



# INVESTIGATION OF IMPROVED ACCELERATOR APPLICATIONS IN SURGICAL DYNAMICS IN THE FRAMEWORK OF ERAS PROTOCOL

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## AIM

To examine the accelerating applications of healing in surgical patients within the framework of the Enhanced Recovery After Surgery protocol.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

Between June and July 2018

With 45 people (using G power sampling,  $\alpha = 0,05$  and power = 0,80)

Underwent general anesthesia at the general surgery and cardiovascular surgery departments

It was collected by the researchers using a 25-item data collection form prepared in accordance with the literature

The data were evaluated with basic statistical analyzes

## RESULTS

It was found that 44,7% of patients were junior high school graduates, 72,3% have chronic disease, 59,60% of the patients were men, 59,6% use drugs continuously, average age is  $62,85 \pm 13,07$ , 59,6% use drugs continuously. It was found that 74,5% of the patients who were taken into the research had previous experience with surgery, 78,7% of them had general surgery at current administration. It was determined that the mean duration of the operations was  $119.26 \pm 55.36$  minutes and  $2.49 \pm 2.33$  days in hospital before the operation

At the postoperative results, 38.3% of the patients experienced some pain and 36.2% had nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory analgesics. 38.3% of the patients had nasogastric tube, 68.1% had foley catheter, and 17% of them were removed on the second postoperative day. Nausea was reported in 66% of patients and vomiting in 25.5%. In order to prevent this situation, 40.4% of the patients were using motility stimulant while 55.3% of the patients were not given any medication. 29.8% of the patients had oral intake in the first eight hours, 46.8% had mobilized within the first eight hours, 44.7% had gas within the first 24 hours and 17% had gaita has been out.

**Conclusion:** Application and removal of nasogastric tube and foley catheter and early mobilization are compatible with ERAS protocols.

### References

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