

**Surgical room,  
Pre-operative requirements and  
animal preparation,  
Preparing the surgeon for the  
operation**

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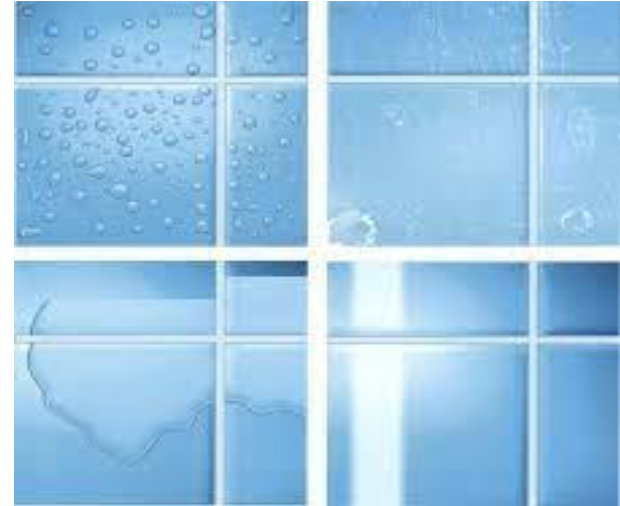
# Surgical room properties:

1. the area of the surgical room is not big more than they need (not big not small)

2. From inside, it must be coated with paint or covered with tiles (ceramic tiles) to facilitate cleaning and disinfecting it when necessary.

3. Free from flies, dust, hair and animal waste.

4. The lighting must be good, artificial and natural, in anticipation of a defect in the artificial lighting.



# Surgical room properties:

5. Air-conditioned or continuous ventilation and smoking is prohibited by placing a sign indicating that.



6. The electrical switches must be explosion-proof, as they are completely isolated, so that no gas or water leaks into them.



7. A washbasin with cold and hot water, preferably in a small room attached to the operating room.



8. Allocate a small accessory room, if possible, to cut the hair and prepare the site of surgery, or to be in a corner far from the place of the operation.

# Surgical room properties:

9. Provides x-ray illumination and a wall clock.



10. The floor of the operating room for large animals must be of grooved concrete with relatively large grooves to enable the animal to protect itself from falling and easy to clean.



11. The operating room has a recovery room with specifications that prevent harming the animal while getting up.



# Pre-operative requirements and animal preparation

1. Taking a detailed case history, identify the animal, and clarify the type and location of the surgical operation.



2. General examination of the animal.



3. Performing laboratory tests such as a blood test or taking an x-ray.



# Pre-operative requirements and animal preparation

4. If the animal is weak, the protein must be given orally or injected, in the form of amino acids. If the process is not an emergency, it is possible to treat some chronic conditions such as anemia or parasites, if the animal is clearly suffering from it.



5. If the surgery is not an emergency, prevent the animal from food for 24 hours, and water not more than 12 hours, and it is reduced whenever the weather is hot.



6. Sterilizing everything related to the surgery including surgical tools and towels, and following the sterilization techniques as much as possible until the end of surgical operation.



# Pre-operative requirements and animal preparation

7. Intestinal operations may require giving the animal a laxative two or three days before the operation begins, or giving food that maintains this condition until the day of the operation, noting that the animal is not exposed to weakness.



8. Cleaning the animal and preparing the operation site, such as hair cutting or hoof removal (cutting, shaving, sterilization).



# Arranging the surgical dram (preparing the surgical tools for the operation)

- 1) الدرام الجراحي surgical dram
- 2) لفافة tampon
- 3) الادوات الجراحية surgical instrument
- 4) المناشف drapes
- 5) الصداري الجراحية gowns
- 6) منشفة يد hand towels





# Preparing the surgeon for the operation

The most important principle is to keep the wound far from contamination as much as possible. A low incidence of surgical site infection is one of the primary goals of aseptic surgery.



1. The surgeon and his assistant, before they enter the operating room, must wear special clothes, the surgeon's clothes are a half-shirt and pants.



2. Underwear is made of cotton, not silk, wool or nylon, which can carry a high electric charge and keep it for a long time. This can cause a spark that may be dangerous in the case of materials with high flammability such as gaseous or vaporized drugs such as ether.



# Preparing the surgeon for the operation

3. The surgical cap and surgical mask must be worn before preparing themselves for the operation.



4. Those who wear medical glasses, the mask must be of the type with metal reinforcement in the upper part (the mask is compressed in this area) so that the mask becomes attached to the nose to prevent the exhalation from coming out towards the top, which may lead to fogging of the surgeon's eye lenses.



5. Electrically conductive shoes must be worn



## Preparing the surgeon for the operation

6. A special surgical brush is taken to clean the hands, where the brush is held in one hand and the other hand is filled with liquid soap, but in the case of using ordinary soap, foam is used and the soap is held over the brush.

7. The process of cleaning the hands begins with the brush, starting with the thumb and its lateral surface, at least ten times, and then moving to its other three sides. In the same way, the four fingers are cleaned, then the fingernails are brushed, and then the two surfaces of the hand move to the arm until the elbow area, the same process is repeated on the Left hand.



# Preparing the surgeon for the operation

8. Rinse hands and arms with running water, keeping hands upwards.



9. Then dry the hands by taking a sterile hand towel from the tools and starting to dry the hand and the arm by one end, and using the second end of the towel to dry the other hand, then throw it outside the tools.



10. The surgeon wears a sterile surgical gown in a way that prevents contamination of the areas that are in contact with the site of operation or that he is assisted by the surgeon's assistant.



# Preparing the surgeon for the operation

11. Surgical gloves are worn in a way that does not cause any contamination to the external surface, which will be in contact with the surgical operation.



**good luck**