



Information for patients having an operation / procedure as an inpatient

Information for patients from Day Surgery

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Having an operation as an inpatient (under a general or local anaesthetic)

If you will be having a general anaesthetic or sedation

- **Please adhere to the following fasting instructions before your MORNING admission.**
On the day of surgery, do not eat food after 2.30am. Please do not drink milk or juice with pulp after 2.30am. You may drink non-alcoholic clear fluids such as water or black tea / coffee until 6.30am. This does not include fizzy drinks.
- **Please adhere to the following fasting instructions before your AFTERNOON admission.**
On the day of surgery, do not eat food after 7.30am. Please do not drink milk or fruit juice with pulp after 7.30am. You may drink non-alcoholic clear fluids such as water or black tea / coffee until 11.30am. This does not include fizzy drinks.

If under local anaesthetic without sedation you may take light refreshment up until coming into hospital.

Preassessment teams

- Kent and Canterbury Hospital
Telephone: 01227 783114
- Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother Hospital
Telephone: 01843 235115
- William Harvey Hospital
Telephone: 01233 616743

What will happen at my preassessment appointment?

Before the date of your operation, you may be asked to attend for preassessment. **It is important to attend as failure to do so may result in your operation being cancelled.**

You may be booked for a telephone preassessment. Please check your letter which will advise you either to attend or be available for a call.

At preassessment you will be seen by a nurse who will discuss your medical history with you and assess your fitness in preparation for your operation. The nurse will need to know:

- any **serious illness** or **major operations** you have had
- any **allergies** you have to medicines / metals, tablets, or plaster; and
- any **medicines / tablets** you are taking; please bring them with you or bring a list of them.

On the day of surgery, please bring the following with you:

- Any tablets, medicines, or inhalers that you are taking **in their containers. Do not bring controlled drugs.**
- **Slippers or sandals or indoor shoes and a dressing gown.**
- Something to occupy you if you have to wait, for example a magazine, book, or mobile phone.
- Mobile phones are now allowed.
- A contact number for the person that is taking you home after your surgery.

Please do not bring

- Any valuables or jewellery, as East Kent Hospitals cannot accept any liability for loss or damage of personal property.
- Please do not wear contact lenses to the hospital on the day of surgery. You should make arrangements to wear glasses if you need them for normal use.

What should I do before the day of my operation?

Please ring the Waiting List Office or the unit where you are booked to attend (Surgical Admissions Lounge or Day Surgery Centre) as soon as possible if you will NOT be attending. This will allow us to offer the place to another patient.

If you develop a cough, cold, sore throat, other illness, or become pregnant, you must ring the unit where you are booked to attend (Surgical Admissions Lounge or Day Surgery Centre) to let them

know.

If anything changes with your medical history please contact your preassessment team.

What happens when I arrive at hospital?

The photo's in this booklet show the location of the Day Surgery Centres and Surgical Admissions Lounges.

- After arriving at the Day Surgery Centre or Surgical Admissions Lounge you will be seen by a nurse who will ask you further questions, take your pulse, blood pressure, and temperature.
- You will have wristbands put on showing your identity and other details.
- You may be asked to change into a cotton theatre gown and your dressing gown.
- You may be seen by a member of the surgeon's team, who will ask further questions and examine you briefly. It is usual for the anaesthetist to speak to you briefly as well.
- Where appropriate the site of the operation will be marked.
- You will be asked to sign your consent form, if this had not already been done.

If you are having a general anaesthetic, the anaesthetist will put a small plastic tube (called a cannula) into a vein in your hand or arm. For further information about your anaesthetic, please go to the **You and your anaesthetic** section of this booklet.

Use this time to ask hospital staff any further questions or raise concerns. Please note you have the right to withdraw your consent for treatment at any time.

Smoking - please try not to smoke for at least 48 hours before your operation.

What should I do before surgery?

This will depend on the type of surgery you are having. You will be given the necessary information at your preassessment appointment.

What should I do to prepare for my operation?

- **Try to have a bath or shower at home before coming to the hospital.**
- **Dress comfortably in loose fitting clothes.**
- **Unless otherwise advised, take any regular medicine as usual on the day of your operation.**
- **Please do not wear nail varnish, false nails, or make-up unless you have been advised otherwise by a doctor or nurse, as this may interfere with the monitors used during your anaesthetic.**

What happens after my operation?

If you have a general anaesthetic you will be taken to the recovery room, which is next to the operating theatres, where you will be looked after by a recovery nurse. Whilst in the recovery area your blood pressure will be taken several times.

How will I feel after my general anaesthetic?

Some people may feel wide awake straightaway, while others feel sleepy for several hours. Some people may feel sick. If sickness is severe you may be given an injection to treat this. You may have a sore throat.

How soon after my operation can I fly?

Please advise the preassessment team of these plans so that the correct advice can be given.

