

UNIT-7

Management of patient- Undergoing surgery

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GNM 2ND YEAR

Pre-operative Care :-> Pre-operative care is the preparation and management of a patient prior to surgery.

Physical Preparation

- Complete Medical History
- Physical Examination
- Bowel clearence
- Any allergic reaction
- Skin preparation.

Psychological Preparation

- clear all doubts related surgery.
- Give psychological support

Informed consent.

- Physician, staff nurse who will perform the procedure must explain the risks and benefits of surgery.

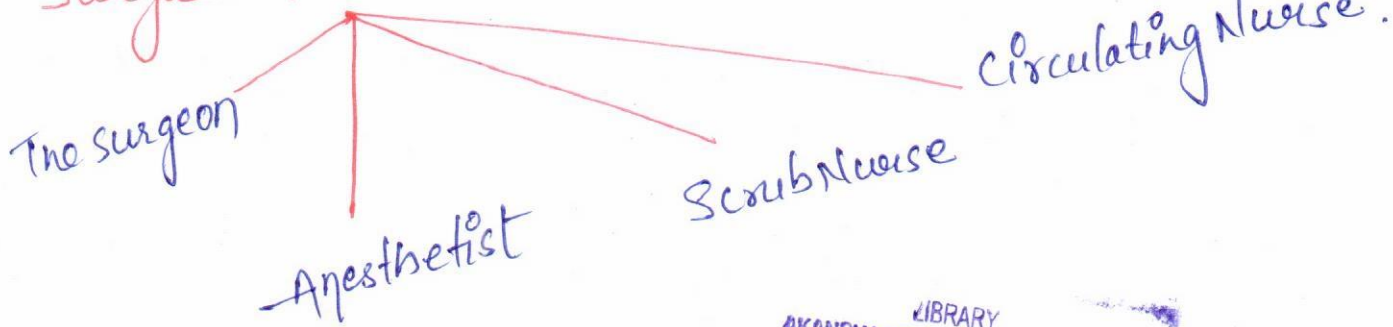
Immediate care before surgery :->

- Wash the skin around the site of incision and clean it with an antimicrobial agent.
- Start IV line before surgery

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Surgical Team

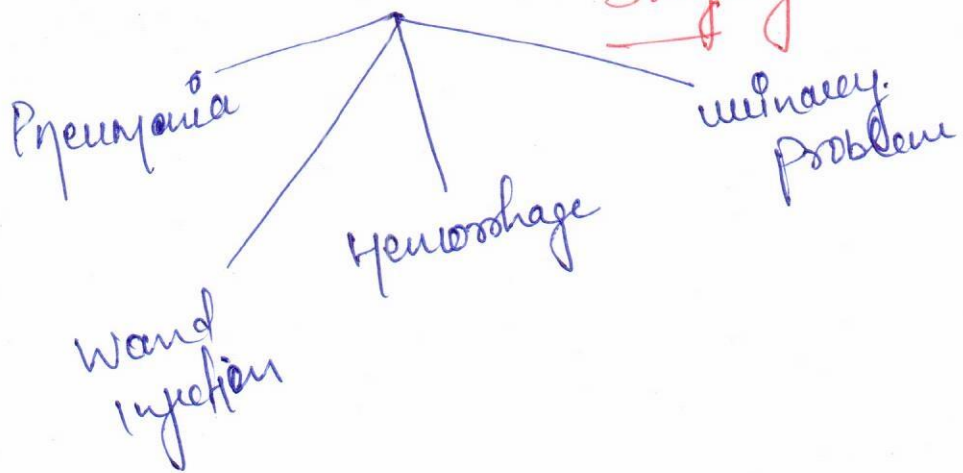


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Post operative Care

- Maintain patient airway and breathing.
- Check vital sign
- Check for any bleeding.
- Maintain intake and output chart.
- Check for potential complication.

