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| 4-3 Emergency evacuation v.1 |
| Anaesthetised or sedated patient requires unplanned transfer because of environmental hazard (e.g. flood, fire, smoke, structural collapse, noxious gas). |

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| Box A: UNABLE TO MOVE PATIENT |
| * Ensure adequate depth of anaesthesia.
* Ensure adequate reserve: 100% oxygen, low flow, fill vaporiser.
* Ensure adequate neuromuscular blockade if relevant.
* Evacuate all staff, including anaesthetist when indicated.
* Inform rescue services and theatre coordinator.
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 START.

❶ Consider if patient can be safely moved: if not see Box A.

❷ Stopany operative procedure as soon as safe. Pack and cover wounds.

❸ Transfer patient to bed or trolley. Transfer on operating table in extremis.

❹ Evacuate non-essential staff. Consider calling for help but be aware their own safety may preclude their attendance.

❺ Airway: Consider tracheal intubation to improve airway security if time allows.

❻ Breathing/ventilation options:

* Minimise oxygen usage: lowest flows possible.
* Self-inflating bag +/- supplemental oxygen.
* Mechanical ventilator or C-circuit require higher flows.

❼ Circulation:

* Ensure adequacy and security of i.v access.
* Take adequate supplies of fluid ± infusion sets.
* Take vasopressor(s) and/or resuscitation drug box.

❽ Maintenance of anaesthesia:

* Intermittent bolus propofol simplest and quickest.
* Infusion if time allows – remember mains cable for pump if available.
* Consider taking stocks and pump to make infusion later.
* Take blankets and/or warming devices if possible.

❾ If time allows, assemble adequate supply of drugs (Box B).

❿ Take existing monitoring and mains cabling.

⓫ Agree and communicate staff and patient muster points (Box C).

⓬ Evacuate following safe route (Box D) .

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| Box B: DRUGS |
| * Drugs may not be readily available at muster point
* Aim to take:
	+ Oxygen
	+ Propofol /other hypnotic
	+ Neuromuscular blockade
	+ Vasopressor(s)
	+ Analgesics
	+ i.v. fluids
	+ Neuromuscular reversal if extubation anticipated
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| Box C: MUSTER POINT |
| * Able bodied → adjacent safe zone
* Anaesthetised/sedated patient → area with appropriate access to oxygen and medications, e.g. theatre, recovery or critical care area in a safe zone.
* Inform rescue services and relevant coordinator of location.
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| Box D: ROUTE |
| * Ensure route avoids original hazard and any consequent ones.
* Caution using lifts, especially in fire.
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