



# **Davy the Detective**

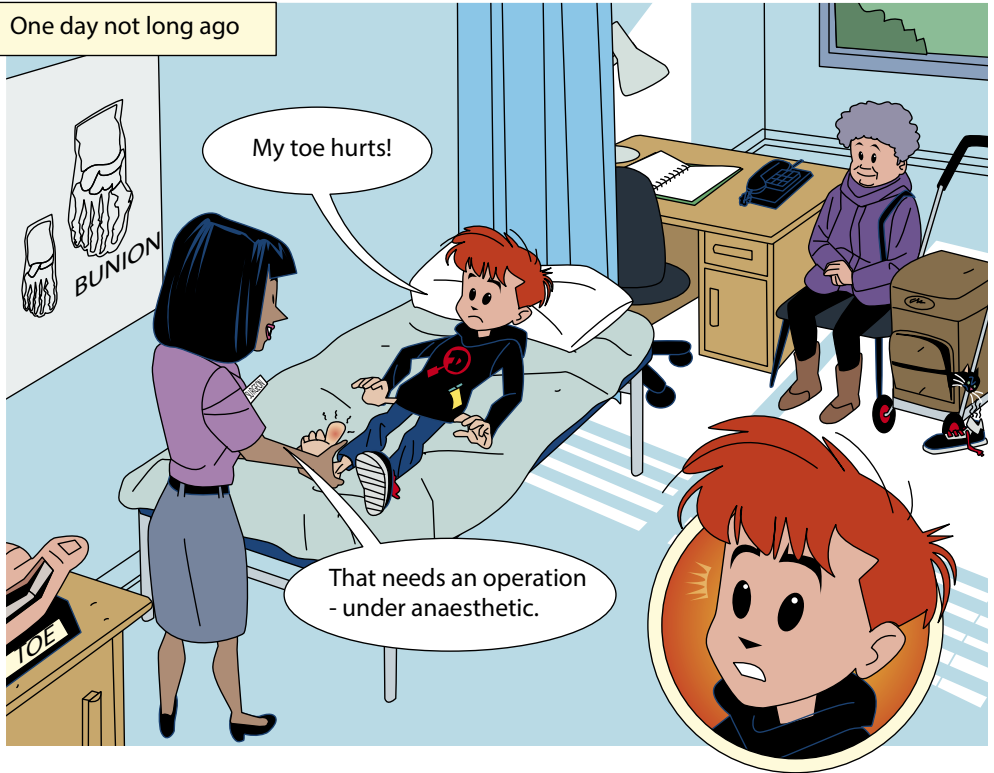
## **Finding out about anaesthetics**

When Davy wants to know about something, he becomes a detective (with a little help from his friends).



This is part of a series of information leaflets about anaesthesia.  
You can find the rest at: [rcoa.ac.uk/childrensinfo](http://rcoa.ac.uk/childrensinfo)

One day not long ago



## Davy's notes

### General anaesthetic

- Medicine that makes you completely unconscious. It's as if the thinking part of your brain has been switched off for a while. You can't see, hear or feel anything, a bit like a really deep sleep.
- Used for operations and some kinds of medical tests.

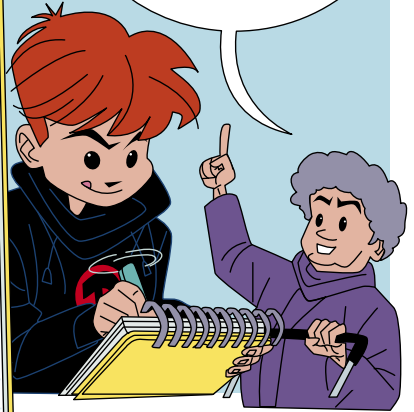
### Local anaesthetic

- Medicine that makes part of your body numb so it doesn't feel pain.
- Can be cream, spray or injection.

### Anaesthetist

- A specially trained doctor.
- Gives you the anaesthetic medicine and keeps you unconscious for your test or operation.
- Stays with you all the time while you're having your test or operation to make sure you are safe and unconscious.
- Before your anaesthetic, you should be able to meet your anaesthetist and talk about what's going to happen.

