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 risk and benefits of surgery.

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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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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.

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- Informed consent.
  - Written permission
  - Signature.

Role of OT Nurse

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Circulatory Nurse

Scrubbing Nurse.

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

- It work with doctor in operation

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.

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- 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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Stages of General Anesthesia

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Stage 1 — Stage of Analgesics.

Stage 2 - Stage of Excitment.

Stage 3 - Stage of Surgical

Stage 4 - Stage of Medullary paralysis death.

Type of General Anesthesia

- Intravascular
  - ex:- Thiopental sodium, Propofol
- Inhalation
  - Liquid Anesthesia
    - Isoflurane
    - Disflurane
    - Nitrous Oxide.
  - Gas Anesthesia
    - Nitrous oxide

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Types of pain

Acute pain (last from 6 months).

Chronic pain. (More than 6 Months)

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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 weakness, emotional stress.

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