

Office Based Anesthesia Inspection Checklist

 \square Copies of ACLS/BLS/PALS certifications for the Registrant and all persons providing care during and after the procedure BVM and appropriate airway maintenance devices Oxygen AED or other defibrillator \square Emergency medications, to include at a minimum: epinephrine, atropine, adreno-corticoids, antihistamines \square Reversal agents: flumazenil and naloxone IV equipment \square Pulse oximeter and EKG monitor \square Emergency equipment in the event of a power outage: precordial stethoscope, manual blood pressure cuff, two-way communication source not dependent on electrical current, secondary power source Sufficient electrical outlets to satisfy anesthesia machine/monitoring equipment, and outlets properly

labeled if connected to secondary

power source

- Lipid emulsion and IV/IM benzodiazepines *only if (except for performing MOHS micrographic surgery) administering local anesthesia, peripheral nerve blocks, or both in a total dosage amount that exceeds 50% of the recommended maximum safe dosage per outpatient visit, or if administering tumescent anesthesia If administering general anesthesia:
- ☐ If administering general anesthesia: O2 and end-tidal CO2 analyzer, means to measure patient temperature, audible signal alarm device capable of detecting a disconnection of any component of the breathing system
- Medication and equipment necessary to treat malignant hyperthermia, if "triggering agents" are used
- □ Equipment and emergency supply logs (current and maintained for seven years)
- Policy and procedures related to administration of outpatient anesthesia and management of emergencies (see BR 192 for complete list of required P&Ps)

Please refer to Board Rule 192 for the complete regulation regarding providing Office Based Anesthesia in the state of Texas.