... and that's as much as I know. If you want to find out more, why don't you get your friends to help you investigate? Remember what Grandpa used to say - knowledge is power.



Suzie! Luka! Meet me at Gran's house - we've got some detective work to do!



Later that day

... and that's why I need your help. Any ideas team?

My dad works at the hospital, he might tell us something - I'll text him.

And my cousin Nadia was born with a funny shaped foot. She's had lots of operations for it. In fact, she's in hospital now.

Nadia couldn't have any food before she had her anaesthetic, but it's ok for her to eat now. And she's allowed to have visitors as well. Let's go to the hospital.

HYPERLINK:

[www.rcoa.ac.uk/childrensinfo](http://www.rcoa.ac.uk/childrensinfo)

Can we borrow this for a little while?



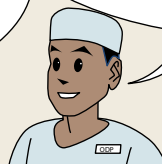
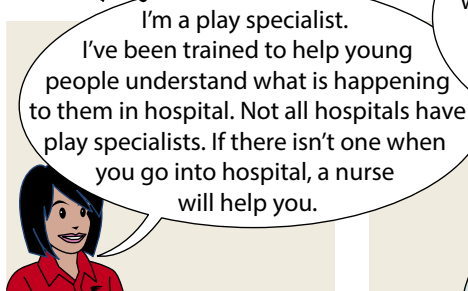
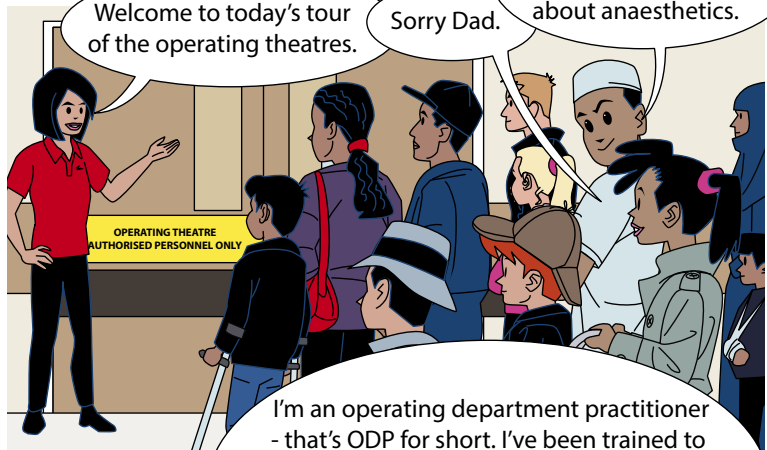
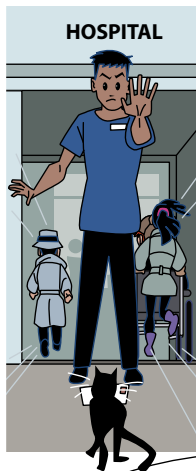
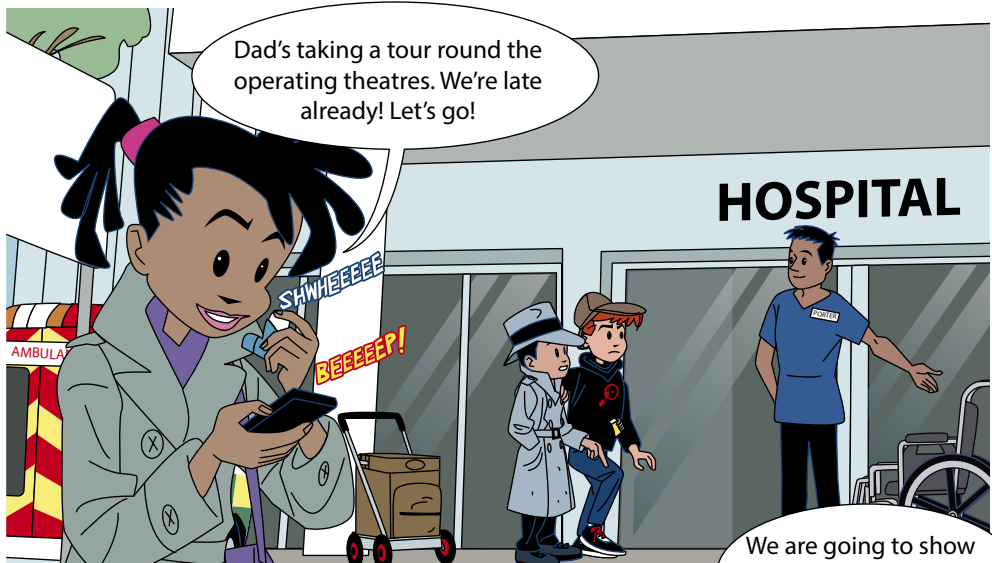
**Davy's notes** *1/2*

