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Perioperative goal-directed therapy with uncalibrated pulse contour methods: impact on fluid management and postoperative outcome Author links open overlay panel F. Michard 1 M.T. Giglio 2 N. Brienza 2

Perioperative And Postoperative Fluid Management

The management of fluid in the postoperative surgical patient can vary from simple to complex. Postoperative intravenous maintenance fluid therapy ensures adequate organ perfusion, prevents catabolism, ensures electrolyte- and pH-balance, and may be all that is required for patients who undergo surgical procedures that do not significantly alter the hemodynamic milieu.

Peri-operative fluid management to enhance recovery ...

Fluid management is an essential component of the Enhanced Recovery after Surgery (ERAS) pathway. Optimal management begins in the preoperative period and continues through the intraopera-

tive and postoperative phases. In this review, we outline current evidence-based practices for fluid management through each phase of the perioperative period.

INTRODUCTION — Perioperative maintenance of adequate intravascular volume status is important to achieve optimal outcomes after surgery, but there are controversies regarding both composition and volume of intraoperative fluid therapy. This topic will review derangements and monitoring of intravascular volume status in this setting, as well as strategies for choosing appropriate composition ...

In the postoperative period, patients should be encouraged to start per os hydration early and excessive i.v. fluid administration should be avoided. Implementation of a comprehensive multimodal, goal-directed fluid management within an enhanced recovery after surgery (ERAS) protocol is efficient but the exact status of individual items remains unclear at present.

The fundamental goal of perioperative fluid management is on one hand—to achieve a balance between avoiding hy-

potension, impaired tissue oxygenation, and inadequate organ perfusion that may be associated with too little fluid, and—on the other hand—to avoid interstitial edema and cardiopulmonary complications associated with fluid overload (Fig. 1).

Perioperative Fluid Therapy for Major Surgery ...

Postoperative fluid management - wjgnet.com

Postoperative fluid management Most patients are less able to excrete fluid and sodium postoperatively, which they retain 4 . Eating and drinking soon after gastrointestinal resection should be encouraged, as feeding is associated with a reduced risk of infection and a decreased length of stay, without an increase in the risk of anastomotic dehiscence 20 .

Perioperative Fluid Management. Epomedicine Jan 1, 2016 No Comments Anesthesia Surgery. Last modified: May 5, ... POSTOPERATIVE FLUID MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES. ... sodium poor and of low enough volume until the patient has returned their sodium and fluid balance over the perioperative period to zero.

Perioperative and Postoperative Fluid Management in ...

Perioperative fluid management and postoperative ...

Perioperative hypovolemia and fluid overload have effects on both complications following surgery and on patient survival. Therefore, the administration of intravenous fluids before, during, and after surgery at the right time and in the right amounts is of great importance. This review aims to analyze the literature concerning perioperative fluid therapy in abdominal surgery and to provide ...

[Perioperative fluid management].

Postoperative fluid management - PubMed Central (PMC)

Fluid management depends on patient-, disease-, and surgery-related factors and cannot be generalized and extrapolated. CONCLUSIONS: Fluid overload and occurrence of postoperative complications were independent risk factors for postoperative ileus. This calls for action to keep perioperative fluids below suggested thresholds.

Preoperative fluid management strategies aim to avoid the patient arriving in the operating room in a hypovolemic or dehydrated state. Multiple international guidelines, including those from the American Society of Anesthesiologists, allow unrestricted intake of clear fluids up to 2 h before elective surgery. 13,14 The guidelines are based on a meta-analysis of randomized trials that reports a ...

UpToDate

A Rational Approach to Perioperative Fluid Management The goal of perioperative fluid application is the same than that of the cardiovascular system under normal conditions: an adequate blood flow in vital and, as far as possible, in traumatized tissues, as not to compromise the first and to enable effective wound healing in the latter.

Fluid therapy in the perioperative setting—a clinical ...

Perioperative electrolyte and fluid balance | BJA ...

Postoperative fluid management plays a key role in providing adequate tissue perfusion, stable hemodynamics and reducing morbidities related with hemodynamics. Understanding body fluid physiology and possible outcomes of different fluid management strategies is crucial for all surgeons.

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Perioperative electrolyte and fluid balance | BJA ...

One key aspect of the perioperative management is glycemic control; complex interplay of the operative procedure, anesthesia, and additional postoperative factors such as sepsis, disrupted meal schedules and altered nutritional intake, hyperalimentation, and emesis can lead to labile blood glucose levels.

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Poor fluid management in the pre- and intraoperative periods contribute to this problem but other postoperative factors compound it. Management of postoperative fluid replacement Traditional teaching and prescribing. The need to restrict fluid and potassium in the first postoperative day because of SIADH is commonly taught. Considering the ...

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