

# Post-Op Complications

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# What we will cover...

- Overview of common post-op complications and when they occur
- 4 cases of common post-op complications
- How to approach post-op complications in the acute setting
- Initial investigations and management plan



# Common Post-Op Complications

## **Immediate**

Anaphylaxis  
Haemorrhage  
Nausea and vomiting  
Hypotension

## **Acute**

Pyrexia  
Confusion  
Dyspnoea/ Hypoxia  
Oliguria/ AKI  
Nausea and vomiting  
Bleeding  
Infection  
Site-specific (anastomotic leak, compartment syndrome etc)  
Electrolyte imbalance  
Thrombosis/ Embolus  
Ileus  
Pain

## **Chronic**

Adhesions  
GI Obstruction  
Neuropraxia  
Hernia formation

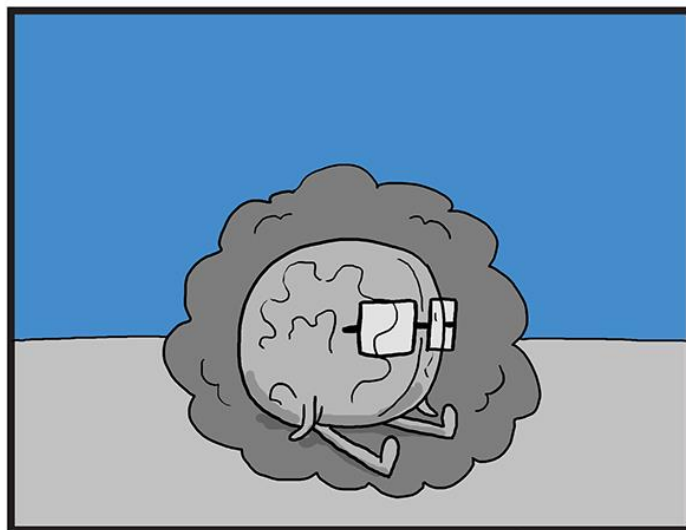


# Approach

- SBAR- what procedure they had and when, observations, recovery so far
- Background
  - Operation- site, procedure, any complications, day post-op, recovery so far
  - Significant past history
  - Medications
- History
  - Brief HPC
- Examination
- Investigations
  - Bedside
  - Bloods
  - Imaging
- Impression and Plan
  - Initial action plan based on likely diagnoses

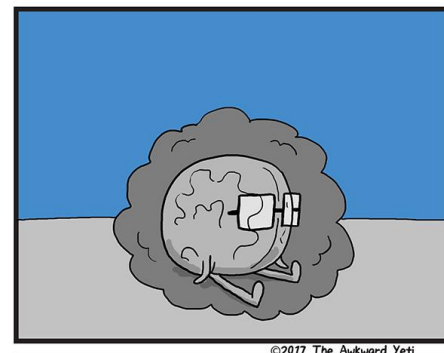


# Case 1



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*“Doctor, I am calling about Geraldine in Bed 8 on Ward 4E. Her family are asking me to call you because she isn’t recognising them. We have noticed she has been confused since this morning.”*



78 yo ♀

*Day 2 post- Open appendicectomy , no complications, recovering well*

*Current observations: HR 105, BP 92/60, Temp 35.0, RR 24, Sat 98RA*

**PMH:** T2DM, hypertension, hypercholesterolaemia, AF on Warfarin

**DH:** Atorvastatin, amlodipine, metformin, insulin, regular analgesia, PRN oromorph (20mg in last 12 hours)

### **Examination:**

Confused, uncomfortable, RR32

Abdomen- Generalised tenderness, particularly over the wound. Soft. Wound erythematous with moderate sero-sanguinous discharge and 1/5 wound is partially open

