**IQRA NATIONAL UNIVERSITY INU PESHAWAR**

**Paper – Surgery**

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**CLASS ID : 13410**

**Department : Allied Health Sciences**

**Program : Doctor of Physical Therapy**

**Semester : 8th**

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**Answer:1**

**Management of the wound:**

**Wound** the damage an area of the body, especially by making a cut or hole in the skin.

Following are the causes of wound

**Complete wound Management**: there are the some of steps of wound

Management such as….

**1: Assess –** identify and address all issue and inspect and evaluate the wound

* Location
* Length
* Width
* Depth
* Applied force

**2: Cleanse –** cleanse and irrigate the wound per its assessment. Removes loose debris, free floting bacteria and make the wound easier to see and evaluate

**3: Protect –**protect the periwound (prevent the wound increasing in size)(clean with saline solution) apply skin prep solution

4: **Fill the wound –** prevent pocket of abscess from forming, fill with gauze, foam, gels, fiber, and anti-microbial agent

**5: Cover of wound –** apply a protective dressing (clean, moist wound bed) it prevent infection

**6: Wound debridement –** removes devitalized tissues from wound

**7: Suture technique –** to closes the potential space in wound

8: **Secure the wound –** apply a secondary dressing to promote healing and secure medical devises and prevent the wound

**9: Evaluate the wound –** to look wound healing, and changes in color and size of wound.

**10: After wound –** dressing, cleaning and piodine touch

**11: Nutrition –** good diet plane is need for wound healing to take proper nutrients

**Physical therapy role in wound management:**

The physiotherapy play a main role in wound management physiotherapist must should be provide modalities such as

* electrical stimulation
* ultrasound
* Continue passive movement CPM
* Hydrotherapy
* And heat all have benefits to offer the patient in contributing to healing.

**Points in the role of PT**

* The physiotherapist is a highly respected member of the wound-care team and physical therapy is most important in wound healing
* Physical therapy assisting in all aspects of wound care
* Physical therapy increase blood flow to wound and decrease the infection spreading
* Physical therapy also increase the nutrients and oxygen to tissues and help to repair the wound
* Physical therapy keep the segments near wound flexible and moveable
* Physical therapy maintain range of motion in segments where the wound is occur
* Over the past decade continuous passive motion (CPM) has found increasing popularity in the management of patients with wounds
* Electrical stimulation is an another method in physical therapy to increase the wound healing
* Pulse radiofrequency promote chronic wound healing

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**Answer: 2**

**Cholycystitis:**

The inflammation of gallbladder is called cholycystitis which cause pain in abdomen, this inflammation is caused by the gallstone and blocked the flow of digestive juice which go to small intestine.

**Difference between acute & chronic cholycystitis:**

**Acute cholycystitis:**

Cholycystitis which Caused suddenly and and start pain due to gall stone

Acute cholycystitis is caused by gallbladder stone which caused pain in abdomen and shoulder.

**Symptoms are**

* nausea
* Vomiting
* Chills fever

**Chronic cholycystitis:**

Chronic cholycystitis is characterized by repeat attack of pain

Chronic cholycystitis is also caused by gallstone if not treat in acute phase

Acute inflammation damage gallbladder to cause it to chronic condition

**Symptoms are**

* Severe abdominal pain
* Pain spread to shoulder
* Fever
* Chills
* Nausea
* Vomiting

**Scenario:**

A patient come to your clinic with complaint of right abdominal pain and the pain is radiated shoulder and patient experience with abdominal cramping and chills and fever with nausea and vomiting

So being a doctor what is your diagnose according to the symptoms above

**Diagnose:**

According to patient symptoms patient condition we called cholycystitis

**Treatment:**

The treatment of the cholycystitis is called **cholecystectomy**

Pain killer is given to reduce the pain