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

- Iodine/betadine, correct skin preparation agent
- Latex, risk for: allergy to bananas, avocados, kiwi fruit, stone fruits, raw potato, tomato, papaya, or chestnuts
- Penicillin, cross allergy with cefazolin (Ancef®)

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

- Verifying and administering medication with surgeon present
- Monitoring $O_2$ 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
- Cefazolin, 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 hyperthermia
- Propofol
- Protamine sulfate
- Spinal anesthesia, positioning after administering
- 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 hyperthermia (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
Click Here for the Calculation Review

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