Complication After Surgery



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Psychological Preparation

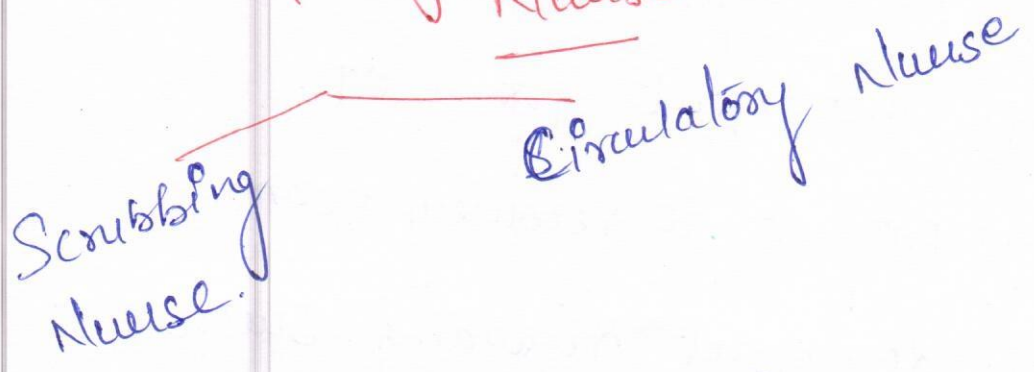
- (1) Decrease fear → Talk to the patient and clear his doubt.
- Provide adequate explanation of the client.
- (2) Respecting cultural, spiritual, Religious.
- (3) Reduce pre-operative anxiety.

Legal and ethical complication.

- Informed consent.
 - o Written permission
 - o Signature.

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Role of OT Nurse



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Scrub Nurse → It assess in surgical procedure by setting of room before starting the surgery.

- o It work with doctor in operation

Role of Scrub Nurse

Before surgery

During surgery

After surgery

Before surgery :- (1) Scrub nurse should ensure that OT room should be clean and ready to setup.

(2)

Scrub nurse should be prepare the instrument tray and equipment which is required for surgery.

3) It should be count the instrument and needle which should be used in surgery.

4) It should be maintain sterile technique in OT.

After surgery :- (1) Again count all instrument.

2) Remove all instrument from OT.

3) Transfer the patient to recovery room.

4) Complete all document regarding surgery.

3

Circulatory Nurse :- It should be registered nurse who work in operating room, she does not scrub but perform the duty which cannot be done by scrub nurse during the time of surgery.

Before surgery :-> OT setup should be clean. which including checking the sterile instrument sponge, gloves, gown, mask.

- Check all instrument which are needed during the surgery and also check instrument work properly or not.
- When the patient is reach in the OT verify the patient identify document, consent form.
- During surgery provide correct position acc. to surgical procedure.
- Provide correct position acc. to surgical procedure.
- Arrange the suction machine and catheter equipment.
- Monitor vital sign.
- Provide the extra instrument if required.

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After surgery : → The circulatory help in removal of tube.

Transfer a patient to post anesthetic care units.

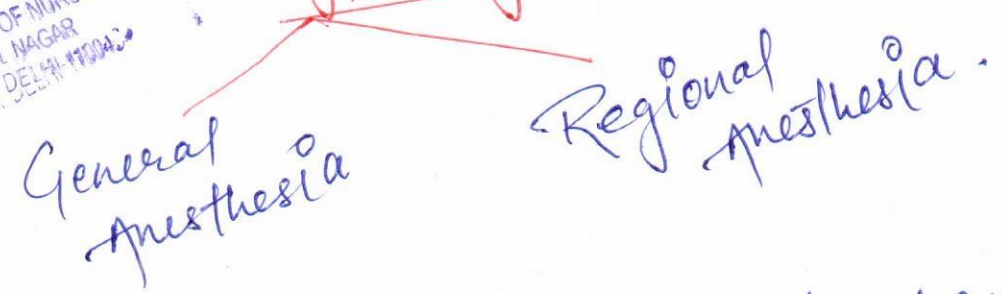
- The Circulatory nurse inform the post anesthetic care unit
- The Circulatory nurse help in scrub nurse to prepare OT for the next procedure.

