

Juraeva Sayyorakhan Tavakkaljon kizi

Medical faculty, vocational education, 5th grade student

Salakhiddinov Kamoliddin Zukhriddinovich

Scientific Leader

Docent of the 1st Faculty and Department of Hospital Surgery

THE ROLE OF THE NURSE IN SURGICAL CARE

Abstract: Surgical care is a complex and multifaceted process that requires the collaborative effort of a multidisciplinary team of healthcare professionals. Among these professionals, the nurse plays a pivotal role in ensuring the delivery of high-quality patient care throughout the perioperative period. The nurse's role is not limited to providing direct patient care, but also extends to coordinating care, educating patients, and communicating with other healthcare providers. This article will examine the vital role of the nurse in surgical care, highlighting their responsibilities, skills, and contributions to optimal patient outcomes.

Keywords: nurses, medical support, surgical tools, surgical care

Introduction: The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that 234 million operations are performed worldwide each year. An incredible 30% of an individual's life will be spent postoperatively, and 80% of the world's population will benefit from a surgical intervention during their lives. The majority of surgical care takes place in the operating theatre, which is typically a highly complex environment. To ensure patient safety in the operating theatre environment, it is necessary for a highly skilled team of individuals to work together appropriately. In order to ensure that optimal patient outcomes are achieved, surgical care must include the full continuum of care from accurate preoperative assessment to comprehensive postoperative care.

Nurses who work within the surgical team have a crucial role to play in ensuring the patient journey is as smooth as possible, from admission to discharge. At each stage of the surgical process, the nurse is responsible for certain key tasks and activities. During preoperative assessment, the nurse must document a comprehensive health history as well as undertaking key activities to ensure that the patient is well-prepared for their forthcoming surgery. During the operative phase, the key role is to support and care for the patient through the provision of efficient and effective perioperative care. After surgery, the nurse has the important role of ensuring patient recovery and transition to a suitable ward setting. The role of the nurse in surgical care changes as their patient transitions through the four phases of the surgical pathway.

Definition and Scope of Surgical Care

Surgical care requires special knowledge and skills in the area of nursing. This is necessary to ensure the client's recovery and prepare the client for the surgical intervention. The nurse has a direct role in care focused on comprehensive preparation of the client for hospitalization, the creation of the necessary conditions during the hospitalization phase, and the preparation of the client for independent health care after discharge.

Collaboration between the client and nurses can predetermine the possible surgical time of the intervention. Some clients require a series of preliminary activities before the surgical intervention that need to be prepared in advance in order to ensure optimal outcomes for the client. These include the

creation of appropriate mental and emotional conditions for the client, creation of the physical preoperative condition with the use of predefined physical activities for the client, and collaboration with both the client and other members of the health service. After the intervention, the nurse is engaged simultaneously in monitoring the functions and reactions of the client's organism, alertness and ability to react to any reactions, and normalization and recovery of the client's mental and emotional condition.

Importance of Nursing in Surgical Care

Surgeons and anesthetists are quite vocal about the role they play in preparing a patient for surgery and their key roles in ensuring that surgery is a success. But where is the nurse in all of this? Who is the nurse and what role do they play in ensuring that the essential best practices of pre-surgery care are assessed, diagnosed, and implemented?

Behind the scenes, nurses, as part of the medical profession, hold substantial skills and knowledge. Often, they will detect or note areas of interest during the pre-surgery assessment or procedure of surgery, providing the necessary information that is essential for the surgeon and the anesthetist regarding their approach and anesthetizing of a patient. Using the assessment of care that follows, irrespective of the discharge of a patient or the educational aspect of teaching them to care for themselves post-surgery, these are sometimes vital to the management of a patient.

Careful attendants are otherwise called perioperative medical caretakers, and work in the OR and with medical procedure patients previously, during, and after their medical procedure. There are numerous particular things that a perioperative prepared enrolled medical caretaker will do to help specialists and attendant experts during medical procedure. They for the most part work straightforwardly with a specialist on unambiguous medical procedure patients to guarantee everything goes without a hitch.

