



Information Anaesthesia
Spital Oberengadin
Samedan

Completed on (Date):
Name:
First name:
Date of birth:
Admitted on:
Planned operation:
on (Date):

Patient sticker

Please read and answer the following questionnaire and patient information sheet immediately. (5 sheets!)

Dear Patient,

A completely answered questionnaire is an important part of the preoperative consultation with the anaesthesia doctor. During this consultation the anaesthetist can make an accurate assessment of your level of health and will advise you of the most appropriate anaesthesia procedure, including any relevant risk factors and possible complications. You will find a brief description of the various anaesthesia possibilities on the last page of this information sheet.

Part 1: Medical history questions:

Height.....cm ; Weight.....kg.

1 Which medications are you presently taking or have taken in the past few days? (please list all!)

.....
.....
.....
.....

2 Which operations and in which year have you recieved?

.....
.....
.....

3 Have any complications or problems occurred from the anaesthesia?

.....

Have any relatives experienced problems related to an anaesthesia? No Yes

4 Are you allergic to any medications or materials?

.....

5 How many cigarettes do you smoke daily? How much alcohol do you consume daily?

6 Do you take any drugs? No Yes Which?

7 Are you presently pregnant? No Yes How many weeks?

8 Have you donated blood for this operation? No Yes

9 Do you suffer prolonged bleeding after injuries or operations No Yes

10 Do you have loose teeth, crowns, implants, bridges or dentures? No Yes

Continue to the next page

Please cross the appropriate answers that apply to you and add information when required.

Have you at any time suffered from:

11 Heart and circulation system illnesses?

- No** **Yes:**
- High blood pressure.
 - Low blood pressure.
 - Heart attack. When?
 - Chest pain from exertion.
 - Heart failure.
 - Heart rhythm disorder. Which?
 - Other heart disorder. Which?
 - Thrombosis. When?
 - Blood vessel constriction: Which?
 - Genetical heart failure?

12 Lung and respiratory system illnesses?

- No** **Yes:**
- Cold (now) with or without cough.
 - Asthma, chronic Bronchitis. Do you suffer problems now?
 - Lung emphysema
 - Lung embolism. When?
 - Other lung disorders. Which?

13 Kidney, stomach-intestine, und liver illnesses?

- No** **Yes:**
- Reflux.
 - Stomach ulcer.
 - Kidney failure.
 - Kidney stones. When?
 - Bladder and renal pelvis irritation. When?
 - Liver cirrhosis.
 - Hepatitis. When?
 - Other illness. Which?

14 Metabolic, diabetes and thyroid illnesses?

- No** **Yes:**
- Diabetes.
 - Gout.
 - High thyroid function.
 - Low thyroid function.
 - Goiter

15 Tumour illness?

- No** **Yes:**

16 Infectious, contagious illness (e.g. TBC, HIV (AIDS), Hepatitis A , B or C)?

- No** **Yes:**

17 Skeletal and joint illnesses?

- No Yes:
- Back pain/-stiffness. Where?
 - Neck problems. Which?
 - Disk problems. Where?
 - Joint stiffening. Which?

18 Brain and nervous system illness?

- No Yes:
- Epilepsy.
 - Migraine
 - Stroke. When.....

19 Other illness not above mentioned

- No Yes:

I declare that the answers indicated above are true and correct.

Date:

Patient's signature :

Please read further on the next page (4)

Anesthesiologists notes::

Seropositiv: **HIV** **Hep. B** **Hep. C**

Relevante Allergie:

Relevante Befunde:

Sonst bei der Anästhesie zu beachten:

Erwartete Intubationsschwierigkeiten/Mundöffnung:

Reflux: ja / nein

Blutdruck: /

EKG:

Laborwerte: Hb Tz Quick Na K Krea Gluc.

X-Thorax:

Anästhesist:

Datum:

Part 2: Patient information sheet and consent

Dear patient, dear parents

An anaesthesia is necessary to be able to perform a successful and pain free operation planned for you or your child.

The most important anaesthesia procedures:

General anaesthesia

With a general anaesthesia (full narcosis), consciousness and the sense of pain will be blocked with the use of various medications until the operation is finished; the use of artificial respiration is often required.

Regional or Conduction anaesthesia (Partial anaesthesia)

For many operations it is possible to block the sense of pain to the respective body area. You can therefore remain awake during a regional or conduction anaesthesia, or listen to music through head phones or to dose with the help of sleep medications. If required, further pain relief can be given at any time if the effects of the regional anaesthesia are insufficient. It may be necessary then to progress to a general anaesthesia.

The main procedures for a regional anaesthesia are:

Spinal Anaesthesia: A local anaesthetic will be injected either in the spinal fluid that surrounds the spinal cord (**Spinal anaesthesia**) or in the space between the spinal cord and the vertebral column (**Epidural- or Peridural anaesthesia**). For a certain time, the area (legs/abdomen) will become pain free and without feeling or movement.

