The first readings are about preoperative, intraoperative and postoperative care. Use Ignatavicius: Chapters 20, 21 and 22 in the 5th edition. I have created some study questions to help you focus your reading. If you've been trying to keep up with the reading and answering the questions, this may help summarize the information you are trying to absorb. Hope this helps. Good Luck!!!!

Chapter Review: Interventions for Preoperative Clients

1. Surgery locations are changing all the time. Currently surgery takes place in 2 settings: OR through an inpatient setting or an ambulatory setting. In which setting is the majority of surgery performed?

2. Preoperative data collection is important to make sure most risks are identified before surgery. Medications can increase risk. What would be the risk for a client who takes Prednisone (a corticosteroid) for arthritis? How would you prepare this client for surgery? What preoperative nursing interventions would you establish to minimize the risk?

3. What is autologous blood donation? Why would a person elect to do this?

4. Some clients prefer not to have blood transfusions. Why? What steps can health care professionals take to ensure a client's safety and to decrease the effects of blood loss if a client refuses blood?

5. Elderly clients are at much higher risk of the negative effects of surgery. What physiologic changes of aging will impact an elderly client's response to surgery?

6. All surgical clients need preoperative teaching in order to be prepared for surgery. What is the purpose of teaching each of these topics before surgery?

   - Incentive spirometer
   - Pain management
   - NPO status

7. Your client is ordered an opioid analgesic, a sedative and an anticholinergic agent before surgery. Name one drug in each of these categories that can be administered IM. Why would you give all of these drugs? What safety concerns would you have?

Chapter Review: Interventions for Intraoperative Clients

1. The circulating room nurse has an important role to play throughout surgery. Name 4 functions of this nurse.

2. If you were the holding room nurse, what measures would you take to prepare the client for surgery? If you were the client, what would you hope the nurse would do as you wait to go into the OR?

3. The OR is designed for the safety of the client and the staff. What environmental safety features are in place in an OR?

4. What are the 3 main purposes of anesthesia?
5. Your client returns from major kidney surgery that lasted for 6 hours. On assessment you notice a large reddened and excoriated mark on his left ear. What could have caused this break in the skin? What steps can OR nurses take to try to prevent such an occurrence?

Chapter Review: Interventions for Postoperative Clients

1. What is the main role of the Post-anesthesia care unit (PACU) nurse? Why would a nurse who works here need to be certified in Advanced Cardiac Life Support (ACLS)?

2. The primary focus of all assessment, including the postoperative period is to follow the ABC's. What does this stand for and how would you proceed in a PACU?

3. Why does the nurse need to know how to auscultate breath sounds in a PACU or on a post-operative unit? What breath sounds are most likely to be heard in the immediate postop period?

4. What is bradycardia? Why might a post-operative client have bradycardia?

5. Hydration status is also important during this period. If a client is catheterized, what is considered a normal hourly urine output? What would you do if the rate dropped below this?

6. Why are postoperative clients nauseous? What can the nurse do to prevent, treat and minimize this uncomfortable side effect?

7. Care of the client in the first few days after surgery focuses on getting them up and moving about. Why? What complications of surgery does this prevent?

8. Wound care and Pain management are going to be considered in other chapters as well as here. To prepare you should read the sections in this chapter too. Define dehiscence and evisceration. How would the nurse manage these emergencies?

9. What is patient controlled analgesia? Name 3 advantages of this administration technique and 2 disadvantages.