If you have a general anaesthetic

- Do not do any strenuous activities.
- Do not operate machinery or do anything needing fine co-ordination or judgement, for example using a cooker, for at least 24 hours.
- Do not make any important decisions or sign important documents for the first 48 hours after your operation.
- You must not drive a car, or ride a motorbike or bicycle for at least 48 hours, unless advised otherwise by your doctor.
- You may eat as you wish. However, your appetite may be poor to begin with, but you must drink plenty of fluids.
- Do not drink alcohol or take sleeping tablets for at least 24 hours.
- Follow the advice on the leaflets that you have been given.
- Some people may feel emotional or "weepy" during the first few days; this is normal.

Channel Day Surgery Centre and the Surgical Admissions Lounge, William Harvey Hospital, Ashford

- On turning into the hospital grounds, take the first left. This goes up past the new Ashford One private hospital and staff car parks.
- Follow the signs for the Channel Day Surgery Centre.
- Go past the loading bay and you will see a glass fronted building (see below) with a car park opposite.



Channel Day Surgery Centre entrance

Day Surgery, Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother (QEQM) Hospital, Margate

- Enter through the St Peter's Road entrance to the hospital (the old hospital entrance).
- Use the pay and display car park at the St Peter's Road entrance.
- Enter through the main doors at the St Peter's Road entrance, and go up the staircase opposite the entrance door. The Day Surgery reception is at the top of the stairs.
- A lift is available along the corridor on your left, as you enter the St Peter's Road entrance.



St Peter's Road hospital entrance, QEOM



Stairs to Day Surgery



Day Surgery entrance

Surgical Admissions Lounge, QEOM Hospital, Margate

Enter through the Ramsgate Road entrance and follow the signs for the Surgical Admissions Lounge. If in doubt, ask a member of the reception staff for help.



Ramsgate Road hospital entrance



Surgical Admissions Lounge QEQM entrance

Canterbury Day Surgery Centre, Kent and Canterbury Hospital, Canterbury

- Canterbury Day Surgery Centre has a set down and pick-up point next to the unit.
- From Ethelbert Road turn into the gated hospital entrance. Continue along the road for 100 metres, the Day Surgery Centre set down point is on your right.
- There is parking on the right as you enter through the gated entrance to the hospital, opposite the Canterbury Day Surgery Centre.
- The Orthopaedic Centre is the same entrance as the Canterbury Day Surgery Centre.



Orthopaedic Centre and Day Surgery Centre, Kent and Canterbury Hospital

Surgical Admissions Lounge, Kent and Canterbury Hospital, Canterbury

Enter the hospital through the Fracture Clinic entrance, which is next to the the Urgent Treatment Centre. Follow the corridor to the end, turn left and the entrance to the Surgical Admissions Lounge is on your left.



Entrance to the Surgical Admissions Lounge through the Fracture Clinic entrance

About the consent form

Before a doctor or other health professional examines or treats you, they need your consent. Sometimes you can simply tell them whether you agree with their suggestions. However, sometimes a written record of your decision is helpful – for example if your treatment involves sedation or general anaesthesia. You will then be asked to sign a consent form. If you later change your mind, you are entitled to withdraw consent – even after signing.

What should I know before deciding?

Health professionals must make sure you know enough to enable you to decide about treatment. They will write information on the consent form and offer you a copy to keep as well as discussing the choices of treatment with you. Although they may well recommend a particular option, you are free to choose another. People's attitudes vary on things like the amount of risk or pain they are prepared to accept. That goes for the amount of information too. If you would rather not know about certain aspects, discuss with whoever is treating you.

Should I ask questions?

Always ask anything you want. As a reminder, you can write your questions in the space at the back of this leaflet. The person you ask should do his or her best to answer, but if they do not know they should find someone else who is able to discuss your concerns.

To support you and prompt questions, you might like to bring a friend or relative. Ask if you would like someone independent to speak up for you.

Is there anything I should tell people?

If there is any procedure you do not want to have, you should tell the people treating you. It's also important for them to know about any illnesses or allergies which you may have or have suffered from in the past.

Who is treating me?

Amongst the health professionals treating you may be a "doctor in training" – medically qualified, but now doing more specialist training. They range from recently qualified doctors to doctors almost ready to be consultants. They will only carry out procedures for which they have been appropriately trained. Someone senior will supervise – either in person with a less experienced doctor in training or available to advise someone more experienced.

What about anaesthesia?

If your treatment involves general or regional anaesthesia (where more than a small part of your body is being anaesthetised), you will be given general information about it in advance. You will also have an opportunity to talk with the anaesthetist when he or she assesses your state of health shortly before treatment. Hospitals sometimes have pre-assessment clinics which provide patients with the chance to discuss things a few weeks earlier.

Will samples be taken?

Some kinds of operation involve removing a part of the body (such as a gall bladder or a tooth). You would always be told about this in advance. Other operations may mean taking samples as part of your care. These samples may be of blood or small sections of tissue, for example of an unexplained lump. Such samples may be further checked by other health professionals to ensure the best possible standards. Again, you should be told in advance if samples are likely to be taken.

Sometimes samples taken during operations may also be used for teaching, research, or public health monitoring in the interests of all NHS patients. The NHS trust treating you will have a local system for checking whether you are willing for this to happen.

