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Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services  
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Center for Medicaid and State Operations/Survey and Certification Group

Ref: S&C-10-09-Hospital  
**REVISED 2-05-2010**

**DATE:** December 11, 2009

**TO:** State Survey Agency Directors

**FROM:** Director  
Survey and Certification Group

**SUBJECT:** Revised Hospital Anesthesia Services Interpretive Guidelines – State Operations Manual (SOM) Appendix A

**\*\*\*Attached guidelines include corrections to figure on page 2 and monitored anesthesia care (MAC) section on page 3\*\*\***

**Memorandum Summary**

- **Hospital Anesthesia Services Requirements Clarified** – The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) is clarifying the interpretive guidelines (IGs) for the Hospital Condition of Participation (CoP) governing Anesthesia Services.
- **Types of Anesthesia Services** - The guidance indicates which types of anesthesia services are subject to the requirements governing administration of anesthesia specified at 42 CFR 482.52.
- **Anesthesia Requirements** - Further details on the pre-, intra- and post-operative anesthesia requirements are also provided.

CMS is clarifying the interpretive guidelines concerning the provision of anesthesia services in a hospital. The revised guidance SOM Appendix A for 42 CFR 482.52 addresses the following issues:

***Types of Anesthesia Services***

- Anesthesia services, which include both anesthesia and analgesia, are provided along a continuum, ranging from the application of local anesthetics for minor procedures to general anesthesia for patients who require loss of consciousness as well as control of vital body functions in order to tolerate invasive operative procedures. This continuum also includes minimal sedation, moderate sedation/analgesia (“conscious sedation”), monitored anesthesia care (MAC), and regional anesthesia. There are regulatory requirements for the administration and supervision of anesthesia services as well as for the pre- and

postanesthesia evaluations and the intraoperative anesthesia record. The guidance provides definitions of the various types of anesthesia services and indicates whether they involve administration of anesthesia.

- All services along the continuum of anesthesia services provided in a hospital must be organized under a single Anesthesia Service, which must be directed by a qualified physician and consistently implemented in every hospital department and setting that provides any type of anesthesia services.

### ***Certain Anesthesia Services are Subject to Specific Administration/Supervision Requirements***

The regulations at §482.52 (a) specify that “anesthesia” must only be administered by certain qualified anesthesia professionals and establish supervision requirements for non-physician professionals. The definitions provided in the guidance assist in distinguishing which anesthesia services are subject to these requirements. However, given the sometimes unpredictable responses of individual patients to the different types of medications employed along the continuum, as well as the potential for severe adverse consequences to the patient’s health and safety, hospitals must prepare for and be able to rescue the patient from the development of deeper levels of sedation than intended.

- In the case of Certified Registered Nurse Anesthetists (CRNAs), unless the CRNA is practicing in an opt-out State under §482.52(c), he/she must be supervised when administering anesthesia. Since local anesthetics as well as minimal and moderate sedation are not considered anesthesia per se, they are not subject to the CRNA supervision requirements. On the other hand, regional, monitored, and general anesthesia all are considered “anesthesia” and are subject to the administration and supervision requirements of §482.52(a), unless the hospital is located in an opt-out State. A current list of the States that have exercised their opt-out option, and which are exempted from the requirements for physician supervision of CRNAs under §482.52(a)(4), is available at [http://www.cms.hhs.gov/CFCsAndCoPs/02\\_Spotlight.asp](http://www.cms.hhs.gov/CFCsAndCoPs/02_Spotlight.asp).
- During labor and delivery, the provision of acute analgesia (i.e., relief of pain, via an epidural or spinal route) is not considered “anesthesia,” and a CRNA administering these forms of anesthesia services does not require supervision by the operating practitioner or anesthesiologist. However, if the operating practitioner decides that an anesthesia effect (loss of voluntary and involuntary movement and total relief of pain) is necessary for a safe operative delivery of the infant, then the CRNA supervision requirement would apply.

***Additional Clarifications***

The updated IGs also refine the guidelines by explaining the requirements for pre- and post-anesthesia evaluations. These evaluations must:

- Be performed whenever general or regional anesthesia, or MAC is administered;
- Include evidence of adherence to general standards for anesthesia care;
- Be completed as specified in the CoP;
- In the case of the postanesthesia evaluation, be completed only when the patient has recovered sufficiently from the anesthesia to appropriately participate in the assessment; and
- Be completed only by a qualified anesthesia professional as specified in §482.52(a).

