Piped gas supply 2016 - 2017

Description
Anaesthetists regularly use piped gas supply and suction in different parts of the hospital. This session explores the different components of the piped gas system, examines safety procedures governing its usage, and describes how it operates in conjunction with the anaesthetic machine.
Session introduction

Learning objectives:

• Recognize the key features and functionality of the piped gas supply network and outlets.

• Demonstrate an awareness of the piped gas supply safety features including how the supply connects to the anaesthesia machine.
Introduction to piped gas

Piped medical gas and vacuum (PMGV) system

The piped supply outlets

Anaesthetic machine

Safety features

Compressed medical air
Session key points

- Piped gas is supplied by a network of copper pipelines throughout the hospital from central supply points.
- The outlet are named, colour coded and shaped coded to accept matching probes that are permanently fixed.
- Single hose and tug tests are performed to test for cross connection and misconnection respectively.
- There is a risk of fire from worn and damaged hoses.
- Gases are supplied under pressure of 400KPa. In addition, air is also supplied under pressure of 700KPa.
- A vacuum of -53KPa (-400mmHg) is generated. A pump should be capable of creating a negative pressure of -53KPa. A unit should take no longer than 10 seconds to generate a vacuum (500mmHg) with a displacement of air of 25L/min.
Session summary

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