Photographs and videos

As part of your treatment some kind of photographic record may be made – for example x-rays, clinical photographs, or sometimes a video. You will always be told if this is going to happen. The photograph or recording will be kept with your notes and will be held in confidence as part of your medical record. This means that it will normally only be seen by those involved in providing you with care or those who need to check the quality of care you have received.

The use of photographs and recordings is also extremely important for other NHS work, such as teaching or medical research. However, we will not use yours in a way that might allow you to be identified or recognised without your express permission.

What if things do not go as expected?

Sometimes things do not go as they should. Although the doctor involved should inform you and your family, often the patient is the first to notice something amiss. If you are worried – for example about the after-effects of an operation continuing much longer than you were told to expect – tell a health professional right away. Speak to your GP, or contact your clinic - the phone number should be on your appointment card, letter, or your copy of your consent form.

What are the key things to remember?

It's your decision! It is up to you to choose whether or not to consent to what is being proposed. Ask as many questions as you like, and remember to tell the team about anything that concerns you or about any medication, allergies, or past history which might affect your general health.

Possible questions to ask health professionals

As well as giving you information health professionals must listen and do their best to answer your questions. Before your next appointment, you can write some down in the space at the back of this leaflet.

Questions may be about the **treatment itself**, for example:

- What are the main treatment options?
- What are the benefits of each of the options?
- What are the risks, if any, of each option?
- What are the success rates for different options - nationally, for this unit or for you (the surgeon)?
- Why do you think an operation (if suggested) is necessary?
- What are the risks if I decide to do nothing for the time being?
- How can I expect to feel after the procedure?
- When am I likely to be able to get back to work?

Questions may also be about **how the treatment might affect your future state of health or style of life**, for example:

- Will I need long-term care?
- Will my mobility be affected?
- Will I still be able to drive?
- Will it affect the kind of work I do?
- Will it affect my personal/sexual relationships?
- Will I be able to take part in my favourite sport/exercises?
- Will I be able to follow my usual diet?

You and your anaesthetic

This leaflet gives information to help you prepare for your anaesthetic. It has been written by anaesthetists working together with patients and patient representatives. It also shows you where to find other information that might be helpful.

What is anaesthesia?

Anaesthesia stops you feeling pain and unpleasant sensations. It can be given in various ways and does not always need to make you unconscious. There are different types of anaesthesia, depending on the way they are given:

Local anaesthesia involves injections that numb a small part of your body. You stay conscious but free from pain.

Regional anaesthesia, e.g. a spinal or epidural, involves injections that numb a larger or deeper part of the body. You stay conscious or receive some sedation, but are free from pain. For some surgery you may be aware of pressure sensations.

General anaesthesia gives a state of controlled unconsciousness. It is essential for some operations and procedures. You are unconscious and feel nothing.

Sedation gives a 'sleep like' state and is often used with a local or regional anaesthetic. Sedation may be light or deep and you may remember everything, something or nothing after sedation.

For more information about sedation, please see our Sedation explained (<https://rcoa.ac.uk/patients/patient-information-resources/information-sedation>) leaflet.

Anaesthetists

Anaesthetists are doctors with specialist training who:

- discuss with you the type or types of anaesthetic that are suitable for your operation. If there are choices available, they will help you choose
- discuss the risks of anaesthesia with you
- agree a plan with you for your anaesthetic and pain control afterwards
- give your anaesthetic and are responsible for your wellbeing and safety throughout your surgery and in the recovery room.

You may also meet Anaesthesia Associates (<https://rcoa.ac.uk/patient-information/about-anaesthesia-perioperative-care/anaesthesia-team>) who are highly trained healthcare professionals.

Before coming to hospital

There is much you can do to prepare yourself for surgery and the recovery period.

- If you smoke, giving up several weeks before the operation will reduce the risk of breathing problems during your anaesthetic and after your surgery.
- If you have obesity, reducing your weight will reduce many of the extra risks you face during your anaesthetic and after your surgery. It may also make the surgery easier.
- If you have loose teeth or crowns, a visit to your dentist before the operation may reduce the risk of damage to your teeth during the anaesthetic.
- If you have a long-standing medical problem that you feel is not well controlled (eg diabetes, asthma or bronchitis, thyroid problems, chronic pain or heart problems), check with your GP surgery whether there is anything you can do to improve it.

- It is also important that you consider any mental health concerns such as anxiety and depression, as these too can make a difference to your surgery and recovery.
- Increasing your activity in the weeks before surgery can improve your heart function and fitness levels. Studies have shown that this can make a big difference to your recovery from surgery.
- It is best to plan early for your recovery at home afterwards and let your friends and family know how they can best help you. Think about what you will eat and whether you need to make any changes at home to make your recovery easier.
- If you return home the same day having had a general anaesthetic or sedation, you will need to organise a responsible adult to take you home by car or taxi and stay with you for up to 24 hours. Information for those caring for someone who has just had a general anaesthetic or sedation can be found on our website (<https://rcoa.ac.uk/patients/patient-information-resources/information-sedation>).
- It is important to think how you can best relax on the day of your operation as you may have to wait before your surgery. Magazines, puzzles or listening to music through headphones can all be helpful.

