



INFORMATION AND CONSENT FORM FOR ANESTHESIA



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HD.RB.200	October-2018	01	October-2020	1/4

Patient's name and surname:

Sex:

Date of birth:

Date of hospitalization:

Dagnosis:

Protocol №:

Dear patient, we will give you general anesthesia so that you do not feel and remember what was done during the surgical procedure. These applications are scientific and ethical applications accepted all over the world. In addition, signing this form you are not undertaking the entire responsibility, as well as your anesthetist will be still responsible for the procedure. This form was designed to inform you.

If you do not want to read the information form, you can write it by hand in a legible way that you do not want to read the information and that you have approved all kinds of procedures.

When you bring them to the preparation room for pre-operative preparation for surgery, you will be given a medication if your anesthetist considers it appropriate. This medicine can cause dry mouth, temporary forgetfulness and drowsiness.

Then, you will be taken to the operating room and will be:

- . To assess the condition of your heart ECG electrodes will be attached to your body.
- . A special needle will be inserted in your vein for the insertion of the serum.
- . Your finger will be fitted with a device that shows oxygenation of the blood.
- . The sphygmomanometer will be connected to your arm.

Apart from these, special applications can be done by your anesthetist. You will be informed about these applications if they are to be done.

Important properties of the drugs to be used:

You will be provided with a mixture of oxygen and anesthetic drugs to be inhaled from the mask attached to your vein or to be inhaled by the mask. You will not remember these operations. If necessary for respiratory control, oxygen and anesthetic medication will be continued through the tube to be inserted in your trachea. After these procedures, the operation will be allowed. During your surgery, your vital functions will be continuously monitored. Drug application and arrangements will be made if necessary. All procedures will be recorded in the anesthesia follow-up form. After the operation is over, we will stop giving the drugs other than the oxygen we give you. We are going to give you drugs that eliminate side effects of some medications. We will get you to the waking room to track your condition. You will be sent to the surgical clinic after you have been determined to wake up.

General anesthesia problems that may occur, their causes, and some of the measures are:

Respiratory-related:

Inhalation of stomach contents: It is one of the most important and common problems. To avoid this, if you have no other problems (narrow esophagus or duodenum), you should stop taking solid food at least 8 hours in advance and stop drinking liquids 6 hours before operation. This can be kept shorter in emergencies. Fasting time for infants and children ranges from 2 to 6 hours. Consult your doctor about this.

Lack of airway opening during anesthesia: It may not be possible to insert a tube into the trachea due to some personal structural features, such as a large tongue, a small jaw, or front position of trachea. Some organs in the respiratory tract may be injured during insertion of the tube (tongue, lips, teeth, throat, trachea, lungs).

Severe respiratory failure: Sometimes there may be respiratory distress due to pain after the operation.

Throat ache: It is quite common after surgery but rarely causes a serious problem.

Circulation related:

Accidental insertion of a special needle into an artery instead of a vein due to the anatomical differences, encountered very rarely: If you are given a medication from here, you may be at risk of losing some of the fingers or even your arm. During some operations, special needles are applied to the artery in order to follow your blood pressure more closely. Even in this case, this damage may occur, still it is very rare .



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Problems with the heart: For example, problems such as severe coronary insufficiency, cardiac blockage, valvular diseases, and heart attack increase the risks that will be caused by anesthesia and operation. In addition, in some patients, a heart attack may develop during surgery and after.

Catheter applications for large vessels: These applications are only applied to patients who are thought to have a blood loss during surgery, who have severe heart disease and require a long period of vascular access. Depending on where it will be made (neck, groin, arm), undesirable effects such as bleeding, air collection in the lungs may occur.

Drug related problems: As with all other drugs, some allergic reactions may occur in the drugs used in anesthesia.

Other adverse effects of drugs :

- Hypotension or hypertension
- Bradycardia or tachycardia
- Cardiac and respiratory arrest

Hyperthermia (Malign Hyperthermia): Some people very rarely (rate of 1/10.000) have hyperthermia that cannot be stopped and this case, even in the most advanced clinics, is highly fatal.

