

MA 215 Medical Assisting Lab

Critical Thinking 3

All answers must be in complete sentences, giving details and specifics

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1. There are 5 Surgical Procedures techniques that can be performed in an office setting, name the 5 and briefly describe each one.

In an office setting they perform electrosurgery. This is the use of ESU, this uses high frequency current to cut through tissue and coagulate blood vessels. They do laser surgery. Because a laser beam is so small and precise it can be used to safely treat specific tissue with minimal damage to the nearby tissues and limit scar formation. This is used to excision of lesions, cauterization of blood vessels, removal of warts or moles, cosmetic surgery. Microsurgery involves the use of an operating microscope to perform delicate surgical procedures. The endoscopic procedures use a miniature camera mounted on a flexible tube with an optical system and a light source that is used to examine the area inside an organ or a cavity. The cryosurgery involves the use of a very low temperature probe to destroy tissue by freezing it on contact. The probe usually runs below 4 degrees F. It is used to treat cancers of the skin and warts.

2. The Medical Assistant is expected to assist with preparing the patient and setting up the sterile field with minor office procedures. What procedures MUST be used without exception when assisting with some of the procedures? (The theory of sterile technique is universal, regardless of where you work)

Sterile surfaces must never come in contact with nonsterile surfaces. Maintain a sterile field this includes keeping talking to a minimum, maintain sight of the sterile field, never cross over the sterile field. Anything that falls below the mayo stand and within 1 inch of the surrounding boarder of the tray is considered contaminated. Must keep sterile gloves on at all times and be kept above waist level at all times. No items are to be removed from and then put into the sterile field. The sterile package should be opened the whole way and tossed onto the sterile field without crossing over the sterile area. If the sterile package falls on the floor it is to be discarded and the process starts over again.

3. What solutions, and medications should be available in the surgical area of a medical office and why?

Surgical soap and antiseptic such as povidone-iodine, so that the area can be properly cleansed before the surgical procedure starts. Sterile saline so that the incision can be flushed if need be. Local anesthetic spray or injection such as ethyl chloride spray, lidocaine, procaine so that is the provider needs to numb the area they have quick access to it. Sterile iodine for cleansing the area before the surgical procedure starts. Sterile water to be used to dilute medications if needed. A 10% formalin solution to preserve excised tissue for specimens needing testing.

4. Explain how surgical instruments should be handled before, during and after a surgical procedure?

All instruments should be carefully examined when they are bought. They need to be packaged and sterilized prior to the surgical procedure. An autoclave can be used with the temperature set at 225 to 250 degrees. When being used they need to be opened so that the handles are what is being touched not the jaws. They always need to be kept sterile while being used for surgical procedures. At no time should they be bundled together or be allowed to become entangled. Do not mix stainless steel instruments with ones of different metals. After the surgical procedure is done the instruments should be placed in a basin with a disinfectant solution in it. The heavier instruments should be placed at the bottom of the basin and the lighter ones at the top. Make sure that all instruments are unlocked and open so that the whole area is getting disinfected. Never allow blood to dry on the surface of the instruments. When the surgical procedure is complete the basin should be transferred from the surgical area to the disinfection and sterilization room. All instruments should be washed while submerged to prevent the airborne spread of microorganisms. The instruments are then rinsed, dried with a lint free cloth, and inspected for proper function before they are packed for sterilization. the instruments are then wrapped and packed so that the handles are facing the opening the provider will use to open the pack, place a sterilization indicator in the package. They are labeled and dated then put into the autoclave at 250 degrees Fahrenheit for 20 minutes for wrapped items and 30 minutes for unwrapped items. Once the heat cycle is complete you add the drying time. Once done you remove the instruments and check to make sure they are sealed and dried. Then put them away properly.

5. Name and describe what specialty instruments are.

The different specialty instruments are gynecologic instruments, ophthalmologic and otolaryngologic instruments, biopsy instruments, genitourinary instruments. Some gynecologic instruments include vaginal speculums are used in procedures such as a pap smear. Placenta forceps are used after the mother gives birth to the baby. The forceps are needed to be clamped on the umbilic cord that has been cut. The Bozeman uterine dressing forceps are used for tissue removal in dilation and curettage procedures, intrauterine devise retrieval and packing the uterine cavity. The sims uterine curette is used for to remove tissue from the lining of the uterus for biopsy or excision. There are also the forester sponge forceps, endocervical curette and the Schroeder uterine vulsellum forceps, ophthalmologic and otolaryngologic instruments are the Krause nasal snare, this is used to remove polyps from the nares. The metal tongue depressor is used to depress the tongue for oral examination. The Hartmann alligator ear forceps are used to remove forging bodies or polyps. The laryngeal mirror is used for examination of the larynx and postnasal area. The Ivan laryngeal metal applicator is used to remove forging bodies embedded in the pharynx. The buck ear curette is used to remove foreign matter from the ear canal. The sharp ear dissector is used to remove debris from the ear canals. The wide ear forceps are used for packing after ear or nasal procedures. The instruments used for biopsy are the cervical biopsy forceps they are used to obtain cervical specimens for diagnosis examination. The rectal biopsy punch is used through a proctoscope or a sigmoidoscope. The Silverman biopsy needle is used for a needle biopsy this can eliminate the need for a surgical incision. Instruments for genitourinary are the Foley catheter with inflated balloon, this is used as an indwelling catheter. The red Robinson catheter is inserted to temporarily into the bladder for drainage or to obtain a specimen. The coude-tip catheter is used for injecting amounts greater than 5ml.