PREOPERATIVE PATIENT PREPARATION

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INTRODUCTION

- SURGERY: is any procedure performed on the human body that uses instruments to alter tissue or organ integrity.

- Types of surgery:
  - Diagnostic
  - therapeutic
  - palliative
  - preventive
  - cosmetic
Perioperative phases

- **Perioperative** is term used to describe three phases in which surgical patient pass through:
  - **Preoperative phase**: begins when the decision to have surgery is made and ends when the client is transferred to the OR table.
  - **Intraoperative phase**: begins when the client is transferred to the OR table and ends when the client is admitted to the PACU.
  - **Postoperative phase**: begins with the admission to the PACU and ends when the healing is complete.
Preoperative patient preparation

- It is the management of a patient prior to surgery.
- It includes both physical and psychological preparation.
- The length of preoperative period varies:
  - Emergency: the period is brief needed in minutes or hours
  - Urgent: usually within 24-48 hours
  - Elective: the period is lengthy
Preoperative patient preparation

- Types of elective admission for surgery
  - Ambulatory
  - Same-day surgery
  - Early hospital admission
Preoperative patient preparation

- Preoperative nursing assessment:
  - Age
  - Allergies
  - Vital signs
  - Nutrition status
  - Habit affecting tolerance to anesthesia
  - Presence of infections
  - Use of drugs that are contraindicated prior to surgery
  - Physiological status
  - Psychological state of the patient
Preoperative patient preparation

- Patient preparation for surgery
  - Operative consent
  - Preoperative learning need
  - Intervention the day prior to the surgery
  - Intervention the day of surgery
Preoperative patient preparation

- Operative consent
  - This the part of legal preparation surgery
  - Informed consent an active, shared decision making process between provider and recipient of care. Has 3 components to make it valid:
    1. Adequate disclosure: of diagnosis, treatment, probability of useful outcome, risk and consequences prognosis
    2. Understanding and comprehensive of consent this have to be assessed before sedating medication can be given
    3. Voluntary consent can’t be coerced into going through with a procedure. This consent can be revoked at any point leading up to a surgical procedure
Preoperative patient preparation

Who can give consent

- patient

- Next of kin (spouse, adult child, parent, siblings) Can be designated with a durable power of attorney in case of medical incapacitation
Preoperative patient preparation

- Who has the legal responsibility of obtaining consent?
- The nurse is not legally required to obtain consent
- However, the nurse must make sure the consent was signed
- Nurse can witness the consent
- If the patient have the question that you can answer to clarify things you can do that.
- Very important that the patient consenting voluntarily and knowledge of the situation.
Preoperative patient preparation

- What about emergency may override the need to obtain consent.
- When medical care is needed to protect the life of an individual, the next of kin/POA can give consent if it was necessary.
- If they are not available and the doctor deems the procedure necessary for life, the doctor can chart that it was necessary and go ahead with the procedure.
- The nurse may need to write up an incident report and state that the emergency caused deviation in normal policy to obtain consent on everyone.
Preoperative patient preparation

- Preoperative learning needs
  - Deep breathing; coughing; leg exercises; ambulation
  - Pain control and medication
  - Cognitive control to decrease anxiety and enhance relaxation
  - Recovery room orientation
  - Probable postoperative therapies
  - Directions for the family
Preoperative patient preparation

- Patient preparation innervation prior to the day the surgery
  - Diet restrictions
  - Prevention of aspiration (NPO) after midnight
  - Information of what to wear to the surgery
  - Encourage the patient to avoid
  - Final preparation teaching
  - Final assessment and communication of findings to surgical team
  - Check the chart to make sure that there is
  - A signed consent for procedure
  - Laboratory results x-ray report EKG
Preoperative patient preparation

- baseline vitals
- Nursing notes until that point
- Remove jewels
- Remove contact lens
- Dentures
- Hearing
- Glasses
- No makeup or nail polish
- Give any preoperative medications
Preoperative patient preparation

- ID band should be placed
- Allergy band per instruction protocol
- Preoperative medication
- Benzodiazepine for anxiety
- Anticholinergics reduce secretion
- Opioids decrease need for intraoperative analgesics and decrease pain
- Antibiotics