

INFORMED CONSENT FOR ANESTHESIA

The purpose of this consent form is to inform you and your family of the potential risks involved with the administration of anesthesia. The type of anesthetic you receive may be one or a combination of the following: general anesthesia, monitored anesthesia care (sedation), peripheral nerve block, epidural, spinal or local. In addition, you may receive some sedation and/or pain medicine while the anesthesiologist is performing a procedure such as the insertion of a monitoring line or a nerve block. The Anesthesiologist will discuss with you the type of anesthesia best suited for your operation.

In general, the risks related to the modern methods of anesthesia are very low. However, every procedure has some associated risk and, in the extreme, even death is a possible risk. This listing is not intended to be all-inclusive, and if there are any further questions about your anesthetic please address them to the Anesthesiologist prior to surgery.

A. BEFORE THE OPERATION:

1. A complete medical history is very important to providing safe anesthesia care. Medical problems, recent illness, allergies, adverse reactions to anesthesia, and current medications should be reported accurately. Medical problems and abnormal physical states may add to the risk.
2. Stomach contents can be vomited or regurgitated during surgery and inhaled into the lungs causing respiratory problems. It is very important that you accurately report when you last ate or drank anything to the anesthesiologist.
3. If you receive a spinal, epidural, or peripheral nerve block you may experience injury to the nerves, reactions to the drugs, low blood pressures, and high levels of anesthesia requiring breathing support.
4. Your anesthesia will be delivered by a team of skilled providers. An Anesthesiologist (physician specializing in anesthesia) will evaluate you before, during, and after your operation. An anesthesiologist or certified registered nurse anesthetist (RN specializing in anesthesia) will continuously monitor you during the operation. Occasionally, students may also participate in your care. These students are continuously supervised by a nurse anesthetist or an anesthesiologist.

B. DURING THE OPERATION:

1. An IV will be placed in most cases. Pain, swelling, numbness, or infections are infrequent problems associated with IV therapy.
2. Unusual or allergic reactions to drugs given during anesthesia can occur. On rare occasions these may be life threatening.
3. During anesthesia, your airway must be maintained. Though safe guards are used, injury to teeth, mucous membranes, tongue, lips, nose, or throat may occur. In addition, damage may occur to prosthetic dental work such as bridges, caps, crowns, etc.

WACYIGALIN KU SAABSAN OGOLAASHAHA SUUXIN

Sababta foomkan ogolaanshaha waa in la'idin ogeysiiyo adiga iyo xigtadaada dhibaatooyinka ka imaan kara marka lagu siiyo daawada suuxinta. Nooca suuxdin ee lagugu sameyn karo waxa uu noqon karaa hal ama isku dhaf kuwa soo socda: suuxdin guud (adigoo dhan waa lagu suuxinayaa), Suuxdin lala socdo (Hurdisiin), suuxdin la joojinayo neerfaha dareenka u geeya meesha la doonayo in shaqada laga qabto, suuxdin ku eg meesha la doonayo in shaqada laga qabto. Waxaa kaloo lagu siin karaa dawo ku hurdisiisa kuna dejisa ama mid xanuunka kaa bi'isa inta uu dhaqtarka suuxinta ku galinayo qalab lagu ogaado xaaladaada ama daawo neerfaha ka joojisa dareenka. Dhaqtarka suuxintu waxa uu kaala hadli doonaa marba nooca suuxinta ee ku haboon qaliinkaaga.

Guud ahaan, qartarta ay leedahay nooca casriga ah ee suuxintu wey yar tahay. Si kastaba, wax kasta oo la qabanayo waxa ay leedahay qatar haba ugu weynaato' e dhimasho xitaa waa macquul. Kuwan aynu soo taxnay oo kaliya maahan, haddii ay jiraan wax kaloo su'aalo ah oo ku saabsan suuxinta fadlan la socodsii kooxda suuxinta qaabilsan ka hor inta aan lagu qalin.

A. QALIINKA KA HOR:

1. Taariiqda caafimaadkaaga oo dhameystiran waa muhiim si ay u hagaagto suuxinta. Caafimaadkaaga oon wanaagsaneyn, jiro maaalmahaas kugu dhacday, allergii ama xaasaasiyad, suuxin hore ood ku dhibtootay, iyo daawooyinka aad qaadata waa in aad ka dhab sheegto. Caafimaadkaaga oon wanaagsaneyn iyo guud ahaan xaaladaada oon caadi ahay waxay uga dari kartaa qatarihii aynu soo sheegnay.
2. Waxa calooshada ku jira ayaa la soo matagi karaa ama kor u soo kici kara inta qalida lagu jiro markaas ayey geli karaan xaga sambabada taasoo keeni karta dhibaato xaga neef mareenka ah. Waxaa aad u muhiim ah in aad si sax ah ugu sheegto kooxda qaabilsan suuxinta markii cunto aad cunto iyo biyo kuugu danbeysay.
3. Haddii lagu siiyo nooca suuxdinta ee dhabarka la isaga duro ama tan neerfaha dareenka looga joojiyo waxaa dhici karta in neerfaha dhaawac gaaro, in daawada uu jirkaagu dhibsado, in dhiigaagu uu hoos u dhaca, sidoo kale suuxdinta culus waxay u baahantahay in lagaa caawiyo xaga neefsashada.
4. Waxa ku suuxinaya koox qibrad u leh suuxinta. Dhaqtar suuxinta ku taqasusay ayaa ku wareysanaya kaana warqabaya qaliinka ka hor, inta lagu guda jiro iyo kadiba. Kalkaaliso caafimaad oo ku taqasustay suuxint ayaa xaaladaada la soconeysa inta aad qalliinka ku jirto. Mar mar waxaa ka qeyb qaadan kara arday. Ardeydaas waxaa si joogto ah ula soconaya kalkaaliso ku taqasustay suuxinta ama dhaqtarka suuxinta.

