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