Finally, the guidance indicates the minimum elements required under the current standard of care for an anesthesia intra-operative report or record.

**Effective Date:** Immediately. Please ensure that all appropriate staff are fully informed within 30 days of the date of this memorandum.

**Training:** The information contained in this letter should be shared with all survey and certification staff, their managers, and the State/RO training coordinators.

/s/  
Thomas E. Hamilton

Attachment: (1)

cc: Survey and Certification Regional Office Management

## A-1000

(Rev.)

### §482.52 Condition of Participation: Anesthesia Services

**If the hospital furnishes anesthesia services, they must be provided in a well-organized manner under the direction of a qualified doctor of medicine or osteopathy. The service is responsible for all anesthesia administered in the hospital.**

#### Interpretive Guidelines §482.52

The provision of anesthesia services is an optional hospital service. However, if a hospital provides any degree of anesthesia service to its patients, the hospital must comply with all the requirements of this Condition of Participation (CoP).

*“Anesthesia” involves the administration of a medication to produce a blunting or loss of:*

- *pain perception (analgesia);*
- *voluntary and involuntary movements;*
- *autonomic function; and*
- *memory and/or consciousness,*

*depending on where along the central neuraxial (brain and spinal cord) the medication is delivered.*

*In contrast, “analgesia” involves the use of a medication to provide relief of pain through the blocking of pain receptors in the peripheral and/or central nervous system. The patient does not lose consciousness, but does not perceive pain to the extent that may otherwise prevail.*

*The additional definitions below illustrate differences among the various types of anesthesia services. Not all of the definitions are considered “anesthesia.” The definitions are generally based on American Society of Anesthesiologists definitions found in its most recent set of practice guidelines.<sup>1</sup> In addition, a visual representation of these terms is displayed on the next page.*

#### **“Anesthesia services” in a hospital subject to the anesthesia administration requirements at 42 CFR 482.52(a):**

- ***General anesthesia:*** *a drug-induced loss of consciousness during which patients are not arousable, even by painful stimulation. The ability to independently maintain ventilatory support is often impaired. Patients often require assistance in maintaining a patent airway, and positive pressure ventilation may be required because of depressed spontaneous ventilation or drug-induced depression of neuromuscular function. Cardiovascular function may be impaired. For example, a patient undergoing major abdominal surgery involving the*

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<sup>1</sup> *Anesthesiology* 2002; 96:1004-17

# Hospital Anesthesia Services

## Anesthesia

- General
- Regional
- MAC
- Deep Sedation

To be administered by anesthesiologist, qualified physician, CRNA or anesthesia assistant as specified at §482.52(a)

## Analgesia/Sedation

- Topical
- Local
- Minimal
- Moderate

To be administered by appropriately trained medical practitioner within scope of practice

Rescue Capacity

Opt-Out State?

Yes

No MD supervision required for CRNA

No

MD supervision required for CRNA

Note: analgesia via epidurals/spinals for Labor & Delivery is permitted to be administered by CRNAs without MD supervision.

removal of a portion or all of an organ would require general anesthesia in order to tolerate such an extensive surgical procedure. General anesthesia is used for those procedures when loss of consciousness is required for the safe and effective delivery of surgical services;

- **Regional anesthesia:** the delivery of anesthetic medication at a specific level of the spinal cord and/or to peripheral nerves, including epidurals and spinals and other central neuraxial nerve blocks, is used when loss of consciousness is not desired but sufficient analgesia and loss of voluntary and involuntary movement is required. Given the potential for the conversion and extension of regional to general anesthesia in certain procedures, it is necessary that the administration of regional and general anesthesia be delivered or supervised by a practitioner as specified in 42 CFR 482.52(a).

The administration of medication via an epidural or spinal route for the purpose of analgesia, during labor and delivery, is not considered anesthesia and therefore is not subject to the anesthesia supervision requirements at 42 CFR 482.52(a). However, if the obstetrician or other qualified physician attending to the patient determines that an operative delivery (i.e., C-section) of the infant is necessary, it is likely that the subsequent administration of medication is for anesthesia, as defined above, and the anesthesia supervision requirements of 42 CFR 482.52(a) would apply.

