

Academic article

Perioperative Nursing: Challenges and Opportunities in the Gastrointestinal Endoscopy Units

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Abstract

Perioperative nursing in the Gastrointestinal endoscopy units plays a pivotal role in ensuring safe and effective patient care during endoscopic procedures. This article explores the multifaceted challenges and promising opportunities within this specialized nursing discipline. The challenges encompass diverse domains, including addressing patient anxiety through effective education and emotional support, meticulous infection control practices to prevent healthcare-associated infections, vigilant monitoring of sedated patients, and adept management of emergencies during procedures. Additionally, this article underscores the importance of accommodating special considerations for pediatric and geriatric patients, navigating ethical dilemmas, and respecting cultural diversity.

Conversely, opportunities for improvement in perioperative nursing are abundant. These encompass technological advancements in endoscopic equipment and the integration of health information technology, enhanced training and education through continuing education programs and simulation-based training, fostering multidisciplinary collaboration for comprehensive patient care, and the establishment of robust quality assurance and best practices. Moreover, the article highlights the significance of patient-centered care. It discusses patient education and informed consent, enhancing the patient experience, addressing cultural and ethical considerations, and ensuring privacy and dignity in the perioperative setting.

Keywords: Challenges, Gastrointestinal endoscopy unit, Multidisciplinary collaboration, Patient-centered care, Perioperative nursing

Introduction

The GI endoscopy unit, also known as the endoscopy unit or GI endoscopy center, specializes in performing diagnostic and therapeutic procedures using endoscopy techniques. It is crucial for diagnosing and treating various GI disorders. Various procedures are conducted in a sterile environment, utilizing specialized endoscopic equipment. Perioperative nursing is a vital component of patient care. It covers the entire patient care process, from pre-procedure preparation through the procedure itself to post-procedure care. Perioperative nurses collaborate closely with healthcare professionals to ensure smooth care during

endoscopic procedures. They educate patients about the procedure, obtain informed consent, and address concerns. They also play a crucial role in identifying complications and providing immediate interventions when needed.¹

In 2019, digestive diseases accounted for 88.99 million disability-adjusted life-years (DALYs) worldwide, representing 3.51% of the total global DALYs. That year, they ranked as the 13th leading cause of DALYs globally. The burden of digestive diseases, measured in DALYs, was most significant in regions with a middle socio-demographic index (SDI) and in South Asia. Additionally, the impact was greater among males compared to females.²

The article's main goal is to explore the challenges and opportunities in perioperative nursing. It aims to emphasize the critical role of nurses in ensuring safety and positive outcomes in endoscopic procedures. Additionally, it discusses areas for improvement, including technology advancements, enhanced training, collaboration with other healthcare professionals, and quality assurance measures.

Understanding perioperative nursing

Perioperative nurses require specialized qualifications and training to fulfill their roles. Typically, they should hold a Bachelor of Nursing Science (BNS) or have equivalent nursing qualifications. Some pursue certifications such as Certified Perioperative Nurse (CNOR) or Certified Gastroenterology Registered Nurse (CGRN) to demonstrate expertise in this field. Additionally, specialized training in endoscopy nursing is essential, covering topics like endoscopic equipment, infection control, and emergency response. Moreover, they must engage in ongoing education to stay current with advances in endoscopy techniques, equipment, and patient care practices.

As such, perioperative nurses act as strong advocates for patients, ensuring their safety, comfort, and overall well-being throughout the entire endoscopic process. They are instrumental in minimizing risks associated with infection and procedural complications, providing patients with a higher level of safety assurance in many respects.³

