Improvement of temperature management and outcomes after anesthesia and surgery

Perioperative temperature management is a simple and effective intervention to improve postoperative outcomes. Perioperative hypothermia is associated with serious complications such as postoperative wound infections, increased blood loss and transfusion requirement and many others. Many warming devices are currently available for maintenance of perioperative normothermia and in many hospitals active warming has become clinical standard. Forced air warming has been proven a simple and effective method of warming patients in the perioperative period.

Forced-air remains by far the most common warming approach. Forced-air markedly reduces cutaneous heat loss; consequently, most warmed patients are normothermic by the end of surgery. But core-to-peripheral redistribution of body heat precipitously reduces core temperature in the hour after induction of anesthesia, even in actively warmed patients. Most patients thus at least initially experience some intraoperative hypothermia. Intraoperative core temperature patterns in patients warmed with forced-air have recently been evaluated. Even with active warming approximately 30% of patients have a core temperature of less then 36°C at the end of surgery. Furthermore almost all patients experience some degree of hypothermia in the intraoperative period. Even mild hypothermia is associated with increased intraoperative transfusion requirements as well as prolonged duration of hospitalization. Whether this small amount of hypothermia can be eliminated with more vigorous warming such as pre-warming and whether this further improves patient outcome remains unknown.

Objectives:
• Understand the basic physiology of perioperative hypothermia and consequences of perioperative hypothermia.
• Understand the temperature management such as active warming methods and temperature monitoring.
• Review the latest studies in regards to mild hypothermia, pre-warming and patient outcome.

Timing:
- 9:30 am (Delhi) 1:00 pm (Tokyo, Seoul)
- 11:00 am (Jakarta, Bangkok) 2:00 pm (Sydney)
- 12:00 pm (Singapore, Shanghai) 4:00 pm (Auckland)

Duration: 1 hour

Registration: 
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