

Audit on availability of emergency equipment for cardiopulmonary resuscitation in wards/ICU at Teaching Hospital Anuradhapura

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Abstract

Introduction: Successful cardio pulmonary resuscitation (CPR) is critical in saving lives in critical care management. Both skill and facilities are important in successful CPR. This study was aimed to determine the current available facilities for Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation in the clinical areas at the Teaching hospital Anuradhapura.

Methodology

The audit was carried out in all wards, ICUs and theatres of the Teaching Hospital Anuradhapura within one weeks duration.

This was a questionnaire based, cross sectional observational study.

Results

Data were collected from 54 clinical areas.

Only 80% of clinical areas had ambu bags, face masks, oropharyngeal airways, portable suction apparatus, yankauer sucker and tracheal suction. Almost every clinical area had various sizes of tracheal tubes. More than 95% of sites had a laryngoscopy handle. Less than 20% of places had LMA, magil forceps and bougie for use in difficult intubation. Only 40% of the clinical areas had a defibrillator in working condition. Most of the sites had equipment for fluid resuscitation. Almost all trolleys had adrenaline 1mg vials and atropine 0.6mg vials. However CaCl₂ 10% glucose, Naloxone, Saline 10ml vials and GTN spray were available in less than 50% of places we assessed.

Only one thirds of the clinical areas did checks on the emergency trolley at every shift.

Conclusion& Recommendations

It is important to update emergency trolleys according to guidelines and ensure regular checkups to make sure they are up-to-date.

What was the standard you used to do the audit? It has to be mentioned in an audit.