Supplementary Table 4. ERAS adherence: MIS cases.

		Pre-ERAS	ERAS (early)	ERAS (late)	p
	n	623	701	697	
Preoperative	ClearFast (%)	0 (0)	62 (8.8)	499 (71.6)	<0.001[abc]
	Alvimopan (%)	0 (0)	598 (85.3)	634 (91.0)	<0.001[abc]
	Gabapentin (%)	0 (0)	613 (87.4)	652 (93.5)	<0.001[abc]
Preoperative/ Intraoperative	TAP block or Epidural (%)	200 (32.1)	635 (90.6)	648 (93.0)	<0.001[ab]
Intraoperative	Nonopioid infusion (%)	153 (24.6)	618 (88.2)	628 (90.1)	<0.001[ab]
Postoperative	Acetaminophen (%)	613 (98.4)	691 (98.6)	680 (97.6)	0.33
	NSAID (%)	393 (63.1)	601 (85.7)	496 (71.2)	<0.001[abc]
	Gabapentin (%)	40 (6.4)	245 (35.0)	368 (52.8)	<0.001[abc]
	No rescue opioid (%)	17 (2.7)	327 (46.6)	384 (55.1)	<0.001[abc]
	Urinary catheter duration [mean, days (SD)]	2.0 (1.2)	1.4 (1.2)	1.3 (0.9)	<0.001[ab]
	Time to ambulation [mean, days (SD)]	0.6 (0.5)	0.6 (0.6)	0.5 (0.5)	0.024[b]
	Time to regular diet [mean, days (SD)]	3.0 (1.5)	2.3 (2.2)	1.8 (1.6)	<0.001[abc]
Overall	Adherence [median, % (i.q.r.)]	25 (25 – 33)	67 (58 – 75)	75 (67 – 83)	<0.0001[abc]

ERAS, Enhanced Recovery after surgery. TAP, transversus abdominis plane. NSAID, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory. SD, standard deviation. i.q.r., interquartile range.

p = chi-square test for categorical variables; analysis of variance / t-test with Tukey's multiple comparisons test or Kruskal-Wallis (nonparametric) with Dunn's multiple comparisons test for continuous variables.

[a], significant for Pre- vs Early ERAS. [b], significant for Pre- vs Late ERAS. [c], significant for Early vs Late ERAS.