ACCREDITATION STANDARDS

Patient Safety

INTRAOPERATIVE CARE
(EQUIPMENT)

The operating/procedure room environment provides the necessary equipment for the surgical services performed

INDICATORS:

○ Each operating/procedure room is appropriately equipped for the procedures performed which may include but is not limited to:
  - OR table/chair
    - capable of reverse Trendelenburg
    - with adequate range of movement for anesthetic procedures
    - with adjustable headrest to facilitate intubation
  - Safety straps appropriate for OR table/chair (e.g. arm straps, lap belt)
  - Positioning equipment appropriate for the intended procedure(s) (e.g. arm boards, stirrups)
  - Patient monitoring equipment appropriate for the level of anesthesia delivered and/or procedure performed
  - Patient warming device (e.g. forced air warming blanket)
  - Mechanical thromboprophylaxis device (e.g. sequential compression device (SCD))
  - Surgical lights
  - Suction dedicated to the procedure
  - Instrumentation and equipment appropriate for the procedures performed (e.g. endoscopic towers, insufflators, light source, camera, cautery)
  - Stainless steel furniture (e.g. instrument tables)
  - Plume evacuator, in compliance with CSA Z305.13, if plume generating equipment is used (e.g. laser, electrosurgery)
  - Wall clock with second hand
  - Means of viewing diagnostic imaging (e.g. X-ray, MRI)
  - Communication link(s) (e.g. telephone, intercom, computer)
  - Uninterrupted power supply (UPS) for critical equipment (e.g. anesthesia machines, eye surgery lasers)
  - Emergency light source (e.g. flashlight)
○ Appropriate backup procedures are in place to manage equipment failure during use (e.g. equipment redundancy)

The operating/procedure room environment provides the necessary equipment for the level of anesthesia delivered

INDICATORS:

○ A pre-anesthetic checklist, in accordance with the Canadian Anesthesiologist Society (CAS) guidelines, is completed prior to initiation of anesthesia

○ All necessary equipment including emergency equipment and life support systems, medication and supplies are readily available and well organized

○ Medical gas and vacuum and waste anesthetic gas scavenging pipelines systems, terminal units, headwalls, low pressure connecting assemblies and pressure regulators meet CSA requirements and are certified by a CSA approved testing agency

○ Gas hoses, cylinders, flow meter and control valves are colour coded and/or marked with name or chemical symbol at all junctions

○ Non-interchangeable gas connectors are used at all connection sites

○ An alternate means of ventilation (e.g. manual bag and mask resuscitator) is immediately available with each anesthesia system

○ An auxiliary oxygen cylinder is mounted on the anesthesia machine with pressure gauge, regulator and wrench

○ There is suction for exclusive use by the anesthesiologist

○ The anesthesia workstation is equipped with:
  • an oxygen analyser
  • an airway pressure monitor
  • waste anesthetic gas scavenging system
  • high vacuum tracheal suction with a back-up means of suction
  • if vaporizers are used, an agent-specific filling system is used to ensure filling with the correct agent
  • if a ventilator is provided, the ventilator has a low-pressure or disconnect alarm

○ The following patient monitoring equipment is in continuous use throughout the administration of all general anesthesia, regional anesthesia or intravenous sedation:
  • pulse oximeter
  • apparatus to measure blood pressure, either directly or non-invasively
  • electrocardiography*
    *For intravenous sedation, electrocardiography may be waived in suitable patients when continuous pulse oximetry is used and when RSS 1-3 sedation only is employed
  • capnography for general anesthesia and sedation (RSS 4-6)
  • agent-specific anesthetic gas monitor, when inhalation anesthetic agents are used
The following patient monitoring equipment is exclusively available at each anesthetic work station for each patient throughout the administration of all general anesthesia, regional anesthesia or intravenous sedation:

- apparatus to measure temperature
- peripheral nerve stimulator, when neuromuscular blocking drugs are used
- stethoscope
- appropriate lighting to visualize an exposed portion of the patient

The following patient monitoring equipment is immediately available throughout the administration of all general anesthesia, regional anesthesia or intravenous sedation given under monitored anesthesia care:

- spirometer for measurement of tidal volume
- manometer to measure endotracheal tube cuff pressure

Diagnostic equipment, such as but not limited to nerve stimulators, ultrasound, image intensifier, is available to the anesthesiologist as required

The following emergency carts/kits are immediately available to the OR/procedure room:

- emergency cart
  - class 1 facility
  - class 2 facility
  - class 3 facility
- pediatric emergency cart if sedation or anesthesia of children is performed
  - class 1 facility
  - class 2 facility
  - class 3 facility
- malignant hyperthermia kit, complying with the recommendation of the Malignant Hyperthermia Association of the United States (MHAUS), if facility has malignant hyperthermia triggering agents on site [add link to malignant hyperthermia standard]
- difficult intubation kit for difficult or failed intubations (class 1 facilities and class 2 facilities providing monitored anesthesia care) which includes:
  - at least two non-invasive equipment options for managing a difficult airway (e.g. video-assisted laryngoscope, fiberoptic bronchoscope, optical stylets or wands, bonfils), and
  - supraglottic airway devices of different sizes for rescue oxygenation or to act as a conduit for intubation

References