Catheter bag- 200ml dark urine

# Case 1- Investigations

## **Bedside**

Urine dip & MC&S

ECG

VBG

Wound swab for

MC&S

## **Bloods**

FBC

U&E

Mg

Bone Profile

G&S

Clotting

CULTURES

## **Imaging/**

**Special Tests**

CXR

US Abdomen

**VBG:** pH 7.31, pCO<sub>2</sub> 5.86, Lac 3.6, BE -3.5, HCO<sub>3</sub> 19,  
Glu 9.1, Hb 110 (115), K<sup>+</sup> 4.2, Na 139

**Urinalysis:** Pro -ive, Bld -ive, Nit -ive, Leu +

**ECG:** AF, rate 104



# Case 1- Impression and Plan

**Impression: Sepsis due to wound infection**  
(collection/ post-op delirium/ UTI)

**qSOFA:**

Hypotension (SBP <100)

Altered mental state

Tachypnoea (RR>22)

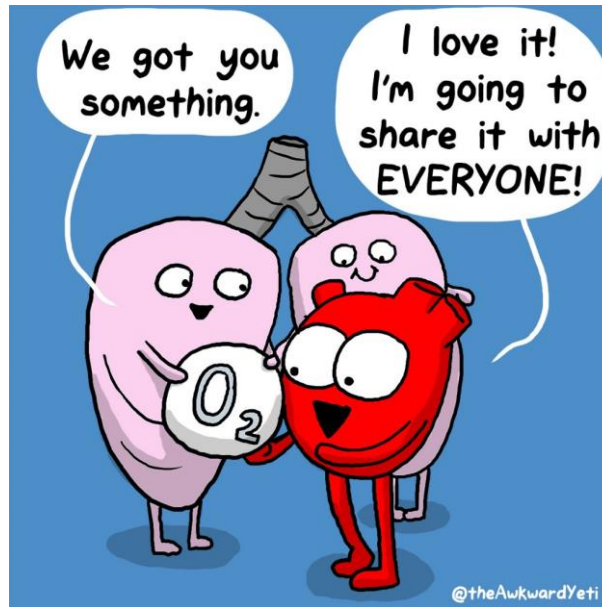
**Plan:**

1. IV fluids
2. IV antibiotics
3. Bloods incl. cultures (sent)
4. Fluid monitoring chart (input/output)
5. US Abdomen/ CXR
6. Call for help- Inform a senior ?theatre for I&D





## Case 2

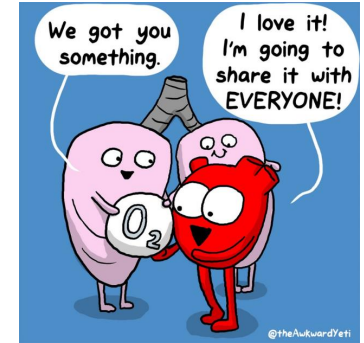


*A&E have referred a patient as a failed discharge. She is 55 and is day 7 post-elective total knee replacement. She has come in feeling short of breath*

*55yo*

*D7 post- Right TKR*

*Observations: HR 110, BP 132/80, RR 22, Sat 93% RA, Temp 36.8*



**HPC:** Has been recovering well since the operation although she has only been out of the chair to use the toilet. The pain in her knee has been better although she has some pain in the calf of that leg. The pain in her chest started this morning and has been getting worse. It's central and worse when she breathes in.

**PMH:** BMI 48, previous surgery for varicose veins

**DH:** LMWH injections, analgesia

**Examination:** HR ~110, regular. Chest clear. Right knee wounds are clean, dry and healing well. Right calf is painful on squeezing, swollen in comparison to the left and has pitting oedema to the knee.

# Case 2- Investigations

## **Bedside**

ECG

ABG

## **Bloods**

FBC

U&E

Mg

Bone Profile

G&S

Clotting- d-dimer?

