Abdominal Surgery



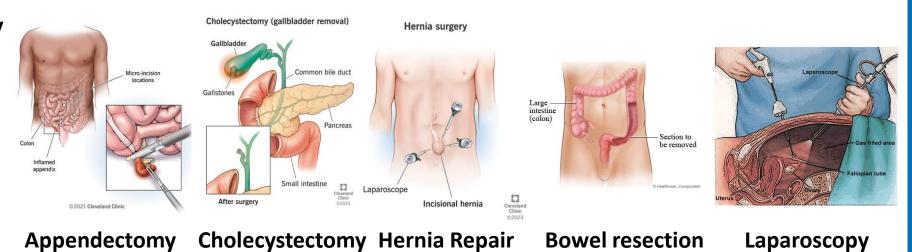
Define the abdominal surgery

 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





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