

Intraoperative phase

The intraoperative phase extends from the time the client is admitted to the operating room, to the time of anesthesia administration, performance of the surgical procedure and until the client is transported to the recovery room or postanesthesia care unit (PACU).



Intraoperative Nursing Care

- *Begins when patient is transferred to onto the operation table and ends with admission to the post anesthesia care unite*

Main nursing activities include

- ***Maintain safety***
- Maintain aseptic environment
- Transfer patient to operation room or table
- Position the patient in correct alignment
- Ensure that instruments count are correct
- Complete documentation



Physiologic monitoring

- *Calculate fluid loss or gain*
- *Distinguish normal and abnormal data*
- *Report changes in vital sign*

Physiologic support

- *Provide emotional support*



Nursing activities/role of nurse

- Role of the nurse
 - Circulating nurse
 - Prepares equipment and supplies
 - Arranges supplies—sterile and non-sterile
 - Sends for patient
 - Visits with patient preoperatively: verifies operative permit (op) permit, identifies patient, and answers questions
 - Performs patient assessment
 - Checks medical record
 - Assists in transfer of patient
 - Positions patient on operating table



DURING AN OPERATION

- MAINTAIN THE STERILITY THROUGHOUT THE PROCEDURE
- AWARENESS OF THE PATIENT'S SAFETY
- ADHERES TO THE POLICY REGARDING SPONGE/INSTRUMENTS/NEEDLE COUNT
- ARRANGE THE INSTRUMENTS ON THE MAYO & INSTRUMENTS TABLE

