<table>
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<th>Normothermia</th>
<th>Interpretation</th>
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| A. Verbalizes potential negative outcomes related to perioperative hypothermia. | 1. Hypothermia increases the patient’s risk of the following:  
a. Adverse cardiac events  
b. Surgical site infection  
c. Surgical bleeding  
d. Patient discomfort  
e. Longer hospital stay | 1. Patient safety.  
2. Policy - [Normothermia](#) |
| B. Verbalizes factors that contribute to perioperative hypothermia.       | 1. Factors include but are not limited to the following:  
a. Low ambient room temperature  
b. Patient exposure including cavities  
c. Use of room temperature irrigation fluids  
d. Wet linens and surgical drapes | 1. Anesthetized patients lose the ability to generate heat through increased muscle activity or shivering. |
| C. Verbalizes OR room temperature to maintain normothermia.               | 1. Set thermostat at 24° C (75°F).  
2. May be adjusted during the case if patient core temperature is less than 36°C.  
| D. Verbalizes methods for maintaining normothermia.                       | 1. Apply warm blankets.  
2. Patient may wear socks or surgical cap.  
5. Irrigation fluids are warmed to a maximum of 102°F per fluid warmer. | 1. Preventative measures protect the patient from heat loss due to radiation, conduction, and/or evaporation. |
| E. Verbalizes use of forced air devices.                                 | 1. Use before and during anesthetic induction (set at 40°C).  
2. Turn off before prep begins if located near incision site.  
3. Turn back on after prepping and draping.  
4. Temperature may be adjusted throughout procedure as directed per anesthesia provider. | 1. Maintain Normothermia.  
2. Prevent airflow over surgical site. |