

# WHY WARM

Inadvertent perioperative hypothermia (IPH) is one of the most common surgical complications and has serious consequences to patient health. Healthcare professionals can prevent IPH by implementing proper patient warming strategies.

## Incidence of IPH

# 50%

of all surgical patients enter the PACU with IPH unless preventative measures are taken.<sup>2</sup>

## Maintain Normothermia

By warming patients before, during and after surgery to

## Prevent IPH

**NORMOTHERMIA:** Normal body temperature (36.5°C - 37.5°C)

**HYPOTHERMIA:** Dangerously low body temperature = /< 36.0°C

## Pre-Warmed Fluids

Increase post-op temperatures, lower chances of UPH & ensure safe temperatures<sup>1</sup>



For every

# 1L

of room temperature fluids administered, the core temperature decreases by

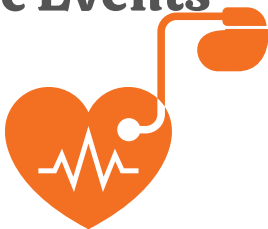
# 0.25°C<sup>2</sup>

## Warm Blankets

Calm the patient providing a sense of comfort, care & security.<sup>3</sup>



## Shivering & Cardiac Events



Increased heart rate, anxiety & discomfort.<sup>4</sup>

# 3x's

more likely to have a **Surgical Site Infection** due to impaired wound healing.<sup>5</sup>

## Impaired Drug Metabolism



Longer hospitalization time due to lasting anesthetic effects.<sup>2</sup>

## Excess Blood Loss



A 2.0°C drop in core body temperature can increase blood loss by 500ml &

increase risk of blood transfusion by **22%**<sup>6</sup>

## REFERENCES

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