

# Policynet - Coastal HSDA

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#### D-00-07-30172

## Back and Neck Surgery - Post-op Assessements and Laminectomy Checks

#### Related Protocols/Procedures:

P-1 Post-operative Assessment and Management on the Unit

#### 1. PURPOSE

- To outline the specific patient assessment required following spinal column surgery (e.g. laminectomy, discectomy, spinal fusion, cervical surgery).
  Note: The following procedure outlines the most common areas of surgery. If other areas are involved, consult the physician for specifics of assessment.
- 2. To enable recognition and communication of complications or problems so that early intervention may be instituted.

#### 2. **LEVEL**

1. RN/LPN

#### 3. POLICY

- 1. If deficits are noted a physician is notified and checks are performed more frequently.
- 2. Bladder is scanned if patient has not voided within 8 hours and is distressed or distended. Intermittent catheterization is performed as per physician's order.

#### 4. PRACTICE GUIDELINE

- 1. Spinal nerve function (refer to Appendix 1, Appendix 2, Appendix 3), appropriate to the level of surgery, is assessed minimum:
- for 1st 12 hours: g1h until fully awake, then g 4 h x 12 hr.
- then bid until discharge

Note: If deficits are noted:

- the physician is notified,
- · checks are performed more frequently (as per physician's order), and/or nursing judgment
- spinal nerve function is assessed to determine whether the deficit is worsening (i.e., check above and below deficit to level of normal function).
  - 2. Bladder function is assessed minimum q8h x 24 hours and until normal function is established.
  - 3. Bowel sounds are assessed q4h until return of function is evident.

#### 5. MATERIALS

Date: (date of posting)

2. Clean safety pin

#### 6. PROCEDURE

A. General Principles (Cervical or Lumbar Surgery)

Note: Routine post-op vital sign checks are performed as per guidelines P-1

- 2. Check operative record for vertebral level of surgery
  - 3. Check physician's and nurse's admission record for:
    - a. previous deficit
    - b. anticipated deficit post-op
  - 4. Identify the spinal nerve between the involved vertebrae:

C-6 spinal nerve is between C-5 & C-6 vertebrae C-7 spinal nerve is between C-6 & C-7 vertebrae C-8 spinal nerve is between C-7 & T-1 vertebrae L-4 spinal nerve is between L-4 & L-5 vertebrae L-5 spinal nerve is between L-5 & S-1 vertebrae

- o **C-2 C-7 spinal nerves** leaves vertebral canal <u>above</u> corresponding vertebrae.
- T-1 L-5 spinal nerves leaves vertebral canal <u>below</u> corresponding vertebrae. Refer to Appendices 2 & 3.
- 4. Perform assessment by incorporating the following:
  - a. Check motor and sensory function of:
    - i. spinal nerve between involved vertebrae,
    - ii. spinal nerves above and below involved vertebrae

Surgery involving these vertebrae	Check these spinal nerves
C-5 - C-6	C-5, C-6, C-7
C-6 - C-7	C-6, C-7, C-8
L-4 - L-5	L-3, L-4, L-5
L-5 - S-1	L-4, L-5, S-1

- b. Compare movement and sensation on both sides.
- c. Assess Movement (motor function) by checking active movement against resistance
  - i. Refer to Appendix I.
- d. Assess Sensation (sensory function) by:
  - i. Using light fingernail scratch; if impaired, using pinprick
    - If using pin prick for stimulus, use a clean safety pin. Pressure must never cause a break in skin integrity
  - ii. Determine if pain, paraesthesia or numbness is present.

#### See Policy 3.1

**Note:** Physician is notified of deficits. If a deficit is noted, assessments must include spinal nerve checks to a level where normal function is elicited, in order that a worsening of the patient's condition is recognized and reported.

- 5. Check dressing/operative site for bleeding or CSF leakage
  - a. If patient has a wound drain with suction (e.g. Hemovac), anticipated drainage is sanguinous and less than 50ml in first 24 hours, with decreasing amounts thereafter. Clear or pale drainage indicates a CSF leak.
- 6. Check bladder function and bowel sounds.

