line with the recommendations of the National Emergency Laparotomy Audit (NELA). It is planned that these cases will now form part of the NELA database.

7. Patients undergoing surgery by both gynaecological oncology and colorectal/UGI surgeons should be subject to joint regular audit and morbidity & mortality meetings. Patients will be submitted to national registries where appropriate. It is hoped that such registries expand in the fullness of time to cover large bowel related issues and Patient Reported Outcome Measures (PROM) data.
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