



(All care plans must be used in conjunction with care plan 1. Care plan 7 can be used for complicated wound/drain care)

Care plan 18b Problem		Pre and post-operative care Goals	Issue date: <b>January 2016</b> Review date: <b>January 2019</b>
<p>..... is having interventional radiology for a vascular malformation in his/her</p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Pre-operative care: the child/infant and family will be safely prepared for theatre physically and psychologically.</li> <li>2. Post-Operative care: the child/infant will have a safe and comfortable recovery post-operatively.</li> </ol>	
Commenced date, time, signature, grade	No	Nursing Intervention	Discontinued date, time, signature, grade
	<b>1</b>	<b>Pre-operative care</b>	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Child will be admitted under the care of Mr. Orr on the day before the procedure.</li> <li>Explain procedure to patient and family. Involve play specialist in the process.</li> <li>Discuss with child his/her preferred method of induction if appropriate. Discuss any other requests that the parent or child may have in relation to surgery.</li> <li>Ensure child has a bath/shower prior to surgery.</li> <li>Fast from Milk solids from:_____ Clear fluids from:_____</li> <li>Place fasting sign over bed and explain to parents and child the meaning of same.</li> <li>Remove food from child's reach.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Specific pre-operative needs</b></p> <p>a) Assist with taking the following blood tests: <b>FBC, U&amp;E, Coagulation Screen including a DIC panel</b></p> <p>c) Child will have an intravenous cannula inserted (See below for related care). <b>Other care:</b> .....</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inform Anaesthetic team to ensure child is reviewed prior to procedure.</li> <li>Complete pre-operative checklist, date and sign, ensure consent is signed.</li> <li>Administer pre-medication and or other medications if prescribed:</li> <li>Accompany child/infant and parent safely to the X-Ray Department</li> <li>Child/infant may bring comforter to X-Ray Department with him/her.</li> </ul>	
	<b>2</b>	<b>Peripheral Intravenous Access</b>	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check cannula is secure.</li> <li>Check cannula site for signs of infiltration, dislodgment or infection:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- hourly if child is on intravenous fluids /medication</li> <li>- at each administration of medication</li> </ul> </li> <li>Record intake and output. Record and report any deviation from the norm.</li> <li>Administer intravenous fluids as prescribed</li> </ul> <p><b>Note: intravenous fluids required for first 24 hours or until child is drinking well</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Administer intravenous medications as per OLCHC Formulary 2010</li> <li>Change intravenous giving sets every 48 hours or as directed by Intravenous Policy</li> <li>Document when cannula sited/resited/removed</li> </ul>	

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<b>3.</b>	<p><b>Post-Operative care</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Check that Airway, Breathing, Circulation and Condition are stable</b> prior to safe transfer from Recovery Unit to the ward.</li> <li>▪ Assess and respond promptly to altered <b>respiratory effort, shock and haemorrhage</b></li> <li>▪ Monitor colour, pulse, respirations, blood pressure, oxygen saturations, and temperature as directed by the surgeon/anaesthetist/ nursing staff</li> <li>▪ Report and record any deviations from normal.</li> <li>▪ When stable monitor observations as condition indicates</li> </ul> <p><b>Wound care</b> - Following this procedure some swelling is expected.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. If the swelling increases and is compromising function of the area, e.g. causing respiratory distress or impeding perfusion to limbs, please contact Plastics Team.</li> <li>2. Nurse wound (injection) site exposed. If the wound is oozing, a light dressing can be applied.</li> <li>3. Monitor wound site for redness, pain, ooze, haemorrhage</li> </ol> <p><b>Nausea and vomiting</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Observe for nausea/vomiting. Assess possible cause. Support child, provide emesis bowl.</li> <li>2. Administer anti-emetics and evaluate same</li> <li>3. Record colour, consistency and volume of vomitus in intake/output chart</li> <li>4. Child can eat and drink as soon as he/she tolerates.</li> </ol> <p><b>Pain – Note: this procedure can be VERY painful</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Assess pain score on return from Theatre).</li> <li>2. Utilize non pharmacological means of pain relief.</li> <li>3. Administer analgesia as required and monitor effects of same, report and record.</li> <li>4. Morphine as per Opioid guidelines OLCHC (2017)</li> </ol> <p><i>(Prior to leaving Recovery Department ensure Morphine infusion has been prepared correctly and secured in a locked pump)</i></p> <p><b>Urinary output.</b> Monitor/record first void post operatively.</p> <p><b>Day 1 Post-Operatively</b></p> <p>A) Assist with taking the following blood tests: <b>FBC, U&amp;E, Coagulation Screen including a DIC panel</b></p> <p>B) Perform urinalysis to test for micro-haematuria. Report any abnormalities</p> <p><b>Discharge:</b> Usually child is discharged 1-2 days post-operatively. To return to Outpatients Clinic in 4weeks.</p>
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