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Anesthesia

Anesthesia is an artificial induce state of partial or total loss of sensation with or without loss of consciousness

Types of Anesthesia



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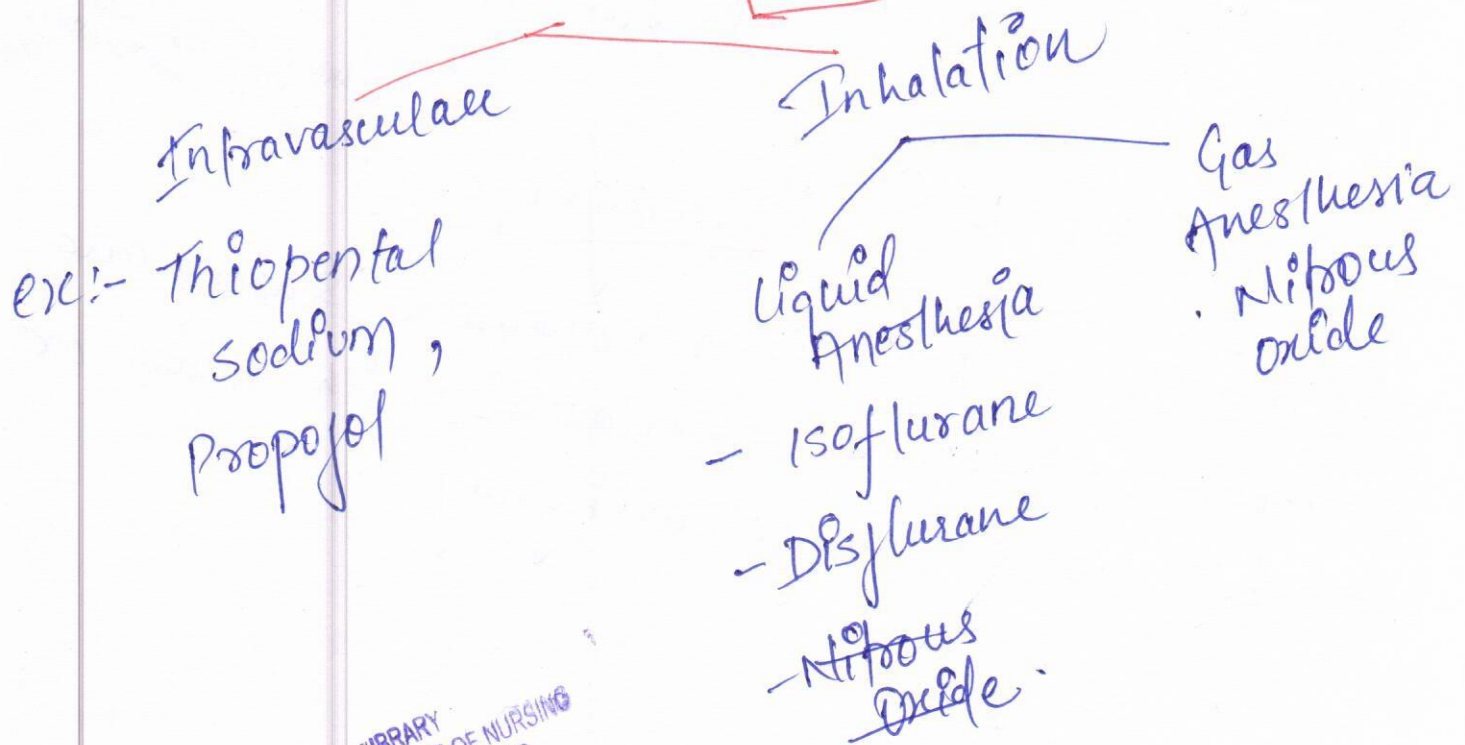
General Anesthesia → In this state of anesthesia state of unconsciousness with the absence of pain sensation over the entire body by using the anesthesia drug. It can be IV or inhalati on.