Pre-procedure preparation

Perioperative nurses are actively involved in preparing patients for their endoscopic procedures. They conduct thorough patient assessments, review medical history and current medications to identify any potential risks or complications, and educate patients about the procedure. This education includes its purpose, risks, benefits, and what to expect during and after the endoscopy. Perioperative nurses also ensure that patients provide informed consent for the procedure and address any questions or concerns they may have. They prepare patients physically by ensuring fasting guidelines are followed and administer pre-procedure medications when necessary.^{4,5} Before elective procedures, the minimum duration of fasting should be: Eight hours after a large meal of solids particularly containing protein (e.g., meat) or fatty foods. Six hours after a light meal (e.g., non-fatty meal such as toast). Six hours after ingestion of infant formula, nonhuman milk, or expressed breast milk fortified with additions. Four hours after ingestion of breast milk. Two hours after ingestion of clear fluids for adults. One hour after ingestion of clear fluids for infants and children. Unless contraindicated, adults and children should be encouraged to drink clear fluids (including water, pulp-free juice, complex carbohydrate beverages, and tea or coffee without milk) up to two hours before elective surgery.⁶

Intra-procedure support

By offering empathetic care and clear communication, perioperative nurses play a crucial role in ensuring patient safety and procedural effectiveness. They reduce anxiety, promote cooperation, and contribute to a more positive patient experience during the procedure. Perioperative nurses assist the gastroenterologist in navigating and maneuvering the endoscope, ensuring clear visualization and accurate assessments. Their involvement ensures procedural efficiency while they continuously monitor patient comfort and responsiveness during the procedure, intervening promptly in the event of any adverse reactions or complications.⁷

Post-procedure care

Perioperative nursing extends into the post-procedure phase, focusing on transitioning patients to the post-anesthesia care unit (PACU) or recovery area. There, they closely monitor patients' recovery from sedation and any immediate post-procedure complications. Perioperative nurses provide post-procedure care instructions, ensuring that patients understand discharge recommendations, restrictions, and potential side effects. They are also prepared to address any delayed complications or emergencies that may arise after the patient has left the endoscopy unit.^{7,8,9}

Challenges faced by perioperative nurses

Patient assessment and preparation challenges

Patient anxiety: Many patients experience anxiety before endoscopy due to fear of the unknown, previous negative experiences, or concerns about discomfort. Addressing this anxiety is crucial for patient cooperation and comfort.¹⁰

Patient education: Providing comprehensive patient education is challenging but essential. Effective communication involves explaining the procedure clearly, using visual aids, discussing sedation options, addressing potential risks, and providing post-procedure care instructions.¹¹

Pediatric Patients: Caring for pediatric patients requires child-friendly communication, age-appropriate explanations, and building rapport with both the child and their family. Individualized sedation protocols and involving family members in preparation and recovery are vital.¹²

Geriatric Patients: Geriatric patients may have multiple comorbidities, complex medication regimens, and cognitive impairments. Nurses need to conduct thorough assessments, manage medications carefully, adjust communication for cognitive issues, and adapt post-procedure care plans to meet nutritional needs and recovery times.¹³

Infection control and sterilization

Perioperative nursing staff must receive specialized training to handle and process complex endoscopic instruments correctly. Ensuring proper disinfection and preventing healthcare-associated infections

(HAIs) involve the complexity of endoscopic instruments, which have intricate parts that can trap organic material and require meticulous cleaning, disinfection, and sterilization. Standardized protocols should be followed rigorously to mitigate contamination risks. Lapses in these processes can lead to cross-contamination and severe risks for patients.

HAIs prevention: Preventing HAIs include ensuring proper sterilization and reprocessing of equipment, maintaining strict hand hygiene among healthcare providers, adhering to personal protective equipment (PPE) guidelines, and implementing infection control audits.

Infection control audits: Regular audits and assessments help identify areas for improvement and ensure compliance with established protocols. Strict adherence to cleaning and disinfection protocols for endoscopic equipment is crucial, which includes thorough manual cleaning, disinfection, and sterilization to eliminate potential infectious agents, as well as the potential use of automated endoscope reprocessors. Healthcare providers should adhere to handwashing protocols before and after every patient interaction, using soap and water or hand sanitizers. They should also wear gloves, gowns, masks, and eye protection as required. Properly donning, doffing, and disposing of PPE items are essential measures to prevent contamination.¹⁴

