

ANESTHETIC EQUIPMENT CHECKLIST

Carbon Dioxide Absorbent

- Change the CO₂ absorbent regularly based on individual anesthesia machine manufacturer recommendations.
- The useful lifespan of absorbent varies with the patient size and fresh gas flow rate.
- Color change is not an accurate indicator of remaining absorption capacity.

Oxygen

- Ensure supply lines are attached.
- Ensure the flowmeter is functioning.
- Ensure the supply tank and at least one spare tank are sufficiently full.
 - To calculate the estimated remaining tank volume, follow this example: *An E-cylinder contains 660 L, and has a full pressure of 2,200 psi. Pressure drop is proportional to remaining O₂ volume. A tank with 500 psi has 150 L. When used at a flow rate of 1 L/min, it will last approximately 2.5 hours.*

Endotracheal Tubes and Masks

- Have access to various sizes of masks and endotracheal tubes.
- Provide a light source such as a laryngoscope.
- Check cuff integrity and amount of air needed to properly inflate the cuff.

Breathing System

- Refer to anesthesia machine's documentation for proper leak-checking procedures.
- Conduct a check before every procedure.
- Select the appropriate size and type of reservoir bag and breathing circuit.
- Non-rebreathing systems are generally used in patients weighing less than 5–7 kg or when the work of breathing associated with the circle system might not be easily sustainable by an individual patient.

Inhalant

- Ensure the vaporizer is sufficiently full.

Waste-Scavenging Equipment

- Verify a functioning scavenging system.
- If using a charcoal absorbent canister, ensure there is sufficient capacity remaining for the duration of the procedure.
- Observe all regulations concerning the dispersion of waste anesthesia gases.

Electronic Monitoring Equipment

- Ensure devices are operational and either are connected to a power source or have adequate battery reserve.
- Check alarms for limits and activation.