Total hip arthroplasty. Description There are three (3) research papers due, 5 pages each. The surgical procedure to be written about will be chosen by the student from a school list and all 3 papers will be written on that subject. The subject of the first paper is The Surgical Patient. The second paper is The Surgical Anatomy. And the third paper is The Surgical Procedure. Unit 1: The Surgical Patient Objectives Upon completion of this unit the student should be able to: Demonstrate insight into the background of this procedure Describe the conditions and pathology a patient might indicating the need for the procedure Describe the conditions that may rule the patient out for this procedure Determine the available alternatives to this procedure Display a surgeon-level comprehension of the patient’s history and physical Explain different surgical approaches and incisions utilized for the procedure, including their advantages and disadvantages Unit 2: Surgical Anatomy Objectives Upon completion of this unit the student should be able to: Demonstrates surgeon-level knowledge of the anatomy and physiology of the skin, subq fat, fascia, muscle, and other layers encountered in the incision under discussion Displays surgeon-level comprehension of the anatomical structure being operated on Gain awareness of other related structures that may be involved in the procedure or may take insight and knowledge of the structure to avoid injuring it Understand the vasculature related to the structure including the origin of the artery, any anastomoses involved, collateral blood supply Describe any nerves that become part of the procedure or effort may be needed in order to avoid injury to the structure Identify any widely used eponyms in the anatomy under discussion Research Project Instructions Research the anatomy for your chosen procedure in your Medical Library and online using multiple textbooks and articles that surgeons or surgical residents would use to learn about the surgical anatomy. A good example would be Grey’s Anatomy. Many textbooks are now only using anatomical terms for structures instead of their eponyms (a structure named after a person). However, despite the effort to eradicate them, eponyms are still in wide use in the Operating Room. Example: Cystohepatic triangle is the anatomy term and Calot’s triangle is the eponym. Refer to multiple anatomy textbooks or medical dictionaries in order to uncover the eponyms. The goals of your research include: becoming an expert on your chosen procedure; digging deep to gain surgeon-level knowledge; and gain new insights into your surgical patient. For the rest of the instructions, refer to Unit 1 Research Project instructions. Unit 3: Surgical Procedure Objectives Upon completion of this unit the student should be able to: Demonstrates a knowledge of the preparation of the patient in the operating room and what you can do to assist: the scrub person, OR nurse, and anesthesia Describe how the assistant can care for patient needs such as patient comfort, positioning, safety precautions, urinary catheterization, skin prep, draping, etc. Understanding of any special equipment utilized in this procedure Surgeon-level insight into the steps of the procedure Understands and describes surgical techniques and maneuvers Demonstrates a level of knowledge needed to perform the entire surgery if directed to do so by the surgeon Awareness of the potential hazards of the procedure and how to handle complications Recognizes the role of the assistant in making the case run smoothly and helping the surgeon focus on their task without distraction Demonstrates a surgeon-level of wound closure, suture material, the suturing and tying techniques involved Understands how to secure drains and dress wounds Research Project Instructions Research your chosen procedure in your Medical Library and online using multiple textbooks and articles that surgeons or surgical residents would use to learn how to do this surgery. The goals of your research include: becoming an expert on your chosen procedure; digging deep to gain surgeon-level knowledge; and gain new insights into the steps of the procedure, surgical techniques, and maneuvers from the surgeon’s perspective.