SF 1.3 – 1 Medical Problems in the Surgical Patient - Post-Operative Care 2

Session Objectives
After this session you will be able to:
1. Describe an approach to acute renal failure and the oliguric/anuric postoperative patient including a discussion of the Syndrome of Inappropriate Antidiuretic Hormone (SIADH).
2. Discuss options in postoperative glycemic control.
3. Identify the symptoms, prevention and management of postoperative thyroid storm and adrenal insufficiency.
4. Discuss an approach to postoperative GI bleeding as well as small bowel and large bowel ileus.

Relevant RCPSC Objectives

Medical Expert

2. Establish and maintain clinical knowledge appropriate to surgical practice

COMPLICATED POST-OPERATIVE CARE
• 2.4 Demonstrate an understanding of the pathophysiology and complications in the post-operative surgical patient related to the following systems:
  o 2.4.1 Cardiac
    ▪ 2.4.1.2 Failure
    ▪ 2.4.1.3 Ischemia
    ▪ 2.4.1.4 Arrhythmia
  o 2.4.4 Pulmonary
    ▪ 2.4.4.1 Respiratory failure
    ▪ 2.4.4.3 Pulmonary embolism
  o 2.4.5 Genito-urinary
  o 2.4.6 Hemostasis
  o 2.4.7 Vascular
    ▪ 2.4.7.1 Deep Venous Thrombosis (DVT)
    ▪ 2.4.7.2 Arterial ischemia
  o 2.4.8 Endocrine
    ▪ 2.4.8.1 Glycemic control
    ▪ 2.4.8.2 Thyroid storm
    ▪ 2.4.8.3 Adrenal insufficiency
2.4.8.4 Syndrome of Inappropriate ADH

2.4.10 Neurologic
- 2.4.10.1 Delirium and altered mental status
- 2.4.10.2 Transient Ischemic Attack (TIA) and stroke
- 2.4.10.3 Principles of brain death assessment

2.4.11 Psychiatric

2.4.12 Gastrointestinal
- 2.4.12.1 Stress gastritis/ulcer
- 2.4.12.2 Post-operative Ileus

4. Use preventive and therapeutic interventions effectively

- 4.2 Demonstrate effective, appropriate and timely application of preventive and therapeutic interventions for post-operative management of patients with:
  - 4.2.1 Uneventful postoperative course
  - 4.2.2 Complicated post-operative course:
    - 4.2.2.1 Approach to a patient with fever
    - 4.2.2.2 Cardiac disorders:
      - 4.2.2.2.1 Ischemia
      - 4.2.2.2.2 Arrhythmias
      - 4.2.2.2.3 Heart failure
    - 4.2.2.3 Pulmonary disease
      - 4.2.2.3.1 Aspiration pneumonia
      - 4.2.2.3.2 Hospital-acquired pneumonia
      - 4.2.2.3.3 Pulmonary embolus
      - 4.2.2.3.4 Respiratory insufficiencies
      - 4.2.2.3.5 Pneumothorax
    - 4.2.2.4 Kidney disease:
      - 4.2.2.4.1 Oliguria – anuria
      - 4.2.2.4.2 Renal failure
    - 4.2.2.5 Vascular disease:
      - 4.2.2.5.1 Deep venous thrombosis
    - 4.2.2.6 Gastro-intestinal disease:
      - 4.2.2.6.1 GI bleeding
      - 4.2.2.6.2 Ileus
    - 4.2.2.11 Recognition of complications from operative positioning