Handling emergencies and complications during procedures

Endoscopic procedures are not without risks. Bleeding can occur as a result of tissue trauma during the procedure or due to underlying conditions, such as ulcers or vascular abnormalities. It can range from minor oozing to more severe hemorrhage and may require immediate intervention to control and manage. Perforation involves the unintended creation of a hole or tear in the GI tract wall. It can be a consequence of instrument-related trauma, underlying pathology, or the nature of the procedure itself. Perforations can lead to peritonitis and require urgent surgical intervention.¹⁵

During the procedures, patients may experience adverse reactions to medications, such as anesthesia

or sedatives. Effective healthcare team communication is crucial, with perioperative nurses conveying critical information to ensure rapid responses. Accurate documentation is essential for continuity of care, and nurses serve as patient advocates, ensuring timely interventions and offering support to patients and their families.⁹

Early recognition of post anesthesia complications

Although adverse reactions to anesthesia drugs are relatively rare, they carry the potential for serious consequences. Early detection allows perioperative nurses to initiate appropriate interventions and prevent potentially life-threatening situations. They must remain vigilant in promptly identifying signs of complications related to sedation, such as changes in vital signs, altered consciousness, or signs of distress. In any sedation-related emergency, effective communication and collaboration among healthcare team members, especially the anesthesia team, are of paramount importance.⁹

Oversedation is a significant concern as it can lead to respiratory depression, a condition that, if not promptly addressed, may result in hypoxia or even cardiac arrest. Hypoventilation can lead to hypercapnia and acidosis, further disrupting the patient's physiological balance.¹⁶⁻²⁰ Perioperative nurses should be familiar with sedation scales and assessment tools to accurately gauge the level of sedation. The endoscopy unit must be equipped with advanced life support equipment, including airway management devices, defibrillators, and emergency medications. Nurses should be well-versed in the use of this equipment and possess the skills to perform interventions such as bag-mask ventilation or cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR).²¹

Opportunities for improvement Technological advancements

Endoscopic equipment: Advancements in GI endoscopy, such as high-def and 3D scopes, significantly improve visualization, enabling the detection of subtle abnormalities in the GI tract, aiding in early diagnosis and precise treatment planning for better patient outcomes. 3D technology enhances understanding of complex anatomy,

especially in areas like the colon or biliary system, where precise visualization is crucial for accurate diagnosis and intervention.²²

Specialized endoscopic instruments: Innovations in endoscopic equipment go beyond imaging, with specialized instruments like endoscopic ultrasound probes and Endoscopic Submucosal Dissection (ESD) devices. Endoscopic ultrasound probes combine ultrasound imaging with endoscopy, aiding in real-time visualization of the GI wall layers. They are invaluable for diagnosing and staging GI diseases, particularly cancers, providing precise depth assessment and lymph node evaluation. ESD devices allow minimally invasive removal of early-stage GI lesions, reducing patient discomfort, recovery time, and complications associated with traditional surgery.²³

The over-the-scope clip (OTSC) system, have revolutionized the treatment of refractory gastrointestinal (GI) conditions such as bleeding, perforation, fistula, and anastomotic dehiscence. Traditionally, these conditions required surgical intervention due to the limitations of conventional endoscopic instruments. The OTSC system offers a powerful sewing force for closing GI defects with a simple mechanism, allowing for the sealing of large defects and fistulas using accessory forceps. It has demonstrated remarkable clinical success rates in various refractory GI indications. The system's simplicity and rapidity make it a valuable tool in bridging the gap between endoscopic treatment and surgery, offering an effective alternative for challenging cases. Since its introduction in 2007, the use of the OTSC system has become widespread in the medical field, offering new hope for patients with GI refractory diseases.²⁴

Electronic health records (EHRs): Integrating health information technology enabling nurses to easily document and access patient information, including medical history, allergies, and medications, ensuring comprehensive care understanding. Real-time recording of vital signs and procedural details enhances accuracy and supports quicker decision-making, reducing errors and improving patient safety. EHRs also simplify documentation, reducing administrative burden and allowing nurses to prioritize patient care.²⁵

Telemedicine: This technology enables remote consultations, pre-procedure assessments, and post-procedure follow-ups, enhancing patient access to care. It allows virtual pre-procedure consultations, benefiting patients in remote areas or with mobility limitations. Post-procedure, telemedicine aids in remote monitoring and addressing concerns, improving convenience and resource allocation. It fosters interdisciplinary collaboration among perioperative nurses and specialists, facilitating patient education and engagement.²⁶

