

Procedure Information Sheet – Surgical Wound Exploration ± Debridement

Hosp No. :	HKID No.:
Case No. :	
Name :	
DOB :	M / F
Adm Date :	
Contact No. :	

1. Introduction

- 1.1. Associated fracture, damaged tissue due to injury, slough or necrotic tissue inside wound can cause infection and delay healing.
- 1.2. Surgical wound exploration can allow physician to inspect the tissue within the injured zone for identification of any foreign body, nonviable tissue and severity of infection.
- 1.3. Surgical debridement can remove those infected materials for reducing complication, preserving function and promoting healing.

2. Procedural Preparation

- 2.1. Tests may be ordered including blood test, type and screen, X-Ray, CT scan & Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI).
- 2.2. Inform doctor for any drug allergy, regular medications or other medical conditions.
- 2.3. The reason of operation, procedures and possible complications will be explained by the surgeon and consent forms will be signed before operation.
- 2.4. Pre-operative anesthetic assessment will be performed. The anesthetic management and its potential risks will be explained by the anesthetist with the consent for anesthesia signed.
- 2.5. Do not eat or drink for at least 6 hours before operation if under general anesthesia.

3. Procedure

- 3.1. The operation will be performed under local, general or spinal anesthesia.
- 3.2. You will lie on the operating table.
- 3.3. The surgeon will make an incision onto the injured zone with extension of wound edges.
- 3.4. The surgeon will inspect and evaluate the nerve, blood vessels, subcutaneous and muscle tissue within the injured zone.
- 3.5. Any contaminants or damaged tissue will be removed.
- 3.6. After debridement, the wound will be irrigated with antiseptic solution and then closed.
- 3.7. Surgery generally takes 1 to 3 hours.

4. Recovery Phase

- 4.1. Patient will be closely monitored until fully awake in recovery room.
- 4.2. Diet will be resumed when fully conscious.
- 4.3. Wound pain can be minimized by taking and injecting analgesic.
- 4.4. Keep wound clean and dry.
- 4.5. Drainage tube, if any, will be removed once drainage is minimal.
- 4.6. Wound stitches will be removed around two weeks after the operation.

5. Possible Risks and Complications

- 5.1. There are complications that relate to surgery in general. These include the risks associated with anesthesia, wound infection, damage to nerves and blood vessels, bleeding, blood clots or scarring.

6. Remark

- 6.1. The above-mentioned procedural information is not exhaustive, other unforeseen complications may occur in special patient groups or individual differently. Please contact your physician for further enquiry.

7. Reference

- 7.1. Burns, T. (2014). *Wheeless textbook of orthopaedics*. North Carolina
- 7.2. Mark, O. (2015). Exploring methods of wound debridement. *British Journal of Community Nursing*, 7, p.10-18.

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I acknowledged the above information concerning the operation or procedure. I have also been given the opportunity to ask questions and received adequate explanations concerning the condition and treatment plan.

Patient/ Relative Signature: _____

Patient/ Relative Name: _____

Date: _____

