- Perioperative complications
- Tubes and/or drains placed intraoperatively
- Surgical specimens sent for examination
- Amount of blood loss and amount of transfused blood
- Date, time, and signature of responsible physician

2. The hospital identifies information that may routinely be recorded in other specific areas of the medical record.
3. The surgical report, template, or operative progress note is available immediately after surgery before the patient is transferred to the next level of care.

Standard ASC.04.03

Patient care after surgery is planned and documented.

Intent of ASC.04.03

Each patient's postsurgical medical and nursing care needs differ depending on the surgical procedure performed and the health history of the patient. Postsurgical care planning can begin before surgery based on the patient's assessed needs and condition and the type of surgery being performed. Some patients may require care from other services, such as physical therapy or rehabilitation; therefore, it is necessary to plan for that care, including the level of care, care setting, follow-up monitoring or treatment, and the need for medication or other treatment and services. The postsurgical plan of care also includes the patient's immediate postoperative needs.

The postsurgical care is planned, documented in the patient's medical record within 24 hours, and verified by the responsible service to ensure continuity of services during the recovery or rehabilitative period. Postsurgical needs may change as the result of clinical improvement or new information from a routine reassessment, or they may be evident from a sudden change in the patient's condition. The plan of care is revised based on these changes and documented in the medical record as notes to the initial plan or as a revised or new plan of care.

Measurable Elements of ASC.04.03

1. All postsurgical care, treatment, and services meet the patient's immediate postsurgical needs.
2. The continuing postsurgical plan(s) is documented in the patient's medical record within 24 hours by the responsible surgeon or verified by a co-signature from the responsible surgeon on the documented plan entered by the surgeon's delegate.
3. The continuing postsurgical plan of care includes care, treatment, and services based on the patient's assessed needs.
4. When indicated by a change in the patient's needs, the postsurgical plan of care is updated or revised based on the reassessment of the patient by the health care practitioners. (*See also* COP.01.01, ME 3)

Standard ASC.04.04

Surgical care that includes the implanting of a medical device is planned with special consideration for how standard processes must be modified.

Intent of ASC.04.04

Surgical procedures involving the implantation of medical devices require that routine surgical care be modified to account for special factors. Surgical procedures that involve the implantation of a medical device are common for many medical specialties. Medical devices have become critical components of health care, not only in their effects on patient morbidity and mortality but also in their ability to extend the quality of life of the patient. An *implantable medical device* is defined as a device that is placed into a surgically or naturally

formed cavity of the body to continuously assist, restore, or replace a function or structure of the body; deliver medications; or monitor body functions throughout the useful life of the device. These special considerations may be incorporated into guidelines, protocols, operating policies, or other documents to guide the surgical team and facilitate consistent processes and outcomes.

An implantable medical device can be a prosthesis (such as a hip), a stent, a cardioverter defibrillator, a pacemaker, intraocular lenses, or an infusion pump, among other examples. The ability to track implantable medical devices is essential for tracking surgical site infections and identifying patients who may have received nonsterile implants. In addition, the tracking process allows the hospital to assess the reliability of the sterilization process. Therefore, the hospital has a process for tracking implantable medical devices.

In the event of a recall of an implantable medical device, the hospital informs and follows up with those patients who received the device. The hospital develops and implements a process for contacting and following up with the patients, including those who may be outside the country. The hospital determines the time frame for contacting patients (for example, within 24 hours of the official recall notification of a lifesaving device). This time frame may be longer for a non-lifesaving device. The patient receives information on the implantable device such as the unique device identifier, how long-term tracking of the device will be supported, the process for notification in case of a problem with the device, and education on how sharing device information supports patients' long-term health care, safety surveillance, and future research to advance practices and patient safety with the device.

Measurable Elements of ASC.04.04

1. The hospital's surgical services identify the types of implantable medical devices that are included within its scope of services.
2. Ⓓ Written policies and practices include, at least, the following:
   - Selection of devices based on current science and research
   - Verification that implants are present in the operating theatre
   - Verification of the qualifications and training of any outside technical staff required during the implant procedure (for example, the manufacturer's representative who may be required to calibrate the device)
   - Reporting process for implantable device–related adverse events
   - Reporting of implantable device malfunctions to regulatory agencies
   - Unique infection prevention and control considerations
   - Any special discharge instructions for the patient
3. The patient receives information on the implantable device that at the least includes the following:
   - Identifying information on the device, including the unique device identifier
   - How long-term tracking of the device will be supported
   - Process for notification in case of a problem with the device
   - Education on how sharing device information supports patients' long-term health care, safety surveillance, and future research
4. The hospital has a process for tracking implantable medical devices.
5. The hospital implements a process for contacting and following up with patients in a defined time frame after receiving notification of a recall of an implantable medical device.