

AUTHORIZATION FOR AND CONSENT TO ANESTHESIA

Patient Name	DateTime					
consent for myself or (n	ame of patient)			to receive one or more of the following		
types of anesthesia by Dr		(or one of his/her associates).				
General Anesthesia	Usual Result	Become deeply asleep. Possibly a tube may be placed into the windpipe to assist breathing.				
General Anestriesia	Usual Technique	Drug injected into the bloodstream, breathed into the lungs or by other routes.				
Subdural or Epidural	Usual Result	Temporary reduced or loss of feeling and/or movement to lower part of the body.				
Analgesia/Anesthesia	Usual Technique	Drug injected through a needle or catheter placed either directly into the spinal canal or right outside the spinal canal.				
Major/Minor Nerve Block or Intravenous Regional	Usual Result	Temporary numbness, loss of feeling and/or movement of a specific limb or area.				
Anesthesia	Usual Technique	Drug injected near the nerves at the area of the operation.				
Monitored Anesthesia	Usual Result	Reduced anxiety and pain, partial or total loss of memory during the procedure.				
Care	Usual Technique	Drug injected into the bloodstream or by other routes.				
ADDITIONAL CONSENT 1. I consent for the ane anesthesiologist reas 2. I understand that durartery catheter, or treplanned and overall POSSIBLE RISKS AND POSSIBLE CONSENT Potential complications on headache, backache, and blood vessels, unconscion severe complications includes of limb function, perroponial consent of the consent of	nausea; vomiting; he IS: esthesiologist to char sonably believes sucring anesthesia, invans-esophageal echemedical condition into COMPLICATIONS: rrisks include, but a dinjection of medicinusness, depressed lude, but are not liminanent paralysis, strectonal properties of the Image of the Ima	andaches; ange the type the change is ive monitored in the control of the change is ive monitored in the change is ive monitored in the change is in the change in the cha	sore mouth or throat; hoarse be of anesthesia given, and the is indicated based on their protoring may be needed such a paphy probe that are placed by the need for such monitors. It is ted to: injury to teeth, gums, control into a blood vessel, persister awareness under anesthesia ection, bleeding, drug reaction damage, heart attack or dear DDIRECTIVE: ive" in effect. in effect, however, during aneless of the cause.	not limited to: impaired judgment; impaired coordination; eness; muscle aches; bruises or tenderness. the technique used to give the anesthesia if the professional judgment under the circumstances. as an arterial line, central venous pressure line, pulmonary to the anesthesiologist. I understand the type of operation understand the use of such monitors has additional risks. or lips, injury to blood vessels, aspiration, pneumonia, int weakness, persistent numbness, residual pain, injury to a, nerve injury due to positioning, and eye injury. Rare ins, blood clots, permanent loss of sensation, permanent atth. esthesia and during the immediate post anesthesia care, physicians, the adverse results are believed to be		
Full resuscitation I have read and fully under answered or explained to benefits of the planned and the planned are sent to be th	on measures except: erstand this consent my satisfaction or I nesthesia, its risks, a	form and do not una and the alt	derstand any of the terms or v	orm if all items, including all my questions have not been words contained in this form. I have been informed of the hetic risks and complications as described above.		
Patient or Nearest Relative Sig	gnature		Date/ Time	Relationship to Patient		
Witness Signature			Date/ Time			
Physician Signature			Date/ Time			
	2 2 5		51512223	Patient Label		
			Dogo 1 of 1			

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AUTHORIZATION FOR AND CONSENT TO SURGERY OR SPECIAL DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES

		DOB:
has info	rmed me of my diagnosis and	the potential risks and benefits of the following
roduodenoscopy	with possible biopsy, polyp	ectomy, dilatation, clipping, banding
geon or anesthesion gy support. Other or surgeon.	ologist. I am aware that heal possible medical or surgical	th care manufacturer representatives may be alternatives to this surgery or procedure have
DE THOSE WHIC	H ARE DESCRIBED BELOW	IN THIS FORM AS WELL AS OTHERS.
infection, bleeding or more procedures	g requiring blood transfusions . These risks can be serious	, nerve injury, blood clots, heart attack, stroke, and result in death. 2) Additional risks
eed for further su	rgery, bleeding, infection, n	nissed lesions, cardiopulmonary depression
he use of anesthe	etics as may be considered i	necessary by the person responsible for these
rysician). 2) Risk	s: This authorization is give	n with the understanding that administration of
		the state of the state of the state of
condition and is a	n emergency &/or reasonab	ly requires attention related to my condition,
luring surgery can	ne disposed of as usual or us	ed for teaching/research, so long as my name
	Figure 1 Company of the Company of t	(if no exceptions, write "none
nese photographs in same rules as a form, for purposes there is no guarant I should not sign	to my family in explaining my apply to other parts of my m connected with education a nate that this operation will in this form if all items, including	procedure. 3) Such photographs will become edical record. I also authorize the use of such research, provided my name or any positive mprove my condition. 2) I have read and fulling all my questions, have not been answered
Date	Time	Relationship to Patient
Date	71110	*
Date	Time	
Date	Time	
		Patient Label
	Tatel EGD	× 1
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	Il perform this proc geon or anesthesic gy support. Other or surgeon. IDE THOSE WHIC ation is given with the infection, bleeding or more procedures are defended for further surgeon dittion and is a gent as necessary. Identify the surgeon of the	Il perform this procedure. Students and other he geon or anesthesiologist. I am aware that heal gy support. Other possible medical or surgical or surgeon. IDE THOSE WHICH ARE DESCRIBED BELOW ation is given with the understanding that any one infection, bleeding requiring blood transfusions or more procedures. These risks can be serious attended for further surgery, bleeding, infection, in the use of anesthetics as may be considered in the use of anesthetics as a poly or death. The use of anesthetics are aware that the anesthetics are all the use of anesthetics and other parts of my be the use of anesthetics and other parts of my be the use of anesthetics and other parts of my be the use of anesthetics and other parts of my be the use of anesthetics and other parts of my be the use of anesthetics and other parts of my be the use of anesthetics and other parts of anesthetics a

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Is it really a robot? How does it work?

Robotic surgery actually involves the physician guiding the robot. The robot does NOT do anything the physician does not do first. In addition, the surgical system cannot be programmed, nor can it make decisions on its own.

For example, a female patient may undergo a hysterectomy using the da Vinci Si Surgical System at La Porte Hospital. After the physician docks the robot to the patient, the physician sits comfortably at a console a few feet away from the patient on the operating table. Registered nurses and other qualified surgical staff remain by the patient's side during the procedure. The physician operates the robotic arms, using hand and foot controls, without ever actually putting his or her

hands on the patient. The robot has four arms: one with a high-powered camera and three with the surgical tools. The physician guides the arms of the robot, which are inserted into the patient's abdomen through small (1/3 to 1/2 inch) incisions.

The highly accurate instruments conduct precise movements with extraordinary control and range of motion. The small robotic arms even filter minute tremors of the human hand to provide extreme steadiness, more precise than a human. The video monitoring system provides a 3D image with 10X magnification of the surgical site for improved visualization.

How will robotic surgery benefit me?

Robotic surgery is an alternative to the traditional "open" surgery.

Together, da Vinci couples technology with the skills of your healthcare team to perform complex procedures with four or five small incisions.

Contrary to popular belief, da Vinci surgery may not get you back to your normal routine the next day. While recovery time varies from patient to patient, surgery is still a major medical procedure and requires time to heal properly. However, da Vinci surgery may lessen recovery time from the traditional six weeks to a much more convenient two weeks. This accelerated recovery may ultimately save patients from loss of income as they return to work sooner.

