

7 Fire

Evidence of fire (Smoke, odor, flash) on patient or drapes, or in patient's airway

START

- 1 Call for help and activate the fire alarm
 - ▶ Ask: "Who will be the crisis manager?"
- 2 Get fire extinguisher to have if needed

If AIRWAY fire

- 3 Attempt to extinguish fire
 - ▶ Shut off medical gases
 - ▶ Disconnect ventilator
 - ▶ Remove endotracheal tube
 - ▶ Remove flammable material from airway
 - ▶ Pour saline into airway
- 4 After fire extinguished
 - ▶ Re-establish ventilation using self-inflating bag with room air
 - If unable to re-establish ventilation
Go to ▷ CHKLST 6
 - Avoid NO₂ and minimize FiO₂
 - ▶ Confirm no secondary fire
 - Check surgical field, drapes and towels
 - ▶ Assess airway for injury or foreign body
 - Assess ETT integrity (fragments may be left in airway)
 - Consider bronchoscopy
- 5 Assess patient status and devise ongoing management plan
- 6 Save involved materials/devices for review

If NON-AIRWAY fire

- 3 Attempt to extinguish fire
- FIRST ATTEMPT**
- ▶ Avoid NO₂ and minimize FiO₂
 - ▶ Remove drapes/all flammable materials from patient
 - ▶ Extinguish burning materials with saline or saline-soaked gauze
- DO NOT use**
- Alcohol-based solutions
 - Any liquid in or on energized electrical equipment (Laser, ESU/Bovie, anesthesia machine, etc.)
- Fire PERSISTS after 1 ATTEMPT**
- ▶ Use fire extinguisher (safe in wounds)
- Fire STILL PERSISTS**
- ▶ Evacuate patient
 - If evacuation is needed
Go to ▷ CHKLST 17
 - ▶ Close OR door
 - ▶ Turn OFF gas supply to room
- 4 After fire extinguished
 - ▶ Maintain airway
 - ▶ Assess patient for injury at site of fire, and for inhalational injury if not intubated
 - ▶ Confirm no secondary fire
 - Check surgical field, drapes and towels
 - 5 Assess patient status and devise ongoing management plan
 - 6 Save involved materials/devices for review