

**Results:** 116 theatre staff responded. Visual (90.5%), hearing/ understanding (96.6%) difficulties, feeling faint/lightheaded (66.4%) and stress (47.8%) were reported. Decreased situational awareness was reported by 71.5% and correlated with visors ( $r=0.27$  and  $p=0.03$ ) and FFP2/3 mask usage ( $r=0.29$  and  $p=0.01$ ). Reduced efficiency of theatre teams was reported by 75% of respondents and 21.5% felt patient safety was at greater risk due to Covid-19 precautions in theatre.

**Conclusions:** Organisational adjustments are required, and research focused on development of fit-for-purpose personal protective equipment (PPE).

#### 764 Human Factors in Operative Theatres During the Covid-19 Pandemic: A Cross-sectional Analysis of Operating Theatre Staff Experiences in a Regional Centre

L.E. Murchison, R. Anbarasan, A. Mathur, M. Kulkarni  
*Norfolk and Norwich University Hospital, Norwich, United Kingdom*

**Introduction:** In the already high-risk, high-stress environment of the operating theatre, operating during Covid-19 has brought its own unique challenges. Communication, teamwork and anxiety related new operating practices secondary to Covid-19 are hypothesised to have a negative impact on patient care.

**Method:** We conducted a single-centre online survey of operating theatre staff from 22nd June–6th July 2020. Respondents completed 18 human factors questions related to COVID-19 precautions including communication, teamwork, situational awareness, decision making, stress, fatigue, work environment and organisational culture. Questions consisted of yes/no responses, multiple choice and Likert items. Kruskal-Wallis tests, Chi-Squared, Mann Whitney U tests, Spearman's correlation coefficient, lambda and Cramer's V tests were used. Free-text responses were also reviewed.