



PERIOP 202

STANDARDIZED EDUCATION FOR SPECIALTY SURGERIES
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SAFE SURGERY TOGETHER

IMPROVE SURGICAL OUTCOMES

Periop 202™ is essential nurse education for specialty surgical procedures. An aging population and improved technology are fueling significant growth in the number of surgeries – particularly in specialties like orthopedics. Ensure your nurses, both novice and experienced, have the knowledge, skills, and confidence to meet this growing patient demand.

Support Your Nurses' Specialty Interests

Developed by subject matter experts, each stand-alone Periop 202 course provides standardized, evidence-based education of the workflow a perioperative professional must know prior to being assigned to a procedure, and can serve as a next step for:

- Experienced nurses who are not yet knowledgeable with or who want a refresher on specialty procedures
- New perioperative practitioners who want to expand into surgical specialties

While Periop 101: A Core Curriculum™ is an essential tool for developing competencies for new perioperative nurses, it is not a prerequisite for Periop 202.

Periop 202 benefits include:

- Standardized, evidence-based education developed by subject matter experts
- An advanced interactive learning system for an enhanced educational experience
- Customized medical illustrations, knowledge checks for each course section, and a final assessment

ORTHOPEDIC LIBRARY

The following courses are part of the Orthopedics Library:

Total Hip Arthroplasty

- Overview of normal hip anatomy and function
- Pathologies that can cause hip joint deterioration
- Three stages of total hip arthroplasty
- Five most common surgical approaches and correct patient positioning
- Best practice for care of patients undergoing hip reconstruction

Spine Procedures

- Overview of spine anatomy
- Conditions of the spine
- Identifying the indications for spine procedures
- Discussing perioperative preparation and patient care
- Applying safe practices in positioning and intraoperative care of the spine patients
- Summarizing the role of neurophysiologic monitoring during surgery
- Anterior and posterior cervical spine surgery
- Anterior and posterior lumbar spine surgery

Shoulder and Elbow

- Overview of open shoulder and elbow procedures
- Identifying anatomy and normal function of the upper extremity of the shoulder and elbow
- Comparing the indications for anatomic total shoulder arthroplasty (TSA) and reverse total shoulder arthroplasty (RTSA)
- Learning the most common surgical approaches and correct patient positioning
- Identifying the equipment necessary to prepare the OR for shoulder and elbow surgical procedures
- Best practices for patients undergoing shoulder or elbow procedures

Total Knee Arthroplasty

- Overview of normal knee anatomy and function
- Pathologies that can cause knee joint deterioration
- The most common surgical approaches and correct patient positioning
- Identifying the equipment necessary to prepare the OR for a total knee arthroplasty procedure
- Best practice for care of patients undergoing knee reconstruction
- Unicompartmental knee arthroplasty
- Revision total knee arthroplasty
- Robotic-assisted unicompartmental knee arthroplasty
- Explant of the hardware and placement of cement spacers

Orthopedic Trauma

- Overview of bone anatomy
- Eight categories of bone fractures
- Workflow of orthopedic trauma procedures
- Identifying the tools used to repair fractures
- Preparation of the operating room
- Orthopedic surgical emergencies
- Surgical options and variations

To learn more, visit aorn.org/periop202

