

## PRE- OPERATIVE ANAESTHESIA QUESTIONNAIRE

### Adults (over 16 years of age)

The anesthesiologist is a doctor who makes the patient asleep (anaesthetizes him/her) and is responsible for temporary loss of bodily sensations during surgical procedures. Using certain drugs, the doctor causes transient suppression of the function of the central nervous system- that is general anesthesia=narcosis. Depending on the type of the procedure the doctor chooses the best type of anesthesia in cooperation with the surgeon. During the procedure the anesthesiologist controls all the important vital functions such as: breathing, blood circulation, and awakes the patient after the procedure.

TYPES OF ANESTHESIA:

#### **Sedation- calming down**

May be reached by intravenous administration of certain drugs. It leads to sleepiness, diminishes fear and anxiety caused by the procedure, but the patient stays conscious. Sedation is usually associated with regional anesthesia.

#### **Regional anesthesia (lumbar, brachial, local)**

Suppresses pain in particular body parts or in the vicinity of the operative wound. E.g. in the lumbar anesthesia the anesthetic is injected into the vertebral column in the region of nerves leaving the spinal cord. During the procedure the patient is conscious.

#### **General anesthesia- narcosis**

Makes the patient unconscious and thus unable to feel pain. The patient is in a state similar to sleep. The drugs are administered intravenously through a computer controlled infusion pump. In order to provide proper breathing, face masks, laryngeal masks or tracheal intubation are used. The laryngeal mask is the state-of-the art anesthetic device enabling the passage of breathing gases without irritating the larynx, vocal cords or trachea. It makes the period of falling asleep and awaking less uncomfortable to the patient. Laryngeal masks and intubation tubes are placed after the patient had fallen asleep, and removed in the early phases of waking up after the operation.

The type of anesthesia is selected individually for each patient in order not to strain the organism and enable precision during the operation.

Patients often ask about the risks involved in anesthesia. The answer is: life or health threatening complications are extremely rare. **They can be prevented by taking the following precautions:**

- Thorough health assessment
- Analysis of additional test results
- Analysis of previous operations
- Analysis of diseases occurring in the family
- Close cooperation between anesthesiologist and surgeon
- Use of safe (new generation) anesthetics; they are easy to control, safe, short-acting and reduce adverse effects such as nausea, vomiting, sleepiness after the operation
- Choosing optimal anesthesia
- Providing proper nursing care

In order to have the most important information considering your health, we have prepared an anesthesia questionnaire. Please fill it in and bring to the consultation meeting with our anesthesiologist along with the medical documentation you have, like test results, discharge summaries etc.

**QUESTIONNAIRE- to be filled in by the patient**

Name and surname:.....

Date of birth:.....Address:.....

.....Telephone:.....

Weight:.....

Height:.....

Please circle the correct answer: (Y=YES, N=NO)

- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| 1. Are you under specialist care due to a chronic disease  | Y | N |
| 2. Do you take any medications?  | Y | N |
| 3. Have you taken any drugs against flu, painkillers, anticoagulants, antirheumatic drugs during the last 10 days? | Y | N |
| 4. Have you had any operations?  | Y | N |
| 5. Have you had any complications during anesthesia  | Y | N |
| 6. Has any member of your family had complications during anesthesia?  | Y | N |
| 7. Have you ever had blood transfusion?  | Y | N |
| 8. Are you pregnant?   | Y | N |
| 9. Have you been vaccinated against viral hepatitis type B?  | Y | N |
| 10. Do you want to be vaccinated against viral hepatitis type B?   | Y | N |

If you answered yes to any of questions 1-9, please describe:

Have you ever been treated for any of these diseases?

**11. Circulatory system**

- |                                      |   |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| Hypertension                         | Y | N |
| Coronary heart disease               | Y | N |
| Myocardial infarction (heart attack) | Y | N |
| Abnormal heart rhythm                | Y | N |
| Varicose veins in the legs           | Y | N |

**12. Respiratory system**

- |                                |   |   |
|--------------------------------|---|---|
| Pneumonia or bronchitis        | Y | N |
| Chronic bronchial inflammation | Y | N |
| Asthma                         | Y | N |
| Tuberculosis                   | Y | N |
| Dyspnea                        | Y | N |

**13. Digestive system**

- |                           |   |   |
|---------------------------|---|---|
| Stomach ulcer             | Y | N |
| Duodenal ulcer            | Y | N |
| Hiatus hernia             | Y | N |
| Esophageal reflux disease | Y | N |