Stages of General Anesthesia

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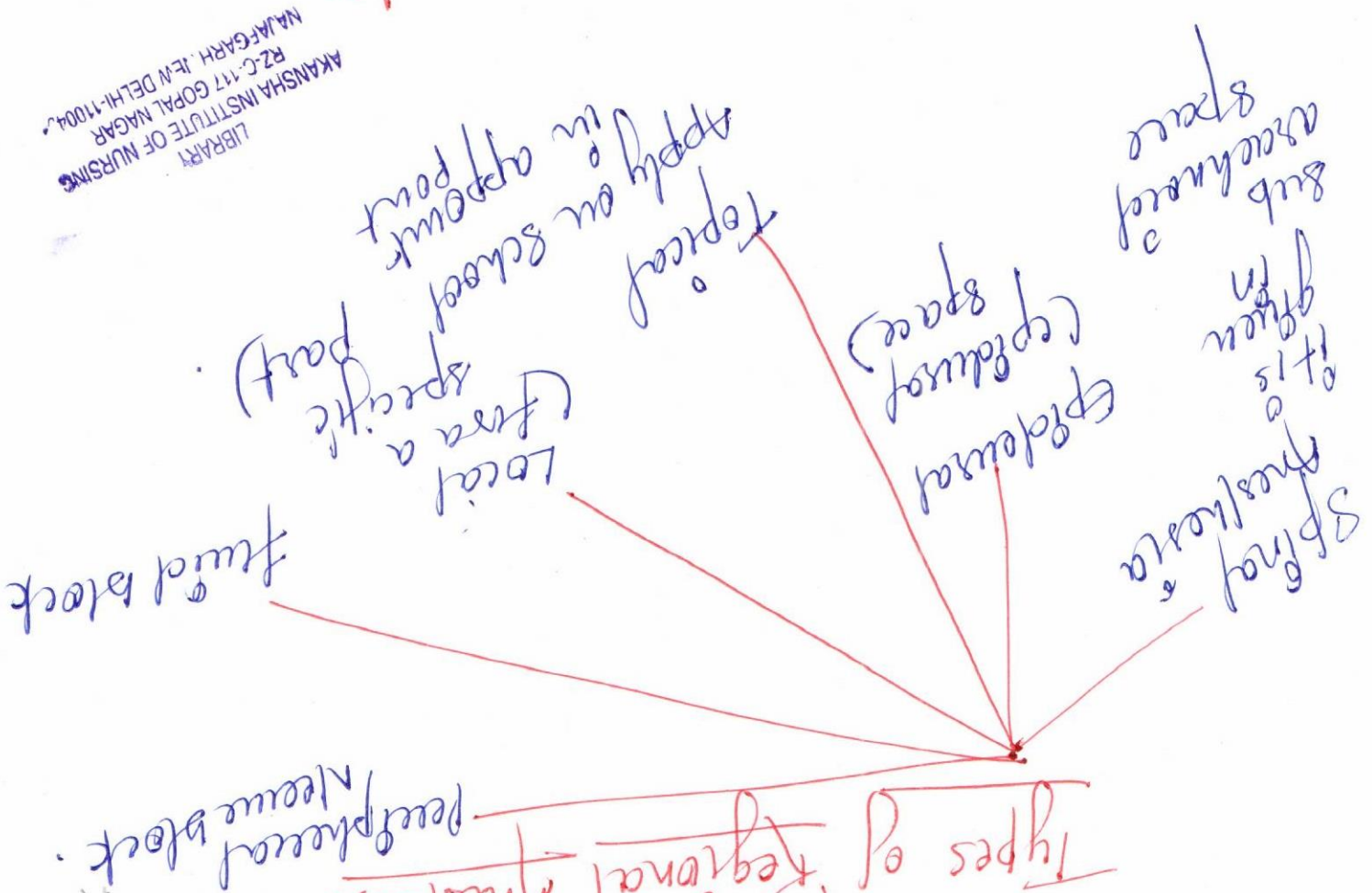
- Stage 1 - stage of analgesics.
- Stage 2 - stage of Excitement.
- Stage 3 - stage of Surgical
- Stage 4 - stage of Medullary paralysis death.

Type of General Anesthesia



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Types of Regional Anesthesia



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Pain Management

Definition → Pain is a unpleasant sensory and or emotional experience associated with actual or potential tissue damage or injury.

