

Showcase for Hopkins Inquiry and Nursing Excellence

SHINE Conference

Initiation of a Comprehensive Carotid Endarterectomy Care Pathway is Associated with Lower ICU Admission Rates and a Significant Reduction in Hospital Charges

Tim Madeira, DNP, ACNP-BC, CCNS, CCRN, PCCN



Disclosure Statement



Financial Relationships

All individuals involved in the planning and delivery of this activity have no relevant financial relationship(s) with ineligible companies.

Commercial Support

This educational activity has not received any form of commercial support.

Off-Label or Investigational Use

This presentation will not discuss the off-label or investigational use of a drug, biological product, or medical device name.

Objectives



I hope that this presentation will make you feel more confident with...

- *Utilizing* the evidence in the literature and in your work setting to guide the creation of a standardized care pathway.
- *Applying* core concepts to clinical patient groups that may benefit from a standardized care pathway.
- *Contrasting* patient characteristics with system structures to formulate a plan to make system change.

Nurses thinking like a detective:



Who?

What?

When?

Where?

Why?

Set the scene.

What happens/ed from start to finish? Look at the problem from all views.

Find out as much information as possible.

Look at all subjective and objective data.

Carotid Endarterectomy

What is it? Who needs this surgery?



During a CEA, a vertical skin incision is made along the sternocleidomastoid border, down to the carotid sheath, which is opened longitudinally to expose the carotid arteries. The plaque is then removed, and the artery is closed using either sutures or a patch.

Anesthesia: General anesthesia

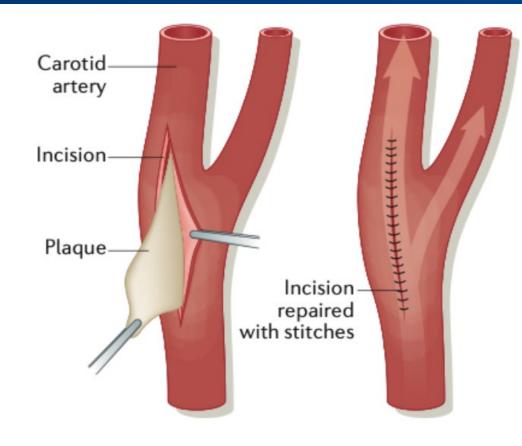
Pre Procedure: Carotid duplex ultrasound, CTA, MRA, or cerebral

angiography for diagnosis

Post Procedure: No imaging required

Medications: Starting aspirin is recommended pre-procedure, and

continued indefinitely afterwards.



Intra-Operative & Post-Operative Care



What can happen in the OR? What are recovery concerns?

- Intra-Op:
 - BP fluctuations: Multifactorial
 - Prior history of HTN
 - Carotid Manipulation
 - Pain-induced sympathetic nervous system stimulation
 - Anesthesia induction
 - Treatment:
 - Hypotension (hypovolemia): Cautious volume expansion with isotonic crystalloid, colloid, or blood
 - **Hypotension (normovolemia):** IV phenylephrine, norepinephrine
 - **Hypertension:** IV labetalol, nitroglycerine

- Post-Op:
 - Most Common Complications:
 - Cranial nerve injury
 - Neck hematoma or bleeding
 - Hypotension
 - Hypertension
 - Cerebral hyperperfusion syndrome:
 - 0.4%-7.7% incidence
 - Stroke: 2.3%
 - Infection: <1%
 - Anesthesia-related complications

Nursing Considerations

What are care expectations? Things to look for?



Neuro Assessments

- Neuro checks will be done q 1 hour with VS X 2, q 2 hr. X 2, and then q 4 hr.
- **During Neuro checks assess** for mental orientation and level of consciousness.
- Assess Cranial Nerves:
 - **Hypoglossal** Midline tongue, swallow
 - Facial- Smile and puff cheeks
 - Vagus- Ability to speak
 - Spinal Accessory- Raise arms and sustain for 3 seconds
- Assess pupillary reaction during neuro checks.
- **Assess** all four extremities for equal strength, movement, and sensation.

