Patient safety in the operative theatre

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Operative theatre design

- One way pathway
- Clean area is separate from unclean area
- Mandatory rooms
- Auxiliary rooms
- Toilets
- Stores
Sources of risks

• Transportation risks
• Administrative risks
• Personnel risks
• Anesthesia risks
• Procedural risks
• Infection risks
• Electrical risks
• Recovery risks
• Discharge risks
Who is responsible??

- Anesthetist
- Surgeon
- Head nurse
- Working medical and paramedical staff
- Helping staff
- Inpatient staff
- Patient and family
- Hospital administration
- Others??
Precautions to prevent accidents

• Structural precautions
  – Building design
  – Door styles
  – Air flow
  – Floors and walls
  – Lightening
Precautions to prevent accidents

• Electrical precautions:
  – Static electricity
  – Earthing
  – Electrical load
  – Back up
  – Batteries and UBSs
Precautions to prevent accidents

• administrative precautions:
  – Training, training, training
  – Patient labeling
  – The right person in the right place in the right time
  – Work load distribution
  – Ration of nurse to patient
  – Motivation
  – Distractors
  – Policies and procedures
Precautions to prevent accidents

• Anesthetic precautions:
  – Peroperative
  – Intraoperative
  – Postoperative
  – Patient evaluation
  – Premorbid conditions
  – Drug precautions
  – Patient monitoring
  – Patient discharge
  – Team leading
Precautions to prevent accidents

• Procedural precautions:
  – Operating team
  – Environmental control
  – Disinfection
  – Counselling and consenting
  – Reevaluation before anesthesia
  – Procedure choice
  – Patient positioning
  – Scrubbing, gowning and draping
Precautions to prevent accidents

• Procedural precautions:
  – Counting of everything
  – Documentation
  – Auditing and revision
  – Proper incision
  – Proper dissection
  – Proper hemostasis
  – Proper use of electrocautery