Our Fitter Better Sooner resources (<https://rcoa.ac.uk/patients/patient-information-resources/preparing-surgery-fitter-better-sooner>) **will provide you with the information you need to become fitter and better prepared for your operation.**

Starting the anaesthetic

Your anaesthetic may start in the anaesthetic room or in the operating theatre. Your anaesthetist will be working with a trained assistant. The anaesthetist or the assistant will attach leads to machines to measure your heart rate, blood pressure and oxygen levels and any other equipment as required.

A cannula, a small plastic tube inserted in your vein with a needle, is used to start most anaesthetics in adults, including a local anaesthetic. All drugs can then be given into your veins using the cannula. If you have any concerns about this, please talk to your anaesthetist.

Local and regional anaesthetics

If you are having a local or regional anaesthetic:

- your anaesthetist will ask you to keep still while the injections are given. You may notice a warm tingling feeling as the anaesthetic begins to take effect
- your operation will only go ahead when you and your anaesthetist are sure that the area is numb
- you will remain alert and aware of your surroundings, unless you are having sedation. A screen will stop you seeing the operation unless you want to
- for regional anaesthetics, a member of the anaesthetic team is always near to you and you can speak to them whenever you want to.

General anaesthetics

There are two ways of starting a general anaesthetic:

- anaesthetic drugs may be injected into a vein through the cannula. This is generally used for adults and is more controlled
- you can breathe anaesthetic gases and oxygen through a mask, which you may hold if you prefer. After you are unconscious your anaesthetist will put in a cannula.

The recovery room

After the operation, you will usually be taken to the recovery room. Recovery staff will make sure you are as comfortable as possible and give any extra medication you may need. When they are satisfied that you have recovered safely from your anaesthetic and there is a bed available, you will be taken back to the ward.

Pain relief after surgery and at home

For information on pain relief after surgery, please go to the **How will my pain be managed?** section of this leaflet.

Risk and anaesthesia

For more information on the common events and risks that healthy adult patients of normal weight face when having a general anaesthetic for routine surgery (specialist surgeries may carry different risks), please go to the Royal College of Anaesthetists website (<https://rcoa.ac.uk/patients/patient-information-resources/anaesthesia-risk>).

Modern anaesthetics are very safe. There are some common side effects from the anaesthetic drugs or the equipment used, which are usually not serious or long lasting. Risks will vary between individuals and will depend on the procedure and anaesthetic technique used.

Your anaesthetist will discuss with you the risks that they believe to be more significant for you. There are other less common risks that your anaesthetist will not normally discuss routinely unless they believe you are at higher risk. These have not been shown in this leaflet.

How will my pain be managed?

How much pain will I have?

The amount of pain you feel will depend on many things such as the kind of operation, injury, or illness you have. A certain amount of pain or discomfort may be expected and it is usually not possible to relieve all pain. As healing takes place the level of pain should reduce. Our aim is to provide enough pain relief to make you comfortable and prevent complications.

Is pain relief important?

Yes. As well as making you more comfortable good pain relief may help you to recover more quickly. If you are comfortable you will be able to take deep breaths, cough, and sleep better. Also if you are able to move around you are less likely to get blood clots in your legs. Please do not be tempted to cope by lying still, taking only shallow breaths, and not coughing as this may (in a short time) cause a chest infection.

So please, do let the ward nurses know if you are in pain so that it can be treated.

How will my pain be managed?

Your doctor and nurse will discuss a plan for managing your pain with you that is suited to your individual needs. You should let them know if you already take regular painkillers or have had problems with painkillers in the past, such as allergies or stomach upsets.

Painkillers will be prescribed to be given regularly or when you tell your nurse that you are in pain. The nursing staff will assess your pain regularly and will ask you if the pain you feel is mild, moderate, or severe. The Pain Assessment Score we use is shown below.

0 = No pain

1 = Mild pain

2 = Moderate pain

3 = Severe pain

What painkillers might I be offered?

Painkillers may be given by mouth (oral), injection, suppositories, Patient Controlled Analgesia (PCA) pump, epidural infusion, or nerve block. You may be prescribed a combination of painkillers as research shows this may give better pain relief.

- **Tablets, capsules, or liquids**

This is the most common way of giving pain relief provided you are able to eat and drink and do not feel sick. Painkillers given by this route will take at least 30 minutes to work.

- **Injections**

This is another method of giving pain control, used particularly after some types of surgery. A painkilling drug is injected via a needle into a muscle - usually in the leg but the buttock may sometimes be used. Injections may take about 20 minutes to work.

- **Suppositories**

This is a useful way of giving painkillers if you are unable to swallow, feel sick, or are vomiting. The suppository is inserted into the back passage (rectum) and is gradually absorbed by the body.

