TEMP-01: Thermoregulation Vigilance – Active Warming

**Algorithm for determining Case Duration (< 60 minutes)**
- **Case Start:**
  - Patient In Room: If not available, then
  - Induction End: If not available, then
  - Anesthesia Start
- **Case End:**
  - Patient Out of Room: If not available, then
  - Anesthesia Start

**Algorithm for determining case end for 36 °C**
- **Success Criterion:**
  - Latest Extubation Time: If not available, or documented after Anesthesia End,
  - Latest LMA Removal Time: If not available after Anesthesia End,
  - Surgery End: If not available,
  - Patient In Room: If not available,
  - Anesthesia End

Active warming is determined by **Warming Method Classification** phenotype

**Active Warming Includes:**
- Convective warming: forced air
- Conductive warming: circulating water mattress, resistive heating electrical blankets
- Endovascular warming, using a heat exchanging catheter (very rarely used)
- Radiant heaters

Passive Warming Interventions (NOT active warming):
- Increasing ambient room temperature
- Thermal insulators such as blankets
- Fluid warmer (except for caesarean section)

For patients undergoing caesarean delivery determined by **Obstetric Anesthesia Type**, fluid warmer determined by **Warming Method Classification** is accepted as an active warming device.