postoperative nausea and vomiting, incidence of clinical ileus, time to flatus, and hospital length-of-stay.

Methods Patients with a suspected or proven gynecologic malignancy undergoing surgery through a midline laparotomy at one Canadian tertiary care centre were randomized to receive bilateral surgeon-administered, transperitoneal TAP blocks with a total of 40 mL of either 0.25% bupivacaine or normal saline (placebo), prior to fascial closure.

Results 38 patients were randomized to the bupivacaine arm, and 41 patients to the placebo arm. The mean age was 60 years and mean BMI was 29.3. A supra-umbilical incision was used in 38% of cases. Patient and surgical characteristics were evenly distributed. The patients who received the bupivacaine TAP block required 98±59.2 morphine milligram equivalents in the first 24 hours after surgery, while the placebo group received 100.8±44 MME (p=0.85). The mean pain score at 4 hours after surgery was 3.1±2.4 in the TAP group, versus 3.1±2 in the placebo group (p=0.93). Nausea, time to first flatus, rates of clinical ileus and length-of-stay were similar between groups.

Conclusions In this trial, surgeon-administered bupivacaine TAP block was not superior to placebo in reducing postoperative opioid requirements or improving other postoperative outcomes. Surgeon-administered TAP should not be considered standard of care in postoperative multimodal analgesia.

Abstract EP376/#727
THE EFFECT OF TRANSVERSUS ABDOMINIS PLANE BLOCK ON POSTOPERATIVE OPIOID USE IN GYNECOLOGIC ONCOLOGY PATIENTS UNDERGOING LAPAROTOMY WITH ENHANCED RECOVERY AFTER SURGERY (ERAS)

Kristin Black*, Gregg Nelson, Steven Bisch. University of Calgary, Department of Gynecologic Oncology, Calgary, Canada

Objectives To characterize the effect of transversus abdominis plane (TAP) blocks on opioid use and pain score in the first 48 hours following laparotomy for gynecologic malignancy.

Methods This retrospective cohort study assessed patients who underwent laparotomy by gynecologic oncology service from 2016–2017, and in 2020. Patients on long-acting opioids were excluded. Data were abstracted from the electronic health record and ERAS Interactive Audit System. Opioid consumption was converted to oral morphine equivalent dose (MED) in milligrams. Maximum pain was reported from 0 -10 on visual analogue scale (VAS). Mean opioid use at 12, 24, and 48 hours postoperatively was compared between patients with TAP block to those without using t-test. Stratification by could be attributed to the complexity of the surgical procedure (>50% patients with a high SCS) and the lack of evidence for the safety of these practices in these complex procedures.

Abstract EP375/#834
ENHANCED RECOVERY PROTOCOL IN PATIENTS UNDERGOING CYTOREDUCTION WITH/WITHOUT HYPERTHERMIC INTRAPERITONEAL CHEMOTHERAPY: A FEASIBILITY STUDY

1Geetu Bhandoria*, 2Sunita Sinukumar, 3Prashant Bhandarkar, 4Aditi Bhatt. 1Command Hospital Kolkata, Obstetrics & Gynecology, Kolkata, India; 2Jehangir Hospital, Surgical Oncology, Pune, India; 3BARC Hospital, Biostatistics, Mumbai, India; 4Zydus Hospital, Surgical Oncology, Ahmedabad, India

Objectives There is a lack of prospective evidence supporting recently published guidelines on the use of ‘enhanced recovery after surgery’ (ERAS) pathways in patients undergoing cytoreductive surgery (CRS) with or without Heated Intraperitoneal Chemotherapy (HIPEC). We assess the feasibility of ERAS in patients undergoing CRS with/without HIPEC for ovarian/fallopian tube/primary peritoneal cancer.

Methods This study was carried out at three Indian centres, where a predefined ERAS protocol based on the ERAS-CRS-HIPEC guidelines was used. The complexity of the surgery was classified according to the surgical complexity score(SCS) by Aletti.

Results Sixty patients were included in the present analysis from January 2021 to March 2022 (table 1). 56.6% had a high SCS, 11.6% intermediate SCS and 31.6% a low SCS. The compliance to prehabilitation and intraoperative ERAS elements was nearly 100%. Carbohydrate preloading was not done in any of the patients. Mechanical bowel preparation and intra-abdominal drains were both used in 70% of the patients. Foley’s catheter was retained for over 24 hours in 98% and the nasogastric tube in 60% of the patients. The mean ICU stay was 2.5 ± 3.7 days, and the mean hospital stay was 10.9 ± 6.7 days. Grade 3–4 complications were seen in 16.7% of patients.

Conclusions The application of the ERAS protocol was selective with low compliance for the postoperative elements. This