PATIENT POSITIONING
High Risk Populations:

- Long procedures
- Arthritis
- Congestive heart failure
- Peripheral vascular disorders
- Respiratory problems
- Renal impairment
- Neuromuscular disorders
- Immunosuppressive therapy
- Elderly
- Infant / child
- Hypotensive / anaemic
- Malnourished
- Hypothermic
- Diabetic
- Obese
- Cancer / metastasis

Common theme among these conditions is that, tissue perfusion and oxygenation is decreased, increasing pressure to tissues and compromising circulation and tissue healing.
Patient Positioning

Criteria for all patients positions:

- Body alignment maintained
- No direct contact with metal or hard surfaces
- All body parts supported
- Circulation maximized in all extremities
- Pressure points padded
- Areas of nerve compression padded
- Respiratory expansion maximised
- Operative site accessible
- Provide patient privacy
- Avoid unnecessary hypothermia
Patient Positioning

Various Positions:

- Supine
- Prone
- Lateral
- Lithotomy
- Jackknife
- Knee-chest
- Chair/Sitting
- What ever bizarre position the surgeon wants the patient in
PATIENT POSITIONING
COMMON PRESSURE POINTS

Front View

Rear View
PATIENT POSITIONING

Supine Position

- The most commonly used position and is frequently used in abdominal, orthopaedic
- Allows access to the head, neck, extremities, peritoneal, thoracic and pericardial regions
- Pressure points include head, ulnar nerve, Sacrum & heels

Prone Position

- Patient is lying face down on the table
- Used for spine and vascular procedures
- Pressure points include eyes, ears, cheeks & patella
- Extreme caution should always be implemented when the patient is placed in the prone surgery to avoid direct pressure on the area of the eye orbit
PATIENT POSITIONING

Trendelenburg Position
- This is a dorsal position in which the table is tilted to a 45° angle, lowering the head of the table
- Used for Gallbladder. Thoracic and abdominal procedures

Reverse Trendelburg Position
- This is a dorsal position in which the table is tilted to a 45° angle, lowering the feet and raising the head of the table
- Used for lower abdominal and urology procedures
PATIENT POSITIONING

- **Lithotomy Position**
  - In this position the legs are elevated, abducted (moved away from the midline of the body) and supported by stirrups. The lower portion of the table is broken and fully lowered
  - Used for gynaecology and urology procedures

- **Lateral Position**
  - In the lateral position the patient lies on his side with both arms forward and his knees and hips flexed. One leg is more acutely flexed than the other leg
  - Lateral position used for kidney surgery
Ulnar Nerve Injury

Most common nerve injury in anesthetised patients

- Often injured when compressed between the posterior elbow and arm board or bed
- More likely with elbow flexed or forearm pronated
- Symptoms include loss of sensation of lateral portion of hand and inability to abduct or oppose the fifth finger (claw hand)
Patient Positioning

“UNDER PRESSURE”
AREAS MOST SUSCEPTIBLE

High Risk

- Sacrum
- Shoulders
- Hips
- Elbows
- Heels
- Buttocks

Increased Risk

- Knees
- Ankles
- Ears
- Spine
Patient Positioning – Bad Practice

Inefficient - Long set-up time - Not Consistent

No Cost-benefit
Patient Positioning – Bad Practice

Inefficient - Long set-up time - Not Consistent
Devon™ Positioning Products

- Head Rests
- Ulnar Nerve Protectors
- Heel & Knee Protectors
- Abduction Pillows
- Chest Rolls
- Bolsters
- Wedges
- Straps
- Kits
- Larger patients positioners
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FEATURES</th>
<th>BENEFITS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Highly resilient material (Foam made of Polyurethane)</td>
<td>Provides balanced pressure distribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firm density</td>
<td>Provides maximum support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-slip surface</td>
<td>Gently secures patient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disposable</td>
<td>Eliminates risk of infection</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Eliminates cleaning processes (time &amp; cost saving)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Non-toxic</td>
<td>Virtually irritation free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variety of styles</td>
<td>Maximum convenience</td>
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</tbody>
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Devon™ Positioning Products - Portfolio

HEAD POSITIONERS

• Provide support, stability, elevation and safe alignment of head and neck
• Support and protect sensitive facial features
• Several products are designed to accommodate an endotracheal tube

Prone and lateral head positioners

Slotted Head Positioner
31143160

Soft Touch Head Positioner
31163184

Frame Head Positioner
31143020
Supine head positioners

- Adult Head Positioner 31143129
- Child Head Positioner 31143194
- Head Rest Whole-in-One 31143152
- Head Rest - 7" Bagel 31143145
- Head Rest - 9" Bagel 31143137
Devon™ Positioning Products - Portfolio

BODY POSITIONERS

- Provide support and stability required for safe positioning of patients
- Reduce risk of pressure sores and nerve damage
- Convoluted pads are designed to help maintain proper circulation

To elevate the body
Devon™ Positioning Products - Portfolio

Body positioners

To elevate the chest

Convoluted Utility Pad
31143384

Bolster (2 sizes)
31143434 & 31143442

Chest Roll
31143418
Devon™ Positioning Products - Portfolio

Upper extremity positioners

Convoluted Arm Board Pad
31143467

Convoluted Ulnar Nerve Protector
31143095

Arm Cradle - Laminectomy
31143491

Medtronic
Devon™ Positioning Products - Portfolio

Lower extremity positioners

To keep legs apart after hip surgery

For cardiovascular surgery
Devon™ Positioning Products - Portfolio

Larger patients positioners

- Round Head Positioning 777001
- Arm Positioner 7770022
- Leg Positioner 777003
- Supine Positioning Kit 777004
Devon™ Positioning Products - Portfolio

STRAPS

Knee & Body Strap 31142964

Knee & Body Strap 31143004

Arm Strap 31142980

Arm Strap 31142998
Devon™ Positioning Products
Devon™ Positioning Products