The Advantages Of Continuous Monitoring
In The Prevention Of Biological Risk From Volatile Anesthetics

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In a hospital one of the biggest risks is that resulting from the use of chemicals, such as disinfectants, reactive agents and, in particular, anesthetics. This investigation carried out is aimed to quantify the level of airborne contamination by anesthetic gases, and the implementation of preventive measures that can minimize these risks. As part of the activities carried out by the Chair of Hygiene, was required to carry out monitoring for quantification of pollution by anesthetic gases in operating rooms from 5 hospitals. The sampling of the anesthetic gas was carried out in compliance with the guidelines for the protection of health of the personnel employed in the operating room, using the gas chromatograph CP2002P Pollution with multipoint samplers. The data collected showed a significant difference in concentrations of airborne gases found. It is evident in fact, that in the structures where the monitoring is carried out in a continuous manner, the levels of volatile anesthetics are consistently below the recommended threshold. In conclusion, to safeguard the health of workers exposed to chemical hazards in the health sector, there is need to plan strategies to assess the true extent of that risk, through a continuous monitoring of levels of airborne gases. To hospitals it is therefore the task of self-policing itself and to organize a prevention plan that provides for the continuous monitoring of the levels of anesthetic gases dispersed in the operating environment.