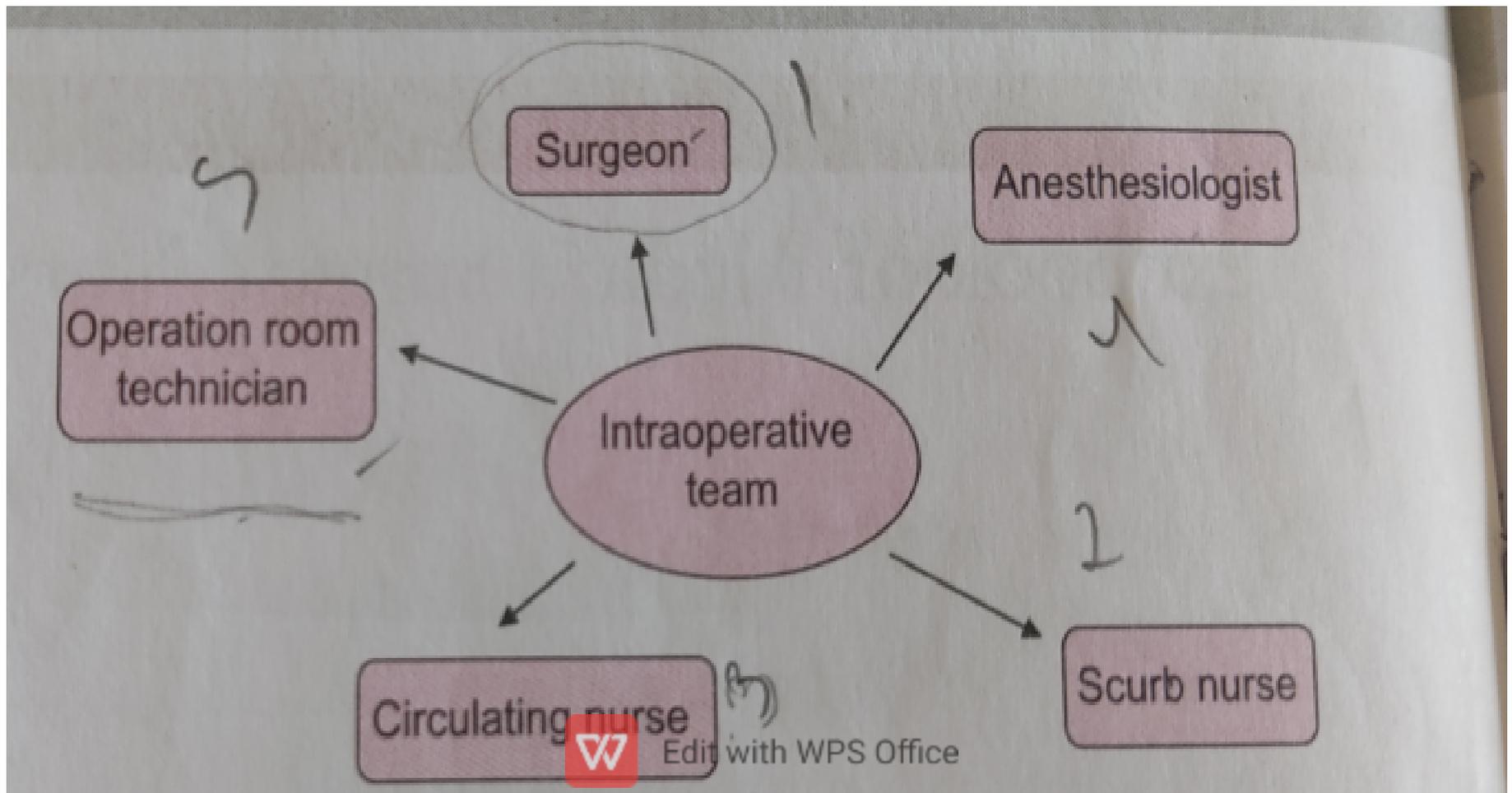


Surgical team

The surgical team is a unit providing the continuum of care beginning with preoperative care , and extending through perioperative (during the surgery) procedures, and postoperative recovery.



Surgical team/ responsibility



Surgical team

1. Surgeon- Responsible for determining the preoperative diagnosis, the choice and execution of the surgical procedure, the explanation of the risks and benefits obtaining informed consent and the postoperative management of the patient's care.



2) Scrub nurse (RN or Scrub tech) - Preparation of supplies and equipment on the sterile field, maintenance of pt.s safety and integrity: observation of the scrubbed team for breaks in the sterile fields; provision of appropriate sterile instrumentation, Sutures, and supplies; sharps count

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3)Circulating Nurse -Responsible for creating a safe environment, managing the activities outside the sterile field, providing nursing care to the patient Documenting intraoperative nursing care and ensuring surgical specimens are identified and place in the right media. In charge of the instrument and sharps count and communicating relevant information to individual outside of the OR, such as family members.



4) Anesthesiologist and anesthetist- Anesthetizing the pt. providing appropriate levels of pain relief, monitoring the pt's physiologic status and providing the best operative conditions for the surgeons.

5) operation room technician -

Operation theater technician are responsible for various pre-, intra- and post-surgery duties within a hospital. They transport patients, preparing operating room for surgery, set up, check, connect and adjust surgical equipment, technical assistance to surgeons.



Anesthesia

- Anesthesia is a medical treatment that prevents patients from feeling pain during surgery. It allows people to have procedures that lead to healthier and longer lives.



Types

- General anesthesia
- Local anesthesia
- Regional anesthesia



General anesthesia

- General anesthesia affects the whole body, making patients unconscious and unable to move.
- Surgeons use it when they operate on internal organs and for other invasive or time-consuming procedures such as back surgery.
- Without general anesthesia, many major, life-saving procedures would not be possible, including open-heart surgery, brain surgery, and organ transplants.



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Local anesthesia

- Local anesthetics affect a small part of the body, such as a single tooth.
- They are often used in dentistry, for eye surgeries such as cataract removal, and to remove small skin growths including warts and moles.



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Regional anesthesia

- Regional anesthetics affect larger areas, such as an arm, a leg, or everything below the waist.
- For example, this sort of anesthesia is used for hand and joint surgeries, to ease the pain of childbirth, or during a C-section delivery.





Purposes of Anesthesia

- To produce muscle relaxation
- To produce analgesia
- To produce artificial sleep or to cause loss of consciousness
- To block transmission of nerve impulses
- To suppress reflexes



Anaesthetic agent

Anesthetic agent: any drug used to induce a loss of sensation with or without unconsciousness

Adjunct: a drug that is not a true anesthetic, but that is used during anesthesia to produce other desired effects such as sedation, muscle relaxation, analgesia, reversal, neuromuscular blockade, or parasympathetic blockade



Anesthetic agents

- **Ideal anesthetic agent:**
 - Should produce reversible & controlled loss of consciousness
 - Should not disturb the physiological functions
 - Causing relief from pain, stress & discomfort
 - No mortality
 - Easy to administered
 - Should be economical



Anesthetic drugs

- Thiopental sodium
- Propofol
- Ketamine
- Fentanyl
- Thiopental sodium
- Diazepam
- Lorazepam
- Midazolam
- Etomidate
- N₂O
- Halothane



Role of nurse in anesthesia

Anesthetic Nurse

- ▶ Prepares safe environment for induction of anesthesia.
- ▶ Checks suction apparatus , gas supply , gas cylinder machine to be well prepared for use.
- ▶ Checks O2 supply and emergency tray in position.
- ▶ Checks and records all drugs required by the anesthetist .



Anesthetic Nurse

- ▶ Arranges for the scrub nurse to see the signed consent.
- ▶ Prepares inhalation trolley
- ▶ Assist in the transfer patient to recovery room
- ▶ Cleans used equipment