Problems resulting of technical or personal insufficiency

Problems related to the position during surgery: Because of long lasting same and still position during the surgery, damage to nerves, face, chest etc. may be experienced along with eye traumas. Because of rare problems with cautery device which stops the bleeding vessel, the patient may have burns. The mentioned factors affect anesthesia risks. While it is hard to determine, the rate of death caused by general anesthesia is considered between 1/10.000 and 1/250.000. Maximum precautions are taken during the whole anesthesia process, before and after it, in order to avoid expected or unexpected complications or to solve permanent or temporary problems. If you don't understand information stated here or would like to know more, please consult the anesthesist.

Epidural Anesthesia, Spinal Anesthesia and Plexus Blockage: You could have the surgery with local anesthesia without having to anesthetize your whole body. If this method is preferred, you will have regional anesthesia for the operated area, thus an injection to numb that part of your body may be given from your lower back, armpit, your neck or leg. As a result, you will not feel pain during your surgery. This method is globally accepted. Consult your anesthesist if you want to know more. If your anesthesist finds you fit, you will be given a medication that can cause dry mouth, sleepiness or temporary memory disorders, before you are taken for surgery in the pre-surgery room where they will prepare you for the surgery.

After a while, you will be taken to the operating room and then:

- *ECG electrodes will be attached to your body to assess the condition of your heart
- *Special needle will be inserted into your vein to make infusions.
- *Device that shows oxygenation of blood will be attached to your finger.
- * A blood pressure measurement device will be connected to your arm.

Spinal Anesthesia : It is an anesthetic application where pain sensation and movement in the lower part of the body are blocked by injection of local anesthetics with a fine needle through the membranes (dura), surrounding the fluid in the spinal cord in your lumbar region.

Epidural Anesthesia : A fine plastic tube is inserted into the epidural space of the spine (lies just outside the dural sac containing the spinal cord and cerebrospinal fluid), through this catheter local anaesthetic is injected and thus areas under the place of application become anesthetized. Besides, your anaesthesist may consider some other special applications necessary for you. In this case you will get detailed information.

Problems that may occur during and after regional anesthesia:

Hypotension and Bradycardia : During and after the surgery pulse or blood pressure may fall. The anesthesiologist will interfere when necessary.

Headache: It may occur after spinal anesthesia and epidural anesthesia. If this occurs, contact your anesthesist for advice.

Neural complications: Temporary or permanent neurological damage after regional anesthesia may rarely occur.



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Nausea and Vomiting: It may occur during or after surgery. The necessary intervention will be performed by the anesthetist.

Infection: As with any injection, infection can also occur in these procedures. To avoid infections necessary precautions are taken.

Hearing Impairment: After spinal anesthesia, occasional temporary or permanent hearing disorders may occur. Complication may occur depending on the drugs used.

Failed Block: With the application of spinal or epidural anesthesia, the anesthetist may have to perform additional treatments (sedation and general anesthesia) that he considers appropriate to allow the patient to continue with the operation, depending on whether the patient is suffering from pain or the duration of the drug used to block the nerve is less than the duration of the operation. Please read the detailed explanation of general anesthesia application because of this possibility.

Peripheral Nerve Blocks: The peripheral nerve block is the process of numbing the nerves that move and sense this region so that surgery on the extremities can be performed without pain. With nerve blocks, the entire arm and leg can be numbed or part of these limbs can also be numbed (hand, foot, finger). The nerve around the area to be operated will be injected with a local anesthetic from the appropriate site. All the precautions taken in general anesthesia applications are also taken for nerve block procedures.

Problems That May Occur During Or After Nerve Blocks

Allergy to Drugs: Allergy to local anesthetics given for nerve blockade may occur.

Administering in a vein: Because of the close proximity of the nerves to the veins, medicines may be unintentionally injected in the vein. This may lead to dizziness, drowsiness, unconsciousness, epileptic movements.

Perforation of Veins: Depending on the puncture of the neighbouring vessels, blood can infiltrate into surrounding tissues and accumulate in the area.

Nerve Damage: Depending if the nerve was injured by the needle or the drug was administered directly into the nerve, there may be temporary or permanent movement or sensitivity loss.