- **Patient Controlled Analgesia (PCA)**

Analgesia is the absence or relief of pain. With PCA you control the amount of a strong painkilling drug such as morphine that you give yourself. A PCA Pump is programmed by your anaesthetist or nurse and when you press a hand held button a small dose is delivered into a vein via a drip. No further doses will be released until a set time has passed (usually five minutes) so it may take some time to achieve the level of pain relief you want.

You will be taught how to use the pump by the nurses or doctors.

While you are using PCA the nurses will monitor you regularly to check for side effects and to assess if the PCA is relieving your pain.

It is important that no one but you presses the PCA button.

- **Epidural**

The nerves from your spine to your lower body pass through an area in your back close to your spine called the epidural space. Your anaesthetist will insert a fine plastic tube (epidural catheter) into this space. This is then connected to an epidural pump and painkilling drugs are continuously dripped in. Two types of drug are usually given together, a local anaesthetic and a morphine like drug. The local anaesthetic may cause numbness as it blocks the nerve messages but feeling returns when the epidural is stopped.

The epidural may be kept in for up to four days. More information is available in the leaflet Epidural pain relief after surgery (<https://www.rcoa.ac.uk/sites/default/files/documents/2022-06/05-EpiduralPainRelief2020web.pdf>).

If your anaesthetist thinks this is the best method of pain relief for you, the procedure will be discussed with you and your agreement sought.

- **Local Anaesthetic Nerve Block**

Local anaesthetic may be injected into or around your wound to block pain. This may be given as a 'once only' dose which can last for several hours. Sometimes your anaesthetist will place a fine catheter to give a continuous infusion or further injections of local anaesthetic. The catheter may be left in place for a few days.

Will I suffer any side effects?

All drugs including painkillers may cause side effects in some people. Painkillers may cause sickness, constipation, drowsiness, dizziness, itchiness, and confusion. If epidural or nerve block is used for pain control, sensations of weakness, numbness, or 'pins and needles' may be felt.

Please tell your nurse or doctor if you experience side effects. Your painkiller may need to be changed or medication given to treat any side effects.

Some people worry that they will become addicted if they take strong painkillers. When used appropriately for a short time this is very unlikely.

You may go home on morphine-type painkillers following your operation. It is important that you reduce and then stop these medications as soon as possible as their continued use can cause you significant harm.

When should I have painkillers?

Research shows that taking painkillers regularly provides better pain relief as the level of drug in your body remains more constant. We would advise you not to try and do without your painkillers unless you are comfortable and able to take deep breaths, cough, and move about.

Please do not wait until your pain is severe before asking for painkillers.

You do not have to wait until the drug round is due.

What can I do to help myself?

- Try to take at least three deep breaths every half an hour unless instructed otherwise by your physiotherapist.
- Try to cough and clear your chest.
- When you cough, support your wound by placing your hands or a folded towel over it. The physiotherapist or nurse can show you how to do this.
- Try to sit up and move about a little (provided your operation or injury does not prevent this).

What else can I do to help myself?

Regular periods of relaxation are very beneficial as they reduce anxiety and ease muscle tension which can reduce your pain. Also, distracting your attention away from your pain can make pain more bearable.

Reading, listening to music, watching television, chatting to fellow patients, or doing crosswords are just a few distraction suggestions.

The following relaxation tips may help.

- Close your eyes, place your hand on your abdomen and slowly breathe in through your nose to the count of four feeling your abdomen rise.
- Hold your breath briefly and then breathe out through your mouth to the count of four.

- Repeat this cycle of breathing slowly in and out for a few minutes.
- Place your arms by your side and relax your shoulders. Close your eyes and breathe slowly and deeply.
- Focus on tensing and relaxing each set of muscles in your body in turn. You may start from your head and work downwards or from your toes and work upwards.

Avoid areas which have undergone recent surgery or injury.

How will my pain be managed when I go home?

You may be given some painkillers to take at home. Your nurse will explain how and when these should be taken. If you need more painkillers or your pain worsens you should contact your GP.

Where can I get more information?

- Royal College of Anaesthetists (<https://www.rcoa.ac.uk/>)
- British Pain Society (<https://www.britishpainsociety.org/>)

Preventing a blood clot whilst you are in hospital

This section discusses the risks of having a blood clot whilst you are in hospital and outlines what you and your doctor can do to reduce this risk

What are deep vein thrombosis (DVT) and pulmonary embolism (PE)?

Deep vein thrombosis (DVT) (<https://leaflets.ekhuft.nhs.uk/deep-vein-thrombosis-dvt>) is the name given to a blood clot which forms inside a vein, usually in the deep veins of the leg, and blocks the flow of blood. This can cause the leg to become painful and swollen.

Pulmonary embolism (PE) (<https://leaflets.ekhuft.nhs.uk/pulmonary-embolus-pe>) occurs when a fragment of blood clot in a leg breaks loose and becomes lodged in a blood vessel in the lungs. This is a potentially serious condition which can cause pain, breathlessness, and a lack of oxygen in the blood.

Collectively deep vein thrombosis and pulmonary embolism is known as **venous thromboembolism or VTE**.

Am I at risk of developing VTE whilst in hospital?

