

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PERIANESTHESIA NURSES THERMAL MANAGEMENT FLOW CHART

Assessment

Identify patient's risk factors for hypothermia

Measure patient's temperature on admission (see guideline)

Determine patient's thermal comfort level (ask patient if he/she is cold)

Observe for signs/symptoms of hypothermia (shivering, piloerection, and/or cold extremities)

Patient Normothermic

Institute preventative warming measures:

Passive insulation (apply warm cotton blankets, socks, head covering, and limit skin exposure)

Increase ambient room temperature

20°-24°C (minimum 68°-75°F)

Patient Hypothermic

Institute active warming measures:

Apply forced air warming system

Apply passive insulation

Increase ambient room temperature

20°-24°C (minimum 68°-75°F)



ASPAN THERMAL MANAGEMENT FLOW CHART

Intraoperative Patient Management

Assessment

Identify patient's risk factors for hypothermia

Monitor patient's temperature [see guideline]

Determine patient's thermal comfort level (ask patient if he/she is cold)

Observe for signs/symptoms of hypothermia (shivering, piloerection, and/or cold extremities)

Interventions

Passive insulation (apply warm cotton blankets, socks, head covering, and limit skin exposure)

Increase ambient room temperature 20° -24° C (minimum 68°-75°F)

Institute active warming measures: apply forced air warming system

Warm fluids: intravenous and irrigants

Humidify and warm gases: anesthetic

Expected Outcomes

The patient's core temperature should be maintained at 36° C (96.8° F) or above during the intraoperative phase unless hypothermia is indicated.



ASPAN THERMAL MANAGEMENT FLOW CHART

Patient Management: Phase I PACU

Assessment

Identify patient risk factors for hypothermia

Measure patient's temperature on admission

Determine patient's thermal comfort level (ask the patient if he/she is cold)

Observe for signs/symptoms of hypothermia (shivering, piloerection, and or cold extremities)

Patient Normothermic

Institute preventative warming measures:

Passive insulation (apply warm cotton blankets, socks, head covering, and limit skin exposure)

Increase ambient room temperature 20 °-24 °C
(minimum 68°-75°F)

Measure temperature prior to discharge

Assess thermal comfort level on admission and every 30 minutes (ask patient if he/she is cold)

Observe for signs/symptoms of hypothermia (shivering, piloerection, and/or cold extremities)

Patient Hypothermic

Institute active warming measures:

Apply forced air warming system

Passive insulation (apply warm cotton blankets, socks, head covering, and limit skin exposure)

Increase ambient room temperature 20 °-24 °C
(minimum 68°-75°F)

Warm fluids: intravenous

Humidify and warm gases: oxygen

Monitor temperature every 30 minutes until normothermia is achieved

Expected Outcomes

Patient's minimum temperature will be 36° C (96.8° F) core prior to discharge from PACU

Patient describes an acceptable level of warmth

Signs/symptoms of hypothermia will be absent



ASPAN THERMAL MANAGEMENT FLOW CHART

Patient Management: Phase II PACU (ASU)

Assessment

Identify patient's risk factors for hypothermia

Measure patient's temperature on admission (see guideline)

Determine patient's thermal comfort level every 30 minutes (ask patient if he/she is cold)

Observe for signs/symptoms of hypothermia (shivering, piloerection, and/or cold extremities)

Patient Normothermic

Institute preventative warming measures:

Passive insulation (apply warm cotton blankets, socks, head covering, and limit skin exposure)

Increase ambient room temperature 20°-24° C
(minimum 68°-75°F)

Patient Hypothermic

Institute active warming measures:

Apply forced air warming system

Apply passive insulation

Increase ambient room temperature 20°-24° C
(minimum 68°-75°F)

Expected Outcomes

Patient's minimum temperature will be 36° C (96.8° F) core prior to discharge from Phase II PACU (ASU)

Patient describes an acceptable level of warmth

Signs/symptoms of hypothermia will be absent

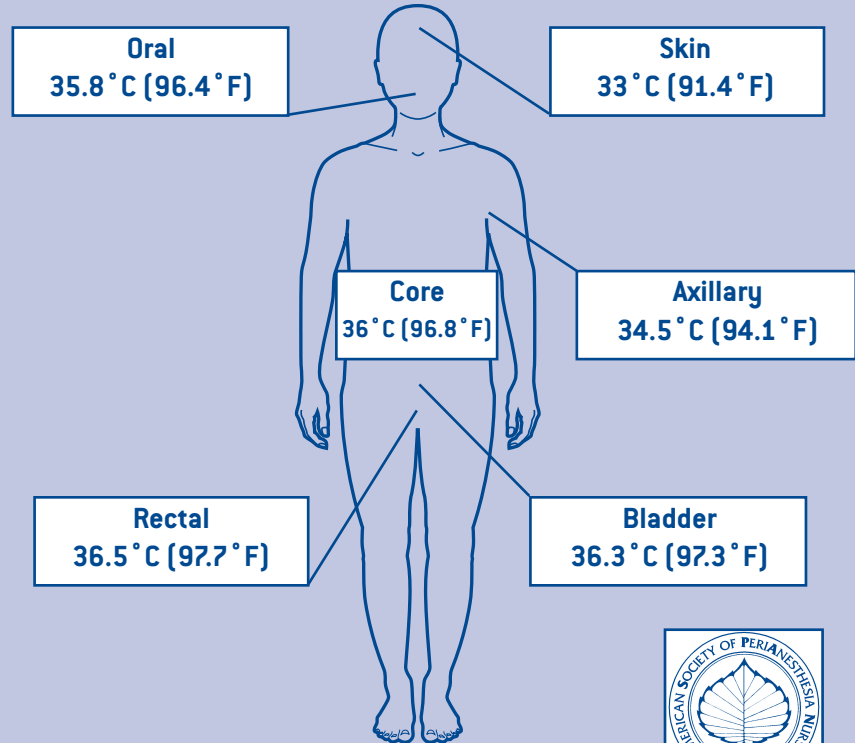
Patient should describe methods of maintaining normothermia at home



TEMPERATURE EQUIVALENCY CHART

Temperature Conversion Chart

Centigrade	Fahrenheit
34.0	93.2
34.2	93.6
34.4	93.9
34.6	94.3
34.8	94.6
35.0	95.0
35.2	95.4
35.4	95.7
35.6	96.1
35.8	96.4
36.0	96.8



Conversion Formulas

$$F = C \times 9/5 + 32$$

$$C = F - 32 \times 5/9$$



FORCED-AIR WARMING BLANKETS

PRE-OP AND OUTPATIENT

Model 110
Outpatient

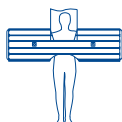


Model 111
Outpatient with booties



INTRAOPERATIVE CARE BLANKETS

Model 522
Upper Body



Model 525
Lower body



Model 610
Full Body Surgical



Model 570
Surgical Access



Model 540
Torso



POSTOPERATIVE CARE BLANKETS

Model 300
Full Body



Model 305
Chest Access



Model 310
Pediatric

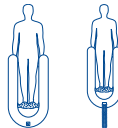


Model 315
Multi-Access

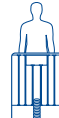


SPECIALTY CARE BLANKETS - CARDIAC

Model 645 & 646
Sterile Cardiac Access



Model 630
Sterile Cardiac



Model 560
Cath Lab



SPECIALTY CARE BLANKETS - PEDIATRIC

Model 537
Sm. Lower Body



Model 530
Pediatric Long



Model 536
Pediatric Short



Model 310
Pediatric



Model 555
Pediatric Full Access