**14. Liver diseases**

Jaundice	Y	N
Liver steatosis	Y	N
Liver cirrhosis	Y	N
<b>15. Metabolic diseases</b>		
Diabetes	Y	N
Thyroid gland diseases	Y	N
Porphyria	Y	N
Gout	Y	N
<b>16. Kidney diseases</b>		
Kidney stones	Y	N
Kidney inflammation	Y	N
Difficulties in urination	Y	N
<b>17. Nervous system</b>		
Epilepsy	Y	N
Apoplexy/stroke, paralysis	Y	N
Problems with blood flow in the brain	Y	N
Meningitis	Y	N
<b>18. Neuromuscular system</b>		
Myasthenia	Y	N
Myasthenia in the family	Y	N
Dystrophy	Y	N
Dystrophy in the family	Y	N
<b>19. Skeletal system</b>		
Difficulties in movement	Y	N
Vertebral diseases	Y	N
Rheumatic disease	Y	N
<b>20. Eye diseases</b>		
Glaucoma	Y	N
Cataract	Y	N
<b>21. Ear diseases</b>		
Deafness	Y	N
Balance disorders	Y	N
<b>22. Psychiatric disorders</b>		
Neurosis	Y	N
Depression	Y	N
Anorexia	Y	N
<b>23. Hematologic diseases or coagulation disorders</b>		
Nose or gingival bleeding	Y	N
Tendency to bruising	Y	N
Prolonged wound healing	Y	N
Coagulation disorders in the family	Y	N
Anemia	Y	N
<b>24. Oral cavity</b>		
Difficulties with opening mouth	Y	N
Loose teeth	Y	N
Dental prosthesis, bridges	Y	N

Crownwork	Y	N
Removable orthodontic brace	Y	N
Permanent orthodontic brace	y	N
Implants	Y	N
<b>25. Allergies</b>		
Drugs	Y	N
Inhaled allergens	Y	N
Ingested allergens	Y	N
Soya	Y	N
Contact allergens/ patches	Y	N
26. Do you smoke cigarettes?	Y	N
27. Do you drink alcohol regularly? (once, twice a week?)	Y	N
28. Do you take hypnotic (sleeping pills), anxiolytic (anti-anxiety) drugs?	Y	N
29. Have you taken drugs with acetylsalicylic acid such as: Acard, Alka-Prim, Alka-Seltzer, Ascodan, Aspirin, Asprocol, Calcipiryna, Etopiryna, Polocard, Polopiryna, tablets against flu, Upsarin during the last two weeks?	Y	N

If you answered yes to any of questions 10-27, please describe:

.....  
 .....

Other important health issues:

.....  
 .....

I DECLARE THAT I HAVE READ THIS QUESTIONNAIRE AND THAT ALL THE ANSWERS ARE TRUE.

**ANESTHESIA CONSENT FORM**

I had a meeting with an anesthesiologist who explained to me the anesthetic procedure before, during and after the operation. I understood the explanation and I asked all the questions I had regarding the anesthesia and possible complications. I have no further questions.

I consent to conducting the following procedure

.....

(the type of operation)

in :

-sedation

- regional anesthesia

**- general anesthesia**

I also agree to any medically justified additional procedures (second intravenous access, fluid infusion and blood transfusion), and, if necessary, to the change in the type of anesthesia.

.....

Patient's signature

My health has not changed significantly since the anesthesiologist consultation.

.....

Patient's signature

.....

Doctor's signature

**RECOMMENDATIONS:**

**MEALS:** you are not allowed to eat anything for 6 hours before the operation.

**DRINKS:** you are not allowed to drink for 4 hours before the operation, however, 2 hours before the operation it is recommended to drink 1 glass (250ml) of still water in order to clean the stomach from acids

**Alcohol:** you must not drink alcohol for at least 24 hours before the operation

You should leave your earrings, rings, chains, watches at home

2 weeks before the operation you should not take drugs containing acetylsalicylic acid such as: Acard, Alka-Prim, Alka-Seltzer, Ascodan, Aspirin, Asprocol, Calcipiryna, Etopiryna, Polocard, Polopiryna, tablets against flu, Upsarin

Any removable prostheses, eye lenses should be taken out before the operation (in the Clinic)

You should be taken home by an adult person after the operation

For 24 hours after the operation you should not drink alcohol, drive, use mechanical devices, and you should avoid making important decisions.

**DECLARATION:**

I have followed the recommendations regarding my behavior before the operation. I will be transported home by an adult.

.....

Date and patient's signature