As part of your admission to hospital your healthcare professional will consider a series of questions. These questions are about factors that are particularly associated with the development of VTE.

Questions they may ask:

- Are you aged over 60 years?
- Are you overweight?
- Do you have cancer?
- Are you pregnant?
- Are you taking the contraceptive pill or hormone replacement therapy (HRT)?
- Have you had venous thrombosis in the past?

- Are you known to have a clotting tendency (thrombophilia)?
- Has anybody in your close family had venous thrombosis?
- Do you have any kidney diseases such as the nephrotic syndrome?
- Do you have any bowel disorders such as inflammatory bowel disease?

What can I do to reduce the risk of developing VTE?

If you can start before your planned admission to hospital.

- Eat a balanced diet and keep well hydrated by drinking plenty of water.
- Keep mobile, move around as much as possible in the weeks before your surgery.
- Take care on journeys. If you can, avoid uninterrupted journeys of over three hours in the month before your surgery.
- If you do need to make a long journey, try to move your legs regularly. If travelling by car, take a break and walk around every two hours.
- Talk to your doctor if you are taking the contraceptive pill or HRT, as these medicines may increase your risk of DVT or PE.

What will be done when I come into hospital?

Your clinical team will assess your risk of VTE and will discuss with you what will be done to reduce your risk of developing a VTE.

The risk assessment will be done as soon as possible after you come into hospital or in the preassessment clinic, if you are having a planned procedure.

The nurse or doctor carrying out the assessment will ask you about all the risk factors already mentioned - your individual risk factors.

They will also look at:

- the nature of your current illness
- how long you are likely to be in hospital; and
- whether you will be having any surgery.

In addition to your individual risk factors, the type of surgery you are having will also determine the treatment you receive to reduce your risk of VTE.

What treatment will I be given to reduce the risk of VTE?

The treatments recommended for you will depend on the result of your risk assessment and will be discussed with you by your doctors. These may include the following.

1. Medication

You may be given drug treatment to stop your blood from clotting too quickly; these medicines are called anticoagulants. You may be treated with heparin injections such as enoxaparin or with anticoagulants taken in tablet form called rivaroxaban or apixaban. If you already take an anticoagulant

medication such as warfarin, your doctor will talk to you about what anticoagulation treatment is suitable for you while you are in hospital.

Some heparins contain animal products, if you are concerned about having animal products, please let your doctor know. Anticoagulants can increase the risk of bleeding, so please discuss with your doctor what to look out for.

2. Special stockings

These are called anti-embolism stockings (AES). They have been shown to reduce the risk of DVT by reducing swelling and preventing blood from collecting in the veins.

Anti-embolism stockings are not recommended for people who have:

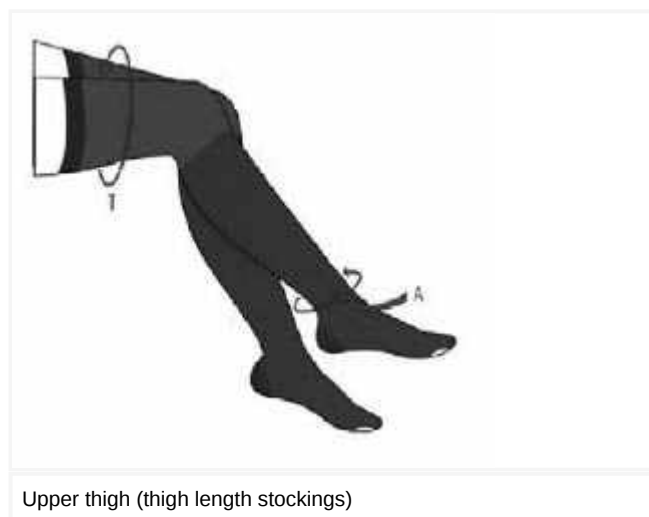
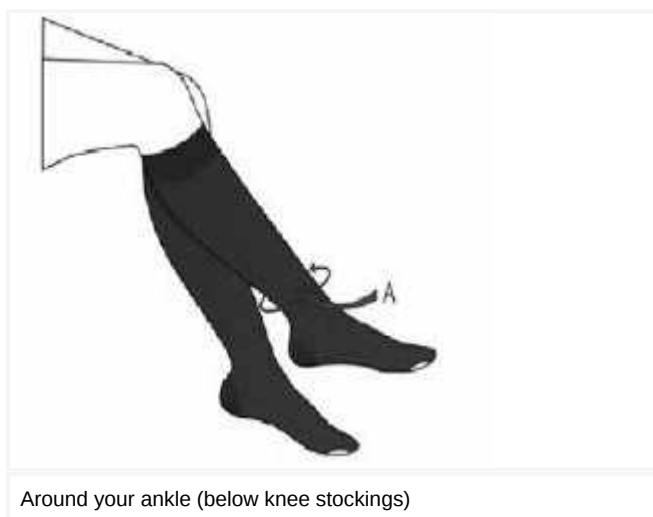
- poor circulation (Peripheral Vascular Disease)
- loss of feeling in their lower legs (Neuropathy)
- leg ulcers
- had a recent skin graft
- extreme deformity of their legs
- very swollen legs; or
- have had an acute stroke.

