Brain Surgery

Definition: This type of surgery involves opening the skull to access its internal structures. This surgery is used to remove tumors and blood clots and control bleeding.

Postoperative care at home:

Fever control: If the patient has a fever after surgery, the following measures can be taken:

- Removing blankets and clothes of the patient, using cold compresses in the armpits and groin areas, performing effective body wash (putting wet gas under the armpits, groin, on the head and legs)

- The use of fever medications should be under the supervision of a physician.

It is important to avoid actions that increase postoperative brain pressure, such as not coughing, sneezing, blowing the nose, or straining during defecation.

If you feel a salty taste in the back of your throat after surgery, be sure to go to a health center. This symptom may indicate that cerebrospinal fluid is dripping into your throat.

Surgical complications:

Complications may occur after each surgery. The most common complications after brain surgery include:

- Infection, bed sores, blood clots in the legs

Symptoms of a wound infection such as redness and pain at the incision site and the presence of purulent secretions at the suture site. Refer to your doctor if these symptoms occur.

The head dressing should be changed sterile to prevent wound infection.

To prevent pressure sores, you should:

The patient may need to rest in bed for some time. During this time, the following measures should be taken so that the patient does not suffer from bed sores:

- Change your position in the bed every two hours and sleep on your side.
- Examine the skin of the bony prominences daily (back, shoulders, buttocks, and heels) that are most under pressure for redness or sores.
- The patient's bedding sheets should always be smooth and dry as moisture can cause bed sores.
- The patient should not be dragged in bed to be moved.
- If the recovery period and sleeping in the patient's bed is long, it is better to use air mattresses or wavy mattresses for the patient.

Precautions to prevent blood clots include:
- It is better for the patient to walk as soon as possible by the doctor's order, which will prevent the formation of blood clots.
- Varicose socks can be used.
- Physiotherapy of the legs and moving them (either by the patient or by the physiotherapist) is also very appropriate.
- Anticoagulants prescribed by your doctor should be taken regularly.

**Care Trainings at Home**

- How to care for the wound and change the sterile dressing according to the doctor's orders: the dressing usually should be changed once in a day
- Dressing should be changed with betadine and sterile.
- You should refer to your doctor again to examine the wound and remove the stitches after 7-10 days after discharge.
- The head should not be washed until there are stitches in the head.
- Medications prescribed by the physician to the patient after discharge should be taken regularly.
- It is better for the patient to have enough rest until the stitches are present and to ask the treating doctor about the exact time of starting her/his usual activities.
- The patient may need physiotherapy or other rehabilitation measures at home, which should be asked of the physician.
- A hat or wig can be used to improve the patient's mood until the hair is fully grown.

The diet consumed at home should be high-fiber foods such as fruits and vegetables, olive oil, grape and plum juice and dried figs soaked in water to prevent constipation.

*If you have any of the following symptoms, you should refer medical center immediately: fever, secretions at the surgery site, progressive headache, and sudden visual impairment.*

If you have any questions or ambiguities, call the following number:
023-33437824, Surgery ward of