- **Monitored anesthesia care (MAC):** anesthesia care that includes the monitoring of the patient by a practitioner who is qualified to administer anesthesia as defined by the regulations at §482.52(a). Indications for MAC depend on the nature of the procedure, the patient's clinical condition, and/or the potential need to convert to a general or regional anesthetic. Deep sedation/analgesia is included in MAC.
  - **Deep sedation/analgesia:** a drug-induced depression of consciousness during which patients cannot be easily aroused but respond purposefully following repeated or painful stimulation. The ability to independently maintain ventilatory function may be impaired. Patients may require assistance in maintaining a patent airway, and spontaneous ventilation may be inadequate. Cardiovascular function is usually maintained. An example of deep sedation would be a screening colonoscopy when there is a decision to use propofol, so as to decrease movement and improve visualization for this type of invasive procedure. Because of the potential for the inadvertent progression to general anesthesia in certain procedures, it is necessary that the administration of deep sedation/analgesia be delivered or supervised by a practitioner as specified in 42 CFR 482.52(a).

**“Anesthesia services” in a hospital NOT subject to the anesthesia administration and supervision requirements at 42 CFR 482.52(a):**

- **Topical or local anesthesia;**
- **Minimal sedation:** A drug-induced state during which patients respond normally to verbal commands. Although cognitive function and coordination may be impaired, ventilator and

cardiovascular functions are unaffected. For example, a patient undergoing an MRI or CT scan may receive minimal sedation with an oral medication to decrease the anxiety while undergoing these types of radiologic examinations;

- **Moderate sedation/analgesia**: (“**Conscious Sedation**”): A drug-induced depression of consciousness during which patients respond purposefully to verbal commands, either alone or accompanied by light tactile stimulation. No interventions are required to maintain a patent airway, and spontaneous ventilation is adequate. Cardiovascular function is usually maintained. For example, a patient undergoing the reduction of a dislocated large joint (shoulder) may require this form of sedation to tolerate the procedure.

**Rescue Capacity**. Because sedation is a continuum, it is not always possible to predict how an individual patient will respond. Hence, hospitals must ensure that procedures are in place to rescue patients whose level of sedation becomes deeper than initially intended, for example, patients who inadvertently enter a state of Deep Sedation/Analgesia when moderate sedation was intended. “Rescue” from a deeper level of sedation than intended requires an intervention by a practitioner with expertise in airway management and advanced life support. The qualified practitioner corrects adverse physiologic consequences of the deeper-than-intended level of sedation and returns the patient to the originally intended level of sedation.

Anesthesia services throughout the hospital (including all departments in all campuses and off-site locations where anesthesia services are provided) must be organized into one anesthesia service, under the direction of a qualified doctor of medicine (MD) or doctor of osteopathy (DO). Areas where anesthesia services are furnished may include (but are not limited to):

- Operating room suite(s), both inpatient and outpatient;
- Obstetrical suite(s);
- Radiology department;
- Clinics;
- Emergency department;
- Psychiatry department;
- Outpatient surgery areas;
- Special procedures area (e.g., endoscopy suite, pain management clinic, etc.)

The hospital’s medical staff establishes criteria for the qualifications for the director of the anesthesia services in accordance with State laws and acceptable standards of practice. The anesthesia service is responsible for developing policies and procedures governing the provision of all categories of anesthesia services, including specifying the minimum qualifications for each

*category of practitioner who is permitted to provide anesthesia services that are not subject to the anesthesia administration requirements of 42 CFR 482.52(a).*

*A well-organized anesthesia service must be integrated into the hospital's required Quality Assessment/Performance Improvement program, in order to assure the provision of safe care to patients.*

### **Survey Procedures §482.52**

- Request a copy of the organizational chart for anesthesia services.
  - Determine that a doctor of medicine or osteopathy has the authority and responsibility for directing the administration of all anesthesia throughout the hospital.
  - *Look for* evidence of the director's appointment. Review the position description. Confirm that the director's responsibilities include at least the following:
    - Planning, directing, and supervising all activities of the service;
    - Establishing staffing schedules;
    - *Evaluating* the quality and appropriateness of the anesthesia patient care;
  - *Review the hospital's anesthesia policies and procedures.*
    - *Do they address who may provide anesthesia services in each setting where such services are furnished, and are these policies in compliance with the regulations?*
    - *Do they apply in all hospital locations where anesthesia services are provided?*
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### **A-1001**

(Rev.)

