Health questionnaire

In order to prepare for your preoperative anaesthesia consultation, we kindly ask you to fill in the enclosed health questionnaire and bring it with you or send it to us.

Do not hesitate to bring any personal medical records and the contact details of your family physicians. Write your questions down and bring them with you.

Health questionnaire

Name:
First name:
Date of birth:
Operation:
Surgeon:
Operation date:

Please do not fill

Examined by Dr

Madam, Sir,

You will soon undergo surgery. In view of the anaesthesia practised on that occasion, we would be grateful if you could fill in the following questionnaire and send it back to us as soon as possible.

	yes	no
Have you ever undergone anaesthesia ?		
Have you or a close relative ever had anaesthesia- related secondary problems ? If yes, which problems ?		
Have you ever been hospitalised for a disease ? If yes, which one ?		

	yes	no
Are you currently undergoing treatment for a chro- nic disease ? If yes, which one ?		
Do you suffer from a hereditary or family disease ? If yes, which one ?		
Do you suffer from frequent bleeding ?		
Do you take an anticoagulant drug ?		
Have you already suffered from thrombosis / pul- monary embolism ?		
Do you regularly take non medical treatments (vita- mins, hormones, etc.) ? If yes, which ones ?		
Are you diabetic ? Have you been advised to take antibiotics after		
each dental treatment ?		
Do you wear a pacemaker ?		
Do you suffer from any allergies ? If yes, which ones ?		
Have you ever been operated on ? If yes, when and what for ?		
Have you ever lost consciousness during a local anaesthesia (for ex. at your dentist) ? If yes, when and how ?		
Do you smoke ?		
Do you drink more than 6 glasses of alcohol a day ?		
Are you or could you be pregnant ?		
Do you suffer from: HIV, hepatitis, MRSA ?		
Do you wear a dental prosthesis ?		
Do you suffer from a particular dental fragility ?		
Do you wear contact lenses ?		
Your weight : Date :		
Your height : Signature :		

Unless otherwise indicated, we kindly ask you to be fasting, which means no eating and no drinking (not even water) 6 hours before the scheduled start time of the surgery. However, take your usual medications with a sip of water. If you are taking an anticoagulant treatment, including aspirin, we will tell you what to do during the consultation. Leave your valuables and jewellery at home. May we remind ladies that no lipstick or nail polish is allowed on the day of the surgery ?

We are looking forward to meeting you and we are available to provide any further information.

Important recommendations

We invite you to :

- come **fasting**, which means no eating and no drinking (not even water) 6 hours be-fore the scheduled start time of the surgery.

- take your usual **medications** with a sip of water, except for any **anticoagulant drug**, **including aspirin (acetylsalicylic acid)**, whose prescription will necessarily have been subject to instructions during the anaesthesia consultation.

- wear comfortable clothes, no make-up, lipstick or nail polish.

Links and additional information :

Swiss Society of Anaesthesia-Intensive Care www.sgar-ssar.ch

French Society of Anaesthesia-Intensive Care

Canadian Anaesthesia Society www.cas.ca

You

You will soon undergo surgery as well as anaesthetic care. Anaesthesia is often a source of concern for patients. Anaesthesiology has become a technologically sophisticated medical discipline which is able to offer you the comfort and security you deserve.

The preoperative anaesthetic consultation is essential to good medical care.

The choice of your anaesthesia is the responsibility of your anaesthetist, who will however involve you in this decision. You will also have the opportunity to meet the anaesthetist who will take care of you and ask him or her any questions.

Please read this leaflet carefully.

The anaesthesia

The main objectives of anaesthesia are to avoid pain and protect the person being operated on, against surgery-induced disturbances. Practised by an anaesthetist, it ensures the opti-mum unwinding of surgery as well as the comfort and security of the patient.

These objectives may be reached by general or loco-regional anaesthesia.

Whatever the method used, anaesthesia is performed in an operating room adequately equipped and verified before each use.

The presence of your anaesthetist throughout the operation as well as the monitoring of your vital signs (blood pressure, blood gas, electrocardiogram, etc.) are the best guarantees of your safety. Any material in contact with your body is for single use or sterilised before each use.

The anaesthesia

General anaesthesia induces a sleep state, thanks to drugs introduced into the body either intravenously or by inhalation. Stopping the administration of these short-lasting hypnotic drugs leads to quick recovery.

The analgesic drugs used simultaneously eliminate pain. Morphine, still very useful to treat postoperative pain, has been replaced for operations by much more powerful and easy-to-use synthetic substances.

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Curariform drugs may be used to obtain the muscle relaxation necessary to assisted respira-tion and certain types of surgery.

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General anaesthesia as practised nowadays does not cause amnesia and inconveniences such as nausea have become very rare.

It is essential to respect fasting instructions to avoid the transit of gastric contents into the lungs.

Lastly, it is important to report any dental problems (fragility, prosthesis, etc.) since manipulations of the mouth cavity will be performed.

The anaesthesia

Loco-regional anaesthesia only concerns part of the body. Depending on the needs of the operation foreseen, the «anaesthetic block» may concern part of a limb (forearms or feet, by truncular nerve anaesthesia), an entire limb (plexus anaesthesia for the arm) or the entire lower hemicorpus by spinal or peridural anaesthesia.

These last two techniques may, in very few cases, cause headaches and require several days of rest and, possibly, a specific local treatment.

Temporary difficulties urinating following the operation may sometimes require temporary bladder probing.

A major complication (neurological, cardiac, allergic) may exceptionally occur (currently one case out of several thousand anaesthesia) in any type of anaesthesia. The preoperative an-aesthetic consultation and the respect of the instructions help minimise this risk.