Enhanced training and education

The dynamic healthcare landscape and rapid technological advancements require nurses to prioritize ongoing training. Regular sessions and workshops help them acquire new skills, update knowledge, and maintain clinical competencies.²⁷

Certifications: Encouraging perioperative nurses to pursue specialized certifications in gastroenterology or endoscopy nursing is a strategic move to boost their expertise and commitment. These certifications demand rigorous educational and experiential qualifications, along with comprehensive exams, ensuring a deep understanding of endoscopy procedures, patient care, and safety. Certified nurses exhibit dedication to top-tier patient care, gaining specialized knowledge for handling complex cases. They also enhance the unit's reputation, fostering patient and family confidence, ultimately resulting in improved patient satisfaction and outcomes.

Benefits of simulation: Simulation-based training offers a structured and safe environment for honing skills and enhancing decision-making capabilities. By replicating real-life scenarios, ranging from routine procedures to intricate situations like handling patient discomfort or anesthesia-related complications, nurses can sharpen their critical thinking and clinical judgment skills within a low-stress setting. The repetitive nature of simulations aids in the development of muscle memory and fosters familiarity with various equipment. This training approach adheres to a standardized framework, ensuring that all perioperative nurses receive uniform and comprehensive training.

Multidisciplinary collaboration

Team communication: Perioperative nurses, gastroenterologists, and anesthesiologists must work seamlessly together with clear roles and responsibilities. Open and transparent communication prevents errors and misunderstandings, while collaborative decision-making allows for quick responses to unexpected situations. This can adapt to changes in the patient's condition, adjust procedural plans, and provide superior care.

Pre-procedure huddles: Pre-procedure huddles are crucial for improving team communication and coordination. During the huddle, they discuss the patient's medical history, allergies, and procedural plan, ensuring everyone is aligned on objectives and potential challenges. This promotes collaboration and accountability, allowing team members to voice concerns, provide input, identify and mitigate risks, reduce errors, and enhance patient safety.

Complex procedures: The complexity of procedures, like Endoscopic Retrograde Cholangio Pancreatography (ERCP) and Endoscopic Submucosal Resection (EMR), often requires surgeons and interventional radiologists in addressing complex anatomical or pathological challenges. ERCP, for instance, involves bile and pancreatic duct intervention, frequently needing surgical expertise. Similarly, EMR, focused on removing large or high-risk mucosal lesions, may require surgical consultation.

Case conferencing: It is a collaborative approach involving experts from various medical fields who discuss patient care collectively. This interdisciplinary dialogue draws on the team's expertise to make informed decisions on diagnosis, treatment, and follow-up. It is especially valuable for unique or high-risk cases, enhancing a patient-centered approach by integrating diverse perspectives. This approach prioritizes patients' best interests, leading to improved care quality and outcomes. Additionally, it fosters ongoing learning and professional development among healthcare providers, benefiting both patients and the healthcare team.

Quality assurance and best practices

Outcome measures: Establishing quality metrics and outcome measures include key performance indicators like procedure success rates, complication rates, patient satisfaction scores, and adherence to infection control protocols. Tracking and analyzing these metrics help identify areas for improvement, enabling evidence-based interventions to enhance patient care. Outcome measures also facilitate benchmarking against national or international standards, supporting continuous quality improvement.

Performance improvement initiatives: Perioperative nurses are vital participants in performance improvement initiatives, focused on enhancing care quality and patient safety. They engage in regular case reviews, analyzing individual procedures to detect protocol deviations. Root cause analyses help uncover systemic issues behind adverse events, preventing future occurrences. Nurses enforce standardized care pathways and evidence-based guidelines to promote practice consistency and cultivate a culture of continuous learning.

Benchmarking practices: Benchmarking involves comparisons of performance and outcomes with national or international standards or similar facilities. This process identifies areas for improvement and offers insights into strengths and weaknesses. Success rates, complications, patient satisfaction, and infection control protocols can be evaluated against industry standards, forming the basis for performance goals and targeted improvement plans. Benchmarking cultivates a culture of continuous quality improvement, motivating perioperative nurses, to excel in patient care.

