Anticipated difficulty with anaesthesia should be brought to the attention of the anaesthetist as early as possible before surgery. All that includes planned admission to a critical care unit. The potential need for special skills such as fibre optic intubation, airway, complex procedures, a known history of anaesthetic complications or drug sensitivities should be noted. Perioperative pain management has traditionally focused on the relief of acute postoperative pain. Acute pain is defined as the perception of pain that is experienced immediately before or following a surgical procedure. Acute postoperative pain management is integral to patient care and is a key component of providing pain relief in the intensive care unit. Effective management of postoperative pain can improve patient outcomes, reduce complications, and promote patient satisfaction. Postoperative pain management involves a multidisciplinary approach involving nurses, physicians, anesthesiologists, and other healthcare professionals.

Improving the Quality of Care Through Pain Assessment and Management

The American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA) recognizes that perioperative pain management is a key component of providing high-quality care. Effective management of postoperative pain can improve patient outcomes, reduce complications, and promote patient satisfaction. Postoperative pain management involves a multidisciplinary approach involving nurses, physicians, anesthesiologists, and other healthcare professionals. The objective of this guideline is to provide evidence-based recommendations for the management of acute postoperative pain in adults. The guideline focuses on the prevention, assessment, and management of postoperative pain in adults undergoing surgical procedures.

Acute pain in the surgical patient

Acute pain is defined as the perception of pain that is experienced immediately before or following a surgical procedure. Acute pain is a normal and expected part of the surgical experience. Acute pain can be caused by various factors, including tissue injury, inflammation, and nerve irritation. Acute pain management is aimed at resolving the underlying cause of pain and preventing the development of chronic pain. Acute pain management involves a multidisciplinary approach involving nurses, physicians, anesthesiologists, and other healthcare professionals.

Preoperative management of the surgical patient

Preoperative management involves assessing the patient’s medical history, physical examination, and laboratory tests to identify any factors that may increase the risk of postoperative complications. The preoperative evaluation includes assessing the patient’s cardiovascular, pulmonary, and renal function, as well as any allergies or drug interactions. Preoperative management is aimed at optimizing the patient’s condition before surgery and minimizing the risk of postoperative complications.

Perioperative care

Perioperative care refers to the care provided to the patient during the time before, during, and after a surgical procedure. Perioperative care involves a multidisciplinary approach involving nurses, physicians, anesthesiologists, and other healthcare professionals. Perioperative care is focused on optimizing the patient’s condition before surgery, providing safe and effective anesthesia, ensuring a smooth surgical experience, and providing appropriate pain management after surgery. The goal of perioperative care is to provide a safe and comfortable surgical experience for the patient and their family.