

Surgery

Susmit

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Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT)

Formation of semisolid coagulum in a deep vein.

Virchow's triad

- Abnormal surface (endothelial damage)
- Abnormal flow (stasis / turbulence)
- Abnormal blood (thrombophilia)

Factors

- Immobility
 - Age
 - Obesity
 - Prolonged surgery
 - Pregnancy
 - Puerperium
 - Varicosity (effect of immobility, the rest are causes)
- Hormone-replacement therapy (high oestrogen)
- Previous DVT / PE
- Thrombophilia

Common sites

- Popliteal vein
- Femoral "
- Iliac "

CABG

Investigations for IHD

- ECG (first line)
- Cardiac enzymes (in acute coronary syndrome)
- Exercise tolerance test
- Echo: Evaluate
 - ventricular function
 - regional wall motion abnormalities
 - valvular lesions
- **Coronary angiography: gold std**
 - Extent, severity and location of stenoses
 - 70% reduction of diameter (i.e. >90% reduction of cross-sec) => severe

Indications for surgery

- 50% stenosis of the left coronary artery ("*left main stem*")
- 50% stenosis of the proximal *LAD*
- 2/3 main coronary arteries diseased (*RCA*, *LAD*, *LCx*)

Graft selection

Types

- **Venous:** long saphenous vein
- **Arterial:**

- LIMA most common (left internal mammary / left internal thoracic artery)
- Others
 - * RIMA
 - * Radial
 - * Gastroepiploic
 - * Inf epigastric

Transfusion

Indications

- Acute blood loss
- Periop anaemia
- Symptomatic chronic anaemia

Complications

Single transfusion

- Haemolysis (haemolytic transfusion reaction)
- Fever (febrile transfusion reaction)
- Allergic reaction
- Infections
 - Hep B, C
 - HIV
 - Malaria
 - Bacterial inf
- Air embolism
- Thrombophlebitis
- TRALI

Clinical factoids

- Target Hb level: 10g/dL
- 1 unit transfusion = 1g/dL improvement