#### **B.** Additional Observations Post-op Cervical Surgery

- 7. Check for difficulty swallowing, ineffective cough or hoarseness.
  - This may occur as a result of:
    - a. hematoma formation, or
    - b. injury to the recurrent laryngeal nerve.
- 8. Check for cerebral insufficiency by assessing level of consciousness and orientation
- 9. Check for potential cord compression by assessing movement and sensation of lower extremities: plantar flexion and dorsiflexion against resistance.
  - b. sensation to sole of foot.
- 8. PATIENT TEACHING
  - Inform patient to report deficits.
- 9. **DOCUMENTATION**
- 0. 24 Hour Flow Sheet (A.0221)
  - 1. Nurses' Notes (A.1062)
  - Cervical surgery:
    - · spinal nerves checked
    - stimulus used
    - motor and sensory response (if abnormal: Motor chart specific findings; Sensory chart patient's description)
    - state of dressing and amount and type of drainage, if drain insitu
    - voiding, bowel sounds
    - difficulty swallowing, coughing, hoarseness
    - level of consciousness, orientation
    - motor and sensory response of lower limbs
- a. Lumbar surgery:

a.

- spinal nerves checked
- · stimulus used
- motor and sensory response (if abnormal: Motor chart specific findings; Sensory chart patient's description)
- state of dressing; amount and type of drainage, drain insitu
- voiding, bowel sounds

#### 8. RESOURCES

- Ricco, M.M. (editor) <u>Core Curriculum for Neuroscience Nursing</u> 2 nd ed. American Assoc. of Neuroscience Nursing 1984
- 2. Hickey, J. <u>The Clinical Practice of Neurological and Neurosurgical Nursing</u> J.B. Lippincott, Co. (Toronto, 1981)
- Self Directed Learning Package Back and Neck Surgery Post-Operative Assessment/Laminectomy Checks

Reviewed by: Neuroscience Clinician

Resource: Orthopedic Clinician; CRN Orthopedics & Neurosciences

Effective Date: Jan/87

Date: (date of posting)

Revision Dates: Apr/92; May/00; Dec/04

## Appendix 1

**Patient Care Guidelines** 

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#### APPENDIX 1

## C-5 Spinal Nerve Root

Diagram A

Sensory innervation: lateral aspect of upper arms

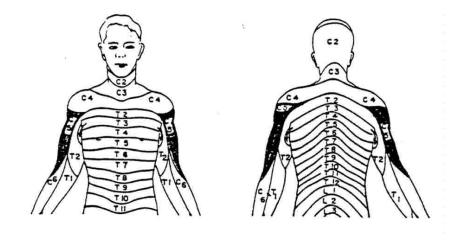
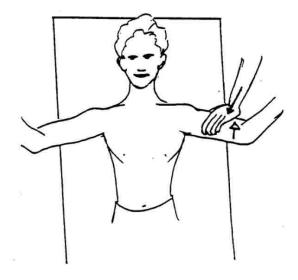


Diagram B

Muscle innervation: deltoid

Motor test: Shoulder abduction against resistance



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APPENDIX 1

Diagram C C-6 Spinal Nerve Root

Sensory innervation: thumb and index finger

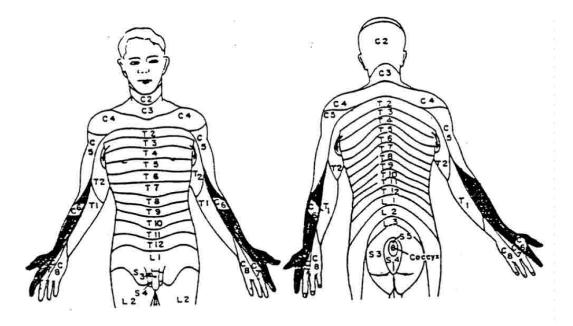
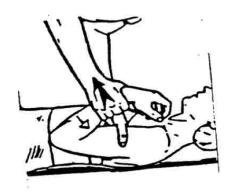


