



Management of PDCA Cycle Combined with Postoperative Deep Vein Thrombosis

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DESCRIPTION

Hip joint illness is becoming one of the variables influencing people's ability to live healthy lives as the population ages. Hip Arthroplasty (HA) is a procedure that replaces the femoral head and acetabulum of the human hip joint with an artificial hip prosthesis. It is commonly used to treat ankylosing spondylitis, femoral neck fractures, and femoral head necrosis. However, despite improvements in hip arthroplasty technique over the past few years, clinical research has shown that there are still numerous postoperative problems, such as joint dislocation, infection, haemorrhage, and venous thrombosis. Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT), one of them, is the most common issue with hip replacement. In deep veins, blood coagulates abnormally in a condition known as Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT), which can completely or partially occlude the venous lumen. Many Chinese academics think that as China's ageing population continues to grow, the demand for mechanical hip replacement surgeries would rise, increasing the need for postoperative recovery and rehabilitation from patients. Because thrombus will affect the entire limb through retrograde expansion and severe cases can result in pulmonary embolism, which affects and threatens the life safety of patients and is currently one of the main causes of perioperative death one, if there is no rapid and effective treatment and care provided. Even if comprehensive preventive measures are adopted, postoperative DVT is still a possibility as high as 30% - 57%, according to research conducted abroad. The traditional nursing concept has been unable to keep up with the changes in people's health conceptions due to the country's ongoing improvement in medical technology, and the experience-based nursing model no longer satisfies people's health demands. Four links make up the PDCA cycle management: planning (plan), implementation (do), inspection (check), and action (act).

These links are interconnected in a spiral pattern, which affects the management quality. It has now been fully integrated into clinical nurse management, including health promotion, medication safety, and functional exercise. The standard of medical care is currently improving. The use of hip replacement

surgery to treat disorders of the hip joint, femoral neck fractures, and other conditions is growing. For the treatment of serious fractures, it is a more effective method. It reduces treatment duration and enhances hip joint functionality. Reducing the likelihood of joint deformity enhances the patient's quality of life. Hip replacement surgery is more intrusive, has a longer recovery period, and carries a higher risk of complications and unfavorable side effects. If it is not properly treated, it is simple to produce symptoms like pulmonary embolism and pain, which poses a bigger risk to the patient's lives. According to some studies, patients who are having surgery frequently experience negative emotions like anxiety and fear, which can cause stress reactions during the procedure and affect how well the surgery works; conflict between the desire to heal and the fear of the operation failing; the lower the patient's awareness of the procedure, the more likely they are to experience negative emotions. The progression, prognosis, and outcome of the illness are not only influenced by clinical care but also have a big impact on the patients' quality of life. In order to improve the clinical nursing effect, nurse intervention throughout the perioperative phase is crucial. The PDCA management process consists of four parts: planning, implementation, review, and summary. It is a continuous cycle, but it is not a direct cycle process because each cycle has a new goal, and by promptly identifying, processing, and summarizing any new problems, the quality of management can be significantly raised.

The natural outcome of nursing science's growing tendency is detailed nursing. Nursing principles are gradually updated and nursing models are continuously innovated as society and medical advance. Several medical institutions have accepted the use of detailed nursing in all clinical nursing domains. Its fundamental objective is to always give the patient the most pleasant treatment possible while exchanging the nursing staff's love, care, and loyalty for the patient's confidence and peace of mind. In this study, the main analysis and discussion focused on how postoperative deep vein thrombosis in patients having hip replacement surgery was affected by PDCA cycle management in conjunction with thorough treatment.

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