## **Imaging/**

## **Special Tests**

USS Doppler right leg

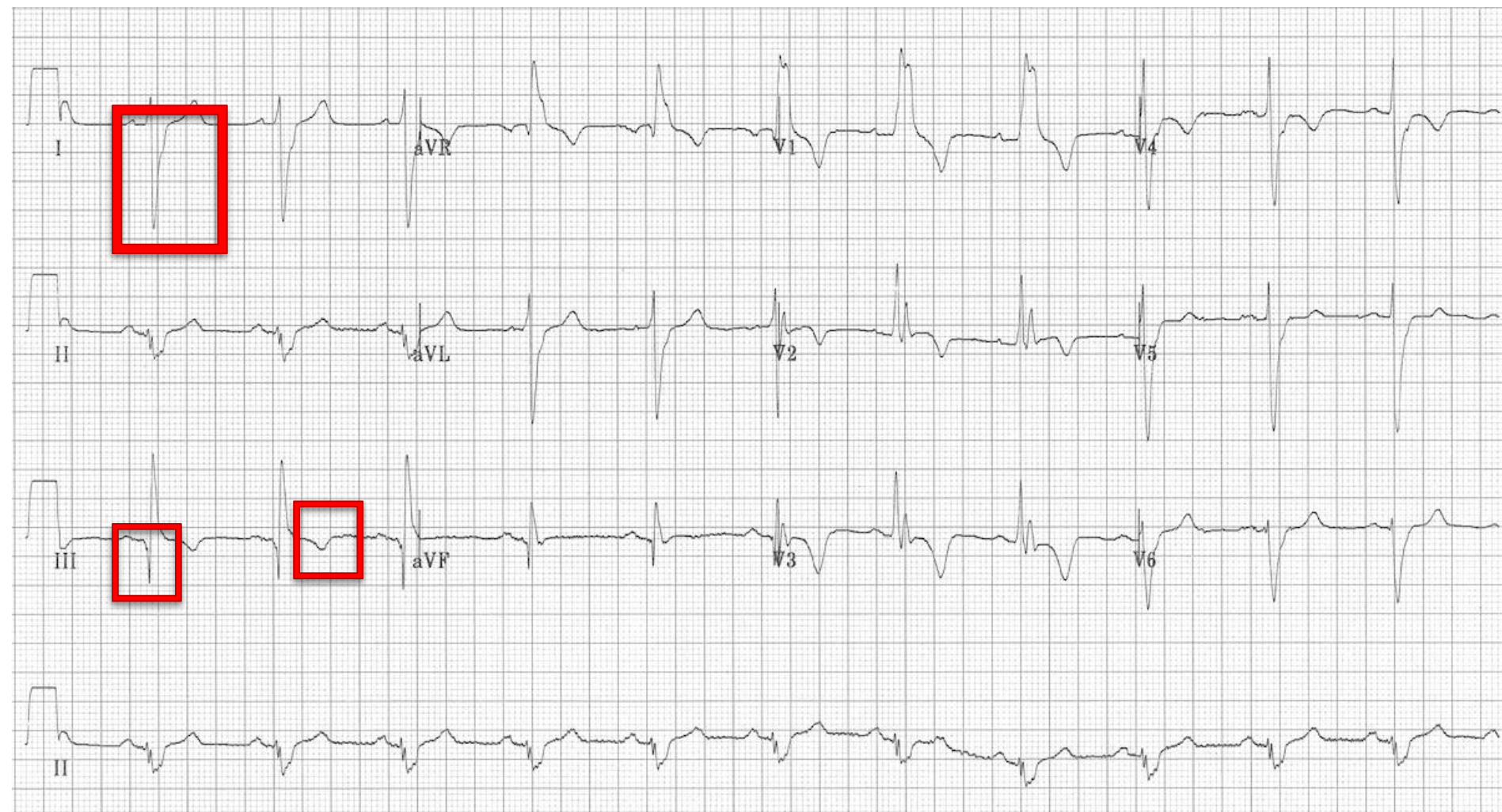
CTPA

**ABG:** pH 7.35, pO<sub>2</sub> 9.8, pCO<sub>2</sub> 4.11, Lac 1.8, HCO<sub>3</sub> 27, Glu 6.5, Hb 121

**ECG:** Sinus tachycardia, rate 108

Wells Score: 9

PERC Rule: Positive



RBBB

Extreme right axis deviation (+180 degrees)

