



## Background and Purpose

- ERAS protocols are becoming increasingly important especially as it applies to improved patient outcomes and decreased hospital stays
- The aim of this project is to highlight results from an implemented ERAS protocol in cranial vault remodeling at a tertiary care hospital

## Methods

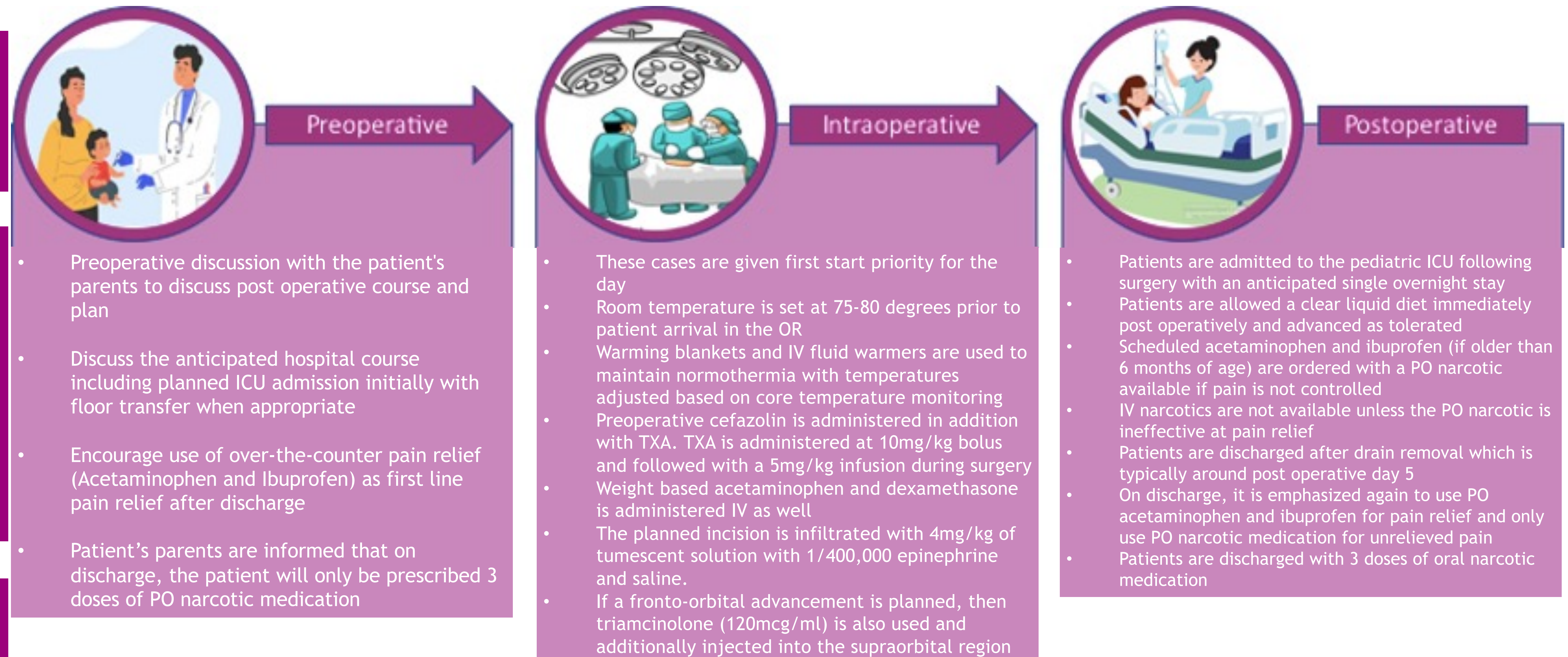
- With IRB approval, 168 primary cranial vault remodeling patients were retrospectively enrolled with operative dates between 2012-2023 with cohorts established of patients prior to the ERAS protocol introduction (pre-2018) and patients that received the ERAS protocol
- Patient demographics, operative details and hospital records were recorded
- Primary outcome measures were intensive care unit stay length and narcotic usage.
- Chi squared and independent t-tests were utilized to determine significance ( $p < 0.05$ )

## Results

- The specific ERAS protocol was associated with a decreased 24-hour morphine equivalent usage ( $p < 0.01$ ) and total morphine equivalent usage ( $p < 0.01$ )
- Patients that received the ERAS protocol also experienced shortened ICU length of stay ( $p < 0.01$ )
- Total hospital stay was unchanged

## Conclusions

- This study reiterates the benefit of developing and implementing an ERAS protocol for patients undergoing cranial vault remodeling procedures.
- The protocol resulted in an overall decreased ICU length of stay and a decrease in narcotic use.
- This protocol has led to decreased ICU need and thus utilization and a decreased need of morphine equivalents in the post operative period.



## Significant Results

