

## *Summary*

Anesthesia is a state of unconsciousness in which a drug administered for medical or surgical purpose that includes partial or total loss of sensation. The Types of anesthesia may be general, local, regional, or topical, depending on the method of administration and area the body affected. Stages of anesthesia are composed of three stages the first stage is induction and voluntary excitement, the second stage is delirium and involuntary excitement, the third stage is general anesthesia. Major risks and complications depend on patient's health, type of anesthesia used, patient's response to anesthesia and , personal risk factors.

### **Aim of the study:**

The aim of the study was to assess of the patient's complications under anesthesia at general surgery

### **Research design:**

- 1-Is there a relation between anesthesia complication and socio-demographic data of the patients?
- 2-Is there a relation between anesthesia complication and health life style?
- 3-Is nursing care given to patients pre operative affect the complication post operative?

## Methodology:

### a. Setting of the study:

This study was conducted in surgical department, operating room, recovery room and intensive care units at Benha university hospital.

### Subjects of the study:

Convenience sample of all patients attended to the operation room will be taken according to inclusion criteria as: males and females, average age, average weight, complain from chronic illness and, first or more than exposed to anesthesia.

### Tools for data collection:

Data were collected using the following tools:

#### ▪ Part one includes:

**Appendix I:** *Socio-demographic characteristics of the patient:* (name, age, ,sex , levels of education, occupation , marital status), *Past medical history:* ( type of previous anesthesia and surgery). **Appendix II:**

*General health life style* patent's assessment sheet (physical and psychological life style) ( **adopted from, Admin, 2011**). **Appendix III:** *Knowledge* of patients about operating room and anesthesia. (**quoted from, Biely, 2009**).

#### ▪ Part two includes:

**Appendix V:** *Laboratory assessment and diagnostic sheet* (lab investigations and, diagnostic testes) (**developed by researcher**).

**Appendix IV:** *Periooperative assessment sheet* (pre, intra and, post

operative assessment) (**adapted from, Agela, 2010**). **Appendix IIV:** *Complication sheet* (complication of anesthesia) (**adapted from, Admine, 2011**).

### **Pilot study:**

The pilot study was applied on a group of 10% of sample based on statistical percentage to test content applicability and clarity of the tools, which based on the results of the pilot study.

### **Results:**

The main study findings can be summarized as the following:

The mean age is  $31 \pm 8.7$  .the majority of patients were females. About half of them had secondarily level of education. And more than half of them were married. While two third of them were not working. .

- Regarding to distribution of studied patients with anesthesia complication in relation to Scio demographic characteristics of patients, the study revealed that, highly statistical significant relation between anesthesia complication and Scio demographic characteristics of patients.
- Regarding to distribution of studied patients with anesthesia complication in relation to health life style, the study revealed statistical significant relation between anesthesia complication and unhealthy patients.
- Regarding to distribution of the studied patients with anesthesia complication in relation to total level of nursing care, pre, during and, postoperatively, the present study revealed that there were non-

statistical significant relation between perioperative nursing care and anesthesia complication .

**Depending on the results of the present study, the following can conclude that:**

- Highly statistical significant differences between anesthesia complication and socio-demographic characteristics of patients.
- Statistical significant differences between anesthesia complication and patients with unhealthy life style.
- Non- statistical significant differences between nursing care and anesthesia complication.

**Depending on the results of the present study, the following recommendations can be suggested:**

**For patients:**

- 1- Health education for patients undergoing anesthesia about prevention of postoperative and post anesthesia complications.
- 2- Health education for patients about health life style.

**For nurses:**

- 3- In-services learning program for nurses about nursing care for patients undergoing anesthesia.
- 4- Emphasized on anesthetic nurse to care for all patients.

**For further studies:**

- 5- Further researches in this field is to identify on anesthesia a complication.