

TABLE 27.5 SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR STANDARDS OF MONITORING DURING ANAESTHESIA AND RECOVERY (Published by the Association of Anaesthetists of Great Britain and Ireland)

- a The anaesthetist should be present throughout the conduct of the whole anaesthetic and should ensure that an adequate record of the procedure is made.
- **b** Monitoring should be commenced before induction of anaesthesia and continued until the patient has recovered from the anaesthetic.
- Monitoring of anaesthetic machine function should include an oxygen analyser (with alarms) and devices which enable leaks, disconnections, rebreathing or overpressure of the breathing system to be detected.
- d Continuous monitoring of ventilation and circulation is essential. This may be performed by use of the human senses augmented, where appropriate, by the use of monitoring equipment. Clinical observations include the patient's colour, responses to the surgical stimulus, movements of the chest wall and reservoir bag, palpation of the pulse and auscultation of the breath and heart sounds. Continuous monitoring devices include the pulse plethysmograph, the pulse oximeter, the electrocardiograph, the capnograph, and devices for measuring vascular pressures and body temperature.
- When intermittent non-invasive methods are used to measure arterial pressure and heart rate the frequency of measurement should be appropriate to the clinical state of the patient.
- f A peripheral nerve stimulator should be readily available when neuromuscular blocking drugs are employed.
- **g** Additional monitoring may be required for long or complicated operations and for patients with co-existing medical disease.
- h Adequate monitoring is needed during brief anaesthetics or when using local anaesthetic or sedation techniques which may lead to loss of consciousness or to cardiovascular or respiratory complications.
- i Appropriate monitoring should also be used during transport of the patient.
- j Anaesthetists should issue clear instructions concerning monitoring of postoperative care when handing over the patient to recovery ward staff. Appropriate monitoring facilities should be available in the recovery ward.

Source: Reproduced with permission of the Association of Anaesthetists of Great Britain and Ireland.