

QUESTIONNAIRE

GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE HOSPITAL

1. How many beds does your hospital have?

2. How many medical doctors work at your hospital?

3. Who financially supports the hospital?

government

mission

private

military

industrial

4. How many operating rooms do you have at your hospital?

5. How many surgical interventions do you perform per year? < 100

100 - 250

250 - 500

> 500

6. Which departments are available and how many beds do these departments have?

general surgery

internal medicine

gynecology and obstetrics

pediatrics

neurology

radiology

trauma surgery

ENT

urology

orthopedics



ophthalmology	○○○○
dermatology	○○○○
vascular surgery	○○○○
thoracic surgery	○○○○
cardiac surgery	○○○○
neurosurgery	○○○○
plastic surgery	○○○○

ANAESTHESIA

GENERAL QUESTIONS

7. What are the 5 main surgical interventions?

8. How many anesthetics are performed per year by the Anesthetic Department (all types e.g. general, i.v., regional)?

- < 100
- 100 - 250
- 250 - 500
- > 500

9. What is the number of general anesthetics performed?

10. What kind of general anesthesia techniques are used (percentage)?

- Intubation %
- General anesthesia with laryngeal mask %
- General anesthesia with mask %
- Dissociative anesthesia with ketamine %
- Combined regional and general anesthesia %

11. What is the main i.v. hypnotic used?

12. What is the main inhalational anesthetic used?

13. What is the main analgetic used during the perioperative period?

14. What is the main muscle relaxant used?

15. What is the standard anesthesia technique for sectio caesarea?

General Anesthesia with intubation

General anesthesia with mask

Spinal anesthesia

Peridural/epidural anesthesia

16. What is the number of regional anesthetics performed?

17. What is the main local anesthetic used for regional anesthesia?

18. What kind of regional anesthetic techniques are used (in numbers)?

Spinal anesthesia

Peridural/epidural anesthesia

Plexus anesthesia upper extremity

Peripheral blocks

Local anesthesia

19. Which kind of i.v. fluids (infusions) are used during the operation?

- Ringer's Lactate
- Ringer's Solution
- Normal Saline 0.9%
- Glucose 5%
- Hydroxyethylstarch
- Colloid
- Gelatine Colloid
- Dextrane Colloid
-

20. What is the average amount of fluids infused in one patient during operation?

- < 500 ml
- 500 - 1000 ml
- 1000 - 1500 ml
- > 1500 ml

21. Who pays for the anesthesia?

- Hospital
- Insurance
- State
- Patients

22. Are patients examined by an anesthetist before elective surgery/anesthesia?

yes no

23. If yes, which medical findings are required?

- past medical history
- ECG
- laboratory parameters (which?)
-
-
- chest X-ray

24. Do patients have to agree and sign a form before elective surgery/anesthesia?

yes no

25. Is an anesthesia protocol, on which vital data of the patient are documented, written during anesthesia?

yes no

STAFF-RELATED QUESTIONS

26. How many medical personal work at the Anesthetic Department?

0 0 0 0

27. Who performs the anesthesia?

Medical Doctor (Anesthesiologist)

Medical Assistant (Anesthetist)

Specially trained Nurse (Nurse Anesthetist)

State-registered Nurse without special anesthesiologic training

Aid nurse with some in-house training

Assistant without special training at all

28. How may external trainings did the Anesthetic Department have during the last five years?

0 0 0 0

29. Is an up-to-date (edited after the year 2000) standard book for anesthesia available for the anesthesiologic department?

yes no

MEDICAL DEVICES

30. Which monitoring is used during operation?
- ECG
 - Stethoscope
 - Sphygomanometer
 - Noninvasive blood pressure automat
 - Pulsoxymeter
 - endtidal Carbondioxyde Measurement (CO2)
 - Monitor with possibilities for invasive pressure monitoring and cardiac output

31. What kind of evaporator is used for inhalational anesthetics?
- Draw over system (e.g. EMO-vaporizer)
 - 19.3.Vaporizer for Halothane, Isoflurane etc.