#### **§482.52(a) Standard: Organization and Staffing**

**The organization of anesthesia services must be appropriate to the scope of the services offered. Anesthesia must be administered only by --**

- (1) A qualified anesthesiologist;**
- (2) A doctor of medicine or osteopathy (other than an anesthesiologist);**
- (3) A dentist, oral surgeon, or podiatrist who is qualified to administer anesthesia under State law;**



(4) A certified registered nurse anesthetist (CRNA), as defined in §410.69(b) of this chapter, who, unless exempted in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section, is under the supervision of the operating practitioner or of an anesthesiologist who is immediately available if needed; or

(5) An anesthesiologist's assistant, as defined in Sec. 410.69(b) of this chapter, who is under the supervision of an anesthesiologist who is immediately available if needed.

#### **§482.52(c) Standard: State Exemption**

(1) A hospital may be exempted from the requirement for MD/DO supervision of CRNAs as described in paragraph (a)(4) of this section, if the State in which the hospital is located submits a letter to CMS signed by the Governor, following consultation with the State's Boards of Medicine and Nursing, requesting exemption from MD/DO supervision of CRNAs. The letter from the Governor must attest that he or she has consulted with State Boards of Medicine and Nursing about issues related to access to and the quality of anesthesia services in the State and has concluded that it is in the best interests of the State's citizens to opt-out of the current MD/DO supervision requirement, and that the opt-out is consistent with State law.

(2) The request for exemption and recognition of State laws, and the withdrawal of the request may be submitted at any time, and are effective upon submission.

#### **Interpretive Guidelines §482.52(a) and (c)**

##### **Who May Administer Anesthesia**

##### ***Topical/local anesthetics, minimal sedation, moderate sedation***

*The requirements of §482.52(a) concerning who may administer anesthesia do not apply to the administration of topical or local anesthetics, minimal sedation, or moderate sedation. However, the hospital must have policies and procedures, consistent with State scope of practice law, governing the provision of these types of anesthesia services. Further, hospitals must assure that all anesthesia services are provided in a safe, well-organized manner by qualified personnel.*

##### ***General anesthesia, regional anesthesia and monitored anesthesia, including deep sedation/analgesia, may only be administered by:***

- *A qualified anesthesiologist;*
- *An MD or DO (other than an anesthesiologist);*
- *A dentist, oral surgeon or podiatrist who is qualified to administer anesthesia under State law;*
- *A CRNA who is supervised by the operating practitioner or by an anesthesiologist who is immediately available if needed; or*

- *An anesthesiologist's assistant under the supervision of an anesthesiologist who is immediately available if needed.*

### ***Administration by an MD/DO/dentist/oral surgeon/podiatrist***

*The hospital's anesthesia services policies must address the circumstances under which an MD or DO who is not an anesthesiologist, a dentist, oral surgeon or podiatrist is permitted to administer anesthesia. In the case of a dentist, oral surgeon or podiatrist, administration of anesthesia must be permissible under State law and comply with all State requirements concerning qualifications. Hospitals should conform to generally accepted standards of anesthesia care when establishing policies governing anesthesia administration by these types of practitioners as well as MDs or DOs who are not anesthesiologists.*

### ***Administration by a CRNA***

*Unless the hospital is located in a State that has chosen to opt out of the CRNA supervision requirements, a CRNA administering general, regional and monitored anesthesia must be supervised either by the operating practitioner who is performing the procedure, or by an anesthesiologist who is immediately available.*

*Hospitals should conform to generally accepted standards of anesthesia care when establishing policies for supervision by the operating practitioner. An anesthesiologist is considered "immediately available" when needed by a CRNA under the anesthesiologist's supervision only if he/she is physically located within the same area as the CRNA, e.g., in the same operative suite, or in the same labor and delivery unit, or in the same procedure room, and not otherwise occupied in a way that prevents him/her from immediately conducting hands-on intervention, if needed.*

*If the hospital is located in a State where the Governor has submitted a letter to CMS attesting that he or she has consulted with State Boards of Medicine and Nursing about issues related to access to and the quality of anesthesia services in the State and has concluded that it is in the best interests of the State's citizens to opt-out of the current physician supervision requirement, and that the opt-out is consistent with State law, then a hospital may permit a CRNA to administer anesthesia without operating practitioner or anesthesiologist supervision. (A list of States that have opted out of the CRNA supervision requirement may be found at [http://www.cms.hhs.gov/CFCsAndCoPs/02\\_Spotlight.asp](http://www.cms.hhs.gov/CFCsAndCoPs/02_Spotlight.asp))*

