



Dr BJ Smalberger (Barry)
 MBChB, MMed(Anaes)(Stell), FFA(SA)
 MP 0290599 Pract no. 1007165

Dr T Lourens (Tarina)
 MBChB, DA(SA) MMed(Anaes)(Free State), FCA(SA)
 MP 0684279 Pract no. 0649481

Dr E Ryksen (Erna)
 MBChB, DA(SA), MMed(Anaes)(Free State)
 MP 0612561 Pract no. 0449431

Dr PA Withers (Paul)
 MBChB, DA(SA), MMed(Anaes)(Stell)
 MP 0285900 Pract no. 1011936

Dr WT van Tonder (Wim)
 MBChB, DA(SA), MMed(Anaes)(Pret), FCA(SA)
 MP 0679909 Pract no. 0621935

Dr N Venter (Nadia)
 MBChB, DA(SA), MMed(Anaes)(Free State)
 MP 0570583 Pract no. 0472476

Dr PC Chiole (Pieter)
 MBChB, MMed(Anaes)(Pret)
 MP 0498793 Pract no. 0570168

Dr K v Rensburg (Karmelle)
 MBBCh, DA(SA), MMed(Anaes)(WSU), FCA(SA)
 MP 0755737 Pract no. 0821586

Dr J Botha (Jacques)
 MBBCh, DA(SA), MMed(Anaes)(SMU), FCA(SA)
 MP 0780952 Pract no. 0962163

Dr E Louw (Esme-Marie)
 MBChB, DA(SA), MMed(Anaes)(Free State)
 MP 0607746 Pract no. 0449458

GENERAL INFORMATION: Procedural Sedation and Analgesia

- Procedural sedation and analgesia is a form of anaesthetic, it entails the administration of sedative and/or analgesic drugs via different routes to induce a reduced level of consciousness to such an extent that normal protective airway reflexes and spontaneous respiration are maintained, and cardiovascular function is unaffected.
- Procedural sedation and analgesia, together with regional/ local anaesthesia, will put the patient in a relaxed state to make minor surgery possible. This is not a general anaesthetic and the patient may or may not be unconscious, and the patient may or may not have to respond to commands from the surgeon, dental surgeon and/or the anaesthesiologist.
- Sedation is a continuum, it is not always possible to predict how an individual patient will respond. The American Society of Anaesthesiologists (ASA) defines three levels of sedation:
 - Minimal sedation/ anxiolysis** is a drug-induced state during which the patient responds normally to verbal commands. This level is sometimes referred to as ‘changing the mood’ of the patient. Cognitive function and physical coordination may be impaired.
 - Moderate sedation/ analgesia** is also termed “conscious sedation”. This is a drug-induced depression of consciousness during which purposeful response to verbal commands (either alone, or accompanied by light tactile stimulation) is maintained.
 - Deep sedation/ analgesia** is a drug-induced depression of consciousness during which patients cannot easily be roused, but may respond purposefully following repeated or painful stimulation.
- Unforeseen adverse events may arise during / after sedation that may require additional or different medications or treatment. The most common being unintended loss of consciousness or drifting into general anaesthetic. **General anaesthesia** by definition is a drug-induced loss of consciousness during which patients cannot be roused, even by painful stimulation.
- You need to be starved for all anaesthetics and sedation for your own safety.** No food or liquids (excluding clear fluids) may be taken by mouth for at least six (6) hours before the anaesthetic or sedation.
- Water or apple juice may be taken up to two (2) hours before the anaesthetic / sedation unless otherwise instructed.
- It is against the law to drive a motor vehicle or operate heavy machinery for 24 hours after the anaesthetic / sedation.
- It is also recommended that no alcohol be taken, and no important decisions be made within 24 hours after the anaesthetic / sedation.
- Medical history: You will be required to complete a medical questionnaire before your procedure. Please bring information on any medical conditions and results of relevant investigations you may have.
 - Please bring your current chronic medication along, especially asthma pumps, diabetic medication and blood glucose monitor.
 - Bring a list of any medication that you are currently on or have taken in the past 3 months (including homeopathic and natural products).
 - Take your routine medication as normal unless otherwise instructed. (If you are taking Warfarin, Aspirin, Plavix, Xeralto or any other blood thinners please ask your doctor when you should stop these before the operation).
- Complications during sedation or anaesthesia:
 - Anaesthesia and Sedation is not without risk.
 - Adverse events can occur during any sedation or anaesthetic, which can range from trivial to brain damage or even death.
 - These events may occur due to: underlying medical diseases, reactions to anaesthetic drugs, or complications with procedures that have to be performed or due to surgery.
 - Anaesthesiologists have been extensively trained to manage these complications.

