

DAY CARE ANAESTHESIA



DAY CARE ANAESTHESIA

- Day care or Ambulatory or Out patient anaesthesia is the subspeciality of anaesthesia that deals with the preoperative, intraoperative and postoperative anaesthetic care of patients undergoing elective , same day surgical procedures.
- International Association of Ambulatory Surgery IAAS – an operation / procedure where the patient is discharged on the same working day



BENEFITS OF DAY CARE ANAESTHESIA

- Reduced dependence on availability of hospital beds
- Patient preferences , especially children
- Lower overall procedural costs
- Lower requirements of nursing and medical supervision
- Shorter surgical waiting lists
- Minimal psychological disturbances
- Less incidence of hospital acquired infections
- Reduced incidence of thromboembolism



PATIENT SELECTION CRITERIA

○ ASA PHYSICAL STATUS

- ASA status I,II and ASA III pts whose disease is well controlled preoperatively
- The risk of complication can be reduced if pre-existing medical conditions are under good control for at least 3 months before operation

○ AGE

- Normal term infants of over 6 weeks age
- Expremature infants more than 52 weeks postconceptual age



PATIENT SELECTION CRITERIA

○ SOCIAL FACTORS

- Patient must be prepared to have the procedure performed and understands the whole procedure
- Patient place of residence to be within easy access to surgical facilities
- Should have a responsible , adult carer at home with them for 24hrs postoperatively



PATIENT SELECTION CRITERIA

○ SURGICAL CRITERIA

- Minimal risk of postoperative hemorrhage and airway compromise.
- Should be completed in a reasonable amount of time and duration should be less than 90minutes
- Postoperative pain controllable by outpatient management techniques.



CONTRAINDICATIONS

- Surgical procedures involving
 - Major fluid shifts
 - Significant blood loss
 - Significant postoperative pain
 - Significant PONV
- Serious life threatening diseases
- Morbid obesity complicated by CVS and RS symptoms



CONTRAINDICATIONS

- MI or stroke within past 6 months
- Significant obstructive sleep apnea
- Poorly controlled systemic diseases
- Acute substance abuse
- Extreme premature infants (<60 weeks postconceptional age)

