*A CRNA is defined in §410.69(b) as a "...registered nurse who: (1) is licensed as a registered professional nurse by the State in which the nurse practices; (2) meets any licensure requirements the State imposes with respect to non-physician anesthetists; (3) has graduated from a nurse anesthesia educational program that meets the standards of the Council on Accreditation of Nurse Anesthesia Programs, or such other accreditation organization as may be designated by the Secretary; and (4) meets the following criteria: (i) has passed a certification examination of the Council on Certification of Nurse Anesthetists, the Council on Recertification*

*of Nurse Anesthetists, or any other certification organization that may be designated by the Secretary; or (ii) is a graduate of a program described in paragraph (3) of this definition and within 24 months after that graduation meets the requirements of paragraph (4)(i) of this definition.”*

### ***Administration by an anesthesiologist’s assistant***

*An anesthesiologist’s assistant may administer anesthesia when under the direct supervision of an anesthesiologist. The anesthesiologist must be immediately available if needed. An anesthesiologist is considered “immediately available” to assist the anesthesiologist’s assistant under the anesthesiologist’s supervision only if he/she is physically located within the same area as the anesthesiologist’s assistant, e.g., in the same operative suite, or in the same labor and delivery unit, or in the same procedure room, and not otherwise occupied in a way that prevents him/her from immediately conducting hands-on intervention, if needed.*

*An anesthesiologist’s assistant is defined in §410.69(b) as a “...person who – (1) works under the direction of an anesthesiologist; (2) is in compliance with all applicable requirements of State law, including any licensure requirements the State imposes on nonphysician anesthetists; and (3) is a graduate of a medical school-based anesthesiologist’s assistant education program that – (A) is accredited by the Committee on Allied Health Education and Accreditation; and (B) includes approximately two years of specialized basic science and clinical education in anesthesia at a level that builds on a premedical undergraduate science background.”*

### ***Anesthesia Services Policies***

The medical staff bylaws *or rules and regulations* must include criteria for determining the *anesthesia service* privileges to be granted to an individual practitioner and a procedure for applying the criteria to individuals requesting privileges, *as required by the regulations at §482.22(c)(6) for any type of anesthesia services, including those not subject to the anesthesia administration requirements of §482.52(a)*. The hospital’s *governing body* must *approve* the *specific anesthesia service* privileges for each practitioner *who furnishes anesthesia services, addressing the type of supervision, if any, required*. The privileges granted must be in accordance with State law and hospital policy. The type and complexity of procedures for which the practitioner may administer anesthesia must be specified in the privileges granted to the individual practitioner. *Deficiencies related to these requirements should be cited under §482.22(c)(6)*.

*When a hospital permits operating practitioners to supervise a CRNA administering anesthesia, the medical staff bylaws or rules and regulations must specify for each category of operating practitioner, the type and complexity of procedures that category of practitioner may supervise. However, individual operating practitioners do not need to be granted specific privileges to supervise a CRNA.*

### **Survey Procedures §482.52(a) and (c)**

- Review the qualifications of individuals authorized to *administer* general anesthesia, *regional anesthesia and monitored anesthesia, including deep sedation/analgesia to determine if they satisfy the requirements of §482.52(a) and (c).*
  - *Determine that there is documentation of current licensure and, as applicable, current certification for all persons administering anesthesia.*
  - *Determine if the state is an “opt-out state” and therefore permits CRNAs to administer anesthesia without supervision in accordance with 482.52(c).*
  - *Review the hospital’s policies and procedures governing supervision of CRNA’s and anesthesiologist’s assistants and determine whether they comply with the regulatory requirements.*
  - *Review the qualifications of individuals authorized to furnish other anesthesia services, to determine if they are consistent with the hospital’s anesthesia service policies.*
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## **A-1002**

(Rev.)

