

Preoperative CRF **Name:**_____ **Inpatient number:**_____

Gender		ASA	I	
Age			II	
Inpatient number			III	
Radiation number		Smoking habits	Smoking duration and volume	
Contact information 1			Give up smoking	
Contact information 2		Recent situation	NSAIDs	
Home address			Steroid	
Weight/height (cm/kg)			Opioids	
Preoperative diagnosis			Pharyngitis	
Clinical stages			Gastroesophageal reflux disease	
FVC (% of prediction)			Upper respiratory infections	
FEV ₁ (% of prediction)			Patient special	Hypertension
Mallampatti classification	I	Diabetes		
	II	Cardiovascular disease		
Presence of drug allergy		Chronic bronchitis		
Whether suspicious difficult airway	Mouth opening limitation	Previous surgery		
	Cervical spondylopathy	Intended surgery		

CRF: case record form; ASA score: American Society of Anesthesiologists Score; cm: centimeter; kg: kilogram; FVC: forced vital capacity; FEV₁: forced expiratory volume in 1 second; NSAIDs: non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs.

Intraoperative CRF **Name:**_____ **Inpatient number:**_____

Anesthesia duration (min)		
Bleeding (ml)		
Urine volume (ml)		
Infusion type and total (ml)		
DLT	Model	
	Intubation depth (cm)	
Number of intubation attempts		
Intubation time (min)*		
Whether to re-intubation		
Heart rate and blood pressure immediately after intubation (indicating time)		
Heart rate and blood pressure immediately after lateral positioning (indicating time)		
FOB usage	Total	
	1st use time and reason	
	2nd use time and reason	
	3rd use time and reason	
DLT malposition (definition is that the DLT is moved to correct its position by more than 1.0 cm)	Total	
	1st malpostion time, distance and processing	

	2nd malposition time, distance and processing	
	3rd malposition time, distance and processing	
Changes in heart rate and blood pressure and treatment measures		
Occurrence frequency and minimum value of hypoxemia		
Whether to change the surgical method (including lymph node dissection and scope) and the final method		
Whether to place closed drainage		
Postoperative analgesia mode, drug type and dose		

CRF: case record form; min: minute; ml: milliliter; DLT: double-lumen tube; cm: centimeter;

*Defined as the time from the use of the video-laryngoscope to confirm the correct position of the DLT by using the FOB; FOB: fiberoptic bronchoscopy; 1st: first; 2nd: second; 3rd: third.

If the number of FOB uses or DLT malposition is greater than 3, then another intraoperative CRF table is taken.

Postoperative CRF **Name:** _____ **Inpatient number:** _____

Extubation time	
Whether pharyngeal discomfort and degree after extubation	
PACU retention time (min)	
PACU score	
QoR-15 score	
Complications of the upper arm of lateral compression	
Postoperative antibiotic use	
Other complications	Sore throat and hoarseness
	lung infection
	Incision infection
	Secondary operation
	Pulmonary embolism
	Acute respiratory failure
	Others
Satisfaction survey (1-10 points)	Surgeon
	Nurse
	Patient
Hospitalization days and expenses	

CRF: case record form; min: minute; PACU: postanesthesia care unit; QoR-15: Quality of Recovery-15.