Recovery

- SAFETY CONCERNS COMMUNICATED
  - Airway, Breathing, Circulation (fluid balance), Body Temperature, Pain
- ASSESSMENT & INTERVENTION PLAN confirmed
- ANALGESIC PLAN confirmed
- Person assigned to MONITOR patient

Pre-Procedure — Time Out

- Patient NAME & PROCEDURE confirmed
- DEPTH of anaesthesia appropriate
- SAFETY CONCERNS COMMUNICATED

Pre-Induction

- Patient NAME, owner CONSENT & PROCEDURE confirmed
- IV CANNULA placed & patent
- AIRWAY EQUIPMENT available & functioning
- Endotracheal tube CUFFS checked
- ANAESTHETIC MACHINE checked today
- Adequate OXYGEN for proposed procedure
- BREATHING SYSTEM connected, leak free & APL VALVE OPEN
- Person assigned to MONITOR patient
- RISKS identified & COMMUNICATED
- EMERGENCY INTERVENTIONS available

This checklist was written by the AVA with design and distribution support from and distributor partner
Recommended Procedures

Pre-Anaesthesia

★ Has anything significant been identified in the history and/or clinical examination?
★ Do any abnormalities warrant further investigation?
★ Can any abnormalities be stabilised prior to anaesthesia?
★ What complications are anticipated during anaesthesia?
★ How can these complications be managed?
★ Would the patient benefit from premedication?
★ How will any pain associated with the procedure be managed?
★ How will anaesthesia be induced & maintained?
★ How will the patient be monitored?
★ How will the patient’s body temperature be maintained?
★ How will the patient be managed in the post-anaesthetic period?
★ Are the required facilities, personnel & drugs available?

Anaesthetic Machine

☐ PRIMARY OXYGEN source checked
☐ BACK-UP OXYGEN available
☐ OXYGEN ALARM working (if present)
☐ FLOWMETERS working
☐ VAPORISER attached and full
☐ Anaesthetic machine passes LEAK TEST
☐ SCAVENGING checked
☐ Available MONITORING equipment functioning
☐ EMERGENCY equipment and drugs checked

Drugs / Equipment

• Endotracheal tubes (cuffs checked)
• Airway aids (e.g. laryngoscope, urinary catheter, lidocaine spray, suction, guide-wire/stylet)
• Self-inflating bag (or demand valve for equine anaesthetics)
• Epinephrine/adrenaline
• Atropine
• Antagonists (e.g. atipamezole, naloxone/butorphanol)
• Intravenous cannulae
• Isotonic crystalloid solution
• Fluid administration set

Drug charts & CPR algorithm (http://www.acvecc-recover.org/)

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