### **§482.52(b) Standard: Delivery of Services**

**Anesthesia services must be consistent with needs and resources. Policies on anesthesia procedures must include the delineation of preanesthesia and postanesthesia responsibilities. The policies must ensure that the following are provided for each patient:**

#### **Interpretive Guidelines §482.52(b)**

Anesthesia services must be delivered in a manner that is consistent with the needs and the resources of the hospital. Anesthesia policies at a minimum must address:

- How the hospital’s anesthesia services needs will be met;
- Delivery of anesthesia services consistent with recognized standards for anesthesia care. A well-designed anesthesia services policy would address issues such as:
  - Patient consent;
  - Infection control measures;
  - Safety practices in all anesthetizing areas;
  - Protocol for supportive life functions, e.g., cardiac and respiratory emergencies;
  - Reporting requirements;

- Documentation requirements;
- Equipment requirements, as well as the monitoring, inspection, testing, and maintenance of anesthesia equipment in the hospital's biomedical equipment program.
- *Delineation of pre- and post-anesthesia staff responsibilities*

### **Survey Procedures §482.52(b)**

Review the policies developed on anesthesia procedures. Determine whether the anesthesia service policies for delivery of care address the issues identified in interpretive guidelines.

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### **A-1003 (Rev.)**

**[The policies must ensure that the following are provided for each patient:]**

**§482.52(b) (1) - A pre-anesthesia evaluation completed and documented by an individual qualified to administer anesthesia, as specified in paragraph (a) of this section, performed within 48 hours prior to surgery or a procedure requiring anesthesia services.**

### **Interpretive Guidelines §482.52(b)(1)**

*A pre-anesthesia evaluation must be performed for each patient who receives general, regional or monitored anesthesia. While current practice dictates that the patient receiving moderate sedation be monitored and evaluated before, during, and after the procedure by trained practitioners, a pre-anesthesia evaluation is not required because moderate sedation is **not** considered to be "anesthesia", and thus is not subject to this requirement.*

*The evaluation must be performed by someone qualified to administer anesthesia as specified in §482.52(a), i.e., only by:*

- *A qualified anesthesiologist;*
- *A doctor of medicine or osteopathy (other than an anesthesiologist);*
- *A dentist, oral surgeon, or podiatrist who is qualified to administer anesthesia under State law;*
- *A certified registered nurse anesthetist (CRNA), who, unless exempted in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section, is under the supervision of the operating practitioner or of an anesthesiologist who is immediately available if needed; or*
- *An anesthesiologist's assistant who is under the supervision of an anesthesiologist who is immediately available if needed.*

*Although 482.12 (c)(1)(i) provides broad authority to physicians to delegate tasks to other qualified medical personnel, the more stringent requirements of 482.52(b)(1) do not permit*

*delegation of the pre-anesthesia evaluation to practitioners who are not qualified to administer anesthesia.*

The pre-anesthesia evaluation must be performed within 48 hours prior to any inpatient or outpatient surgery or procedure requiring anesthesia services. *The delivery of the first dose of medication(s) for the purpose of inducing anesthesia, as defined above, marks the end of the 48 hour timeframe.*

*In accordance with current standards of anesthesia care, the pre-anesthesia evaluation of the patient includes, at a minimum:*

- Review of the medical *history, including anesthesia, drug and allergy history;*
- *Interview and examination of the patient;*
- Notation of anesthesia risk *according to established standards of practice (e.g. ASA classification of risk);*
- *Identification of potential anesthesia problems, particularly those that may suggest potential complications or contraindications to the planned procedure (e.g., difficult airway, ongoing infection, limited intravascular access);*
- *Additional pre-anesthesia evaluation, if applicable and as required in accordance with standard practice prior to administering anesthesia (e.g., stress tests, additional specialist consultation);*
- *Development of the plan for the patient's anesthesia care, including the type of medications for induction, maintenance and post-operative care and discussion with the patient (or patient's representative) of the risks and benefits of the delivery of anesthesia.*

#### **Survey Procedures §482.52(b)(1)**

- Review a sample of inpatient and outpatient medical records for patients who had surgery or a procedure requiring administration of anesthesia.
- Determine whether each patient had a pre-anesthesia evaluation by a practitioner qualified to administer anesthesia.
- *Determine whether each patient's pre-anesthesia evaluation included at least the elements described above.*
- Determine that the pre-anesthesia evaluation was performed within 48 hours prior to the *delivery of the first dose of medication(s) given for the purpose of inducing anesthesia for the surgery or a procedure requiring anesthesia services.*

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## A-1004

(Rev.)

