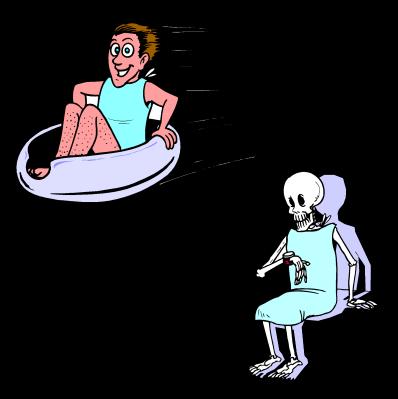
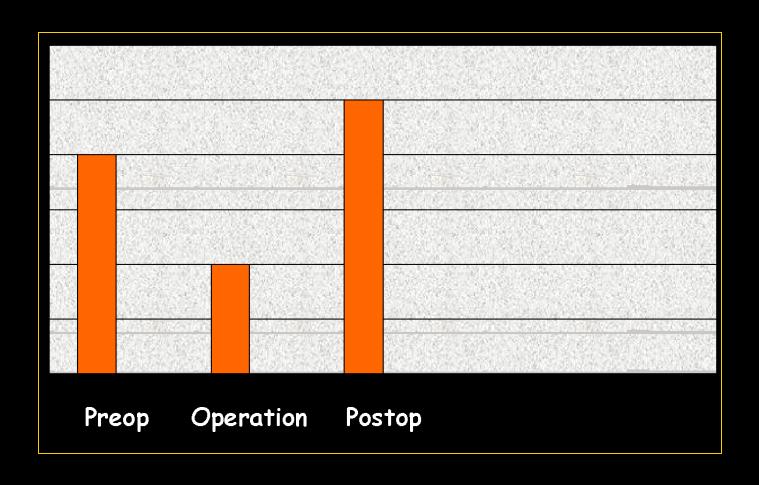
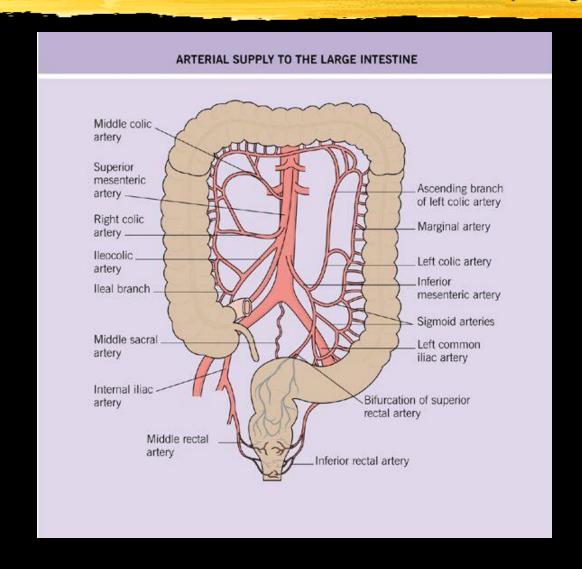
#### Postop care of colorectal patients

