INTRODUCTION:
Robot assisted fast-track cystectomy requires that both the patient and nursing staff have a clear understanding of the goals for the immediate postoperative course. The postoperative pathways must be manageable to secure optimal patient care and make it possible to document the postoperative follow-up. The patient is no longer a passive recipient of care and the nursing staff is expected to engage their patients in their own care and treatment. An audit performed in April 2013 showed incomplete documentation and there were no clear targets in the pathways for the patient or nursing staff. Therefore we have developed new nursing pathways including clear targets in the five key areas. In this project we decided to focus on mobilization and nutrition.

OBJECTIVE
The aim of the study was to assess whether the key area targets for the postoperative course had been reached before and after implementation of new procedures based on evidence from nursing interventions. Furthermore we decided to increase patient involvement, improve documentation and ensure the best possible postoperative care to our fast track cystectomy patients.

METHODS AND MATERIAL:
In collaboration with the dieticians and physical therapist we developed
- Plan for mobilization
- Plan for nutrition

The patient were taught and obtained knowledge about mobilization and nutrition. The patients were partly responsible for following the plans and to document in a prefilled diary. The intervention was completed with a new audit in October 2013.

RESULTS:
Mobilization:
The objectives of mobilization has been prepared in accordance with standards from The Unit of Perioperative Nursing.

Nutrition:
The goal of nutrition is prepared by dieticians for each patient based on weight. The goal was 100% protein intake from POD 1. 20% of the patients reached the full goal for protein intake. Some patients almost reached the target and some had postoperative nausea and had a low intake of nutrition on the first days.

CONCLUSION:
Patient’s activity level was high with 80% reaching the daily 4 hour goal for mobilization. In POD 2 we will consider increasing this target.

The recommendations for nutritional intake were too ambitious. The patients fully understood the importance of good nutrition and were unhappy about not being able to reach the goal. A multidisciplinary approach to determine the cause and reduce postoperative nausea will take place.

Engaging the patient in the postoperative care with clear goals for each day and manageable tools to document showed that patients take more responsibility and increase their efforts in achieving these goals.

1Reference: Unit of Perioperative Nursing.