In the Neck Zone Interventions for Arm Anesthesia, there may be hoarseness, falls and watering of the eyelids on the side of the procedure, pneumothorax, fluid and blood accumulation in the lungs. If the drugs given in this area are given directly to the spinal fluid or if they leak, there may be a heart or respiratory arrest or numbness and motion loss in areas under the neck.

Infection: As with any injection, infection can also develop in these procedures.

Failed Nerve Block: With the application of peripheral nerve block, the anesthetist may have to perform additional treatments (sedation or general anesthesia) that the anesthetist deems appropriate to allow the patient to continue to undergo surgery after the onset of pain, or because the duration of the operation is longer than the duration of the effect of the drug used to the nerve. Due to this possibility, please read carefully the detailed explanation of general anesthesia application.

Application of a Central Venous Catheter: If your doctor thinks it is necessary, a catheter may be inserted in one of your large veins due to the bleeding amount, necessity of drug and blood infusion. During or after this procedure, vital complications such as heart arrhythmia, bleeding, pneumothorax, perforation of the heart wall, obstruction of the respiratory tract may occur. This procedure can be applied to your neck from the top or bottom of your collarbone, from your groin or arm, according to your doctor's decision. In addition, if the catheter is left in one's body, it can also cause severe infections that cannot be treated. If the catheter is injected into the artery instead of the vein, paralysis, loss of brain functions, gangrene in the arm or leg may occur depending on the area fed by this artery. A new operation may be needed to remove the catheter if it is ruptured because of the possibility of rupture during application and removal of the catheter. A new operation may be needed to remove the catheter if it is ruptured, because of the possibility of rupture during application and removal of the catheter. The undesirable effects described above are rarely seen and utmost efforts are made to avoid them. Do not hesitate to ask your anesthetist for more information.



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Application of an Arterial Cannula: An arterial catheterization procedure can be performed on your wrist, your arm or groin, when your doctor asks you to do so, such as measuring your blood pressure and heart rate, closely following cardiac and pulmonary functions, and taking blood for testing. After this procedure, there is a possibility of clogging of the artery and the formation of gangrene or infection in the area it feeds. Although medically all measures are taken, the rare occurrence of these effects hardly can be prevented

During or after all the anesthetic procedures described above, anticipatory or unexpected side effects or permanent and temporary problems can occur. Maximum preventive measures are taken to prevent these rarely seen problems.

Please do not hesitate to contact your anesthetist regarding the unintelligible aspects of the above. We emphasize again, you do not take entire responsibility by signing this form, and at the same time the responsibility of the anesthetist will not come to an end. This form is designed to inform you.

Information on How to Get Medical Help When Needed:

Every individual has the freedom to choose a hospital or physician according to the health legislation. You may receive medical assistance at public or private health facilities within the scope of your social security related to the occurrence of your illness. If you need, you can apply to the hospital 24 hours a day if necessary (Telephone Number: 02526133546) or you can contact the doctor who performed the surgery through your hospital and get medical support. In case of emergency, you can get medical help from the nearest health facility or you can reach the emergency call centre. (Telephone Number: 112)

Lifestyle Suggestions Critical for Disease.....

Estimated Time of Process:.....

Please write "I have read about the anesthesia and the complications that may occur, the pieces I did not understand have been explained to me. I give my consent for the procedure." with your own handwriting.

THE PATIENT'S NAME-SURNAME:

.....

TRANSLATOR'S NAME-SURNAME:

.....

TIME AND DATE:

.....

TIME AND DATE:

.....

SIGNATURE:

.....

SIGNATURE:

.....

PATIENT RELATIVE'S NAME-SURNAME:

.....

WITNESS'S NAME-SURNAME:

.....

TIME AND DATE:

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TIME AND DATE:

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SIGNATURE:

.....

SIGNATURE:

.....

I have clearly explained the information in this Consent Form to the patient, his/her parents, relatives or companions.

THE DOCTOR'S NAME-SURNAME:

TIME AND DATE:

SIGNATURE:

HAZIRLAYAN	KONTROL EDEN	YÜRÜRLÜK ONAYI