The following list covers some of the complications that may occur under anaesthesia - likely a lower risk with sedation

Common complications (1 to 10% of cases) Minimal treatment usually	Rare complications (less than 1 in 1000 cases) May require further treatment	Very rare complications (1 in 10,000 to 1 in 200,000 cases) Often serious with long-term damage	Brain damage or even death (less than 1 in 250,000 cases)
Nausea and vomiting Sore throat Shivering or feeling cold Headache Drowsiness, Dizziness, unsteady gait Itching Pain during injection of drugs Swelling or bruising at the infusion site Confusion or memory loss (common if elderly)	Injuries to teeth, crowns, lips, tongue and mouth Painful muscles Difficulty breathing Difficulty in urinating Visual disturbances Worsening of underlying medical conditions like diabetes, asthma or heart disease Hoarse voice, vocal cord injuries. Pressure related injuries	Eye injuries Nerve injuries causing paralysis Lung infection Unintended awareness of the operation Severe bleeding Stroke Allergic reactions / anaphylaxis Unexpected reactions to anaesthetic drugs Inherited reactions to drugs (Malignant hyperthermia, Scoline apnoea, Porphyria)	Due to any other complication getting more severe Heart attacks Emboli (clots) Lack of oxygen

Complications arising due to procedures that may be performed during your sedation

Procedure	Complication
Intravenous line (drip)	Pain, swelling, bleeding, inflammation, infection, clots, repeated insertions.
Airway management	Damage to lips, teeth, tongue, palate, throat, vocal cords, hoarseness, bleeding from nose, inhalation of stomach contents (aspiration), pneumonia, obstruction of breathing, failure to maintain the airway requiring an operative procedure or ventilation.

BILLING INFORMATION

A. Coding & Tariff Determination

1. The Practice determines the costs associated with the provision of anaesthetic services by using the coding rules as determined by the Health Professionals Council of South Africa (HPCSA), the South African Medical Association (SAMA) and South African Legislation (Health Act and Medical Schemes Act).
2. A specific Medical Aid may not recognise the validity of any or all of these codes as used by the Practice.
3. The Practice will assume that the rules and guidelines as determined by SASA and SAMA as the correct and ethical interpretation.
4. The Practice's anaesthetic fee is determined by the anaesthesiologist based on training, expertise, experience and practice costs and do not relate to any medical scheme rate (Competition Commission ruling 2006). The rates used to determine the fee is applicable to all patients, irrespective of circumstance or medical aid membership as required by the Consumer Protection Act.
5. The cost of an anaesthetic is dependent on time and procedure complexity. As it is impossible to predict how long a procedure will take, it makes estimating the cost of an anaesthetic extremely difficult. **A cost estimate may be requested before the procedure from AMS.**
6. The cost may increase according to the duration of the procedure, procedures performed, risk factors and/or complications in theatre.
7. Explanations of the codes on the account can be obtained from the South African Medical Association (www.samedical.org), your medical scheme or the South African Society of Anaesthesiologists (www.sasaweb.com).
8. **Your medical aid will reimburse you for your anaesthetic account at a rate based on the insurance plan you have selected and the rules of your medical aid. The total amount may not be covered by your medical aid and you will be responsible for any shortfall.**
9. The anaesthesiologist is not a designated service provider (DSP) of any medical insurance company thus prescribed minimum benefit (PMB) conditions may not be covered by your medical insurance.