fasting means not eating or drinking.

- You cannot have any food, milk, chewing gum, sweets or fizzy drinks for six hours before the anaesthetic.
- You cannot have any water or fruit squash for one hour before the anaesthetic.
- Fasting is very important. If you have anything in your stomach during an anaesthetic, it might come back up while you are unconscious and get into your lungs.

Let's go detecting - knowledge is power.





# ANAESTHETIC ROOM

Monitoring equipment

Cupboards

Intravenous drip

Anaesthetic machine

This is where patients have their anaesthetic.

Come inside and we'll show you around.

Fridge for medicines

Patient trolley





## Davy's notes

### Cannula

- A small bendy plastic tube that goes into a vein - usually on the back of your hand.
- A needle is used to put it in, but then taken out very quickly, just leaving the bendy tube behind.
- A cannula is used for giving medicines and fluids in veins.

### Local anaesthetic cream or spray

- Numbs your skin if you need a blood test or need to have a cannula put in, so that you don't feel the needle too much.
- The cream is sometimes called 'magic cream'. It is usually put onto the back of your hand and covered by a plaster to stop it rubbing off. It takes at least half an hour to work, but then lasts for two hours or more.

Is there anyone here having an operation who would like to have a close look at some of the equipment?

This is an anaesthetic mask. Would you like to try it on?

Does it hurt?

Ssst, mmmm

Translation - It's soft! Smells of plastic.

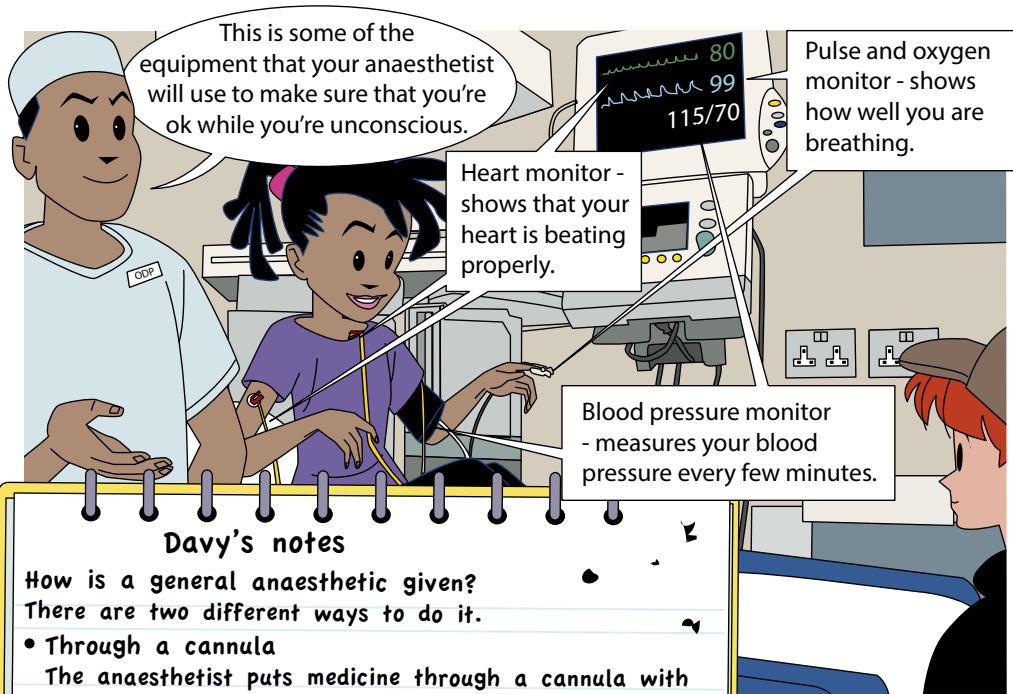
And here's a cannula. When we're getting you ready for your operation, I'll need to squeeze your arm gently to help the anaesthetist put it in. It's not usually too uncomfortable if you have the local anaesthetic on your hand first.