Let staff know if you have any skin allergies.

How are anti-embolism stockings fitted in hospital?

AES should be fitted, so before wearing stockings staff should take your measurement for below knee stockings and thigh measurement if measuring for thigh length stockings.

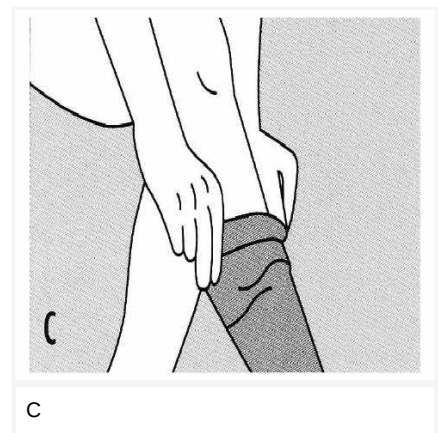
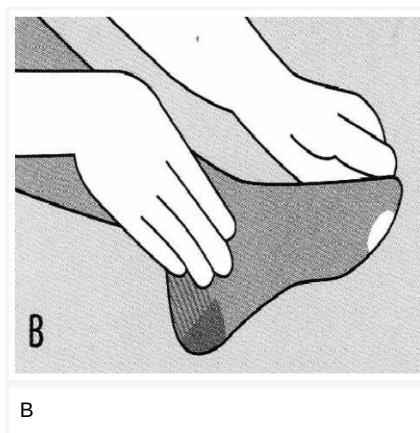
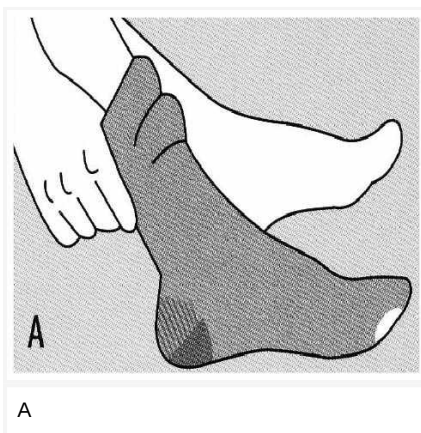
Measuring for correct stocking size



How do I put my stockings on?

- Check the stocking is not inside out.
- Insert your hand into the stocking as far as the heel pocket.
- Firmly grasp the centre of the heel pocket and keeping hold of the heel turn the stocking inside out to the heel area.

- Grasp the excess stocking at the front of your foot.
- Put the stocking over your ankle and ease the fabric up your leg, avoid dragging the stocking against your skin (a).
- Smooth out any excess material causing creases at your foot by pulling the open toe section of the stocking forward (b).
- Make sure your toes are covered and the open section is comfortably placed under your toes.
- Do not push your toes through the open toe area.
- Pull the stocking up over your calf, making sure you smooth out any wrinkles that appear, and that the band at the top is smooth and not rolling over (c).
- Make sure the stocking finishes two fingers width down the back of your knee joint; this is important for blood flow.



It is important not to roll the stocking down your leg or to fold the toe section back on itself. This can reduce the blood flow in your legs and put you at risk of developing a blood clot in your leg.

Special points to note about your stockings

- Stockings should be worn throughout the day and night to be most effective.
- Stockings should be removed daily, so that your skin can be washed and your heels and other pressure points checked thoroughly for sore or broken areas. It is not advisable to leave them off for longer than 30 minutes, as this may reduce their effectiveness.
- Make sure that your stockings are wrinkle free and not rolled down, as this may restrict the blood supply to your leg.
- Oil products should not be applied to your legs, as they may damage the fabric of the stockings. Emollients (moisturising treatments added directly to the skin to soothe and hydrate it) such as aqueous cream may be used if your skin is very dry, but you must make sure it is well rubbed in.
- If you experience any tingling, numbness, pain, blistering, or redness in your legs whilst wearing the stockings please tell a member of staff immediately.

How do I remove my stockings?

Pull down from the top of the stocking, down your leg and then over your heel and foot. This will leave the stocking inside out - turn the stocking back to its right side before refitting.

3. Foot or leg pumps

These are called intermittent pneumatic compression (IPC) and have also been shown to reduce the risk of DVT by gently compressing your leg. This increases blood flow and stops blood pooling in your leg to create clots.

IPC sleeves are not recommended for people who have:

- acute or suspected DVT or PE
- severe peripheral vascular disease
- severe skin problems on their legs
- massive oedema of the legs or pulmonary oedema from congestive heart failure
- peripheral neuropathy; or
- unusual leg size, shape, or deformity preventing a correct fit.



Your legs should be measured before fitting to make sure the correct size sleeves are used. The sleeve should fit snugly round your leg or foot but you should still be able to get two fingers under it.

