Review **risks and precautions** related to medication or other allergy, such as:

- Iodine/betadine, correct skin preparation agent
- Latex, risk for
- Penicillin, cross allergy with cephalozin (Ancef®)

Review **initiating, monitoring and safety precautions** related to procedural (conscious) sedation, including:

- Verifying and administering medication with surgeon present
- Monitoring O₂ saturation

Review **indications, administration procedures, and pertinent calculations** related to:

- Acetylcholine
- Antibiotics, including Surgical Care Improvement Project (SCIP) requirements
- Beta blockers, such as metoprolol, including Surgical Care Improvement Project (SCIP) requirements
- Cephalozin, calculation for irrigation
- Chlorhexidine, chlorhexidine and alcohol (ChloraPrep®), correct application procedure
- Dantrolene, correct preparation and administration procedure
- Epinephrine
- Flumazenil, dosage calculation
- Heparin, dosage calculation
- Insulin, pre-op indication and reporting procedure
- Naloxone, indication and dosage calculation
- Nitrous oxide, safe anesthetic agent for patient susceptible to malignant hypertension
- Propofol
- Protamine sulfate
- Succinylcholine
- Succinylcholine (Anectine®), unsafe anesthetic agent for patient susceptible to malignant hypertension
- Thrombin, indication
Vancomycin, calculation for irrigation

Xylocaine, transferring from a multidose vial

Review procedures pertinent to **malignant hypertension (MH)**, such as

- Safe anesthetic agents for the patient who is susceptible, such as nitrous oxide
- Unsafe anesthetic agents for the patient who is susceptible, such as succinylcholine
- Administration procedure for dantrolene
- Treatment, including discontinuation of anesthesia and cooling

Review **safety procedures**, including Joint Commission (TJC) requirements and SCIP Core Measures such as:

- Procedure for delivering medication to the sterile field
- Procedure for labeling medication on the sterile field
- Procedure for transferring medication from a multidose vial to the sterile field
- Risks for surgical fires, including precautions related to alcohol-based skin preparation solutions and high risk with the combination of alcohol-based prep and ENT procedure
- Repeat back medication, dosage and strength
- Antibiotic pre-op within 1 hour of incision time
- Betablocker, continued in perioperative period
- Use of clippers for hair removal

Review correct **techniques** related to medications, including

- Transferring from multi-dose vial onto sterile field
- Dantrolene administration
- Chlohexidine and alcohol (ChloraPrep®) application
- Transfer from multidose vial to sterile field

Review situations in which **treatment** involves medications, such as

- Response to high blood glucose in patient checking in for emergency surgery
- Thrombin for intraoperative bleeding
- Insulin for elevated blood glucose inpatient checking in for emergency surgery

Review procedure for assisting with a **nerve block** including aspiration of syringe to detect blood return and identifying desired effect of femoral block

Review **documentation** requirements, such as circulating nurse documenting medications used and amount of each