Please read the following three papers and support Your and our profound preparation for a planned ambulant anaesthesia.

1. Our Information about Ambulant Anaesthesia
2. Questionnaire for Adults / Children
3. Declaration of Informed Consent

Information about ambulant Regional Anaesthesia

Please read with care. You may keep this sheet.

There is an ambulant operation planned for You, including the administration of a Regional Anaesthesia (RA). This information sheet gives You the opportunity prior to a personal talk with Your Anaesthetist to get familiar with our work. In order to choose and prepare the most suitable anaesthetic procedure for You we ask You to read and fill in the handed out questionnaire. If You are suffering from any preoperative illness or disease, it may be suitable to undergo a preoperative assessment at Your General Practitioner.

You are welcome to sort out such details via a phone call (see directives on back page).

We are obliged to inform You about seldom and rare complications and risks of the intended anaesthesia, although our information should not distress You, because now a days an anaesthesia provides a highly qualified standard of safety, using modern, well tolerable pharmaceutical agents and a profound and careful monitoring of Your health.

Intravenous Regional Anaesthesia (IVRA)

For an ambulant surgery on a limb (arm, forearm, hand, wrist, finger or a leg) an intravenous anaesthesia is a suitable procedure. It requires the use of a tourniquet, which is used to separate the limb’s blood from the rest of the blood circulation. The anaesthetic agent is given via an intravenous needle (injection) and will then only effect the part of the body beneath the tourniquet. Therefore, with an regional anaesthesia the patient stays fully conscious and awake with a resulting disability to use the anaesthetised arm or leg for some hours.

Anaesthesia describes the state of unawareness of pain. But often, other kinds of sensation are diminished as well in the anaesthesised limb (arm or leg), such as touch, heat, vibration or traction and there is a weakness in the muscles.

Risks and Complications

Nevertheless, even with the highest amount of care and skill, incidents can happen, for example: a haematoma at the site of the intravenous injection.

Severe complications of an Intravenous Regional Anaesthesia may follow, if the tourniquet is opened before the anaesthetic agents have been distributed to the nerve fibres. A penetration into the patient’s blood circulation can lead to convulsion and loss of consciousness.

Lifethreatening intra- or postanaesthetic incidents like a Cardiac Arrest or an Allergic Shock occur extremely seldom - even with patients in a poor medical condition.

To the benefit of Your own safety You must respect a period of “nil by mouth” for 5 hours prior to the beginning of the operation, undergoing an intravenous regional anaesthesia.

Smokers have to respect a non-smoker period of 5 hours also. Only clear drinks (tea, mineral water) may be allowed until 3 hours prior to the operation.

Please respect these directives consequently!

For the first 24 hours after the operation You must neither take active part in traffic nor handle any machinery or vehicle.

Therefore the patient has to be accompanied on the way home. Please secure, that there will be a person to help the patient at home for the first 24 hours after the operation and be prepared to contact Your Surgeon or Your Anaesthetist by phone.

⇒ Please read the following part on the back as well