[The policies must ensure that the following are provided for each patient:]

### §482.52(b)(2) - An intraoperative anesthesia record.

#### Interpretive Guidelines §482.52(b)(2)

*There must be an intraoperative anesthesia record or report for each patient who receives general, regional or monitored anesthesia. While current practice dictates that the patient receiving moderate sedation be monitored and evaluated before, during, and after the procedure by trained practitioners, an intraoperative anesthesia report is not required because, as explained above, moderate sedation is not “anesthesia”. Current standard of care stipulates that an intraoperative anesthesia record, at a minimum, includes:*

- Name and hospital identification number of the patient;
- Name(s) of practitioner who administered anesthesia, and as applicable, the name and profession of the supervising anesthesiologist or operating practitioner;
- Name, dosage, route and time of administration of drugs and anesthesia agents;
- *Techniques(s) used and patient position(s), including the insertion/use of any intravascular or airway devices;*
- *Name and amounts of IV fluids, including blood or blood products if applicable;*
- *Timed-based documentation of vital signs as well as oxygenation and ventilation parameters;*
- Any complications, *adverse reactions*, or problems occurring during anesthesia, including time and description of symptoms, vital signs, treatments rendered, and patient’s response to treatment.

#### Survey Procedures §482.52(b)(2)

*Review records to determine that each patient has an intraoperative anesthesia record that includes the elements described above.*

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**A-1005**  
**(Rev.)**

**[The policies must ensure that the following are provided for each patient:]**

**482.52(b)(3) - A postanesthesia evaluation completed and documented by an individual qualified to administer anesthesia, as specified in paragraph (a) of this section, no later than 48 hours after surgery or a procedure requiring anesthesia services. The postanesthesia evaluation for anesthesia recovery must be completed in accordance with State law and with hospital policies and procedures that have been approved by the medical staff and that reflect current standards of anesthesia care.**

**Interpretive Guidelines §482.52(b)(3)**

A postanesthesia evaluation must be completed and documented no later than 48 hours after surgery or a procedure requiring anesthesia services. The evaluation is required any time general, regional, or monitored anesthesia has been administered to the patient. While current practice dictates that the patient receiving moderate (conscious) sedation be monitored and evaluated before, during, and after the procedure by trained practitioners, a postanesthesia evaluation is not required (71 FR 68691)

The evaluation must be completed and documented by any practitioner who is qualified to administer anesthesia. In accordance with §482.52(a), anesthesia must be administered only by:

- A qualified anesthesiologist;
- A doctor of medicine or osteopathy (other than an anesthesiologist);
- A dentist, oral surgeon, or podiatrist who is qualified to administer anesthesia under State law;
- A certified registered nurse anesthetist (CRNA), who, unless exempted in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section, is under the supervision of the operating practitioner or of an anesthesiologist who is immediately available if needed; or
- An anesthesiologist's assistant who is under the supervision of an anesthesiologist who is immediately available if needed.

Although §482.12(c)(1)(i) provides broad authority to physicians to delegate tasks to other qualified medical personnel, the more stringent requirements of §482.52(b)(3) do not permit delegation of the postanesthesia evaluation to practitioners who are not qualified to administer anesthesia.

*The calculation of the 48-hour timeframe begins at the point the patient is moved into the designated recovery area. Except in cases where post-operative sedation is necessary for the optimum medical care of the patient (e.g., ICU), the evaluation generally would not be*



*performed immediately at the point of movement from the operative area to the designated recovery area. Accepted standards of anesthesia care indicate that the evaluation may not begin until the patient is sufficiently recovered from the acute administration of the anesthesia so as to participate in the evaluation, e.g., answer questions appropriately, perform simple tasks, etc. The evaluation can occur in the PACU/ICU or other designated recovery location. For outpatients, the post-anesthesia evaluation must be completed prior to the patient's discharge. The elements of an adequate post-anesthesia evaluation should be clearly documented and conform to current standards of anesthesia care, including:*

- Respiratory function, including respiratory rate, airway patency, and oxygen saturation;
- Cardiovascular function, including pulse rate and blood pressure;
- Mental status;
- Temperature;
- Pain;
- Nausea and vomiting; and
- Postoperative hydration.

Depending on the specific surgery or procedure performed, additional types of monitoring and assessment may be necessary.

#### **Survey Procedures §482.52(b)(3)**

- Review a sample of medical records for patients who had surgery or a procedure requiring *general, regional or monitored* anesthesia to determine whether a post anesthesia evaluation was written for each patient.
- Determine whether the evaluation was conducted by a practitioner who is qualified to administer anesthesia.
- Determine whether the evaluation was performed within 48 hours after the surgery or procedure.
- Determine whether *the appropriate elements of a post anesthesia evaluation are documented in the medical record.*