**Anaesthetic Safety Checklist**

**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

**Pre-Procedure — Time Out**
- Patient NAME & PROCEDURE confirmed
- DEPTH of anaesthesia appropriate
- SAFETY CONCERNS COMMUNICATED

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

*This checklist was written by the AVA with design and distribution support from Jurox*
Pre-Anathestia

★ 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/)