

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

The Frequency and Characteristics of Postsurgical Problems in Individuals who had got Neurosurgical Operations

MUMTAZ ALI NAREJO¹, ALI AKBAR², MUHAMMAD ASLAM SHAIKH³, MUHAMMAD MUNAWAR ALI⁴, SAFDAR HUSSAIN ARAIN⁵, KHAIRUNISA SHAIKH⁶

¹Assistant Professor of Neurosurgery, Pir Abdul Qadir Shah Jeelani institute of medical Sciences Gambat

²Professor & HOD of Neurosurgery, Chandka Medical College, Shaheed Mohtrama Benazir Bhutto Medical University Larkana

³Associate Professor, Chandka Medical College, Shaheed Mohtrama Benazir Bhutto Medical University Larkana

⁴Assistant Professor of Neurosurgery Chandka medical college, Shaheed Mohtrama Benazir Bhutto Medical University Larkana

⁵Associate Professor & HOD Neurosurgery department, Pir Abdul Qadir Shah Jeelani institute of medical sciences Gambat

⁶Assistant Professor of Community Medicine, Ghulam Mohammad Mahar Medical College Sukkur

Correspondence author: Mumtaz Ali Narejo, Email: mumtazalinarejo12345@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Aim: The main aim of our current research was to assess occurrence and prevalence of postsurgical problems in individuals who had had neurosurgical operations.

Methods: From January 2020 to December 2021 a descriptive study is conducted at Neurosurgery department Chandka Medical College, Shaheed Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto Medical University Larkana, most patients remained monitored surgically in post anesthesia care unit or critical care unit for up to four hours. The investigators noted relevant problems and clinical records on a standardized form. Respiratory, cardiovascular, nausea and vomiting, hypothermia, and other problems have been identified. Age, gender, ASA status, kind of surgery, elective or emergency surgery, in addition postoperative placement were all examined as lifestyle factors for the incidence of problems.

Results: Six hundred patients treated studied monitored, although the trachea remained deeply sedated in 57 of them after the four-hour study period, hence they were eliminated from the postoperative effects assessment. At least one situation happened in 56.6 percent of the remaining 437 individuals. Respiratory issues occurred in 3.9 percent of cases, airway damage in 5.6 percent of cases, cardiovascular complications in 7.8 percent of cases, neurological abnormalities in 6.8 percent of cases, and nausea and/or vomiting in 39 percent of cases. The most patients had problems throughout spine (68%) and trauma (68%) surgery, comparing to tumor (48%) and other (47%) surgery, P 0.06. Other lifestyle factors for nausea and vomiting were being over 70 years old (P 0.01) and having elective spine also trauma surgery (P 0.002).

Conclusion: In patients presenting, here had been very significant rate of early postoperative problems. The most prevalent issue included nausea and vomiting, that was more prevalent among young patients receiving elective spine surgery.

Keywords: Occurrence and prevalence of postsurgical problems, neurosurgical operations.

INTRODUCTION

Patients having a greater risk of negative outcomes during the early postoperative phase. Numerous studies and surveys have indicated an incidence of acute perioperative problems ranging from 4% to 33% in the general surgical population [1]. The most common side effects are respiratory, cardiovascular, and nausea and vomiting. The scope and severity of these problems in the neurosurgical population are not fully established [2]. The goal of this research was to determine the frequency and patterns of problems that arise in immediate postoperative period in adult cases receiving neurosurgical operations. In our study, 6.5 percent of cases had an intraoperative issue that remained identical to postoperative condition. Unfortunately, our data on intraoperative occurrences remained restricted since we only knew what anesthetist had recorded on anesthetic record [3]. Neurological problems happened in 6.8 percent of patients, which is not surprising given the patient population. Previous studies did not include a patient population receiving neurosurgical operations since the majority among those individuals would also have been hospitalized to the intensive care unit and therefore eliminated from their analyses. Previous research has looked into a variety of risk factor for development of postoperative problems [4]. This included

the patient's age, gender, location of surgery, length of operation, ASA status, anesthetic method, and whether the treatment was emergency or elective. In our investigation, being 71 years old was the dangerous aspect for nausea and vomiting, but not for other problems. These are in contrast to earlier study that found that being above the age of 60 was the dangerous aspect for respiratory and cardiovascular problems [5].

METHODOLOGY

The institutional independent commission gave their consent. From January 2020 to December 2021, Neurosurgery Department Chandka Medical College, Shaheed Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto Medical University Larkana, all sequential patients receiving a neurosurgical operation are included in the elective & trauma surgery. The duration of the perioperative investigation was confined to first four hours in either post anesthesia care unit or the critical care unit. Here was not any effort to modify or affect routine patient care practice. A computational scientists utilized a predefined, standardized form to gather all of the material. Demographic information, analysis, surgical technique, weather process was elective or emergency, and patient's diagnostic examination, including neurological condition, were included with the

material. The nurse assessed and documented all vital signs and neurological assessments once the patient arrived in ICU. There were no early access impairments discovered. This data, as well as any unusual occurrences or problems that happened throughout first four hours in ICU, was recorded on the designated form. The intraoperative course too was examined, and any unusual occurrences noted on the anesthesia chart became reported. Table 2 lists the postoperative complications that were evaluated in this review. This research did not include a careful evaluation of postoperative discomfort. The time of extubating was noted if the person arrives with both the trachea heavily sedated. Participants whose lungs were electively ventilated postoperatively and one whose trachea remained hospitalized for the whole four-hour period were omitted from the research methodology for problems. Tukey-type multiple comparison testing was used to examine the gender rates in patients with difficulties and the percentage of difficulties in each group. Chi-square analysis remained performed to evaluate the connection between the incidence of complications and each of following parameters: age, gender, ASA status, elective or emergency surgery, kind of surgery in order to recognize possible risks for the frequency of problems. SPSS version 7.1.3 was used for the descriptive statistics.

