

5. APPROACHING WAYS TO OPTIMIZE ANESTHETIC RISK MANAGEMENT.

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Introduction. Despite the use of ASA risk for preoperative determination of anesthetic risk, the issue of insufficient assessment of vital body functions and possible perioperative complications remains relevant. The number of complications remains high, due to insufficient anesthetic risk assessment using ASA risk for all types of patients and taking into account years factors (age, obesity, functional measures, assessment of skills, fragility, nutritional status, sensory deficit, etc.).

Aim of study. Assessing the true indices of anesthetic risk, mortality and morbidity by applying new principles of anesthetic risk assessment, evaluating new scores and presenting groups of scores that will more accurately predict possible risks and perioperative complications.

Methods and materials. In order to achieve the purpose and objectives of the research, a cohort study (retro-prospective) of analytical type is planned. Data will be taken from patient observation sheets that will be planned for scheduled surgery. At the request of the group of authors, the Medical Information and Communication Technologies Service of IMSP IMU writes the parameters, without specifying personal data.

Results. Evaluation of the pre-anesthesia examination sheet with the highest percentage of prediction of the anesthetic risk that would replace the current one and adding in the pre-anesthesia examination the factors that can optimize the determination of the anesthetic risk (obesity, age, biological type, functional measures, aptitude assessment fragility, nutritional status, sensory deficit, etc.).

Conclusion. The practical application of the formulated recommendations allows to optimize the management and to improve the risk prediction index. The results of the study will be implemented in the Anesthesiology and Resuscitation Clinic of IMSP IMU.