Diagram D

Muscle innervation: biceps

Motor test: elbow flexion against resistance



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APPENDIX 1

## Diagram E C-7 Spinal Nerve Root

Sensory innervation: middle finger

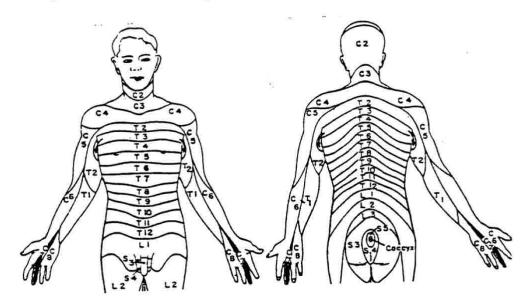
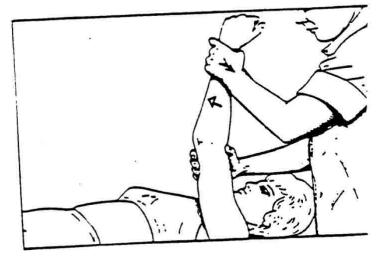


Diagram F

Muscle innervation: triceps

Motor test: elbow extension against resistance



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## Diagram G C-8 Spinal Nerve Root

Sensory innervation: 5<sup>th</sup> finger

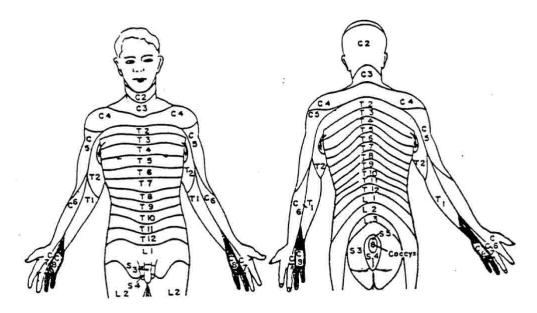


Diagram H

Muscle innervation: fingers

resistance

Motor test: abduction of fingers against





В.



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## APPENDIX 1

## Diagram I L-3 & L-4 Spinal Nerve Roots

Sensory innervation: L-3 – knee; L-4 – inner aspect of calf

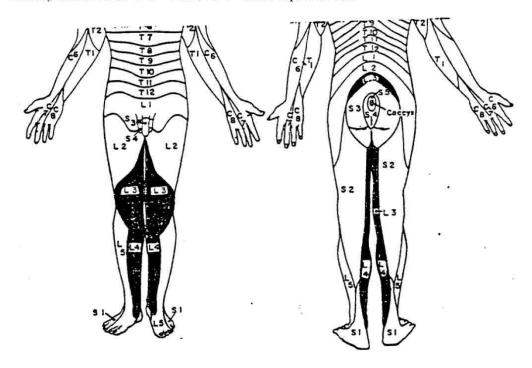
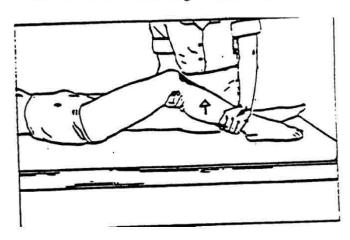


Diagram J

Muscle innervation: quadriceps

Motor test: Knee extension against resistance



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## APPENDIX 1

Diagram K L-5 Spinal Nerve Root

Sensory innervation: great toe



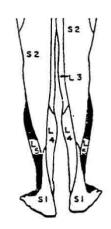
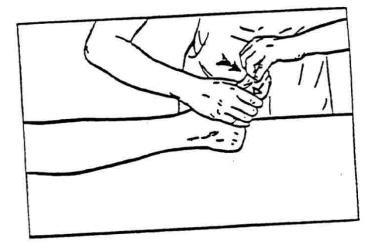