There are many sorts of perioperative specialities that an enlisted medical caretaker can seek after, and all are pivotal for a fruitful surgeries. A portion of these kinds of nursing include:

Scour nurture. Scour medical caretakers do a careful clean and go into the medical procedure with the careful patient and specialists. They set up the working space for the patient, guarantee every one of the devices are clean and all set, hand instruments to the specialist during the medical procedure, and perform different obligations inside the careful room.

Circling medical attendants. Circling medical caretakers are the ones a patient will meet with pre-strategy. This medical caretaker will go over assent structures, answer inquiries regarding the method, do preoperative evaluations, ensure the gear is all set, and may refresh relatives on the medical procedure status during the activity.

RN first partners. These medical caretakers work straightforwardly with specialists on the medical procedure, assisting with controlling dying, looking for indications of confusions, performing fastens, applying swathes, and that's just the beginning. They work straightforwardly with a specialist and give help with the way is required during the genuine medical procedure.

PACU attendants. Post-sedation care units are where patients are taken after their medical procedure is finished. These attendants assist patients with emerging from their sedation, helping them settle and plan for move to one more unit of the emergency clinic, or for release for out-patient methodology. They update them on their status, work with relatives, take essential signs, and guarantee the patient is agreeable. They additionally assist them with understanding their agony meds and how to really focus on themselves.

Careful medical caretakers might pick sub-specialities so they work explicitly with specific patients and with specific specialists. They might decide to work straightforwardly with plastic medical procedure

patients, neuro medical procedures, pediatrics, oncology, or numerous other subspecialties that can separate them.

Enlisted attendants assume essential parts in guaranteeing a patient is ready and dealt with as a component of their surgery. Careful medical attendants need to have numerous attributes to assist them with flourishing in this high-stress, high-stakes climate, including:

- Persistence
- Adaptability
- Great correspondence
- Performing multiple tasks
- Capacity to be quiet under tension
- Great navigation
- Clean medical caretaker versus careful tech.

The job of clean medical caretakers and careful specialists might appear to be comparative, however there are significant accreditation contrasts that make their jobs one of a kind. Careful specialists are inside a working room (OR) and handle the gear. They ensure it is clean and may hand cleaned instruments to specialists. Anyway they are not confirmed to do different jobs, for example, plan patients, really look at fundamental signs, or screen patients. Scour attendants might take on different jobs inside and outside the working room in a RN limit, yet careful specialists for the most part work for the RN, and spotlight basically on careful hardware. Careful experts are not authorized.

Careful medical caretaker workplace.

It might appear to be direct, yet there are an amazing number of where careful medical caretakers can work. A portion of these spots include:

- Trauma centers
- In-patient working rooms
- Out-patient working rooms
- Recuperation rooms
- Clinical careful attention unit
- Clinical settings

There are many spots where medical procedures might occur, and attendants can be viewed as in a significant number of these spots.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, the role of the nurse in surgical care is multifaceted and essential to ensuring optimal patient outcomes throughout the perioperative period. The nurse's responsibilities extend far beyond direct patient care, encompassing education, communication, and coordination of care. The nurse's technical skills, critical thinking abilities, and emotional intelligence are essential in providing high-quality patient care, managing complications, and promoting patient safety. Furthermore, the nurse's role is not limited to the perioperative period, but extends to the preoperative and postoperative phases, where they play a vital role in preparing patients for surgery and facilitating their recovery. As the healthcare landscape continues to evolve, the nurse's role will become even more critical, as they will be called

upon to assume greater responsibilities in care coordination, patient education, and quality improvement initiatives.

In recognition of the nurse's vital role in surgical care, it is essential that healthcare organizations provide nurses with the necessary resources, support, and opportunities for professional development to ensure that they can continue to provide high-quality care to patients undergoing surgery. By acknowledging the nurse's role in surgical care, we can promote excellence in perioperative patient management, improve patient outcomes, and advance the nursing profession as a whole.

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