



***SNS COLLEGE OF ALLIED HEALTH SCIENCES
SNS KALVI NAGAR, COIMBATORE-35
AFFILIATED TO Dr MGR UNIVERSITY, CHENNAI***

***DEPARTMENT OF OPERATION THEATRE AND
ANAESTHESIA TECHNOLOGY***

3rd YEAR

SUBJECT: Principles of Anaesthesia II

TOPIC: Preparing Theatre



- Checking the anaesthetic machine:
- Perform a full machine check and circuit check prior to the start of every list
- Preparing the basic anaesthetic equipment:
- Ensure that the monitors are switched on & working
- Ensure the full range of the required airway equipment is ready
- Bacterial filters
- Tracheal tubes-7,7.5,8,8.5
- Laryngeal mask airway-3,4
- 3,4 size face mask and guedal airways
- Laryngoscope with appropriate size blades



- Equipment for the management for the anticipated or unexpected difficult airway must be available
- Ambu bag & defibrillator must be available
- Check that the operating table can be tilted head down rapidly
- Preparing the drugs:
- Drugs needed for induction
- Induction agent-propofol, thiopentone, midazolam, etomidate
- Opioids-fentanyl, morphine
- Muscle relaxants-
Atracurium, vecuronium, rocuronium, suxamethonium
- Antibiotics which is required for induction



- Volatile or intravenous agent to keep the patient asleep
- Emergency drugs drawn up, labelled and ready to use before any case
- Atropine
- Ephedrine
- Phenylephrine
- Infusion pump, syringes, & extensions
- Infusions & ionotropes & vasopressors as appropriate
- Preparing the iv infusions & line trolley:
- Infusion for peripheral line with blood give set & 100 cm extension
- Infusion for central line should be connected with iv set



- Peripheral line-16,18g cannula
- Arterial line-20g cannula
- Central line
- Sterile central line tray
- 5ml syringe,26g needle,2% lignocaine for local anaesthesia
- 2% chlorohexidine for skin preparation
- 3 or 4 lumen central venous catheter
- ultrasound machine-with high frequency ,adult linear probe
- PA catheter & PA sheath if necessary



- Preparing the theatre
- Check the appropriate operating table and remote is functioning and equipment to support the patient and protect pressure areas from injury
- Check for appropriate equipment to avoid hypothermia including active patient warming device and fluid warming device
- Make sure that the suction & cautery machine are functioning
- Transoesophageal echocardiography machine and appropriate probe



THANK YOU