

BISMARCK

Patient Name

Sex

SURGICAL ASSOCIATES

Patient Consent for
Anesthesia

Acct #

DOB

Age

Case

Surgeon

DOS

Pain Treatment Center Anesthesiologist, PC

I understand that:

- I, will need anesthesia services for the procedure(s)to be done on (date), and the type of anesthesia to be used will depend upon the procedure and my physical condition.

- Anesthesia is a specialty medical service which manages patients who are rendered unconscious or with diminished response to pain and stress during the course of surgery.

- During the course of the procedure, conditions may require additional or different anesthetic monitoring or techniques, and I ask that the anesthesiologist provide any other necessary service for my benefit and well-being.

- Anesthesia will be provided by an anesthesiologist and with/or without a certified registered nurse anesthetist (CRNA) working as a team.

- No guarantees have been made by anyone regarding the anesthesia services which I am agreeing to have.

TYPES OF ANESTHESIA AND DEFINITIONS**A. General Anesthesia**

1. Endotracheal anesthesia - Anesthesia and respiratory gases are passed through a tube placed in the trachea (windpipe) via the nose or mouth.
2. Mask anesthesia - Gases are passed through a mask which covers the airway.

B. Regional Anesthesia

1. Epidural anesthesia - The anesthetic agent is injected into the epidural space to produce loss of sensation. A small catheter may also be inserted into the epidural space so that anesthetizing agents may be given to prolong the duration of anesthesia.
2. Spinal anesthesia - The anesthetic agent is injected into the spinal subarachnoid space to produce loss of sensation.
3. Nerve blocks - Local anesthetizing agents are injected into specific areas to inhibit nerve transmission.

C. Monitored Anesthesia Care (MAC)

Includes the monitoring of at least blood pressure, oxygenation, pulse, and mental state, and the administration of supplemental sedation and analgesia as needed.

D. Local Anesthesia

1. Local anesthesia - Anesthetizing agents are injected or infiltrated directly into a small area of the body, for example, the surgical site.
2. Topical anesthesia - Surface anesthesia is produced by direct application of anesthetizing agents on skin or mucous membranes.

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RISKS AND COMPLICATIONS - May include but are not limited to:

Allergic / adverse reaction, aspiration, backache brain damage, cardiac arrest, coma, dental injury, headache, heart attack, inability to reverse the effects of anesthesia , infection, localized swelling and or redness, muscle aches, nausea, nerve injury, ophthalmic (eye) injury, pain paralysis, pneumonia, positional nerve injury, recall of sound / noise / speech by others, seizures, sore throat, wrong site for injection of anesthesia, and death.

I acknowledge the risks, complications and possible consequences of my anesthesia, and alternatives to the prescribed anesthesia have been explained to me. I have been given the opportunity to ask questions about my anesthesia, and feel that I have sufficient information to give this informed consent.

I agree to the administration of the anesthesia prescribed for me.

Patient / Guardian signature Date & Time

Guardian's relationship

Witness signature Date & Time

Anesthesiologist Signature Date & Time