Auditing and compliance: This assessment processes systematically review unit operations to ensure adherence to best practices, safety guidelines, and regulatory requirements. Audits cover various aspects, including infection control, documentation, equipment maintenance, and medication administration. Compliance assessments evaluate adherence to relevant laws and regulations. Perioperative nurses play a central role, identifying deviations and assisting in addressing deficiencies. These efforts not only detect and rectify issues but also proactively prevent errors, ensuring patient safety and high care standards.

Patient-centered care

Patient education and informed consent

A comprehensive explanation of the procedure empowers patients to make informed decisions, reduces anxiety, establishes trust, and enhances safety. Patients need a clear understanding of the procedure's purpose, risks, benefits, and what to expect during and after. When patients are well-informed, they are more likely to follow pre-procedure instructions and post-procedure care recommendations, significantly impacting the procedure's success.

Obtaining informed consent upholds the patient's right to autonomous decision-making and protects both patients and healthcare providers legally and ethically. Nurses ensure patients understand the procedure, its risks and benefits, alternatives, and implications. Informed consent demonstrates respect for autonomy, builds trust, and contributes to a smooth and successful procedure.²⁸

Effective communication and active listening are foundational skills for addressing patient questions, concerns, and anxieties. Nurses create a supportive, empathetic environment where patients feel comfortable expressing themselves. Active listening ensures that patients' fears and questions are fully understood, fostering trust and rapport. Clear and compassionate communication helps manage expectations, enhances patient satisfaction, and contributes to positive outcomes.

Patient experience enhancement

Perioperative nurses prioritize patient comfort and well-being throughout the entire process. They begin by ensuring patients are well-informed about the procedure, addressing specific needs, and creating personalized care plans. During the procedure, nurses monitor comfort and make adjustments, minimizing anxiety through proper positioning. Post-procedure, they continue to focus on recovery, offering support and clear instructions for post-procedure care.

Effective pain management is a crucial element of perioperative nursing care. Nurses assess pain levels and incorporate non-pharmacological techniques like distraction, deep breathing, guided imagery, and relaxation to ensure patients experience

as little pain and discomfort as possible. Furthermore, nurses provide warm blankets, adjust lighting conditions, and play soothing music to create a calming atmosphere, reducing anxiety. They maintain a clean, organized, and private physical environment and engage in compassionate communication to address patient concerns and provide emotional support. These efforts lead to an environment where patients feel respected, valued, and cared for, resulting in a more positive experience and improved outcomes.²⁹

Addressing cultural and ethical considerations

Patients from diverse cultural backgrounds may have distinct beliefs and values that influence their healthcare preferences. Nurses must respect these differences and adapt care practices accordingly. This includes tailoring education materials, accommodating dietary restrictions, and aligning healthcare decisions with cultural values. Promoting cultural competence enhances patient satisfaction, builds trust, and reduces care disparities, ultimately improving the patient experience.

Ethical dilemmas may involve informed consent challenges, end-of-life decisions, organ donation, and resource allocation. Nurses must balance patient autonomy with safety and well-being, involving ethics committees or legal experts when needed. Training in ethics and regular consultations help nurses uphold ethical standards while providing support and advocacy.

Effective communication is fundamental and interpreter services or interpreting applications are crucial for overcoming language barriers. These services ensure that patients with speaking other languages can fully understand their care, participate in decision-making, and receive post-procedure instructions. Clear communication enhances patient safety, demonstrates a commitment to patient-centered care, and promotes equity and inclusivity. It prevents misunderstandings and ultimately improves the patient experience by ensuring all patients receive high-quality care.

Ensuring privacy and dignity

Upholding patients' rights to privacy and dignity is both a moral and legal obligation. Nurses ensure patients are aware of their rights, actively involve them in care decisions, and advocate for their privacy, confidentiality, and autonomy. They collaborate with the healthcare team to conduct all aspects of the endoscopy process in a manner that respects patients' rights. In cases of breaches or concerns, nurses take swift action to protect the patient's well-being, contributing to ethical, respectful, and patient-centered care in the gastrointestinal endoscopy unit.

