# Acs surgery principles and practice fczine

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The Pillars and Principles of Surgery\*\*

Surgery, an ancient and essential medical practice, is guided by a set of fundamental principles and techniques that ensure patient safety and optimal outcomes.

#### **5 Pillars of Surgery**

- Asepsis: Maintaining a sterile environment to prevent infection.
- Hemostasis: Controlling bleeding to minimize blood loss.
- **Tissue Handling:** Treating tissues gently to minimize damage and promote healing.
- Anesthesia: Inducing or maintaining unconsciousness to mitigate pain.
- Knowledge of Anatomy: Understanding the human body to guide surgical interventions.

# **Basic Principles of Surgery**

- Minimal Access: Using minimally invasive techniques to reduce trauma and recovery time.
- Patient Safety: Prioritizing patient well-being throughout the surgical process.
- Ethical Practice: Adhering to ethical principles and standards of care.

## 4 P's of Surgery

- **Preparation:** Thoroughly planning and preparing for the operation.
- **Performance:** Executing the surgical procedure with precision and skill.

- Postoperative Care: Managing the patient after surgery to promote recovery.
- Prevention: Taking measures to prevent complications and promote optimal outcomes.

# 3 R's of Surgery

- **Respect:** Treating patients, colleagues, and the surgical team with respect.
- **Responsibility:** Assuming responsibility for patient care and outcomes.
- Radiosurgery: Using radiation therapy to treat tumors with minimal damage to surrounding tissue.

#### Rules of 10 in Surgery

- Count surgical instruments and sponges before, during, and after the operation to prevent retention.
- Use sharp instruments and tie knots securely to prevent bleeding.
- Control bleeding immediately to minimize complications.
- Monitor patients closely for the first 24 hours after surgery.

#### **5 Steps of Surgery**

- **Preoperative Preparation:** Evaluation, planning, and patient consent.
- Anesthesia: Inducing and maintaining unconsciousness.
- Incision: Creating an opening to access the surgical site.
- **Dissection:** Separating and manipulating tissues to expose the target area.
- Repair or Resection: Correcting the surgical issue or removing diseased tissue.
- Closure: Sutured or sealed to restore the body's integrity.

#### First Principle of Surgery

"First, Do No Harm" (Primum non nocere): This ethical principle guides all surgical practices, ensuring patient safety and well-being.

#### **5 W's After Surgery**

- When: The expected time of recovery and discharge.
- Where: The location of postoperative care and follow-up.
- What: Activities and restrictions to follow.
- Why: The rationale behind each instruction.
- Who: The healthcare professionals to contact for questions or concerns.

#### 4 Ps Operations

- Palliative: Alleviating symptoms or pain in advanced-stage disease.
- **Preventive:** Preventing future complications or disease progression.
- Reparative: Restoring function or repairing damaged tissue.
- **Reconstructive:** Restoring the original form and function of a body part.

#### **Three Rules of Surgery**

- Access: Ensure adequate access to the surgical site.
- Exposure: Expose the surgical field clearly and safely.
- Repair: Repair tissues meticulously and securely.

#### **Three Pillars of Surgery**

- Knowledge: Mastering anatomical and surgical techniques.
- **Skill:** Developing technical proficiency and expertise.
- Judgment: Making informed decisions based on knowledge, experience, and patient assessment.

# **Four Major Categories of Surgery**

- General Surgery: Focuses on abdominal, chest, and gastrointestinal procedures.
- Cardiothoracic Surgery: Deals with heart and lung operations.
- Neurosurgery: Involves brain and spinal cord interventions.

 Plastic Surgery: Encompasses both reconstructive and cosmetic procedures.

#### The Three Rs in CPR

- **Rescue:** Removing the casualty from the dangerous environment.
- Resuscitation: Performing chest compressions and rescue breathing.
- Recovery: Providing ongoing care and support until medical help arrives.

#### 5 Steps of Surgery

- Preoperative Planning
- Patient Preparation
- Surgical Intervention
- Postoperative Care
- Follow-up and Monitoring

#### The Big Five in Surgery

- Bleeding
- Infection
- Tissue Damage
- Anesthesia Complications
- Patient Death

#### **5 Types of Surgery**

- Open Surgery: Involves a large incision to access the surgical site.
- Laparoscopic Surgery: Uses small incisions and a camera for minimally invasive procedures.
- Endoscopic Surgery: Using a thin, flexible instrument inserted through a natural opening.
- Robotic Surgery: Assisted by a robotic system controlled by the surgeon.

 Laser Surgery: Utilizing a concentrated beam of light to cut or vaporize tissue.

#### The 5 Pillars Approach

- Perioperative Optimization: Enhancing patient health before and after surgery.
- Enhanced Recovery After Surgery (ERAS): Reducing postoperative pain and complications.
- Value-Based Care: Focusing on patient outcomes and cost-effectiveness.
- Alternative Delivery Models: Exploring innovative ways to deliver surgical care.
- Data-Driven Surgery: Using data to improve decision-making and outcomes.

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