

NURSING CARE DURING SURGERY FEATURES

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Abstract: If you or a cherished one are making ready for surgery, perception the nursing care that will be supplied at some stage in the technique is essential. From the second you arrive at the medical institution to the time you are discharged, the stage of nursing care and guide you obtain can noticeably have an impact on your average trip and recovery. Here's what you can assume in phrases of nursing care for the duration of surgery.

Keywords: Preoperative period, communication, assessment, support, documentation, checking.

Introduction: The operative duration is the sequential procedure that the affected person goes thru after the appointment of the operation, which consists of the pre-operative, operative intervention and post-operative durations till discharge from the hospital.

Nursing care at some stage in surgical procedure is a quintessential factor of making sure the security and well-being of sufferer's present process surgical procedures. This specialized kind of care requires an excessive degree of knowledge, skill, and interest to detail. Here are some key aspects of nursing care in the course of surgery:

Preoperative Assessment: Before the surgery, nurses operate a thorough evaluation of the patient's bodily and emotional condition. This consists of acquiring crucial signs, reviewing scientific history, and figuring out any practicable dangers or complications.

Patient Preparation: Nurses make sure that sufferers are as it should be organized for surgery. This entails offering records about the procedure, explaining what to expect, and addressing any issues or questions. They additionally help with the completion of preoperative checklists, such as acquiring fundamental lab assessments and administering preoperative medications.

Operating Room Setup: Nurses play an imperative function in placing up the running room earlier than surgery. They make certain that all crucial equipment, supplies, and devices are handy and functioning properly. They additionally make positive that the surroundings are smooth and sterile to decrease the danger of infections.

Intraoperative Support: During the surgery, nurses supply non-stop monitoring of the patient's quintessential signs, which includes coronary heart rate, blood pressure, oxygen saturation, and temperature. They help the surgical crew with the aid of supplying integral instruments, medications, and supplies. They additionally keep a sterile area to forestall illness and infection.

Medication Administration: Nurses are accountable for administering medicinal drugs to the affected person in the course of surgery, following the surgeon's orders. This consists of anesthesia medications, antibiotics, analgesics, and any different fundamental drugs.

Documentation and Communication: Nurses report all essential statistics and occasions at some stage in the surgery, consisting of the administration of medications, crucial signs, and any issues or adjustments in the patient's condition. They additionally talk with the surgical team, supplying updates on the patient's popularity and supporting with any essential interventions.

Patient Advocacy: Nurses act as advocates for the affected person at some stage in the surgical process. They make certain that the patient's rights are respected, that knowledgeable consent has been obtained, and that the patient's alleviation and protection are prioritized at all times. They additionally tackle any issues or problems that might also occur at some stage in the surgery.

Postoperative Care: After the surgery, nurses proceed to furnish care to the affected person all through the preliminary healing period. This consists of monitoring imperative signs, assessing for any issues or aspect effects, managing pain, and offering emotional support. They additionally aid with the switch of the affected person to the post-anesthesia care unit (PACU) or the fantastic unit for in addition recovery

Nursing care associated to this technique is known as perioperative nursing care. It is divided into three tiers in accordance to its characteristics:

Stage 1 (preoperative care): from the appointment of the operation to the switch of the affected person to the working room nursing care throughout the stay. This is the important step care is directed to the physical, intellectual and social instruction of the affected person for surgery.

Stage two (interoperative care): from taking the affected person to the running room to the stop of the operation and the affected person in the course of the length before switch to the postoperative ward nursing care. During this period, the fundamental care of inside organs with remedy approaches in elimination or correction aimed at anesthesia.

Stage three (postoperative care): consists of nursing care from the acute postoperative length to healing in the health facility ward and the patient's return to the household and community. Postoperative care is carried out from the time of awakening from anesthesia, healing from stress, restoration of the wound, till the patient's social recovery

Preparing a mattress for an affected person after surgery: ventilating the ward, making ready a purposeful bed, laying easy sheets, heating the mattress with heaters, setting a tray, towel, water bottle on the desk next to the bed, checking the operation of the ventilator, hydrated oxygen

it is quintessential to put together gear for giving. It is imperative to put together medicinal substances, a sterile infusion device for blood transfusion, sterile syringes and needles, an ice pack, an A/B measuring device, a thermometer and an electric powered aspirator. The affected person wishes whole bodily and intellectual rest, in particular appropriate sleep. After the operation, the nurse takes the patient below shut supervision. After the operation till the patient's capacity to work is restored, the statement of the affected person is divided into three periods.

After the operation, the anesthesiologist is below remark in the healing room for a quick length of time to make sure the entire return of consciousness, normalization of breathing, blood pressure, and pulse. if there is no guidance to switch to an intensive ward, he will be transferred to a generic ward. For 2-3 hours after anesthesia, the affected person can't consume or drink.

If the affected person starts off evolved to vomit, flip his head to the side, put a towel or a towel in his mouth, and smooth the mucous and vomit hundreds from the oral cavity. The oral cavity is wiped with a moist napkin. Potential life-threatening problems in the recuperation room include:

Airway obstruction, myocardial infarction, cardiac arrest, bleeding, and respiratory failure. These issues can take place even after the affected person is transferred to the widely wide-spread ward. But these problems are unique to the operation and the affected person is no longer a life-threatening problem. From anesthesia as quickly as he wakes up, it is crucial to provide an

explanation for to the affected person they want for deep respiratory and the protection of such an action.

In order to prevent respiratory complications, the patient should take a deep breath and exhale periodically, move his arms and legs, hold the injured area with his hand when coughing, and bend his knees. After the operation, it is necessary to talk with the patient, to tell him the results of the operation, to remove his fears and doubts.

Conclusion

Nursing care during surgery encompasses a wide range of essential features, including pre-operative preparation, intra-operative support, post-operative monitoring, anesthesia management, emotional support, patient advocacy, and collaborative care. The dedication and expertise of the nursing staff contribute significantly to the overall success and satisfaction of the surgical experience.

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