B. Account Administration & Terms of Payment

1. The administration of an account remains the responsibility of the patient and/or guarantor.
2. In cases where a funder's administration is substandard or payments from the funder are paid directly to the patient, the Practice will NOT submit the account to the funder but directly to the patient/guarantor.
3. The Practice may only accept payment from the patient and/or the patient's guarantor and/or a medical funder registered as such with the Council of Medical Schemes.
4. The patient and/or guarantor and/or employer (IOD cases) remains responsible for the full amount of the account.
5. Terms of full payment is strictly 30 (thirty) days after service delivery. After which the account will be handed over for debt recovery and interest will be charged at 2% per month. All costs incurred to collect the arrears will be for your account on attorney and client scale.
6. **The Practice will NOT supply motivations to Medical Aids and/or Hospitals for the use of any medication and/or procedures and/or equipment that may be required during the course of the anaesthetic. In case the Medical Aid refuses to pay for clinically accepted treatments, you are advised to contact the Council of Medical Schemes (www.medicalschemes.com).**

Contract with the Anaesthesiologist

1. **I understand that the anaesthetic account is separate from the hospital and surgeon accounts.**
2. I accept responsibility for the full amount of the anaesthetic account.
3. I understand that all EFT payments must be accompanied by the correct reference number, and that the anaesthesiologist will not be held responsible for any costs associated with payments that could not be allocated due to incorrect reference numbers.
4. I declare that the anaesthetic account will not form part of any administrative order that exists on the guarantor's name.
5. I declare that all personal information supplied by me is true and correct. (Domicilium citandi et executandi)
6. I accept responsibility for all legal and tracing costs that may be incurred due to non-payment according to attorney and client scales.
7. I declare that, in case that I am not the guarantor, I have the permission of the guarantor to sign this contract.
8. I have read and understood the complete contents of this document and that I accept all terms and conditions as specified under **"Billing Information"**

Informed consent for Anaesthesia

1. I understand that a qualified Anaesthesiologist (specialist in Anaesthesia) will take responsibility for my peri-operative care to the best of his/her human abilities. I understand that an incident-free anaesthetic is the aim but cannot be guaranteed.
2. I understand that receiving procedural sedation and analgesia / anaesthesia will have certain risks and that no guarantee can be given regarding my response to drugs administered during the sedation / anaesthetic.
3. **I understand that no guarantee can be given with regard to the subjective results obtained during procedural sedation and analgesia.**
4. I understand that during the procedure, my physical and surgical conditions may alter and require changes in the management of my anaesthesia. This will be done with my safety and wellbeing as the first consideration.
5. I understand that the transfusion of blood and/or other blood products may be required during the procedure. If you choose to refuse transfusion of blood products please inform your anaesthesiologist beforehand.
6. I consent to HIV and Hepatitis B testing in the event of contamination of a health care worker by human bodily fluids during the procedure.
7. I understand that anaesthetic staff and equipment are supplied by the hospital and cannot be guaranteed by the anaesthesiologist. Equipment is checked on a daily basis.
8. I, the patient / guardian authorise the anaesthesiologist to share relevant personal and / or clinical information with other healthcare organisations and the patient's guarantor as required by law.
9. I agree to the processing of my health and personal information as contemplated in the **Protection of Personal Information Act No 4 of 2013** by the Anaesthesiologist, practice staff and third parties, in order to provide proper treatment and care, as well as communicating with other persons inasmuch as it relates to my management, and/or for the administration of the institution or professional practice concerned. This consent would extend to responsible parties acting as service providers to the institution or professional practice concerned and medical schemes and their administrators where relevant. **For a detailed notification of the personal information being collected a privacy notice may be requested from AMS (service provider).**
10. In the event of any claim, complaint or grievance, I shall prior to taking any legal action, promptly initiate a free and confidential pre-mediation meeting with an accredited mediator appointed by SASA.
11. I have read and understood the information contained under **"General Information"**. I have been given the opportunity to discuss my concerns with the anaesthesiologist.
12. **I declare that I am 18 years of age or older, of sound mind at the time of signing this agreement and that I am not under duress. I hereby give permission for the administration of procedural sedation and analgesia or anaesthesia on myself / my dependent.**

Signature: _____
(Patient/Guardian/Guarantor)

Guardian / Guarantor: _____
Relationship to patient: _____

Patient: _____ Contact no.: _____ Email: _____

On (date): 20 ____ / ____ / ____ At (location): _____
(Anaesthesiologist)