Any questions?

Can I have a go at something?

Of course you can - climb up on this trolley.





### Davy's notes

**How is a general anaesthetic given?**

There are two different ways to do it.

- **Through a cannula**

The anaesthetist puts medicine through a cannula with a syringe. It can be uncomfortable as it goes in. First you taste something in your mouth, then you feel dizzy. The next thing you know, you're waking up and everything is done. It's very fast.

- **Using a mask**

You breathe anaesthetic medicine in. It smells a bit like felt-tip pens. The medicine takes about a minute to work. You still need a cannula later, but they put it in after you're unconscious, so you don't feel it at all.

**Getting the right dose of anaesthetic**

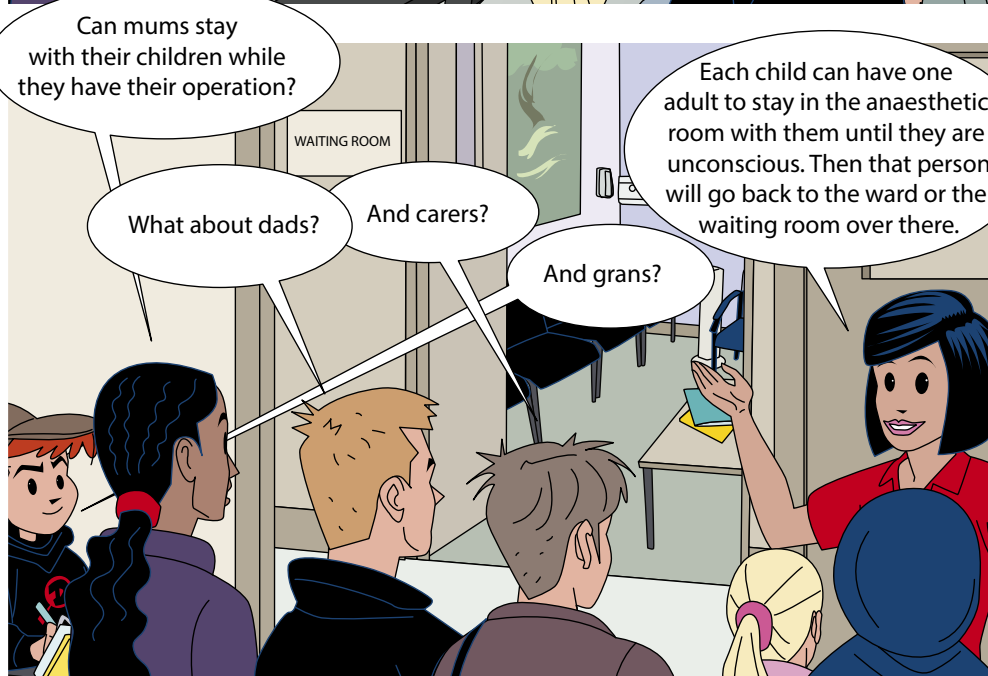
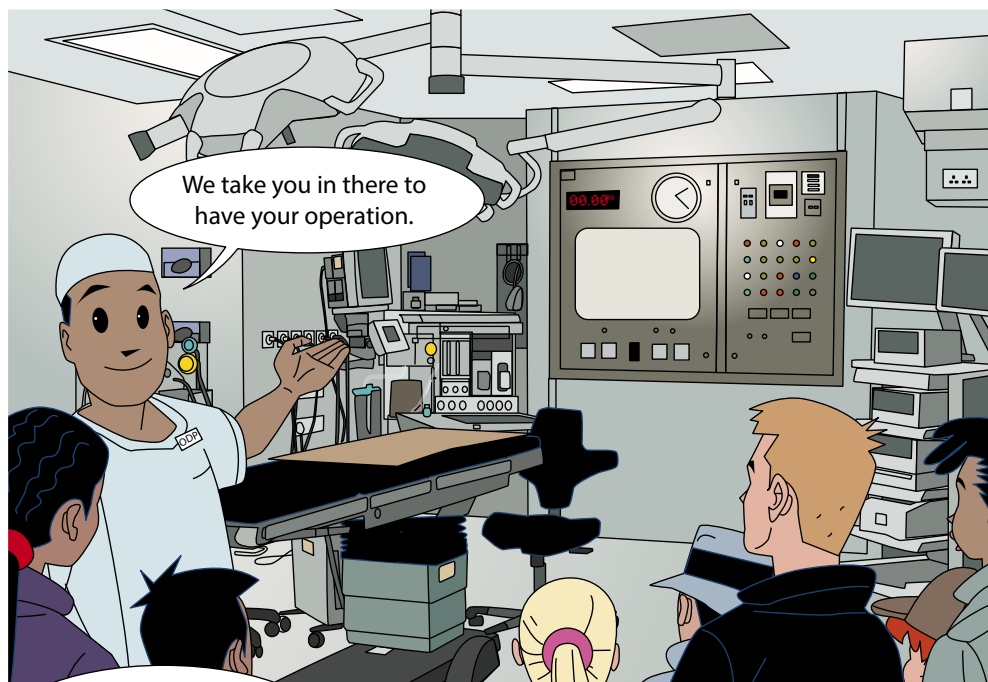
- You get weighed when you arrive at the hospital.
- They use your weight to work out the right dose of medicine for you.

