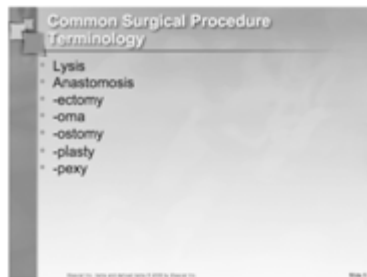
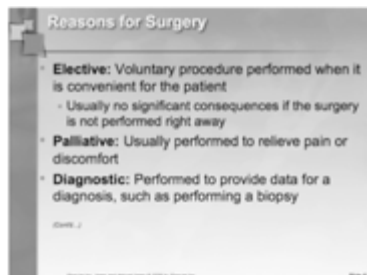


Slide 5



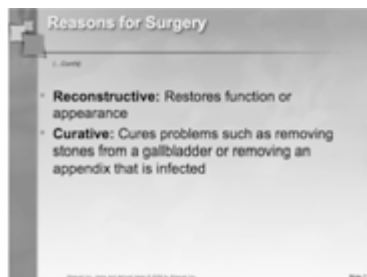
- Review the meaning of each of these surgical procedure terms.
- What words use this terminology? (*examples: tumorlysis; anastomosis of the small bowel; appendectomy, tracheostomy; lymphadenoma; colostomy, urostomy; rhinoplasty; orchiopexy*)

Slide 6



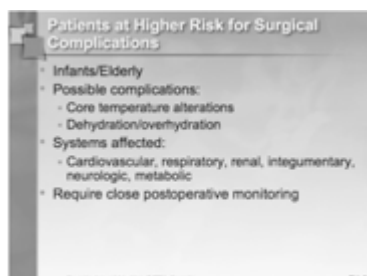
- What are examples of each type of surgery? (*elective, palliative, and diagnostic*)

Slide 7



- What are examples of reconstructive surgery? (*breast implant after mastectomy*) Curative surgery? (*gall bladder surgery for stones; stomach stapling for obesity*)
- What types of surgery can be considered emergency surgery? (*curative; palliative; and diagnostic, if time is of the essence*)
- What would be an example of surgery for combined or multiple reasons? (*An example is a mastectomy, which can be elective, curative, or diagnostic, if it is to obtain lymph tissue for biopsy.*)

Slide 8



- It is important that the surgeon and nurse request monitoring information at regular intervals during the surgery.
- Monitoring of systems:
 - Cardiovascular—signs and symptoms of dehydration, hemorrhage, fluid overload
 - Respiratory—alveolar collapse, lung collapse, pulse oximetry
 - Renal—signs and symptoms of perfusion, urinary output, specific gravity, catheter infection
 - Integumentary—importance of signs and symptoms of infection, dehiscence, evisceration

Slide 9



- Discuss assessment and interventions to decrease the incidence of these complications:
 - Bleeding disorders: review medications; monitor bruising, blood pressure changes, orifice bleeding
 - Cancer: site of cancer; characteristic of tumor to produce toxins that affect blood pressure, coagulation, alter electrolytes
 - Heart disease: medications, blood pressure, pulse, urinary output
 - Chronic respiratory disease: turn, cough, deep breath, incentive spirometry, lung sounds
 - Liver disease: prolonged affect of anesthesia