S1 Q3 T3

T-wave inversions in V1-4 and lead III

Clockwise rotation with persistent S wave in V6

# Case 2- Impression and Plan

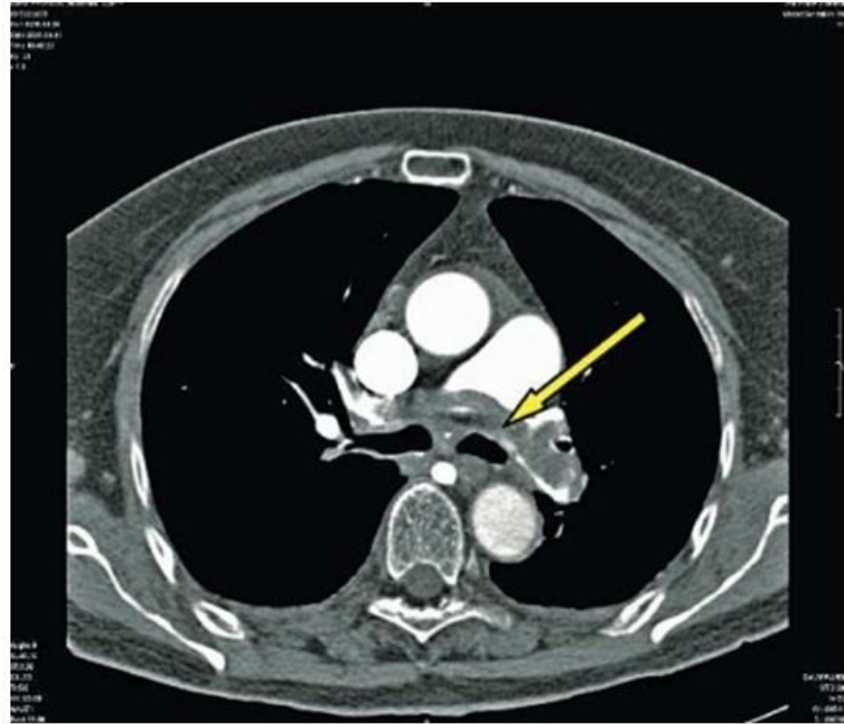
**Impression:** PE/ DVT

**Plan:**

1. Arrange CTPA and USS Doppler right leg- imaging should be completed within 1 hour
2. Treatment dose LMWH
3. Call for help- inform seniors



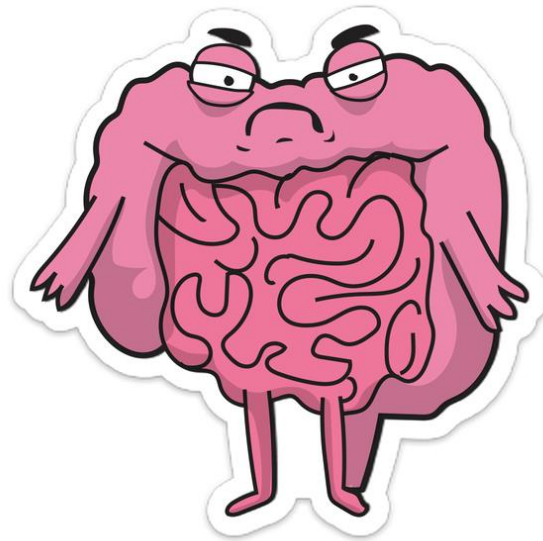
# Massive PE



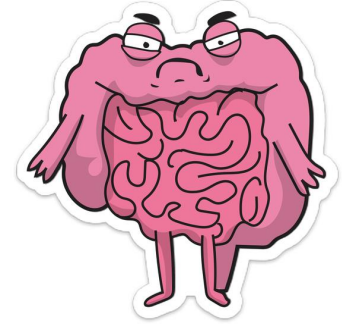
- Presentation: Shock, syncope, distended neck veins, respiratory distress, RHS
- High flow O<sub>2</sub>, immediate echo/ CTPA (if stable)
- Heparin 5000iu IV +/- LMWH pending thrombolysis
- In cardiac arrest, CPR to continue 60-90 minutes post-thrombolysis