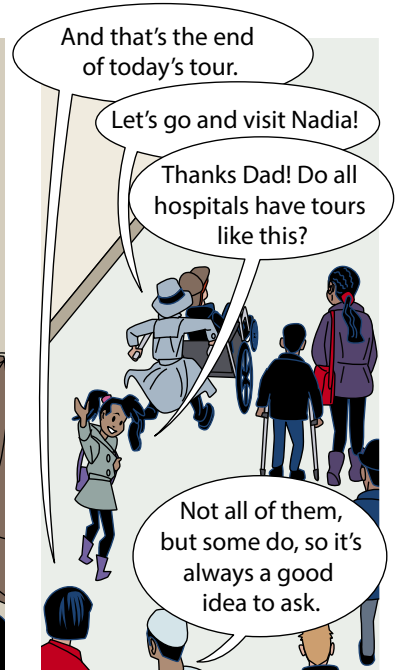
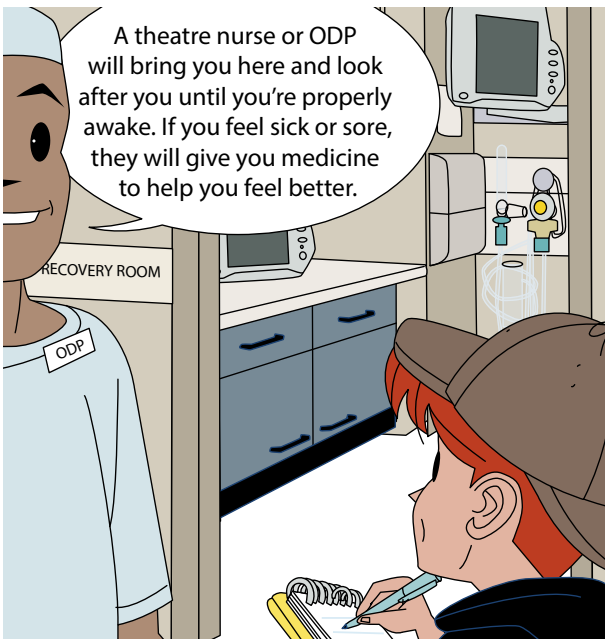
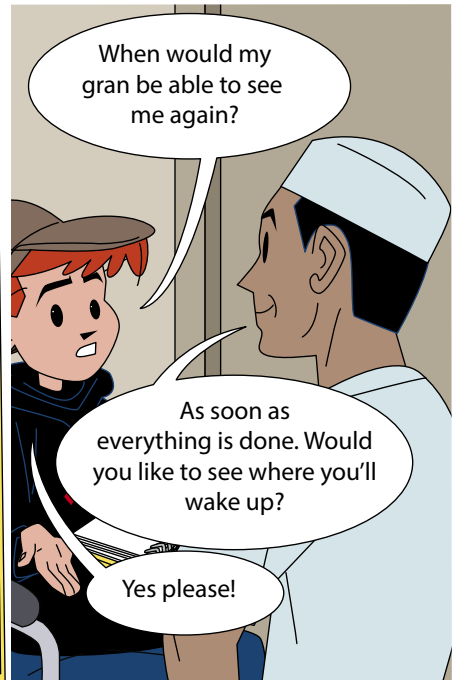
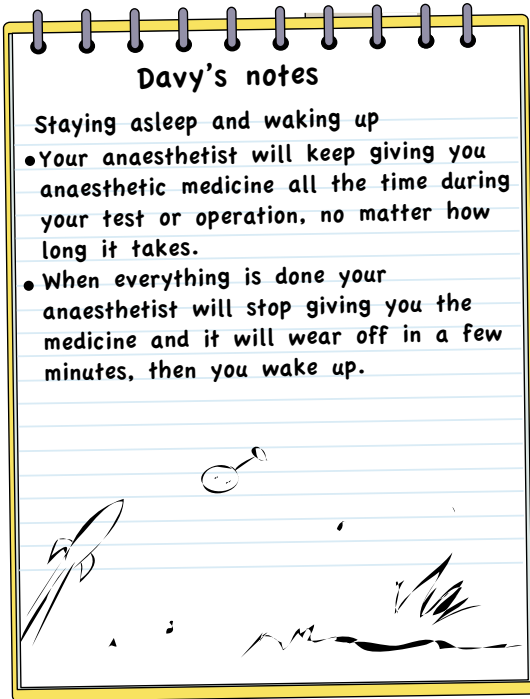
**Other medicines you might get while you're under anaesthetic**

