

Preoperative care

By preoperative care, we mean all general and special care and preparation before surgery.

Sorting

- Long-term preoperative preparation - about 14 days before the planned operation.
- Short-term preoperative preparation - 24 hours before surgery.
- Immediate preoperative preparation - 2 hours before surgery.

Long-term preoperative care

It consists of basic as well as specific examinations, which should not be older than 2 weeks.

Basic examinations

- Blood tests- biochemical (liver tests, ions, urea, creatinine), hematological (Blood count + diff.), Hemocoagulation (QUICK , APTT...), blood group determination.
- Urine examination- urine + sediment
- ECG
- X-ray of the heart+ lungs
- SONO or endoscopic examination

Specialized examination

- Cardiology
- Diabetological
- Neurological
- Nephrological

After these examinations, the internist will evaluate all risks that may occur before or after the operation.

Short-term preoperative care

- Familiarization of the client with the planned procedure and signing an informed consent to the operation.
- Instructing the client about general hygiene.
- Do not eat, drink, or smoke from midnight (6-8 hours hungry).
- Check for regular defecation, if the client does not defecate regularly, inform the doctor.
- Introduction of a permanent urinary catheter in case of complicated procedures or urological and gynecological operations.
- Preparation of the operating field- cleaning, shaving.
- Thromboembolic disease prevention - miniheparinization, DK bandages
- Consultation with an anesthesiologist with subsequent determination of premedication and anesthesia
- Training of movements on the bed, coughing, sitting, getting up.
- Administration of evening premedication
- Store all valuables in a safe.

Immediate preoperative care

- Control of general hygiene, removal of make-up and nail polish
- Removal and storage of jewelry and dentures
- Introduction of a peripheral venous catheter
- Checking or re-applying DK bandages
- In the morning, the patient should not have breakfast (diabetics require a 10% glucose with insulin infusion).
- Defecating
- Measurement of physiological functions (BT, BP, HR)
- Miniheparinization
- Administration of morning premedication
- Before being taken to the surgical theater, change into a disposable garment
- Verification of patient data

Links

External links

- <http://www.akutne.cz/index.php?pg=vyukove-materialy--rozhodovaci-algoritmy&tid=284>

Source

Independently prepared and checked by a teacher