



SNS COLLEGE OF ALLIED HEALTH SCIENCES
SNS Kalvi Nagar, Coimbatore - 35
Affiliated to Dr MGR Medical University, Chennai



DEPARTMENT OF CARDIOPULMONARY PERFUSION CARE TECHNOLOGY

COURSE NAME : INTRODUCTION TO SURGERY AND CSSD

3RD YEAR

TOPIC : HISTORY OF SURGERY



INTRODUCTION TO SURGERY

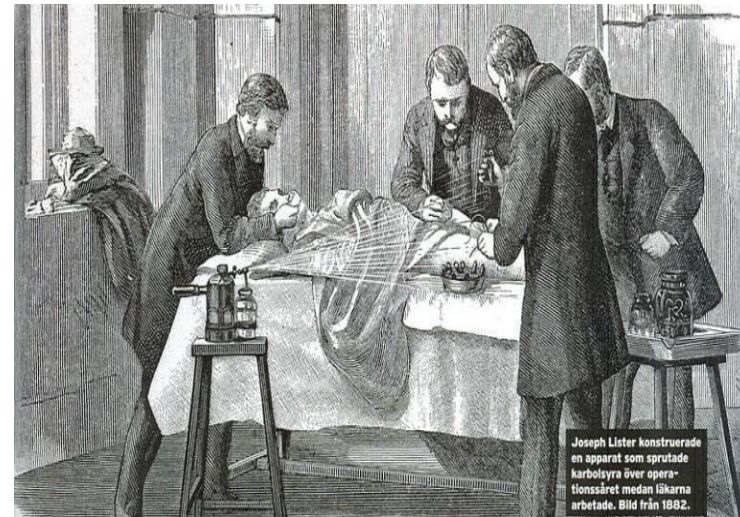


Definition:

Surgery is the branch of medicine that deals with the physical manipulation of a bodily structure to diagnose, prevent, or cure an ailment.

HISTORY OF SURGERY

- To know genesis & evolution of life, society and human behaviour
- History: Progressive path to failure
- To appreciate the commanding work done by our forefathers and enthuse us to achieve higher goals in pursuance of excellence





Ancient History



- Evidence of Trepanation, the first surgical procedure, dates to 6500 B.C.
- Trepanation was the practice of drilling or cutting a hole through the skull to expose brain
- **Sushruta** is the father of surgery



Medieval Surgery



- Surgery such as **amputations, cauterization, removal of cataracts, dental extractions, and even trepanning** were practised.
- Relied on opiates for Anesthesia and doused wounds with wine as a form of Anteseptic.

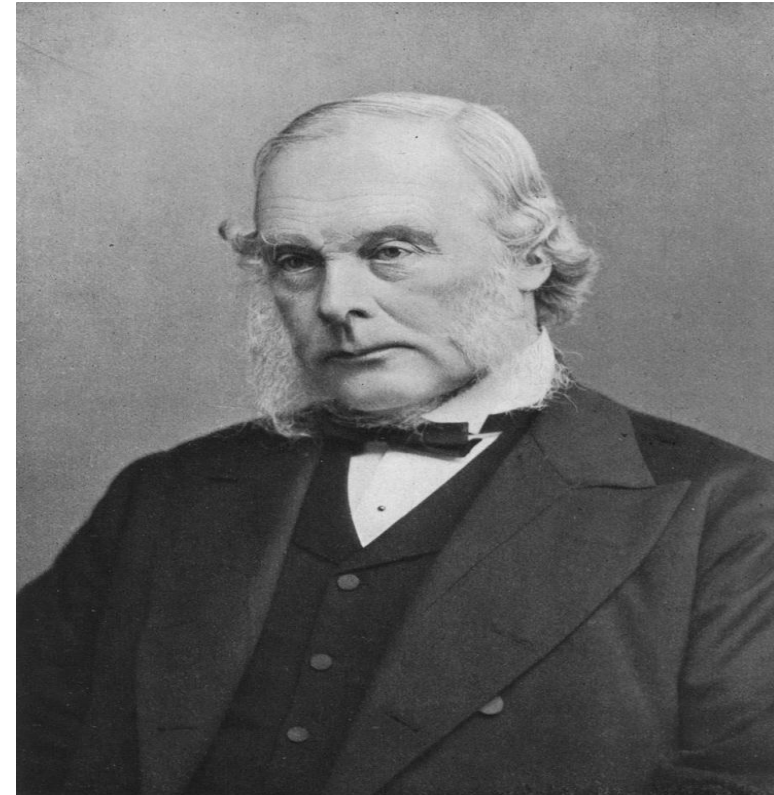


Modern Surgery



“Joseph Lister - father of modern surgery”

In modern medicine, **minimally invasive interventions** have taken a leading position.





Role of the Surgeon



- Preoperative diagnosis of the patient
- Performing the operation
- Postoperative surgical care and treatment





Preoperative diagnosis



Aim of preoperative care is to increase the success of the surgery

- Preoperative assessment- to verify that a person is fit and ready for the surgery.
- Addressing anxiety- playing calming music to patients before surgery.
- Surgical site preparation- hair removal at the surgical site to prevent infections.
- Screening- test to see whether a person has a disease.
E.g. Electrocardiograms, cardiac imaging and cardiac stress tests, chest x- rays, breathing tests, carotid ultrasonography etc.



Performing operation



- Incision made to access the surgical site.
- Blood vessels may be clamped or cauterized to prevent bleeding and retractors may be used to expose the site or keep the incision open.
- Depends on the surgical site, dissection made on skin or bones.
- Surgeons and assistants hands, wrists and forearms washed thoroughly for at least 4 minutes to prevent germs getting into the operative fields and wear sterile gloves.
- Surgical masks are worn by surgical team to avoid germs on droplets of liquid from their mouths and noses from contaminating the operative sites.
- Surgical procedure has to be done.
- Once procedure is complete, sutures or staples are used to close incision and anesthetic agents are stopped or reversed, and the person is taken off ventilation and extubated



Postoperative surgical care and treatment



- Managing pain
- Supporting oxygenation and cardiovascular stability
- Maintaining fluid balance
- Providing wound care
- Monitoring bowel function
- Assisting with mobility
- Preventing complications





Importance of Team Work



- Improve patient outcomes
- Prevent medical errors
- Improve efficiency and increase patient satisfaction



Characteristics of team members



- Open communication
- Effective coordination skills
- Collaboration willingness
- Interdependency
- Mutual performance monitoring
- Backup behaviour
- Adaptability
- Team orientation
- Personality type



Anticipate the needs of Surgeon



- Know the instruments, and their position in the pack.
- Be familiar with procedure.
- Pay attention to what the surgeon is doing.
- Discuss ahead of time with surgeon.



Surgical Terminology



Suffixes used to indicate surgical procedures.

- centesis: puncture of a cavity to remove fluid. E.g. Amniocentesis
- ectomy: surgical removal of a body part. E.g. Tonsillectomy
- ostomy: formation of an opening. E.g. Tracheostomy
- otomy: cutting of a body part but that structure is not removed from the body.
 - E.g. Thoracotomy
- orrhaphy: surgical repair or suture. E.g. Cystorrhaphy
- opexy: surgical suspension or fixation. E.g. Orchidopexy
- oplasty: surgical repair. E.g. Rhinoplasty
- scopy: examination with a lighted instrument. E.g. Endoscopy
- otripsy: crushing or destroying. E.g. Lithotripsy
- lysis: process of loosening, freeing, or destroying. E.g. Adhesiolysis



THANK
YOU