## Case 3



*“Doctor, can you come and prescribe a laxative for one of my patients? She hasn’t opened her bowels in 2 days and is complaining of abdominal pain.”*



45yo

*D2 post- Laparoscopic cholecystectomy*

*Obs: HR 80, BP 118/76, Temp 36.0, RR 17, Sat 98%OA*

**HPC:** Generalised abdominal pain, aching in nature with sharp pain in the lower quadrants. Has been getting worse over the last 12 hours. Urinating well, mobilising, no associated symptoms

BNO, not passing flatus since her operation. Vomited 4x this morning.

**PMH:** Normally fit and well

**DH:** Paracetamol, codeine, lactulose

**Examination:** Abdomen distended and firm, generalised moderate tenderness. Bowel sounds present but quiet. Hyperresonance to percussion. All other systems NAD. PR-empty rectum





# Case 3- Investigations

## **Bedside**

VBG

## **Bloods**

FBC

U&E

Mg

Bone Profile

## **Imaging/**

## **Special Tests**

AXR

CT Abdomen-Pelvis

VBG: NAD



# Case 3- Impression and Plan

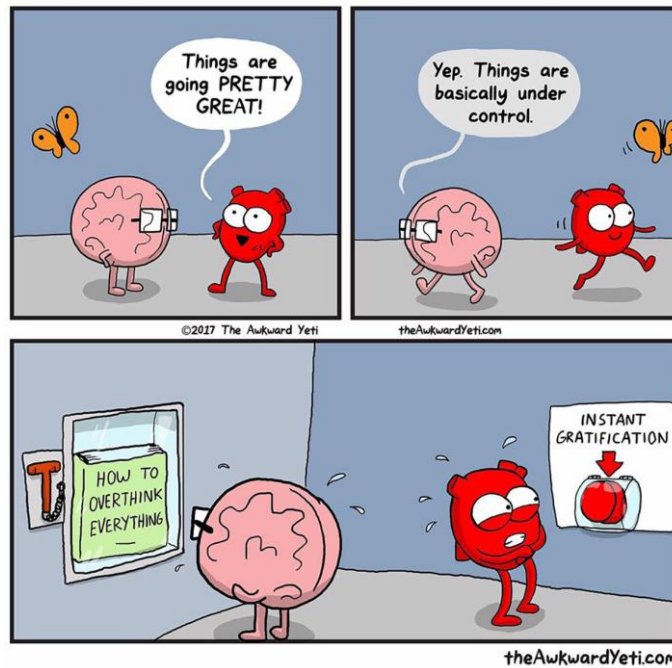
**Impression:** Post-op Ileus

**Plan:**

1. NBM/ sips for comfort
2. NGT- doesn't provide quicker resolution of ileus
3. PPI/ Analgesia/ Antiemetics
4. IV fluid support
5. Reassurance
6. Call for help- inform a senior



# Case 4



*“Can you please come and review the patient in bed 12. He got back from recovery 2 hours ago and says he is feeling very dizzy. I have tried calling the registrar but she is busy in A&E with the SHO and asked me to call you”*