Special points to note about foot or leg pumps

- Sleeves should be worn 24 hours a day.
- Sleeves should be removed daily for bathing and to check your skin.
- Please check your sleeves are inflating regularly and are not switched off.
- Let staff know if the sleeve feels either too loose or too tight.
- If you have any tingling, numbness, pain, blistering, or redness in your legs whilst wearing the sleeves, please tell a member of staff immediately.

How can I help myself while in hospital?

- You should try to keep as mobile as possible while in hospital.
- Do not sit or lie with your legs crossed and, if possible, make a point of wiggling your feet on a regular basis.
- If you have had an operation, moving around as soon as possible after surgery is particularly important.
- It is also important to avoid becoming dehydrated. Please ask your nurse about how much fluid you should be drinking.

What should I do when I return home?

- The length of time you need to continue anticoagulant medication after you go home will depend on your risk factors and whether you have had surgery. For most patients who have not had an operation the medication will stop when you are well enough to leave hospital.
- Ask the staff whether you need to continue wearing the stockings at home. You should normally wear these until you are back to full mobility following discharge from hospital.

- If you need to continue heparin injections after leaving hospital you may be able to do this for yourself or we will arrange for the district nursing service to do it for you. Your doctor or nurse will discuss this with you; please let them know if there is anyone at home who can help you with giving the injections.
- Tell the staff if you are unable to put on or remove the stockings yourself or have no one at home who can do this for you.

How do I care for my stockings at home?

- The stockings can be laundered (washed) up to 16 times
- The stockings may be hand washed or machine washed on a low temperature cycle and a clean pair applied at least every three days (change daily if physically soiled). They should be allowed to air dry naturally away from direct heat and should not be placed on sources of localised heat such as radiators.

What symptoms of DVT and PE should I look out for and what should I do if I get them?

Symptoms of DVT

- Swelling of the affected leg.
- Pain in the affected leg, the pain may be worse when standing or walking. Usually the pain is worst in the back of the leg.

Symptoms of PE

- Sudden onset of chest or shoulder pain which is made worse by taking a deep breath.
- Breathlessness.
- Cough with blood streaked sputum. In the unlikely event that you have any of these symptoms you should ask for medical advice immediately.

Pre-admission screening for surgical patients regarding Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)

What is Staphylococcus aureus (SA)?

Staphylococcus aureus (SA) is a common bacteria (germ) which can often be found in healthy people. It is carried harmlessly on the skin or in the nose of about 20% to 30% of people without causing infection, a state known as colonisation or carriage. It may, however, cause infection and is the commonest cause of minor skin infections.

What is Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)?

There are many different strains of Staphylococcus aureus and as a result of the widespread use of antibiotics, strains resistant to the more commonly used antibiotics have emerged. These are known as Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA). MRSA may be carried harmlessly on the skin or in the nose and people may carry MRSA for varying lengths of time without ill health and be unaware of it. Approximately 80% of people who acquire MRSA are carriers.

What will happen if you have MRSA?

Simple swabs from your nose and groin will identify if you are a carrier of MRSA. If you have MRSA you will be prescribed a course of treatment (nasal gel and body washes) before your surgery. This course of treatment reduces the number of MRSA bacteria on your body for the time of surgery and will therefore reduce the risk of wound infection due to MRSA. It is important to understand that MRSA is sometimes difficult to clear completely from the body and may return in the future.

The Infection Prevention and Control Team recommend that it is not necessary to obtain clear (negative) swab results before your surgery or indeed cancel the operation. However, the timing of your surgery may be delayed to make sure your course of treatment is completed.

When you are admitted to hospital for your operation, if you have MRSA you may be nursed in a single room which will help to prevent bacteria spreading to other vulnerable patients.

Further information for those found to be carrying MRSA (<https://leaflets.ekhuft.nhs.uk/meticillin-resistant-staphylococcus-aureus-mrsa>) will be provided by nursing and medical staff as appropriate.

Day Surgery Helplines

- **Canterbury Day Surgery Centre, Kent and Canterbury Hospital, Canterbury**
Telephone: 01227 783114 (7.30am to 8pm)
- **Day Surgery Unit, Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother Hospital, Margate**
Telephone: 01843 234499 (7.30am to 8pm)
Telephone: 07887 651162 (8pm to 7.30am)
- **Channel Day Surgery, William Harvey Hospital, Ashford**
Telephone: 01233 616263 (24 hours a day, 7 days a week)

Only ring your own GP if you cannot contact us

This leaflet has been produced with and for patients.

If you would like this information in **another language, audio, Braille, Easy Read, or large print** please ask a member of staff. You can ask someone to contact us on your behalf.

Any complaints, comments, concerns, or compliments please speak to your doctor or nurse, or contact the Patient Advice and Liaison Service (PALS) on 01227 783145, or email ekh-tr.pals@nhs.net

Patients should not bring large sums of money or valuables into hospital. Please note that East Kent Hospitals accepts no responsibility for the loss or damage to personal property, unless the property has been handed into Trust staff for safe-keeping.

Further patient leaflets are available via the East Kent Hospitals website (<https://www.ekhuft.nhs.uk/information-for-patients/patient-information/>).

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