RESULTS

This research enrolled 481 participants. Additional 27 patients' data sheets appeared insufficient and were not considered. The method of anesthesia and postoperative insertion were performed in accordance having standard practice. The surgeon made the decision whether to use general anesthesia or local anesthetic based on the type of treatment being done. craniotomies for tumors were performed in GA. All following surgeries were carried out under local anesthetic. The preoperative placement of patients was done in accordance with established hospital policy. The cases were transferred immediately to the ICU following craniotomy under general anesthesia and all trauma operations. Patients recovered in ICU for four hours after an craniotomy before being moved to the ward. The participants included split into four primary surgical categories for assessment: brain tumor (134), spinal surgery (containing spinal tumors) (175), trauma surgery (57), and other (134) (Table I). The fourth category includes the wide range of operations, involving CSF draining (39), Meningomyelocele (29), Brain abscess (19), ventriculostomy (18), Omiya reservoir (13), and others (19). Postoperative period, 32 percent of spine and 47 percent of the other group were transported immediately to ICU. In total, 101 operations (21%) were classed as emergency (Table I). The tracheas were intubated and lungs evacuated for length of the research in 58 of the total (489) patients, excluding them from the definition of the problem. 37 (66%) of them were safety protocols. The severe postoperative status of 37 patients was the explanation for the patients who require intubation and ventilation (brain tumor 6, spine 4, trauma 4, other 26). Since the procedure was protracted, complicated, or unstable, the trachea was electively left anaesthetized in 25 patients. The study of the issues listed in Table I that happened in the 439 individuals

analyzed revealed that 56.6 percent of cases had at least one problem.

Table 1:

Group	n	Gender	Age	Emergency	Ventilate d
Tumor n (134)	22	14/10	54+20	2	0
	83	39/46	49+19	11	11
	25	12/19	58+17	4	13
Spine (n=175)	63	42/22	51+18	9	3
	108	58/50	15+13	7	3
Others (n=134)	16	9/10	68+64	1	1
	14	15/13	42+22	8	6

Table 2:

Group n	Spine	Tumor	Trauma	Other	Total 450
1 Complications	69 (45%)	46 (37%)	26 (52%)	43 (41%)	183 (42.8%)
2 Complications	13 (19.5%)	12 (9.8%)	7 (13.5%)	4 (4.98%)	51 (13.5%)
3 Complications	5 (3.6%)	3 (2.5%)	5 (3.6%)	2 (5%)	8 (2.7%)
4 Complications	103 (66%)	65 (48%)	35 (67%)	48 (46%)	238 (55.8%)
Total Complication	145 (91%)	75 (60%)	41 (84%)	49 (51%)	302 (71%)

DISCUSSION

They discovered that the overall prevalence of initial postoperative problems in cases receiving neurosurgical operations was greater than previously stated for general surgical populace in our research. Problems were recorded in 4.3 percent and 6.8 percent of 117,728 anesthetics during two separate time periods in a study of 116,725 anesthetics [6]. The rise in second period was attributable to improvements in anesthetic practice, including growing usage of balanced anesthesia also surveillance. The higher overall prevalence in our study's neurosurgical group might well be attributed to our limited sample size, data capture technique, high occurrence of nausea and vomiting, or because this proportion of people is more prone to problems in early postoperative phase [7]. The most prevalent problem in our study was nausea and vomiting, particularly happened more often than in prior research. The occurrence of respiratory and cardiovascular problems, on the other hand, was not significant. Our trial began four hours following our admission in ICU. This period is selected to correspond with our repetition [8]. Individuals who have significant operations but do not require ICU, including craniotomy and cervical spine surgery, are typically watched ICU for four hours before being moved to ward. Respiratory issues are concerning in somewhat patients, but they are more so in the neurosurgical doctor [9]. Previous studies indicate a prevalence ranging from 1.4 to 7.8 percent. In our study , we discovered that the incidence of early respiratory problems was 3.96 percent. They discovered that the occurrence of problems was connected to the state of

awareness at arrival times, regardless of ASA or age. Hypoventilation, airway blockage, and persistent numbness were the most prevalent issues. A major respiratory episode occurred in 2.4 percent of the 28,186 individuals who underwent a general anesthesia, according to researchers [10].

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, neurosurgical individuals are susceptible to postoperative problems. The rate of respiratory and cardiovascular actions in ICU is comparable to that of the overall population. The most common issues in this category are nausea and vomiting, particularly in younger patients who were treated spine surgery.

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