

## Perioperative Care---Lecture (2)

- I. Preoperative Care
- II. Intraoperative care
- III. Postoperative Care

No	Intended learning Outcomes	Specific Objectives/Outlines
1	Define the key terms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Surgery.</li> <li>Perioperative nursing care</li> <li>Inpatient surgery</li> <li>Ambulatory surgery (or outpatient surgery)</li> </ul>
2	Describe the 3 classification of surgical procedures as regards to functions, and state an example	<p><b>1.Purpose:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diagnostic</li> <li>Ablative</li> <li>Constructive</li> <li>Reconstructive</li> <li>Palliative</li> <li>Transplant</li> </ul> <p><b>2.Risk</b></p> <p><b>3.Urgency</b></p>
3	Describe the informed consent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Definition</li> <li>Indications</li> <li>Criteria and information</li> </ul>
4	Define the 3 phases of surgical experience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preoperative Phase</li> <li>The Intraoperative Phase</li> <li>The Postoperative phase</li> </ul>

### I. Preoperative Phase

No	Intended learning Outcomes	Specific Objectives/Outlines
1.	List 5 focus/ essential nursing intervention in the preoperative phase for the surgical patient.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Obtaining informed consent for surgery.</li> <li>2. Identifying client risk factors and needs before and during surgery</li> <li>3. Physical and psychologic preparation of the client.</li> <li>4. Educating the client and family about the surgery, expected outcomes, and the recovery process.</li> <li>5. Teaching postoperative measures to promote recovery and prevent complications, e.g., pain management, using an incentive spirometer, techniques for changing positions.</li> </ol>

No	Intended learning Outcomes	Specific Objectives/Outlines
2	Describe the pathophysiology changes related to surgical procedure	
3	Describe the nursing implications/intervention for surgical risk factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• List 13 risk factors Factor</li> <li>• Associated risks</li> <li>• Nursing implications</li> </ul>
4	List the most common laboratory and diagnostic tests performed in the preoperative phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complete blood count (CBC),</li> <li>• Serum electrolytes</li> <li>• Coagulation studies (prothrombin time [PT], partial thromboplastin time [PTT]),</li> <li>• Urinalysis,</li> <li>• Chest x-ray,</li> <li>• Electrocardiogram (ECG) (Table 3 □).</li> </ul>
5	Describe the common preoperative medications as regards to action/purpose and nursing intervention	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Antibiotics e.g. Cefazolin</li> <li>2. Diazepam (Valium)</li> <li>3. Morphine</li> <li>4. Cimetidine(Tagamet)</li> <li>5. Ranitidine(Zantac)</li> <li>6. Lansoprazole(Prevacid)</li> <li>7. Metoclopramide(Reglan)</li> <li>8. Droperidol (Inapsine)</li> <li>9. Atropine sulfate</li> </ol>
6	Describe 4 procedures, the patients should be educated in the preoperative phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Diaphragmatic Breathing Exercise</li> <li>➤ Coughing Exercise</li> <li>➤ Leg, Ankle, and Foot Exercises</li> <li>➤ Turning in Bed</li> </ul>
7	Discuss the physical preparation of for the surgical sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Marking the operative site is done while the client is awake and before any sedation is given.</li> <li>➤ Skin preparation                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hair removal</li> </ul> </li> <li>➤ An indwelling (Foley) catheter</li> <li>➤ Bowel preparation</li> <li>➤ Withholding of food and fluids</li> </ul>
8	List the steps of nursing checklist intervention on the day of surgery	
9	Design a nursing care plan for patient in the preoperative phase	<p><b>ND:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Deficient knowledge</li> <li>➤ Sleep pattern disturbance</li> </ul>

## II. Intraoperative Phase

No	Intended learning Outcomes	Specific Objectives/Outlines
1	Describe the intermulti disciplinary team roles/functions in the operating department/unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The surgeon,</li> <li>• surgical assistant(s),</li> <li>• anesthesiologist and/or certified registered nurse anesthetist (CRNA),</li> <li>• circulating nurse,</li> <li>• scrub nurse, and</li> <li>• Certified surgical technologist (CST) constitute the surgical team.</li> </ul>
2	Defines the key terms related to types of anesthesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Anesthesia</li> <li>➤ General Anesthesia</li> <li>➤ Regional Anesthesia                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Peripheral nerve blocks.</li> <li>• Epidural and caudal anesthesia.</li> <li>• Spinal anesthesia.</li> </ul> </li> <li>➤ Local Anesthesia</li> </ul>
3	Describe the 3 phases of general anesthesia.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The induction</li> <li>2. The maintenance phase</li> <li>3. The emergence phase</li> </ol>
4	Design a nursing care plan for patient in the intraoperative phase	<p><b>ND:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Risk for perioperative-positioning injury</li> <li>• Risk for infection</li> <li>• Risk for imbalanced body temperature</li> <li>• Risk for aspiration</li> </ul>

## III. Postoperative Phase

No	Intended learning Outcomes	Specific Objectives/Outlines
1	Describe role of the nursing in the post anesthesia care unit/Recovery unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The surgery team report</li> <li>• Initial nursing assessment &amp; intervention</li> <li>• Discharge from the PACU</li> </ul>
2	Discusses the common postoperative complications as regards to definition, causes, and Clinical manifestations according to body system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Cardiovascular system</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hemorrhage</li> <li>• Shock</li> <li>• Deep venous thrombosis (DVT)</li> <li>• pulmonary embolism</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

No	Intended learning Outcomes	Specific Objectives/Outlines
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b><u>Respiratory system:</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Pneumonia</li> </ul> </li> <li>➤ <b><u>Elimination Complications :</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• urinary retention</li> <li>• Altered bowel elimination.</li> </ul> </li> <li>➤ <b><u>Wound Complications</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Infection</li> <li>• Dehiscence</li> <li>• Evisceration</li> <li>•</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
3	Describe the aim of performing a common diagnostic test in the postoperative period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hemoglobin and hematocrit</li> <li>• Serum osmolarity and electrolytes</li> <li>• Blood glucose levels,</li> <li>• Therapeutic drug levels</li> <li>• Chest x-ray</li> <li>• Oxygen saturation levels</li> </ul>
4	Describe the nursing assessments steps in the postoperative period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• System for measuring vital signs</li> <li>• Subjective data:</li> <li>• Objective data:</li> <li>• Laboratory results</li> <li>• Identifying potential complications</li> </ul>
5	Design a nursing care plan for patient in the postoperative phase.	<p><b><u>ND:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acute pain</li> <li>• Risk for bleeding</li> <li>• Ineffective peripheral tissue perfusion</li> <li>• Impaired gas exchange (pulmonary embolus)</li> <li>• Ineffective breathing pattern</li> <li>• Risk for infection (surgical incision)</li> <li>• Risk for urinary retention</li> <li>• Risk for constipation</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Evaluating</u></b>  <b><u>Documenting</u></b>  <b><u>Continuity of care</u></b></p>