B. MARKA LAGU GUDO JIRO SUUXINTA:

1. Inta badan waxaa la gelinayaa xidid xididadaada gacanta ah faleebo loogu tala galay in wixii daawo ah lagaa siiyo. Xanuun, barar, kabaabyo, ama infekshin ayaa ah dhibaatooyin mar mar dhif ah ay la timaado irbadaas la diyaariyay.
2. Dawooyinka lagu siiyo inta lagu gudo jiro suuxinta waxa ay la iman karaan wax aan caadi ahayn sida allergi ama xasaasiyad. Mar mar dhif ahna waxay keeni karaan khatar xaga nafta ah.
3. Waa in la illaaliyo neef mareentaada inta aad suuxsantahay. Inkastoo qalab lagu illaaliyo, waxa dhici kara in ay dhibaato gaarto ilkahaaga, xuubka afkaaga gudihisa, carabkaaga, dibnahaada, sankaaga, ama cunahaaga. Waxaa kaloo wax gaari karaan ilko lagu hagaajiyay sida qalab laba ilkood la'isugu xiray, ilig lagu daboolay, iwm

4. Though protective measures are used, nerve or skin injury may result from operating room equipment, the position required during surgery, antiseptic prep solutions, tape and procedures to control bleeding.
5. It may be necessary to give you blood or blood products during or after your operation.

C. AFTER THE OPERATION:

1. During the awakening from anesthesia, you may clench your teeth excessively resulting in injury to teeth, lips, nose, or tongue and damage to prosthetic dental work.
2. Muscle soreness and stiffness may result from medications given during surgery. Airway management may result in a sore throat after surgery.
3. Nausea can occur after surgery or anesthesia. This can be influenced by the type of surgery performed as well as pain medications or the anesthetics used during or after surgery.
4. Temporary or permanent vision loss may occur after prolonged cases where it is necessary to position you on your stomach. Bruising of the face and around the eyes may also occur during procedures done in this position.
5. Spinal or epidural anesthesia may cause post-operative headaches.
6. Some complications of anesthesia may, on occasion, require hospital admission even for a patient who has planned on going home the day of surgery (short stay).
7. Your anesthetic record may be used in a confidential manner to facilitate insurance submission and billing.

I have read the information above and my questions have been answered satisfactorily. I give my informed consent for anesthesia.

Patient (Guardian) Signature: _____

Anesthesiologist: _____

Date/Time: _____

4. Si kastoo loo taxadaro, dhaawac ayaa ka soo gaari maqaarkaaga iyo neerfahaaga, qalabka yaala qolka qaliinka, habka lagu seexiyo marka lagu qalayo, daawooyinka loo isticmaalo xaga nadiifinta sida alkoholada oo kale, sharootada iyo wixii loo isticmaalo dhiig joojinta .
5. Waxaa dhici karta in dhiig lagugu shubo ama waxyaalaha dhiiga laga sameeyo inta lagu jiro qalliinka ama qalliinka dabadii.

C. QALIINKA DABADEED:

1. Marka aad ka soo kacaysid suuxinta, ilkaha ayaad isku qaban kartaa si xoog ah taasoo keeni karta in dhaawac gaaro ilkahaaga, dibnahaaga, ama carrabkaaga iyo ilko lagu soo hagaajiyay.
2. Daawooyinkii lagu siiyay inta aad suuxsaneyd waxa ay keeni karaan murqaha ama seedaha oo adeeg noqda. Qalabkii kaa caawinayay xaga neefta intii aad suuxsaneyd waxa uu keeni karaa in dhuuntu ku xanuunto qalida ka dib.
3. Waxaad dareemi kartaa labolabo qalida ama suuxinta ka dib. Tani waxaa saameyn ku leh nooca qallin eed martay iyo daawada xannuunka ee lagu siiyay iyo daawada suuxinta ee la isticmaalay inta lagu guda jiray qaliinka iyo ka Kadib.
4. Qallinka waqtiga dheer qaata ee u baahan in lagu seexiyo xaga caloosha wuxuu keeni karaa aragaaga oo weysid si ku meelgaar ah ama joogto ah. In ay ku casaato wajiga iyo indhaha hareerahoodana way keeni kartaa marka lagu seexiyo xaga caloosha.
5. Daawada suuxinta ee la iska siiyo xaga dhabarka ama xangulaha waxa ay keeni kartaa madax xanuun qalliinka ka dib.
6. Mar mar dhibaatooyinka ay la timaado suuxintu waxay ay kalifaa in isbitaalka lagu dhigo waqti gaaban xitaa haddii qorshuhu ahaa in aad guriga aadid qalliinka ka dib.
7. Rikoorka suuxintaada waxaa loo isticmaali karaa iyadoo la ilaalinayo in looga soo qaato qarashyada Caymiska.

Waan aqriyay aqbaarta kor ku qoran, waana la'iiga jawaabay su'aalihii aan qabay si wanaagsan. Waxa aan siinaya ogolaashayga in la isuuxiyo.

Saxiixa Bukaanka (Masuulka): _____

Qaabilsanaha Suuxdinta: _____

Taariikhda (Saacada): _____