

Summary

Modern operating theatre must be safe environments for patients and staff. Ideally they should have easy access to accident & emergency unit and general wards with easily opened links to radiology and laboratories. High maintenance is required, not just for infection control but for lighting, operating tables, anaesthetic machine and other equipment. In general, operating theatre air is changed 20 times an hour using filters. The surgeon should make sure the table is secure and the patient is safely positioned before start of the operation and the height of the table is comfortable for the staff. Theatre staff is responsible for physical and emotional state of the patient during his stay in the theatre. The staff should care for the patient from leaving the ward until return back to it. The theatre staff should work as a team for well fare of the patient and to achieve the common goals as safe and good surgical procedures. The staff included the primary surgeon and his assistant, the scrub nurse, the circulating nurse, the anaesthiologist and others. Post operative wound infection cause serious morbidity to patients and expense to hospitals. The principals of infection control include the theatre clothes, theatre air, preparation of the patient, preparation of the surgeon and scrub up technique, use of prophylactic antibiotics with infection audit and feedback to surgeons for reducing the infection ratio, good theatre management is the key for safety of the patient and success of the surgical procedures in addition to reduce the cost and increase the benefits which at the end for the sake of the patient.