Other **Conduction anaesthesia:** Anaesthetizing one or more large nerves with local anaesthetic medication, for example the nerve in the arm pit responsible for the arm and hand (**axillary Plexus**), above or below the clavicle (**Interscalenar blockade or Infraclavicular blockade**). Also a leg or foot can be made insensitive to pain with one or more injections into the gluteal region or to the leg.

An arm or hand can be anaesthetized through an intravenous injection (**Intravenous Regional Anesthesia, IVR**) with the use of a blood pressure cuff to block the circulation.

Combination anaesthesia (Partial and general anaesthesia combined)

A combination of both anaesthesia procedures are often used for complex operations and for children in order to assist the pain relief therapy and recovery time after the operation.

Safety and Complications of Anaesthesia

The safety of anaesthesia procedures today is very high and the risk of life threatening complications minimal even in patients with previous diseases. All the vitally important body functions (eg. heart function, circulation and respiratory function) are closely monitored and when necessary immediate interventions are made. Temporary or permanent damage from an anaesthesia are very rare events. Relevant complications are mentioned below:

With general anaesthesia:

- Tooth damage, particularly with previously damaged or loose teeth
- Drowsiness, swallowing difficulties, throat pain
- Nausea and vomiting.
- Coldness, Shivering in the recovery phase.
- Difficulty with urination.
- Concentration problems. This occurs very seldom following a general anaesthesia and can persist for a long time especially in older patients and after a long operation.
- Allergic reactions can occur at any time even when no previous knowledge for an allergy exists.

With regional anaesthesia:

- Nerve damage with minimal temporary sensation problems after a regional anaesthesia
- Allergy of the anaesthetic medication.
- Nausea and/or headache after a spinal anaesthesia.
- Difficulty with urination.

The following is a list of very rare events, that for legal reasons must be mentioned.

Please cross the appropriate theme if you require further information:

With general anaesthesia:

- Brain damage or death from problems during artificial respiration
- Blindness from damage to the eye.
- Local tissue damage from complications with an infusion.
- Permanent loss of voice after intubation.
- Permanent nerve damage caused by compression

With regional anaesthesia (Spinal anaesthesia, Peridural anaesthesia, peripheral Nerve block):

- Loss of feeling or function of an arm/leg from nerve damage.
- temporary or permanent numbness or paralysis.

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General (Partial or full narcosis):

- Brain damage or death from excessive bleeding, circulation collapse or heart failure.
- Brain damage or death from complications or an allergic reaction to medication or transfusions.
- Brain damage or death from a lung thrombosis .
- (death from) Illness contracted from a blood transfusion (eg. AIDS, Hepatitis C or Creutzfeld-Jakob).
- Permanent damage to the urinary bladder function.
- Lung and brain damage or death from aspiration of stomach contents into the airways or lungs .

For your safety

You are not allowed to eat or drink for at least 6 hours before the anaesthesia, unless the anaesthetist instructs you otherwise. Please follow these instructions exactly.

Leave your contact lenses, dentures, (Ear-)Rings, Piercings and jewellery in your room or at home. Please do not use face cream, nailpolish, lip stick or other cosmetics on the day of your operation.

For outpatients the following applies: arrive at the hospital without having drunk or eaten. You can drink half a glass of water up to 1 hour before the operation. If you have regular medications please take these before arrival in the hospital. If you are discharged from hospital on the same day as the anaesthesia (outpatient and same day surgery operations), you must be accompanied home by someone. For 24 hours after the anaesthesia you are not allowed to drive or walk in street traffic, make any important decisions or drink any alcohol.

General information:

This information is a preparation for the consultation with the anaesthesia doctor. If you have any questions or anything that is uncertain, please write your questions in the space below.

If you have further questions before or after the anaesthesia, in urgent situations please contact the duty doctor. (☎ 081 - 851 8111)

Your questions:

Additional note or diagrams from the doctor for the information and consent:

individual situations that increase risks:

Contra-/Indication for the chosen / planned Anaesthesia:

The Anaesthesia procedure:

Central vein catheter: Pneumothorax, Infection

Arterial catheter: Thrombosis Hand/Foot

Postoperative Phase incl. eventual artificial respiration/Intensive care station

Transfusions, bloods conserving Methods: AIDS, Hepatitis C or Creutzfeld-Jakob

Planned anesthesia procedure:

I hereby state, that I have been clearly and completely informed over the planned anesthesia procedures in a personal and understandable consultation. The possible risks have been explained and I give my consent to the planned procedures that have been discussed and are written above. I understand that during the operation an unexpected situation is possible that can lead to a change in the planned procedures.

Place, Date:

Patient's Signature / Patient's parents:

Signature Anaesthetist:

