

## **Appendix B**

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**Equipment items  
associated with  
heart attack, chest  
pain and hip  
replacement**



**TABLE B1**  
**EQUIPMENT ITEMS ASSOCIATED WITH HEART ATTACK,**  
**CHEST PAIN AND HIP REPLACEMENT**

<i>Equipment item</i>	<i>Description</i>
Anaesthesia units	Used to administer anaesthetic gases and monitor a patient's physiological status while under anaesthesia.
Defibrillator/monitors	Delivers an electrical shock to the heart via 2 charged paddles to restore rhythm when the heart is in ventricular or atrial fibrillation.
Electrocardiographs (ECGs)	Measures the electrical activity of the heart. Wires from the machine lead to electrodes that are connected to various points of the patient's body. The electrical activity of the heart is read by the machine and represented as a tracing.
Electrosurgical units	Emits a uni or bi-polar current via a wire to a hand-held diathermy instrument. The instrument is applied to incised tissue to cause coagulation and stop capillary bleeding.
Infusion pumps	Administers exact doses of parenteral fluids and drugs to patients. A single use "giving set", through which fluids and drugs are administered, is fed through the pump and connects with a catheter into a patient's vein or artery.
Orthopaedic surgery kit(s)	Collections of surgical instruments designed for specific orthopaedic procedures, may include drills and saws.
Physiologic monitoring systems, acute care	Electronic monitoring systems that monitor a patient's vital signs (e.g. cardiac rhythm, blood pressure, oxygen saturation) and display them on a screen. More advanced units are fitted with alarm systems that signal when a patient's vital signs are outside set parameters.
Radiographic units (X-rays)	A generic term used to describe radiographic (X-ray) imaging equipment. Includes fixed and portable radiographic units.
Scanning systems ultrasonic (ultrasound units)	Non-invasive imaging equipment that scans anatomical structures and some physiological function using ultrasonic sound waves.
Ventilators	Machines containing bellows that inflate and deflate the lungs of patients who cannot breathe by themselves. Patients are connected to ventilators by an endotracheal tube and oxygen is sent down the tube into the patient's lungs.
Sterilising units (sterilisers)	Describes a variety of sterilising equipment such as autoclaves and flash sterilisers.
Washers	Units that clean surgical instruments prior to sterilisation.