32. How is the patient ventilated during the operation?
- Spontaneous ventilation
 - Controlled ventilation with mask
 - Controlled with intubation

33. Is a suction machine available in the operation theatre? yes no

34. Is oxygen available at the operation theatre? yes no

35. What kind of oxygen source do you use in the operation theatre?
- Oxygen concentrator
 - Oxygen cylinder
 - Hospital oxygen system with external major tank

SUPPORTING DISCIPLINES

36. Is a blood bank available at your hospital? yes no

37. What are the main donors of blood at your hospital?

Relatives

Self-donation by patient

Organized blood bank with several routinely tested donors

OUTCOME

38. What is the in hospital mortality for elective anesthesia (%)?

%

39. What is the in hospital mortality for emergency surgery patients (%)? %

40. What are the three most common complications of general anesthesia?

POSTOPERATIVE PROCEDURES

41. Does a recovery room exist?

yes no

42. How many of the postoperative patients are treated in this recovery room (%)?

%

43. How are patients monitored at the recovery room?

ECG

Stethoscope

Sphygomanometer

Noninvasive blood pressure automat

Pulsoxymeter

Endtidal Carbondioxyde Measurement (CO2)

Monitor with possibilities for invasive pressure

monitoring and cardiac output

44. What is your most important need to improve the performance of anesthesia at your hospital?

INTENSIVE CARE MEDICINE

GENERAL QUESTIONS

45. Does an intensive care unit (ICU) exist at your hospital?

 yes no

46. How many beds does this ICU have?

47. How many patients were treated in the ICU last year?

48. What is the average age of the patients treated in your ICU?

< 15 years

15 - 25 years

25 - 40 years

> 40 years

49. What are the 5 most common diagnoses leading to admissions to the ICU?

50. What is the average time of stay in your ICU (days)?
- < 2 days
 - 2 - 4 days
 - 4 - 6 days
 - > 6 days

51. What is the mortality of the patients treated in your ICU? %

52. What are the three main causes of death in your ICU?

53. Is tap water available at the ICU?

54. Is electricity available at the ICU?

55. How often do you have power cuts in the ICU?
- Daily
 - Weekly
 - Monthly

56. How much does the hospital charge for one day in the ICU? \$ USD

STAFF-RELATED QUESTIONS

57. Who heads the ICU department?
- Anesthetist
 - Surgeon
 - Internal Doctor
 -

58. How many nurses work on the ICU?

59. How many nurses are specially trained in intensive care nursing?

60. Is a doctor available in the ICU for 24 hours per day? yes no

61. Is a doctor available in the hospital for 24 hours per day? yes no

62. What is the average wage for a critical care nurse per month? \$ USD

63. What is the average wage for the critical care doctor per month? \$ USD

64. Who pays for the intensive care treatment?

Hospital	<input type="checkbox"/>
Insurance	<input type="checkbox"/>
State	<input type="checkbox"/>
Patients	<input type="checkbox"/>

65. How often per year do the ICU doctors undergo external training by experts?

66. Is an up-to-date (edited after the year 2000) standard book for intensive care medicine available in the ICU? yes no

MEDICAL DEVICES

67. Which monitoring is used at the ICU?

ECG	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stethoscope	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sphygomanometer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Noninvasive blood pressure automat	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pulsoxymeter	<input type="checkbox"/>
endtidal Carbondioxyde Measurement (CO2)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Monitor with possibilities for invasive pressure monitoring and cardiac output	<input type="checkbox"/>

