

Dubois, Boyd

58 yr. male, 240 lbs., 6'2"

Total left Hip

1. Full code- Resuscitate if needed.
2. Unit of professionals who care for **Bone**, joints, ligaments, nerves, and tendons.
3. Ice chips to help with nausea if nausea present. This allows slow intake and does not contain carbs, fats, or other products that increase N/V.
4. Bedrest is safest for the patient after a total hip replacement until the Dr. can see the patient and decide what actions can be taken based off the condition of the patient or if the patient needs a consult with a physical therapist.
5. Monitoring I/O to make sure the patient is hydrated, and fluids help with the healing process (tissue profusion) and the output needs to be watched and documented for fluid retaining.
6. Vital signs are to make sure the patient is stable and remains stable. Temp could mean infection. Blood pressure and Respiratory are most important immediately postop to make sure anesthesia is reversing. As the patient progresses this can be spaced out per dr. orders.
7. JP Drain care is to prevent asepsis and needs to be kept dry and secure
8. Abductor pillow is to help keep the hip straight and allow for healing properly and in place.
9. Compression device intermittently to lower extremities is to prevent DVT while patient is bedridden.
10. Incentive spirometry every 10 min. is to help keep the patient's lungs active with deep breathing after surgery which will also help patient from developing complications such as pneumonia.
11. CBC is done to compare baseline with patients previous CBC before surgery to detect any of the many problems that can occur during or after surgery.
12. Physical Therapy after hip replacement is to help restore the strength and ROM of the body part.
13. Cefuroxime is used to prevent infection classification: Cephalosporin, S/E: decreased hgb or h&h
14. Lactated Ringers has calcium in it which will help with the restoration of bone in this surgery.
15. Acetaminophen PRN used for temperature over 101, fever is usually an indication of infection. Classification: Analgesic, N/E: Dizziness.
16. Morphine is to treat pain and after major surgery such as total hip there will be pain. Classification: Opioid Analgesic, S/E: constipation.
17. Hydrocodone/Acetaminophen is for pain. Classification Analgesic and opioid combo, S/E: Bradycardia.
18. Enoxaparin for prevention of coagulation since patient will be bedridden for a period of time. Classification: Anti-coagulant, S/E: Fever.
19. Levothyroxine for remodeling and replacing bone. Classification: Thyroid product, S/E: Diarrhea.
20. Pantoprazole reduces the amount of acid the stomach makes to help treat GERD, heartburn, stomach ulcers ect.. Classification: Proton Pump Inhibitor, S/E: Drowsiness.

