

# PREOPERATIVE PATIENT PREPARATION

## PRESENTERS

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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 knolegde 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 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 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;coughghing ;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 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