Carbon dioxide levels surgical helmets

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Background

Surgical helmets and togas protect the patient and the surgeon Episodes of headaches and nausea in togas Two incidents of de-scrubbing Spontaneous resolution Respiration within a confined area can increase CO2 levels





Higher CO2 Levels

	Substance	_	CAS number	Workplace exposure limit			
	HS	E		Long-term exposure limit (8-hr TWA reference period)		Short-term exposure limit (15-minute reference period)	
I				ppm	mg.m ⁻³	ppm	mg.m ⁻³
Carbon dioxide		124-38-9	5000	9150	15000	27400	

- Affects Cognition:
 - > 1000, >1400, <mark>> 2500</mark>, > 2700 ppm
- Affects practical performance
 - > 1500, <mark>> 2500</mark> ppm
- Investigate the CO2 levels within surgical helmets
 - Are levels higher than the HSE guidelines?
 - Are levels high enough to potentially impact surgical performance
- Value of 2500 ppm





AIMS



Methods

- Bluetooth monitor inside helmet
- Stryker Flyte Toga



THR	TKR	REV THR	REV TKR	ASSIST	PAEDS CASE	TOTAL
21	4	4	1	3	1	34

5 Surgeons

Mean CO2:

Combined data = 2972 ppm

Mean > 2500 ppm 26 cases

Mean > 5000ppm = 0 cases

Results

Operative Time spent > 2500ppm: 70.0 %

Operative Time spent > 5000ppm: 5.5 %

Median procedure length 82 minutes (36-207)





Example case 1





5000 CO2 ppm 2500 0 12:58:40 13:08:40 13:28:40 13:18:40 13:38:40 13:48:40 13:58:40 Time 13:32 13:41 13:46 13:51 13:58 preparing femur trial reduction preparing hammering cementing acetabulum uncemented cup femur

Limitations Pilot study No objective

Limited experimental data

No objective cognitive/practical assessments in surgical

helmets

Pt BMI 40



Conclusion

- Large proportion of operating time spent > 2500 ppm, level of possible cognitive inhibition
- > 5000ppm at points correlates with activities, but Within HSE level
- We continue to use Togas in our unit
 - Belief in the benefit for patients and clinicians
- Suggest higher fan speed (from experimental data) Further research needed to investigate this

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