68. How many vital data monitors are available at your ICU?

69. Is a suction machine available at your ICU, and if how many?

70. Is a ventilating machine available at your ICU, and if how many?

71. Is oxygen available at your ICU, and if for how many beds?

72. What is the source of oxygen in your ICU?

Oxygen concentrator

Oxygen cylinder

Hospital oxygen system with external major tank

73. Is pressurized air available in order to run a ventilator?

74. Is a protocol, on which vital data of the patient are documented, written on the ICU?

MEDICINE IN PARTICULAR

75. Are you using scoring systems routinely used to assess your patients in the ICU? If yes, which are used?

76. Which kind of medications are used and what is the most frequent drug?

- Fluids
- Parenteral nutrition glucose
- Parenteral nutrition amino acids
- Parenteral nutrition fat
- Antibiotics
- Heparin
- Analgetics
- Cardiocirculatory drugs

SUPPORTING DISCIPLINES

77. Is there a laboratory at your hospital serving the ICU?

yes no

78. What are the three most frequently measured laboratory parameters used in your ICU?

79. Can an x-ray be made on the ICU?

yes no

80. Can an x-ray be made in the hospital?

yes no

81. Can a sonography be made on the ICU?

yes no

82. Can a sonography be made in the hospital?

yes no

83. What is your most important need to improve the performance of the ICU at your hospital?

EMERGENCY MEDICINE

84. Does an emergency medical system exist for the area in which your hospital is?

yes no

85. Is there a common emergency phone number?

yes no

86. Is there a dispatcher system which coordinates the ambulance system?

yes no

87. Is there an ambulance available in the out-of-hospital emergency system?

yes no

88. How is/are this/these ambulance(s) equipped?

Stretcher

Emergency case with wound dressings

Emergency case with drugs

Defibrillator

Oxygen

Spinal immobilization sprains for trauma patients

Vital patient data monitor

89. Are drugs used in the preclinical emergency setting?

yes no

90. Which three drugs are most commonly used in the preclinical setting?

91. The preclinical emergency medical system consists of:

- Driver without special emergency medical training
- Driver with special emergency medical training
- Nurse
- Nurse trained in anesthesia or emergency medicine
- Medical doctor

92. How do most patients with vital danger (emergency patients) reach your hospital?

- By foot
- Carried by stretcher
- Bicycle
- Taxi
- Private car or truck
- Ambulance

93. What is the average time between the onset of the emergency and the arrival of the emergency patients at the hospital? hours minutes

94. Who cares for patients with vital danger in your hospital?

- Anesthetist
- Surgeon
- Internal Doctor
-

95. What are the three main diagnoses for emergencies out-of-hospital?

96. What are the three main diagnoses for emergencies in the hospital?

97. How many emergency patients have been at a natural healer/traditional doctor/witch doctor before coming to the hospital?

98. Who pays for emergency service out-of-hospital?

Hospital

Insurance

State

Patients

99. Who pays for emergency service in the hospital?

Hospital

Insurance

State

Patients

PAIN THERAPY

100. Who treats patient with pain in your hospital?

a) Patient's doctor

b) Anesthetist

c) Nurse

101. Is there a person specialised in pain treatment at your hospital?

yes no

102. What is the most commonly used pain medication at your hospital?

103. How many patients in your hospital suffer from pain which should be treated with analgetics (%)?

%

104. How many patients receive pain medications (%)?

%

105. Are i.v. opioides (morphine or morphine-like) available at your hospital?

 yes no

106. Are oral opioides (morphine or morphine-like) available at your hospital?

 yes no

107. What are the three main reasons for pain at your hospital?

108. Are chronic-pain patients treated at your hospital in the outpatient department?

 yes no

109. Who pays for acute pain therapy (< 1 week)?

Hospital	<input type="checkbox"/>
Insurance	<input type="checkbox"/>
State	<input type="checkbox"/>
Patients	<input type="checkbox"/>

110. Who pays for chronic pain therapy (> 1 week)?

Hospital	<input type="checkbox"/>
Insurance	<input type="checkbox"/>
State	<input type="checkbox"/>
Patients	<input type="checkbox"/>

111. Would you be willing to cooperate with western countries to improve your anesthesia/ICU department?

 yes no