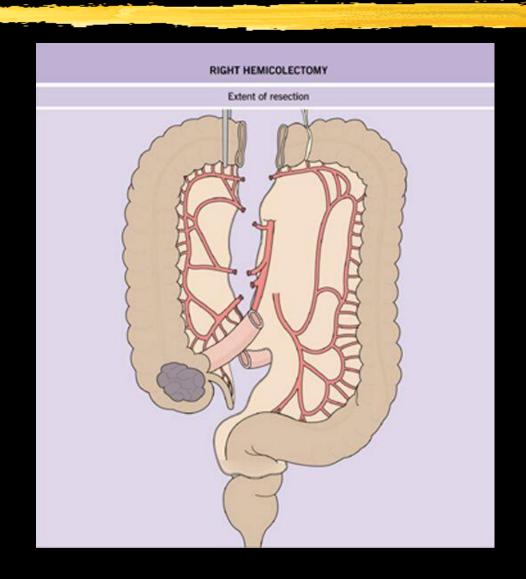
R Sim, FRCS 26 Nov 2002

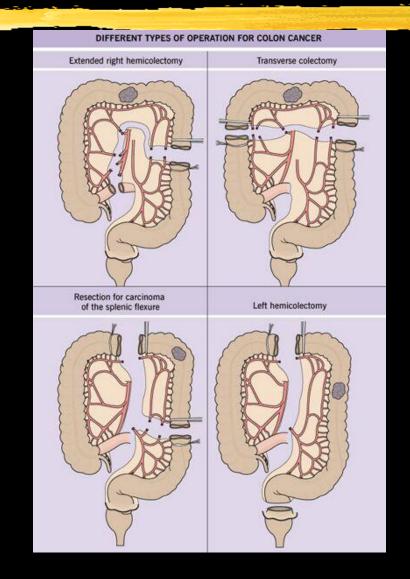


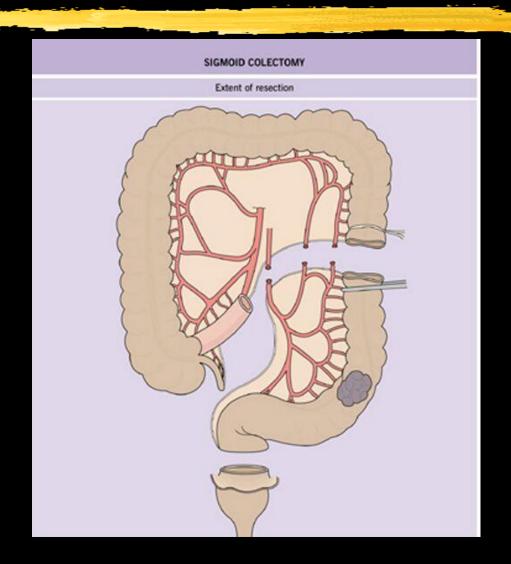
### Postop care



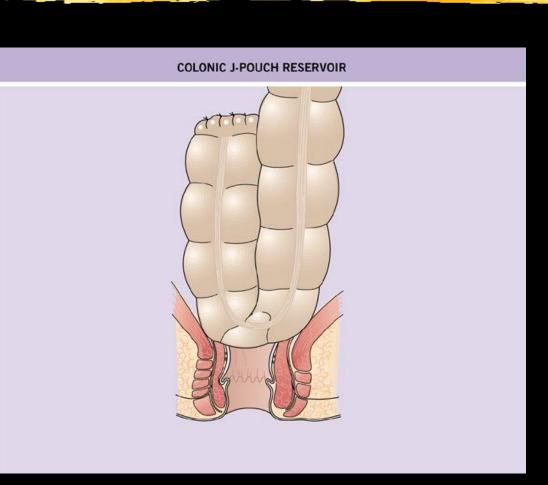


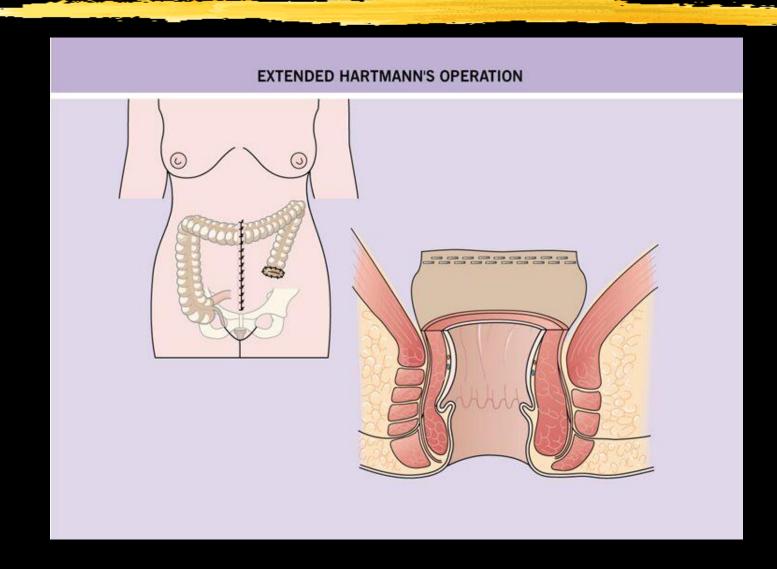


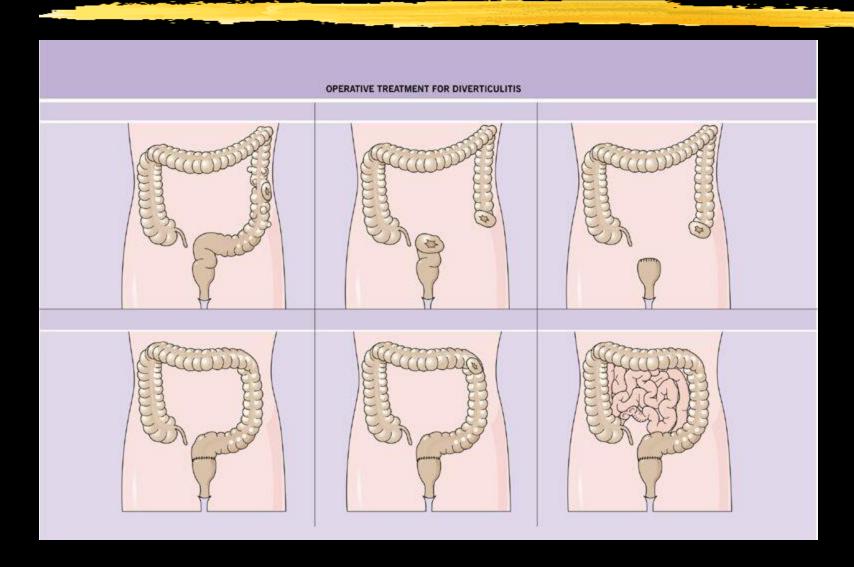


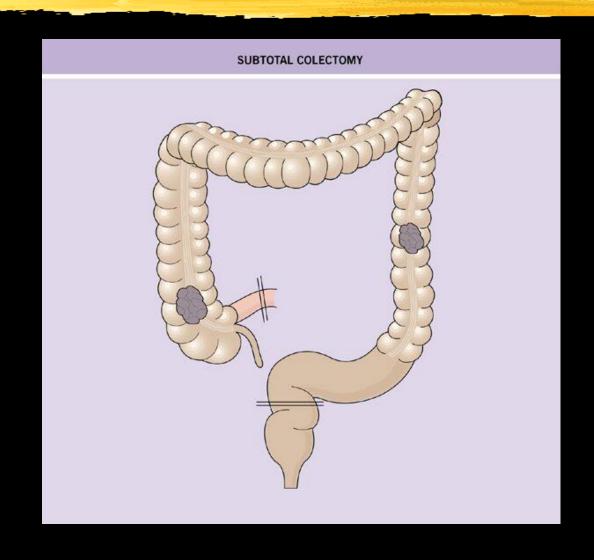


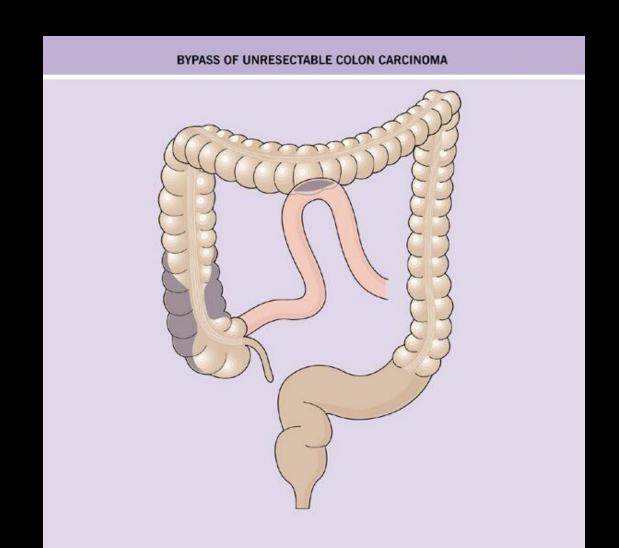
# RESECTION FOR CARCINOMA OF THE RECTUM Abdominoperineal resection Low anterior resection

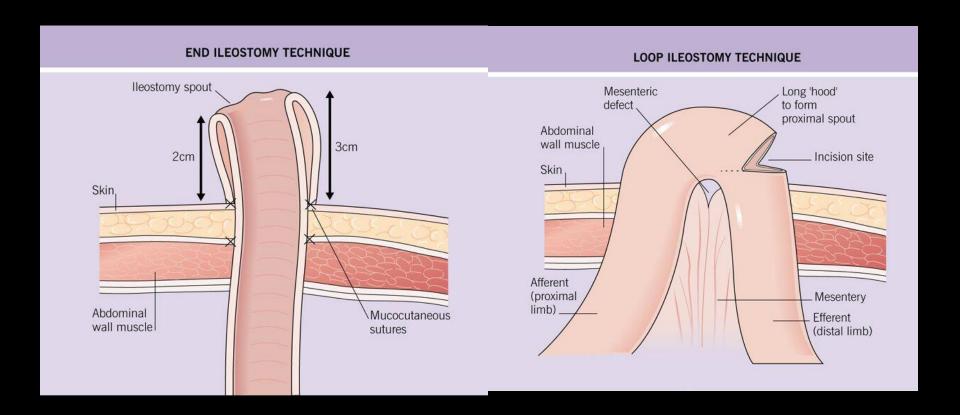












#### Analgesia

Multimodal

Epidural

PCA morphine

NSAIDs

Nerve blocks

Others/Suppositories

#### Nasogastric tubes

Routine or Selective

Distension 16% 28%

Vomiting 11% 19%

Nausea 17% 27%

Reinsertion 5% 13%

#### **Nutrition**

- Early postop. feeding
- 20% vomit
- 10% nasogastric tube reinsertion
- Postop. ileus 3-4 days
- -TPN

#### **Drains**

Routine drainage is not necessary

Indications

- -APR
- -LAR
- Pelvic abscess

Urinary catheter

#### **Ambulation/Activity**

Early enforced ambulation Physiotherapy

#### Antibiotics

Single dose of suitable antibiotic

Redose if blood loss>2L, op>3h

24-72h for high risk, obstruction, spillage

#### DVT prophylaxis

Mechanical Pharmacological

#### Ulcer prophylaxis

Septic

Intestinal obstruction

Ventilated

Head injury

#### Wound/Stoma

- •Randomly assigned 500 patients undergoing colorectal resection to receive 30 percent or 80 percent inspired oxygen during the operation and for two hours afterward. The perioperative administration of supplemental oxygen is a practical method of reducing the incidence of surgical-wound infections. (N Engl J Med 2000;342:161-7.)
- Leave exposed after 24-48h

#### Team system

## Of course you would be a great surgeon, if ONLY you had better assistants