Privacy measures include curtains, screens, and lockable changing areas to shield patients as they prepare for procedures. EHRs are securely stored and accessed only by authorized healthcare professionals. Perioperative nurses are dedicated to preserving patients' modesty and dignity. They provide appropriate gowns, employ draping techniques to minimize exposure, and perform procedures discreetly and sensitively. These strict protocols ensure compliance with privacy regulations like the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA), enhancing patient comfort and trust in the endoscopy process.

Research and innovation

Current research trends

Patient outcomes research involves studying factors that influence patient safety, comfort, and satisfaction. Researchers investigate sedation protocols, pre-procedure preparation methods, and nursing interventions' impact on patient care and recovery. This research informs best practices, optimizing the endoscopy experience.

Infection control and prevention studies aim to reduce healthcare-associated infections. Research assesses disinfection protocols, sterilization technologies, and strategies to minimize infection transmission during endoscopy. Evidence-based guidelines are developed to maintain aseptic conditions, safeguarding patient health.

Quality improvement initiatives focus on streamlining processes, reducing errors, and enhancing efficiency. Researchers use patient

satisfaction surveys to inform improvements in care experiences. Standardized protocols for perioperative nursing practices are developed, elevating care quality and patient outcomes.

Technology and equipment evaluation research assesses the impact of advanced endoscopic technologies on procedural efficiency, diagnostic accuracy, and patient outcomes. Studies ensure the safety and effectiveness of new equipment, guiding the adoption of innovative technologies in clinical practice for optimal patient care.

Promising areas for future research and innovation

Enhanced sedation protocols aim to personalize sedation approaches based on patient characteristics like age and medical history. Researchers explore optimal sedative dosages, types, and administration timing to improve safety and patient comfort during procedures while minimizing adverse events.

Telehealth and remote monitoring research investigates the integration of virtual platforms for pre-procedure assessments, patient education, and post-procedure follow-ups. These technologies expand access to perioperative nursing care and enhance patient safety by remotely monitoring vital signs and symptoms.

Artificial intelligence (AI) integration research focuses on AI-powered systems to assist in patient assessment, real-time monitoring, and predictive analytics. AI algorithms analyze patient data, detect abnormalities, and optimize care plans, augmenting perioperative nurses' capabilities in delivering precise and proactive care.³⁰

Patient-reported outcomes (PROs) research gathers patients' perspectives on the endoscopy process through surveys and interviews, informing improvements in patient-centered care and assessing the impact of interventions from the patient's viewpoint.

Sustainability initiatives research explores eco-friendly practices, technologies, and materials to reduce waste, energy consumption, and the ecological footprint while maintaining high patient care standards.

Nursing education and training research explores the use of virtual reality (VR) and augmented reality (AR) simulations to provide immersive learning experiences for perioperative nurses. These technologies enhance critical skills, decision-making, and emergency response, ensuring nurses receive practical training for their roles in the gastrointestinal endoscopy unit.³¹⁻³²

Conclusion

Perioperative nurses in GI endoscopy units face several significant challenges in their roles and play a pivotal role in many respects. Patient anxiety is a common issue, with many individuals experiencing fear and apprehension before undergoing endoscopic procedures. Infection control is an ongoing concern, demanding strict adherence to protocols to prevent healthcare-associated infections. Sedation management is another complex challenge, requiring nurses to strike a delicate balance between ensuring patient comfort during procedures and a deep understanding of sedation protocols. Moreover, handling emergencies, although relatively rare, underscores the importance of training and preparedness.

Despite these challenges, numerous opportunities for improvement exist. Technological advancements hold promise for enhancing diagnostics, patient monitoring, and procedural techniques, ultimately benefiting patient care. Enhanced training, including the use of simulation and advanced educational tools, can elevate the skills and knowledge of perioperative nurses. Additionally, they work closely with other healthcare professionals, emphasizing the importance of effective communication and teamwork to deliver the highest standard of care.

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