Etiological factor

• Ischemia.

- Any disease
Tissue cut, injury

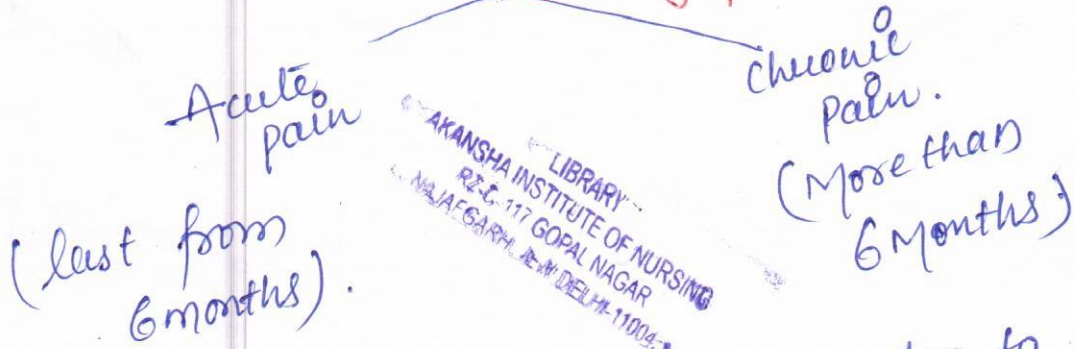
Burns

Tumors

Appendicitis
Peptic ulcer

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Types of pain



Superficial pain :-> pain occur due to stimulation of skin. It occur in a short duration and sudden onset.

Somatic pain :- The pain start from ligament-tendon bone.

Radiating pain :- Radiating pain is a visceral pain the pain is occur in an area away from the side actual site ex- chest pain.

Neuropathy pain :- The pain is occur due to damage or injury in the CNS, PNS.

Psychogenic pain - It occurs due to sleepness, emotional stress.

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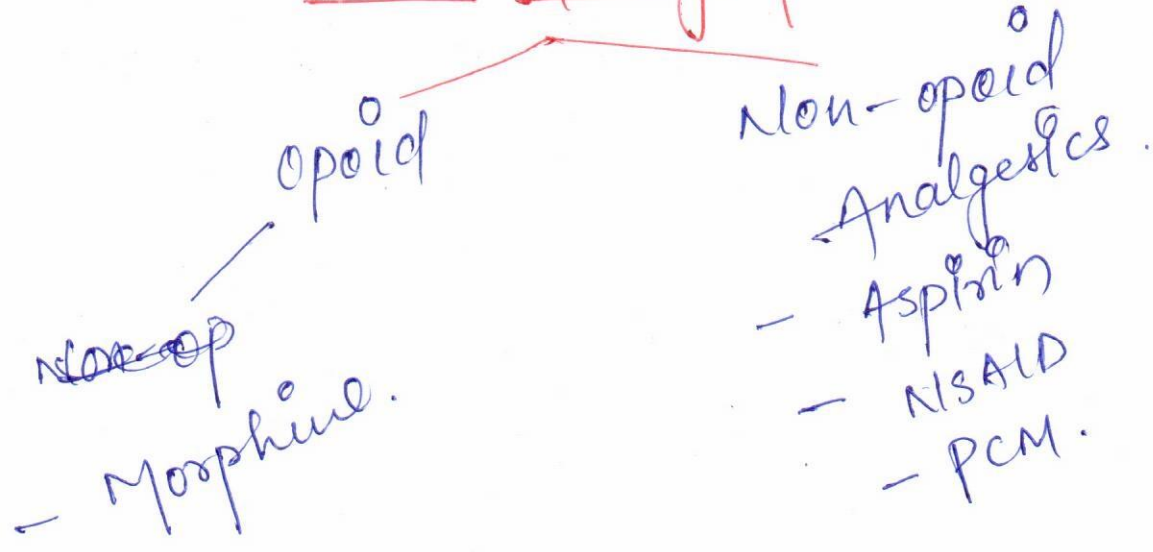
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Characteristics of pain



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Pain Management



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