

You may need anesthesia services for the surgical procedure(s) to be done. The type of anesthesia to be used will depend upon the procedure and your physical condition.

Anesthesia is a specialty medical service that manages patients who are rendered unconscious or with diminished response to pain and stress during the course of a medical or surgical procedure.

During the course of the surgical procedure conditions may require additional or different anesthetic monitoring or techniques, and the anesthesiologist may provide any other necessary services for patient benefit, safety, and wellbeing.

TYPES OF ANESTHESIA AND DEFINITIONS

- **GENERAL ANESTHESIA**
 - Endotracheal Anesthesia
Anesthetic and respiratory gases are passed through a tube placed in the trachea (windpipe) via the nose or mouth.
 - Mask Anesthesia
Gases are passed through a mask that covers the nose and mask.
 - Laryngeal Mask Airway (LMA)
Gases are passed through the endotracheal tube that is attached to a small mask, though the tube does not pass through the vocal cords.
- **REGIONAL ANESTHESIA**
 - Epidural Anesthesia
A small catheter is inserted into the epidural (spinal) space so that anesthetizing agents may be given to prolong the duration of anesthesia.
 - Spinal Anesthesia
The anesthetic agent is injected into the spinal subarachnoid space to produce loss of sensation.
 - Nerve Block
Local anesthetizing agents are injected into specific areas to inhibit nerve transmission.
- **MONITORED ANESTHESIA CARE (MAC)**
 - Includes monitoring of at least blood pressure oxygenation, pulse and mental state, supplementing sedation and analgesia as needed
- **LOCAL ANESTHESIA**
 - Local Anesthesia
Anesthetizing agents are injected or infiltrated directly into a small area of the body, for example, the surgical site.
 - Topical Anesthesia
Surface anesthesia is produced by direct application of anesthetizing agents on skin or mucous membranes.