Physical Assessments:

- Airway is intact
- Neck for edema, hematoma, tracheal deviation
- Respiratory distress (stridor)
- Drooling and/or problems swallowing.
- Assess heart & breath sounds.
- Incision Approximation of edges, bleeding, drainage, or redness

Assess Vital Signs: Due to manipulation of baroreceptors close to the carotid artery, BP control is very important and must be within normal parameters.

Evaluate heart rhythm for any arrhythmias.

Evidence

What does the literature say? This is



Evidence

























Questions?

Delete the following slides when your presentation is complete.

Strategic Plan Icons

Copy and paste these elements, if you choose.















PowerPoint Icons

Copy and paste these elements, if you choose.











































































JHM Color Palate

Use these colors, if you choose.



Primary Brand Colors

PMS | 288 C **CMYK** | 100, 87, 27, 19 **RGB** | 0, 45, 116 **HTML** | 002d74

PMS | 7406 C **CMYK** | 6, 22, 100, 0 **RGB** | 243, 195, 0 **HTML** | f3c300

Bright Colors

PMS | Yellow C **CMYK** | 3, 9, 100, 0 **RGB** | 255, 221, 0 HTML | ffdd00

PMS | 144 C **CMYK** | 3, 54, 100, 0 **RGB** | 241, 138, 0 **HTML** | f18a00

PMS | 485 C **CMYK** | 6, 98, 100, 1 **RGB** | 225, 37, 27 **HTML** | e1251b

PMS | 214 C **CMYK** | 13, 100, 36, 0 **RGB** | 212, 19, 103 **HTML** | d41367

PMS | 361 C **CMYK** | 76, 4, 100, 0 **RGB** | 61, 174, 43 HTML | 3dae2b

PMS | 3125 C **CMYK** | 95, 2, 22, 0 **RGB** | 0, 171, 200 HTML | 00abc8

PMS | 299 C **CMYK** | 81, 18, 0, 0 **RGB** | 0, 160, 223 HTML | 00a0df

PMS | 2602 C **CMYK** | 57, 99, 0, 0 **RGB** | 138, 36, 155 **HTML** | 8a1a9b

PMS | 672 C **CMYK** | 8, 44, 0, 0 **RGB** | 225, 159, 201 HTML | e19fc9

Sophisticated Colors

PMS | 111 C **CMYK** | 33, 40, 100, 7 **RGB** | 171, 137, 0 **HTML** | ab8900

CMYK | 66, 26, 100, 9

PMS | 159 C **PMS** | 1815 C **CMYK** | 13, 75, 100, 3 **CMYK** | 31, 92, 81, 36 **RGB** | 209, 94, 20 **RGB** | 127, 38, 41 HTML | d15e14 **HTML** | 7f2629

PMS | 322 C **PMS** | 525 C CMYK | 100, 35, 50, 13 **CMYK** | 72, 93, 33, 23 **RGB** | 0, 112, 120 **RGB** | 88, 44, 95 **HTML** | 007078 **HTML** | 582c5f

Neutral Colors

RGB | 99, 140, 28

HTML | 638c1c

PMS | 370 C

PMS | 7535 C CMYK | 30, 26, 38, 0 **RGB** | 182, 176, 156 **HTML** | b6b09c

PMS | 4535 C CMYK | 20, 18, 48, 0 **RGB** | 207, 195, 147 HTML | cfc393

PMS | 402 C **CMYK** | 40, 37, 42, 2 **RGB** | 157, 149, 140 **HTML** | 9d958c

PMS | 7542 C **CMYK** | 36, 18, 19, 0 **RGB** | 163, 187, 195 HTML | a3bbc3

PMS | WG10 C **CMYK** | 20, 29, 28, 56 **RGB** | 110, 97, 93 **HTML** | 6e615d

PMS | 871 C **CMYK** | 45, 45, 74, 17 **RGB** | 133, 187, 80 **HTML** | 857550