



# SURGICAL FIRE TIME-OUT TEAM COMMUNICATION IS KEY

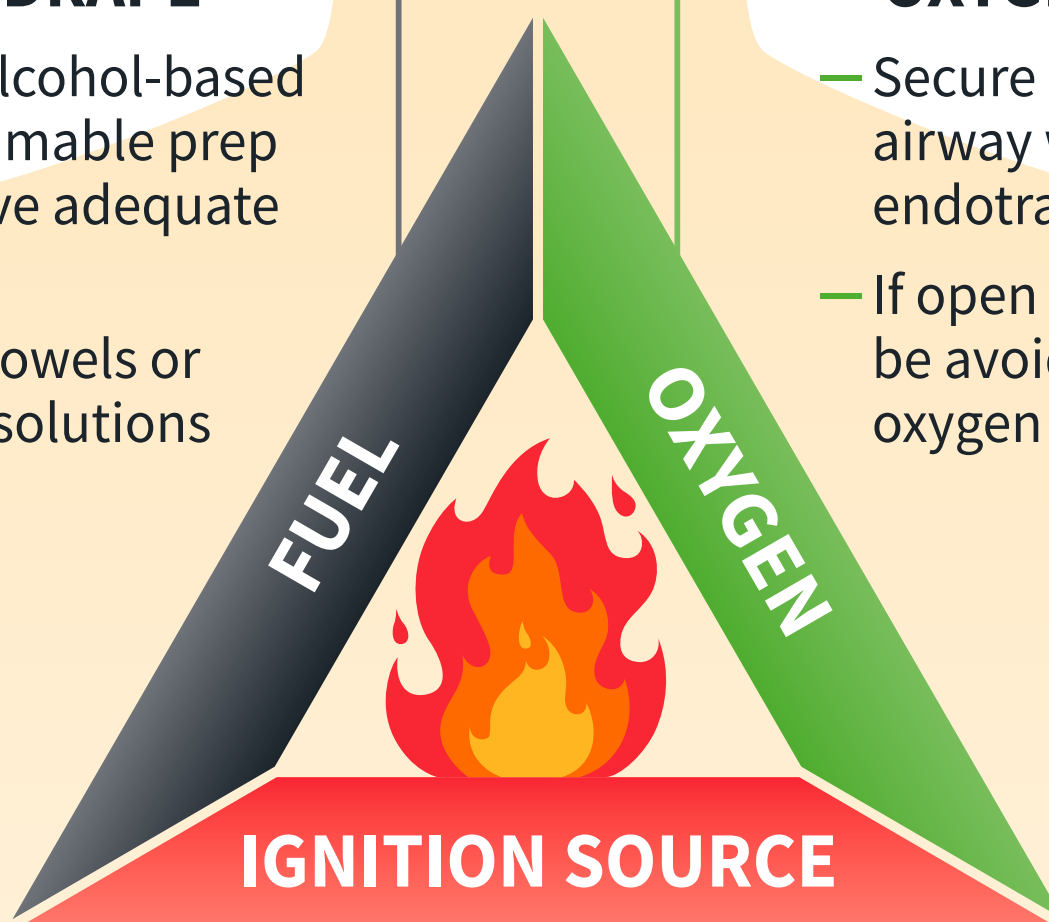
**Before performing procedures above the xiphoid process that involve an ignition source in the field, review each side of the fire triangle for strategies to reduce the risk of fire.**

## PREP & DRAPE

- Ensure any alcohol-based or other flammable prep solutions have adequate time to dry
- Don't apply towels or drapes until solutions are dry

## OXYGEN CONTROL

- Secure the patient's airway with LMA or endotracheal tube
- If open delivery cannot be avoided, reduce oxygen to less than 30%



## IGNITION SOURCE ACTIVATION

- Alert the oxygen administrator that you're about to use an ignition source (e.g., electrosurgical unit, laser, cautery device), and maintain communication throughout the procedure
- Activate the electrosurgical unit only while the electrode tip is in contact with the patient
- Place the electrosurgical electrode in a holster or another location off the patient when not in active use

**Procedures occurring below the xiphoid process have less fire risk and may employ open oxygen delivery.**



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[apsf.org/videos/or-fire-safety-video](https://apsf.org/videos/or-fire-safety-video)

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