

Purpose:

All surgical smoke is appropriately evacuated from the theatre environment to ensure a safe working environment for Theatre personnel.

To ensure that theatre personnel are competent to use approved smoke evacuation systems, employed when smoke is generated.

Policy Applies to:

All Theatre personnel working in Mercy Hospital theatres will be trained in smoke plume evacuation including diathermy.

Related Standard:

- New South Wales Ministry of Health Guidelines *“Work Health and Safety-Controlling Exposure to Surgical Plume,”* 2015
- AORN. (2017) *Guidelines for Perioperative Practice*
- EQuIP Standard 3.2.1

Rationale:

Surgical smoke generated during surgical cases is potentially hazardous and must be captured and filtered through the use of smoke evacuators or in-line filters positioned on suction lines. Surgical smoke (plume) can contain toxic gases and vapours such as benzene, hydrogen cyanide, and formaldehyde along with bio aerosols, dead and live cellular material (including blood fragments), and viruses. At high concentrations, surgical smoke can cause ocular and upper respiratory tract irritation in healthcare workers, and can create obstructive visual problems for the surgeon. Surgical smoke has unpleasant odours and has been shown to have mutagenic potential.

Definitions:

Surgical smoke is created as a result of the destruction of tissue by electro-surgical units (ESUs).

Objectives:

- To ensure the use of approved evacuation systems when surgical smoke is generated.
- To ensure that staff are trained in the use of smoke plume evacuation including diathermy.

Implementation:

All theatres are equipped with smoke evacuation systems and perioperative teams must select the smoke evacuation method that is appropriate for each surgical procedure.

All Credentialed Specialists, Perioperative Nurses, Anaesthetic Technician and Surgical Assistants (Theatre Personnel) will be informed of the hazards of surgical smoke and the smoke evacuation methods via new staff orientation, hazard register, talking wall notices, electrosurgical smoke evacuation policy and resource folder.

Perioperative Nurses/Anaesthetic Technicians will complete an electrosurgical smoke evacuation competency biannually. This includes diathermy.

Surgical procedures which generate small amounts of plume

- e.g.
- Tonsillectomy
 - Nasal procedures
 - Ear surgery
 - Carpal Tunnel
 - Discectomy
 - Skin Lesion
 - Breast Biopsy

A hand held suction device must be positioned no further than 5.00cm from the site of plume production and shall be used in conjunction with an in-line filter (0.1 micron filtration capability) positioned between the wall suction and the suction canister. Close proximity of the smoke evacuation wand maximises particulate matter and odour capture and enhances visibility at the surgical site.

A suction tubing of no longer than 2 metres in length will be used with a hand held suction device

The TSA team are responsible for changing inline filters in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations. This is part of their routine maintenance checklist.

Note:

Wall suction devices have a low suction power which can limit the efficiency of smoke plume evacuation but are suitable for minimal plume evacuation

Surgical procedures which generate large amount of plume

Where surgical procedures generate a large amount of plume, a smoke evacuator will be used: e.g.:

- Abdominal surgery
- Breast reduction surgery
- Large extremity surgery
- Thoracic surgery
- Neck surgery
- Spinal fusions
- Joint replacement surgery

- A hand held smoke evacuation pencil (will be connected directly to the smoke evacuation filter and unit)
- Standard suction tubing with a hand held suction device will only be used to evacuate fluid
- The smoke evacuator filter will be changed in accordance with manufactures recommendations

Laparoscopic surgery

Laparoscopic surgery must be performed in a manner that minimises the Theatre personnel's exposure to blood, fluids, droplets, noxious fumes, gases, or surgical smoke. The release of gas and ESU smoke during endoscopic surgery exposes the surgical team to the hazards of surgical smoke

- Surgical smoke must be evacuated throughout the laparoscopic procedure by using a laparoscopic smoke evacuation device and by following the manufactures recommendations
- The smoke evacuation device should have a 0.1 micron filtration capacity
- A closed system must be used when releasing insufflated gases. The release of the pneumoperitoneum should be performed using a closed system which may involve a 0.1 micron in-line filter on the suction line, a smoke evacuation system that employs suction/irrigation probe or a smoke evacuator equipped to manually release insufflated gases

Equipment disposal

Single use smoke evacuation equipment that is contaminated will be disposed of in the hazardous waste stream.

Personal Protective Equipment

A high filtration mask (0.1micron filtration) must be worn to protect against any residual smoke particulate matter that has not been evacuated. Wearing a high filtration mask must not replace the need to use a smoke evacuation system to remove the surgical smoke from the environment. The high filtration mask must fit snugly around the face.

Electrosurgical smoke evaluation competency

Theatre staff will complete the following biannually -

1. Read the Electrosurgical Plume Evacuation guidelines (SharePoint)
2. Watch the PowerPoint presentation 'Surgical Plume in the Perioperative Setting' (found under Theatre Competencies on SharePoint) and complete the quiz

Evaluation

- Compliance with smoke plume and diathermy policy in each theatre will be monitored by the Theatre Coordinator and Senior Nursing staff on a daily basis. Failure to comply will result in the generation of an incident form.
- Training records will reflect biannual competency update.
- Hazard register
- Credentialed and Allied staff orientation records
- Theatre smoke evacuation audits
- Incident forms

Associated Documents

External

- Health and Safety at Work Act, 2015
- New South Wales Ministry of Health Guidelines “*Work Health and Safety- Controlling Exposure to Surgical Plume*” January, 2015
http://www0.health.nsw.gov.au/policies/gl/2015/pdf/GL2015_002.pdf.
- International Council on Surgical Smoke Plume
<http://www.plumecouncil.com/>

Internal

- Theatre Hazard register
- Hazard Management policy
- Waste Management policy
- Personal Protective Equipment Apparel
- Credentialed and Allied staff orientation checklist