Diagram L

Muscle innervation: foot

Motor test: dorsiflexion of toes against resistance



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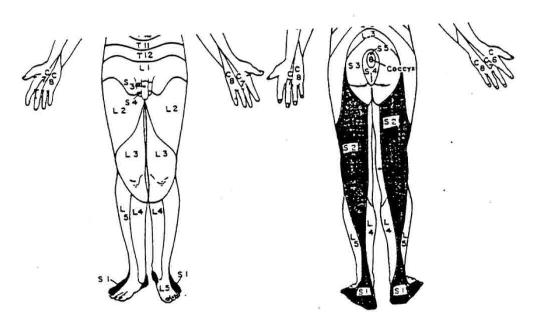
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## **APPENDIX 1**

## Diagram M S-1 & S-2 Spinal Nerve Roots

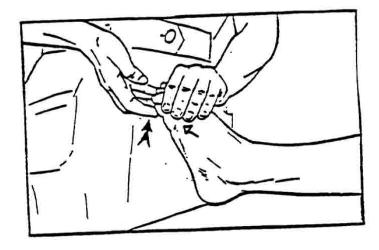
Sensory innervation: S-1 – 5<sup>th</sup> toe; S-2 – dorsal aspect of thigh



## Diagram N

Muscle innervation: gastrocnemius & soleus

Motor test: plantar flexion of toes against resistance



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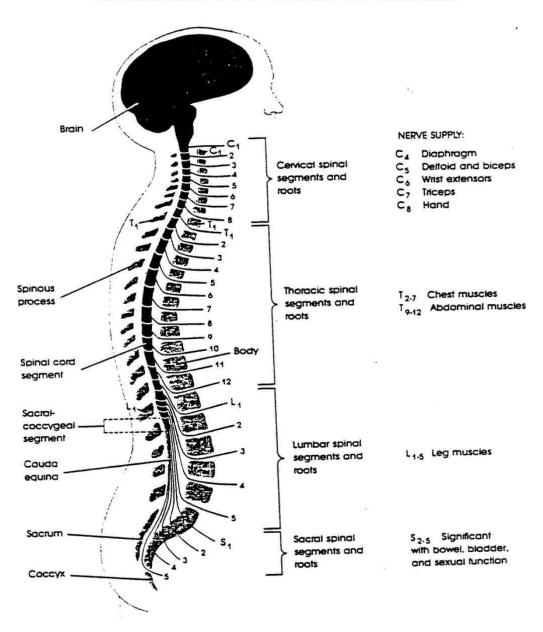
## Appendix 2

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### **APPENDIX 2**

#### RELATIONSHIP OF SPINAL NERVES & VERTEBRAE



From: Zejdlik, C.M. <u>Management of Spinal Cord Injury</u>, Wadsworth Health Sciences Division (California 1983)

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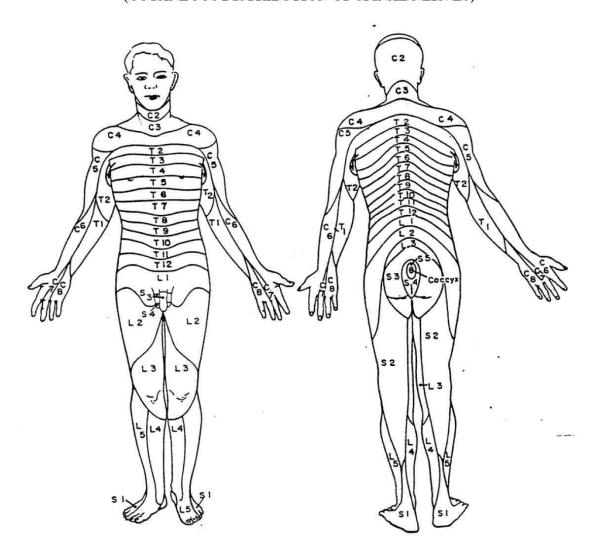
# Appendix 3

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#### APPENDIX 3

# DERMATOMES (CUTANEOUS DISTRIBUTION OF SPINAL NERVES)



#### DERMATOMES

(CUTANEOUS DISTRIBUTION OF SPINAL NERVES)

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