65yo ♂

*D0 post- right hemicolectomy*

*Observations: HR 128, BP 102/65, RR 28, Temp 37.2, Sat 99 on 4L*

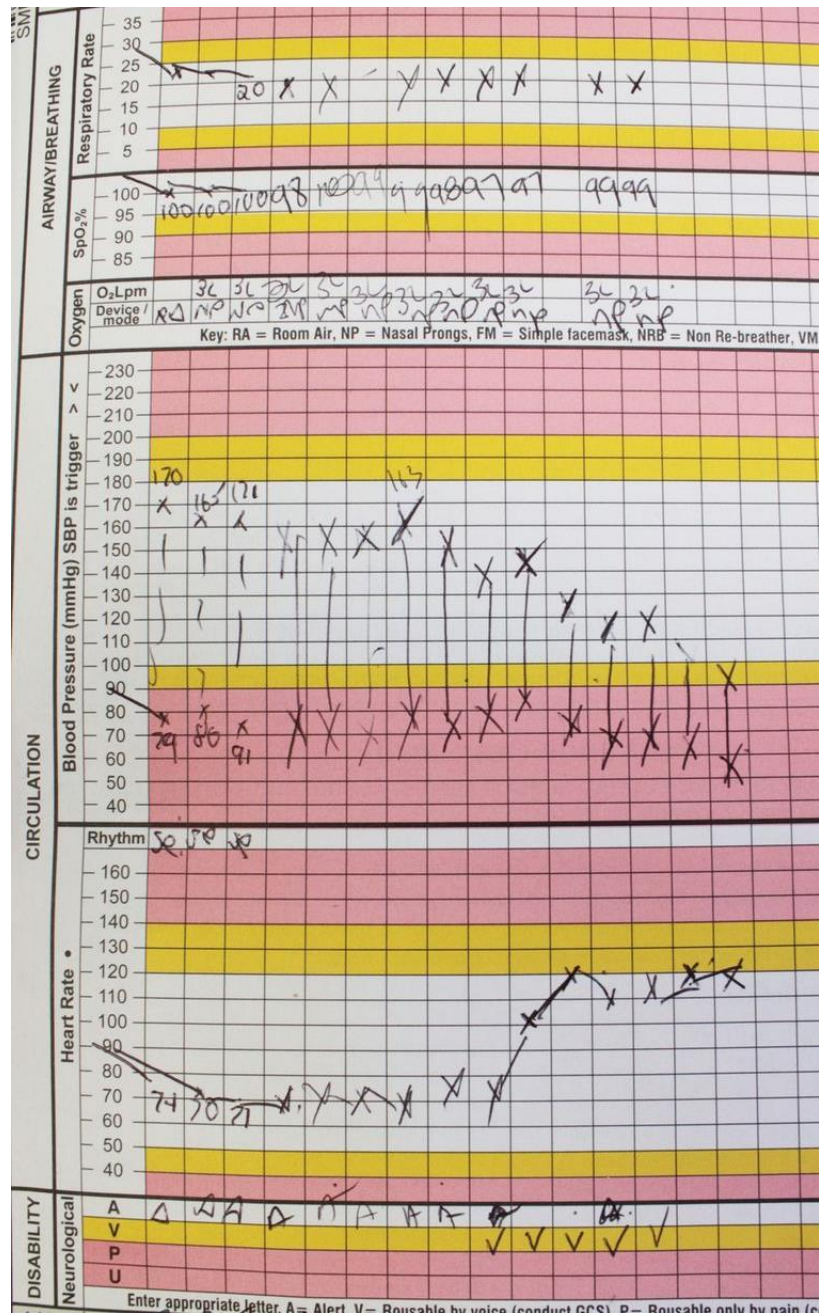
**HPC:** Admitted that morning for an elective right hemicolectomy for bowel ca. Came back from recovery 2 hours ago and has been asleep up until 30 minutes ago when he started feeling dizzy. He also feels very cold, and his stomach and chest hurt. No other medical problems, no allergies. No drugs since coming back from recovery.

**Examination:**

**ABCDE**

RR28, cool and clammy peripheries and looks unwell. PR is ~130, pulse feels bounding. BP 95/56. Abdominal examination shows generalised tenderness ++ but soft. Wound is clean and dry. Calves SNT.





