# Abdominal Surgery



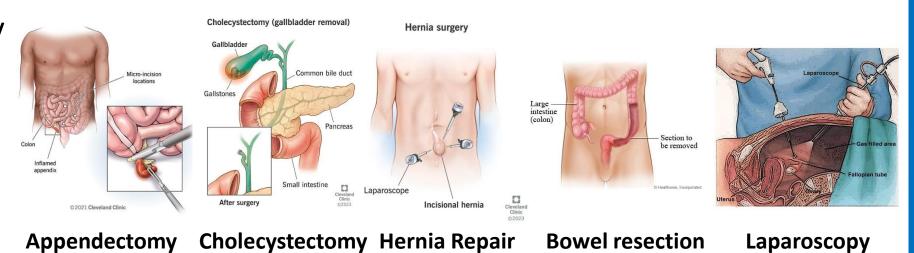
## **Define the abdominal surgery**

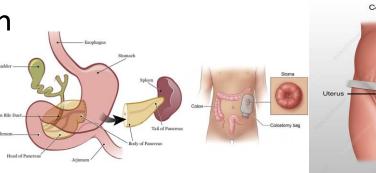
 Abdominal surgery is surgery that involves the opening of the abdominal cavity. It typically involves the treatment of diseases, conditions or injuries involvingthe lower digestive tract liver, gallbladder, pancreas, bileducts or surrounding soft tissues.



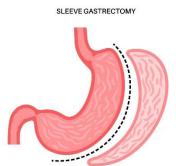
## Types of abdominal surgery

- Appendectomy
- Cholecystectomy
- Hernia Repair
- Bowel resection
- Laparoscopy
- Pancreatectomy
- Colectomy
- Caesarean section
- Gastrectomy
- Laparotomy

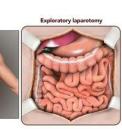












**Pancreatectomy** 

Colectomy

**Caesarean section** 

Gastrectomy

Laparotomy

## Characteristics of pre operative management

- 1. Physical preparation
- 2. Psychosocial preparation
- 3. Physiological preparation
- 4. Pre medication
- 5. Pre operative preparation

## 1. Physical preparation

- Skin preparation
- Elimination
- Food and fluids
- Care of valuables
- Clothing
- Prostheses

## 2. Psychosocial preparation

Careful prerogative teaching can reduce fear and anxiety of the patient

## 3. Physiological preparation

Adaptive exercise

Transfusion Prevention of infection

Gastro-intestinal tract preparation

Maintain of fluids

#### 4. Pre medications

Medication to be continued on day of surgery

- Antihypertensive
- Diuretics
- Cardiac medication
- Antidepressants
- Thyroid , asthma medications

#### Discontinued before surgery

- Aspirin 7 day before surgery
- NSAIDs 48 hrs. before surgery
- Oral hypoglycemic on the day of surgery
- Warfarin 4days before surgery
- Heparin 4-6 hrs. before surgery
- MAO inhibitors 2weeks before surgery

## 5. Preoperative preparation

Introduction about

Pre-op care

Pre-op investigation

Assessment of risk fore sx

Preparation of sx

## Important of pre operative management

- To increase patient knowledge
- To reduce anxiety
- To enhance ability to cope up with the peri operative experience and recovery

# **END**

# **Thank You**