

Informed Consent for Providing Anaesthesiology Care

ASKLEPION

Dear Madam, dear Sir,

You will be undergoing a surgical intervention which is not painless therefore it is performed under general anaesthesia or analgesic sedation. This will be provided by the specialised doctor - anaesthesiologist who will take care of you in the immediate pre-operation period, during the surgical procedure and if necessary, he/she will take of you during the postoperative period. The anaesthesiologist will discuss with you the method of anaesthesia and will inform you about its advantages, disadvantages, possible risks and possible complications. Please, read carefully the following information and answer accurately and thoroughly the questions concerning the state of your health so that your doctor - anaesthesiologist can choose for you the safest method of anaesthesia.

General anaesthesia (narcosis, „put to sleep“)

is the state consisting of unconsciousness and lack of pain similar to sleep. The means called anaesthetics or narcotics used to induce this state can be administered by the following ways:

Anaesthetics can be injected in the vein = intravenous anaesthesia. The intravenous cannula is used for application of fast working anaesthetics which can be administered repeatedly or continuously in case of the surgery lasting for a longer period.

Anaesthetics are administered by inhalation = inhalation anaesthesia. The mixture of oxygen and air or mixture of nitrous oxide and vapour-creating anaesthetics is brought to the lungs.

Both methods can be combined or they might complement each other. During anaesthesia, the anaesthesiologist ensures patency of airways: at the beginning of anaesthesia by the face mask which firmly leans on the face around nose and mouth, and during general anaesthesia airways management is performed by inserting a special tube through oral cavity to larynx - laryngeal mask or so-called intubation tube is inserted through oral cavity between vocal ligaments to windpipe. Both techniques maintain airways free for supply of oxygen and inhalation anaesthetics, decrease a risk of saliva and gastric content aspiration during the surgical intervention. After inserting the intubation tube, it is always necessary to use substances - muscle relaxants which completely eliminate muscle tension and cause arrest of volitional breathing.

During anaesthesia you will be permanently monitored clinically and by devices. The obtained data are regularly evaluated and recorded in the report on the course of anaesthesia.

Analgesic sedation

is the state induced by administering tranquilizing medications - sedatives and medications relieving pain - analgesic sedation. This state is characterized by larger or lesser sedation of the consciousness and removes fear and pain perception.

Administered sedatives can induce amnesia which is the state when an operated patient does not remember the course of the performed intervention. Sedatives and analgesic are administered intravenously.

Risks and complications

Each medical intervention as well as our other activities in our lives is burdened with possible complications and despite the maximum care and caution, we cannot completely exclude their occurrence. The life-threatening complications of general anaesthesia include the impossibility to ensure patency of airways, influx of gastric content and its aspiration, severe allergic reactions to disinfectants or intravenously applied medications, and malignant hyperthermia. Less severe complications related to general anaesthesia include unsuccessful insertion of the vein cannula at the first attempt, hematoma occurrence - bruises or inflammation in the place of the cannula insertion, sore throat, swallowing difficulties, hoarseness after the intervention, damage, loose teeth during airways management, nausea and vomiting after surgery. The risk of severe complications, including the life-threatening states is very low. Our effort is to prevent possible complications and manage them on time and efficiently in case of occurrence.

To suppress the complications the following requirements must be adhered to in the preoperative period:

- 6 hours before the scheduled intervention do not eat solid food and sweets. The last meal should be light. You can drink only clear fluids (without fat and solid parts), no milk, juice without flesh, do not drink alcohol. You can drink water, weak tea.
- 2 hours before anaesthesia do not drink, apart from small amount of water after taking medications prescribed by the anaesthesiologist.
- Do not smoke at least one day before the surgery.
- Do not use any make-up and nail polish on the day of anaesthesia.
- Before the surgery, remove contact lens, glasses, jewellery and mainly piercing and place them safely.
- Take off removable dentures and place them safely, if you cannot do it, notify the anaesthesiologist.
- Notify the anaesthesiologist about medications you have been using on a regular basis and for a long period of time.
- Notify the anaesthesiologist about allergies you have been suffering from.
- Answer truthfully and thoroughly all questions of the anaesthesiologist related to the state of your health.
- Bring with you the results of all required preoperative examinations.

I declare that I have been familiarized with this document, understood its content and I will respect the information contained in it. I have completed the anaesthesiology questionnaire fully and truthfully. I am aware of the risks in relation to the general anaesthesia (analgesic sedation) and I agree on the suggested procedure.

The information was provided clearly, comprehensibly and all my questions were answered. I declare this being of sound mind and without pressure.

In Date
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Name and surname of a client, date of birth or birth certificate number:

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Doctor - anaesthesiologist signature

Client signature