# Case 4- Investigations

## **Bedside**

VBG

ECG

## **Bloods**

FBC

U&E

G&S

Clotting

## **Imaging/**

## **Special Tests**

?CT Abdomen-Pelvis

pending response to  
initial management

VBG: pH 7.30, PCO<sub>2</sub> 6.15, PO<sub>2</sub> 2.28, Hb 68 (135), K<sup>+</sup> 4.2, Na 139, Lac 2.9, BE 1.6, HCO<sub>3</sub> 19

ECG: Sinus tachycardia

# Case 4- Impression and Plan

**Impression:** Hypovolaemic shock secondary to active bleeding

Action plan:

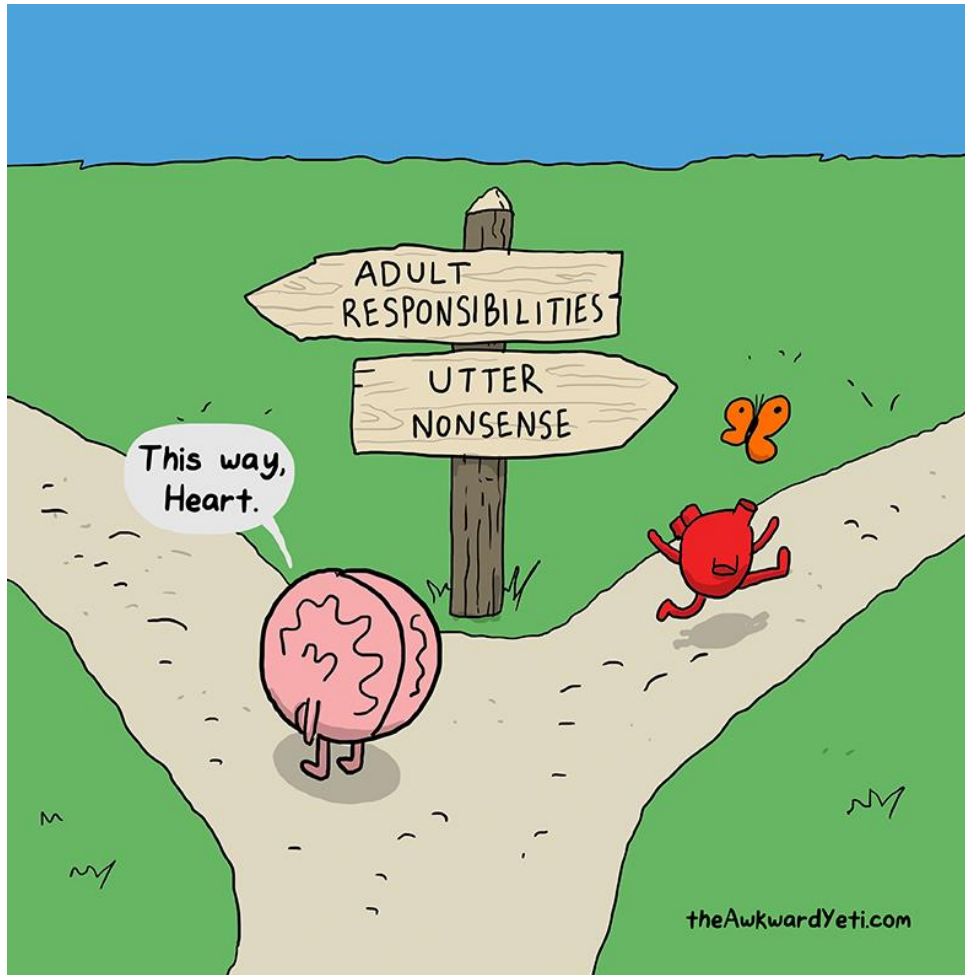
1. CALL FOR HELP- Major haemorrhage call/  
Surgical Reg ASAP
2. IV fluids
3. Blood transfusion
4. Continuous monitoring, repeat ABCDE
5. Back to theatre



# Preventing Complications

- Enhanced recovery
- Early mobilisation
- Early re-introduction of diet
- Dietary supplements
- Careful pain management
- Coughing and chest physio
- Monitoring electrolytes including phosphate and magnesium
- Monitoring Hb





# References

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