

REGIONAL ANESTHESIA / POST OPERATIVE PAIN MANAGEMENT INFORMED CONSENT

Consultation or Evaluation/Management is requested by Dr. _____ for this patient. I understand that by signing below I am recommending that this patient have a regional anesthetic or nerve block for management of post operative pain.

Signature: _____ Print Name: _____ Date/Time: _____

General Information:

Regional anesthesia is a well-established and safe technique that allows control of your pain in the post operative period. A local anesthetic solution is injected close to the nerve fibers of your arm, shoulder, back, or leg to block the transmission of pain. This will result in numbness and in some cases the temporary inability to move the anesthetized area below the puncture point. This technique is also called a "Block." This technique may decrease side effects of general anesthesia and provide superior pain control.

Technique:

After cleaning the skin a small needle is inserted into the skin. A low intensity electrical impulse is applied to the needle in order to locate the nerve. When the nerve is located muscle contraction or movement of your extremity will be felt. A local anesthetic will be deposited and it will take approximately 10-15 minutes before you feel pain relief and numbness in the anesthetized area. Due to the numbness and weakness, you may not be able to use the extremity for the first 24-48 hours after surgery. You will need to protect the extremity from excessive heat, cold, or pressure.

Interscalene Nerve Block

For pain relief after your surgery, your surgeon has recommended this block. An anesthesiologist will place the local anesthetic between your neck and collar bone. You will be relaxed and sedated, but awake, for this procedure. Although every precaution is made by the anesthesiologist, there is a 1:250 risk of nerve damage resulting in persistent weakness, numbness, or pain. Other risks include (but are not limited to): decreased range of motion, eyelid droop, neck pain, bleeding/hematoma, infection, damage to surrounding structures, lung injury, seizure, respiratory failure, epidural or intrathecal injection, cardiac arrest, and death.

Femoral Nerve Block

For pain relief after your surgery, your surgeon has recommended this block. An anesthesiologist will place the local anesthetic in your groin area. You will be relaxed and sedated, but awake, for this procedure. Although every precaution is made by the anesthesiologist, there is a risk of nerve damage resulting in persistent weakness, numbness, or pain. Other risks include (but are not limited to): decreased range of motion, groin pain, bleeding/hematoma, infection, damage to surrounding structures, seizure, and cardiac arrest.

Other Nerve Block: _____

For pain relief after your surgery, your surgeon has recommended this block. An anesthesiologist will place the local anesthetic in your _____ area. You will be relaxed and sedated, but awake, for this procedure. Although every precaution is made by the anesthesiologist, there is a risk of nerve damage resulting in persistent weakness, numbness, or pain. Other risks include (but are not limited to): decreased range of motion, local pain, bleeding/hematoma, infection, damage to surrounding structures, seizure, and cardiac arrest.

I understand the risks, all my questions have been answered, and I consent for the aforementioned regional anesthesia.

Patient Signature: _____ Date/Time: _____ Witness: _____

Anesthesiologist: _____ Print Name: _____

Patient sticker