

Analysis of the Effect of Accelerated Postoperative Rehabilitation Nursing in Patients with Liposuction in Daytime Operating Room

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Abstract: To investigate the effect of accelerated postoperative rehabilitation nursing in patients with liposuction in day operating rooms.

Keywords: Day Operating Room; Liposuction; Perioperative Rehabilitation Nursing

1. Methods

From June 2021 to June 2022, 60 patients with day surgery were selected, and a total of 60 cases were selected. It is divided into two groups: 30 is the experimental group and 30 is the control group, and the effects of the two groups are compared by intraoperative observation indicators and postoperative effect analysis.

2. Results

2.1 Control group

Waist and abdomen liposuction patients, the intraoperative skin incision due to repeated rapid in and out of the friction, resulting in excessive temperature, incision skin and tissue have different degrees of damage, and bruising is serious, postoperative incision healing time is long, the probability of infection is increased, the time of stasis is long, easy to lead to scarring, unsightly, does not meet the needs of beauty seekers.

2.2 Experimental group

Lumbar and abdominal liposuction patients, the surgical incision made a kind of protection, reducing the repeated wear and tear of the incision and avoiding the excessive temperature of the incision skin and tissue due to repeated rapid in and out operations, reducing the postoperative bruise scar rate, reducing the incision infection rate, improving the healing of the postoperative incision, and accelerating the application effect of postoperative rehabilitation nursing. At the same time, the experimental group was superior to the control group by the two groups of postoperative incisions, and the experimental group $p < 0.05$ was compared.

3. Conclusion

Accelerated postoperative rehabilitation care for patients with liposuction in the day operating room, reduced the infection rate of the incision and improved the healing of the postoperative incision. Effectively improving patient satisfaction with care and improving their negative emotions is worth promoting.

Liposuction (liposuction) refers to a slimming method that uses clinical medical means to improve subcutaneous fat accumulation, which is favored because of its obvious effect [3], and is recognized by the medical community as the most obvious effect and can play an immediate effect of slimming bariatric surgery. Liposuction surgery in the daytime operating room is mainly performed by intravenous general anesthesia with swelling anesthesia technique, which has the advantages of minimally invasive, safe and accurate efficacy. Surgery usually makes a small incision near each groin, and during the injection of swelling fluid and liposuction, the liposuction needle rubs the skin and subcutaneous tissue of the local incision

back and forth, especially in the process of liposuction, the incision needs to be at least 1-2 long Hours of rapid rubbing back and forth can eventually lead to redness at the incision site, infection, prolonged postoperative healing time, and possibly long-lasting pigmentation [5]. Defects such as large surgical range, long surgical time, and large physical exertion of the operator can lead to postoperative flap necrosis, fat embolism, pain, bleeding, incision infection, incision pigmentation, uneven and unsightly incision [6]. The incision of patients with lumbar and abdominal liposuction surgery is targeted during the perioperative period, which has a very significant effect. Clinical procedures often involve the use of various methods to reduce postoperative complications. In view of this, this paper aims to accelerate the clinical effect of postoperative rehabilitation care in patients with lumbar and abdominal liposuction in the perioperative period, and the analysis is described below.

4. Information and Methods

4.1 Basic Information

From June 2021 to June 2022, day operating room surgery patients were selected, a total of 60 cases, Divided into two groups: 30for the experimental group, 30for the control group, through intraoperative observation indicators, postoperative effect analysis and other indicators, compared with the two groups of effects, the two groups of basic data no difference, $P>0.05$.

Inclusion criteria:

- (1) Patients with day surgery, patients without underlying medical conditions.
- (2) Patients with thick abdominal fat.
- (3) No trauma to the abdomen, no history of surgery, no huge scars, infected patients, etc.

Exclusion criteria: underlying medical condition, history of trauma, scarring on the abdomen, etc.

4.2 Method

Experimental group: ordinary waist and abdomen liposuction patients, the intraoperative skin incision takes the traditional incision, due to repeated rapid in and out friction, resulting in excessive temperature, the incision skin and tissue have different degrees of damage, and the bruising is serious, the postoperative incision healing time is long, and the infection probability is increased , the long time of siltation, easy to lead to scars, unsightly, does not meet the needs of beauty seekers. Control group: lumbar and abdominal liposuction patients, the surgical incision was made a kind of protection, reducing the repeated wear and tear of the incision and avoiding excessive skin and tissue temperature of the incision due to repeated rapid in and out operations, reducing the postoperative bruise scar rate, reducing the infection rate of the incision, and improving the healing of the postoperative incision Accelerates the application effect of postoperative rehabilitation care.

4.3 Observation indicators

(1) The effect of the experimental group and the control group is evaluated by self-made scale, which is invalid, effective, significant and total effective.

(2) The satisfaction survey was conducted on the prognosis effect of the patient after surgery, and the doctor entered the patient to effectively observe the incision and change the dressing and the satisfaction statistics of the healing situation.

4.4 Statistical processing

SPSS2 is used4.0 Statistical software analyzes and processes the obtained data and measures the datadenote, $P< 0.05$ is statistically significant for the difference.

Table 1 Incision significant gauge

	Number of cases	Invalid	Valid	Significant	Total valid
Control group	30 1(3.33)	6(20.00)	23(76.67)	29(96.67)	
Experimental group	30	8(26.67)	10(33.33)	12(40.00)	22(73.33).
χ^2					6.405
<i>P</i>					0.030

Table 2 Satisfaction scale

	Patient	Doctor
Control group	(59/60)98.33	(10/10)100
Experimental group	(50/60) 83.33	(7/10)70.00
χ^2	4.226	5.743
<i>P</i>	<0.05	<0.05

5. Discussion

Liposuction surgery in the day operating room is mainly through intravenous general anesthesia with swelling anesthesia technique for liposuction, which has the advantages of minimally invasive, safe and effective. Day surgery medical treatment and medical safety are guaranteed^[2], and the incision protection of patients with lumbar and abdominal liposuction surgery is carried out in the perioperative period for targeted nursing observation, very significant results. Clinical procedures often involve the use of various methods to reduce postoperative complications. Lumbar and abdominal liposuction patients, the surgical incision has made a kind of protection, reducing the repeated wear and tear of the incision and avoiding excessive temperature of the incision skin and tissue due to repeated rapid in and out operations, reducing the postoperative bruise scar rate, reducing the incision infection rate, improving the healing of the postoperative incision, paying attention to the observation of the amount of bleeding, limiting the amount of liposuction, so as not to have adverse reactions; Postoperative compression bandages are used^[4] and early rehabilitation exercises after medical advice^[1] while improving the patient The good medical experience and the satisfaction of the doctor after the technical operation have accelerated the application effect of postoperative rehabilitation nursing and are worth promoting.

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