NURS 143– Nursing in Health Alterations II

Management of the Surgical Patient
Preoperative, Intraoperative and Postoperative

Upon completion of the O.R., PACU, or SDS experience, the student will be able to:

1. Discuss the role of the nurse in the operative unit.
2. Describe the preoperative, intraoperative and postoperative assessment and the rationale for collecting the various types of data.
3. Describe the goals for the patient undergoing surgery.
4. Discuss the usual patient teaching regarding surgery.
5. Relate the nursing responsibilities with anesthesia.
6. Discuss the legal/ethical issues in relationship to the surgery.
7. Participate in the nursing interventions for the preoperative, intraoperative, and postoperative patient.
Management of the Surgical Patient Preoperative, Intraoperative and Postoperative

It is planned that each student will have the opportunity to observe a patient during the perioperative, intraoperative, and the postoperative period.

Assignment:

The student should check the operative schedule the day before the experience. The student is to review the OR schedule and complete pathophysiology search for scheduled surgeries. Prior to surgery, meet with the patient in the holding area. What is the nurse’s role in the holding area?

While in the operating room, observe the activities being performed by the circulating nurse and the scrub nurse. What interventions are used related to patient safety?

The OR lead nurse will direct the student to another case as time permits.

When you are assigned to a specialty unit, such as O.R., PACU, or Same Day Care/Ambulatory Care Unit, you are first to report to your instructor on your assigned unit, before going to the specialty area.

Your Intraoperative and Post-operative experience paper will consist of the following areas, in order to meet the criteria and obtain a satisfactory evaluation for the experience (see next page).
THE IMMEDIATE POSTANESTHESIA EXPERIENCE

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After the student completes the experience assigned to the postanesthesia care unit, known as the Recovery Room, the student will be able to:

1. Describe the postoperative phase as a component of the surgical experience.

2. Identify postoperative complications that may compromise a client’s safety and stability after anesthesia and surgical intervention.

3. Discuss the client’s risk factors for potential postoperative complication.

4. Describe the nursing interventions to prevent and/or treat postoperative complications.

5. Include a reflective summary

RECOVERY ROOM GUIDELINES

1. Review the post anesthesia nursing care studied in NURS 141.

2. Be prepared to provide nursing interventions to prevent and/or treat postoperative complications.

3. Be prepared to identify clients at risk for postoperative complications and provide the needed nursing care.
Intraoperative & Post-operative Paper

Pathophysiology

1. Describe the pathophysiology of the patient that requires surgical intervention. This is to be turned into your instructor before you go to the operating room on Thursday or Friday morning.

Anxiety Aspects

2. Talk with the surgical patient, including the preoperative and postoperative phase, and find out what their greatest source of anxiety is about the surgical experience. Also find out what they do or what another health worker did that was most helpful to them in resolving their preoperative anxiety. Describe this in your paper.

Pharmacology

3. List the preoperative medications given, the dosage, effects and the nursing implications for giving these medications. Include the type of anesthesia your patient experienced; include the pharmacological action, method of administration and the post operative complications. List the postoperative medications given to your patient; include the pharmacological action, method of administration and the nursing interventions with these medications. *** use the medication form from the NCP

Nursing Care Intervention

4. List the nursing assessments and interventions completed in the postanesthesia care unit and give the rationale for each. If your patient returns directly to assigned clinical unit, describe the common nursing interventions for the postoperative patient.

Postoperative Teaching

5. Prepare a discharge-teaching program for the patient. Include factors that predispose the patient to postoperative complications and what you would teach to prevent the potential complications.

Reflective summary

6. Write an analysis of your experience include your reaction, impression and conclusion about the experience.

All papers must be typed or printed from the computer. A paper that is hand written will not be accepted. The paper will be due the first Monday after your assignment, at the end of your class day. If the paper is late or not turned in, an “unsatisfactory” will be given for the assignment. You are responsible to turn the paper in to your clinical instructor. Students who have the experience at the last week of the semester must turn in the paper by 4:00 pm on Monday of final exam week.
Upon completion of the SAME DAY CARE experience, the student will be able to:

1. Describe the usual purposes of the Same Day Care unit.
2. Compare and contrast the admission procedure for the Same Day Care in relationship to the patient admitted on a unit in the hospital.
3. Give evidence of the baseline nursing data to be recovered preoperatively, or pre-procedure, as a basis for post management.
4. Provide the nursing role in the psychological and education preparation of the preoperative or pre-procedure patient.
5. Describe the special considerations and needs for the older adult patient, preoperatively or preprocedure and post management.
6. Verify the etiological factors and nursing assessment and management of potential problems during the post period.
7. Provide the information needed by the postoperative or post-procedure patient in preparation for discharge.

Instructions for Same-Day Care (SDC) outpatient Ambulatory Care Unit

1. Your first priority is learning a different approach to delivery of nursing care. This means that it is not all observation, but actual assisting in admissions, preparing the patients for surgery or a diagnostic procedures, monitoring patients, providing comfort and alleviating pain, preparing for discharge, assist with discharge planning and teaching.

2. Go to the SDS the day before the experience to note scheduled procedures, such as bronchoscopies, colonoscopies, nerves blocks, including preoperative medications.

3. Introduce yourself at the time to the nursing supervisor or charge nurse.
4. Study the procedures and be prepared for the nursing interventions related to those procedures for your clinical experience.

5. Report for pre and post conference.

6. You may administer any care or medications that you have been approved to do (i.e.: ophthalmic drops, oral medications). There are incidents when you may not have administered a medication in the route or method that is ordered. You may administer it under the supervision of your instructor who will come to the unit and supervise you or with an RN if he/she is willing to take that responsibility. **At no time may you administer I.V. medications in the unit.**

9. You are to turn into your clinical instructor a professionally written and typed paper, summarizing what you learned regarding the care of the patient in the Same Day Care such as procedures, pre and postoperative care. Your paper will address objectives 2, 4, and 7 and is to include a reflective summary. This paper is due at the Nursing 143 class on **Monday following the rotation**. Late papers constitute unsatisfactory performance.