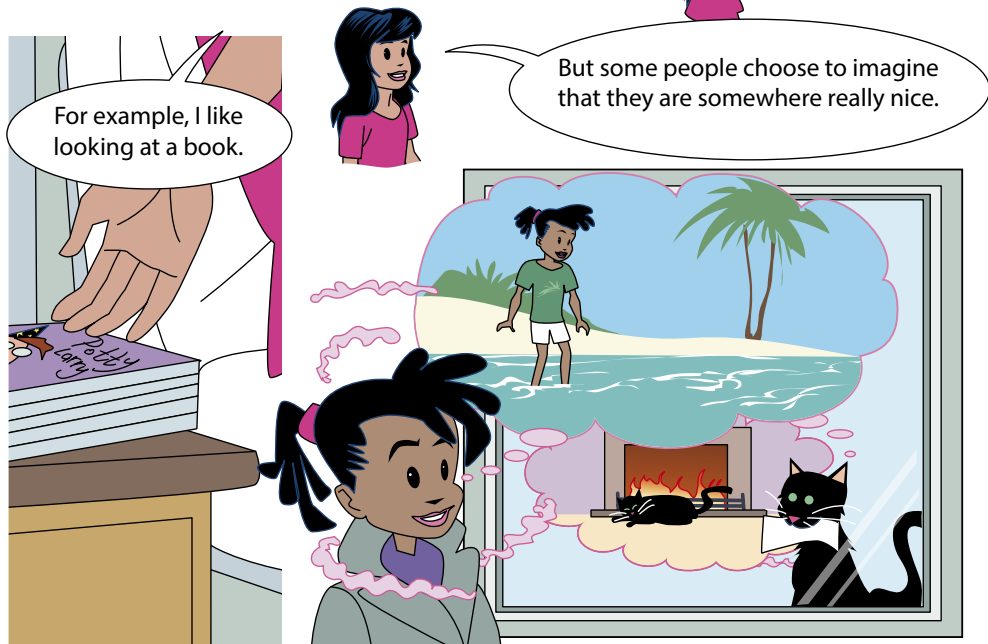
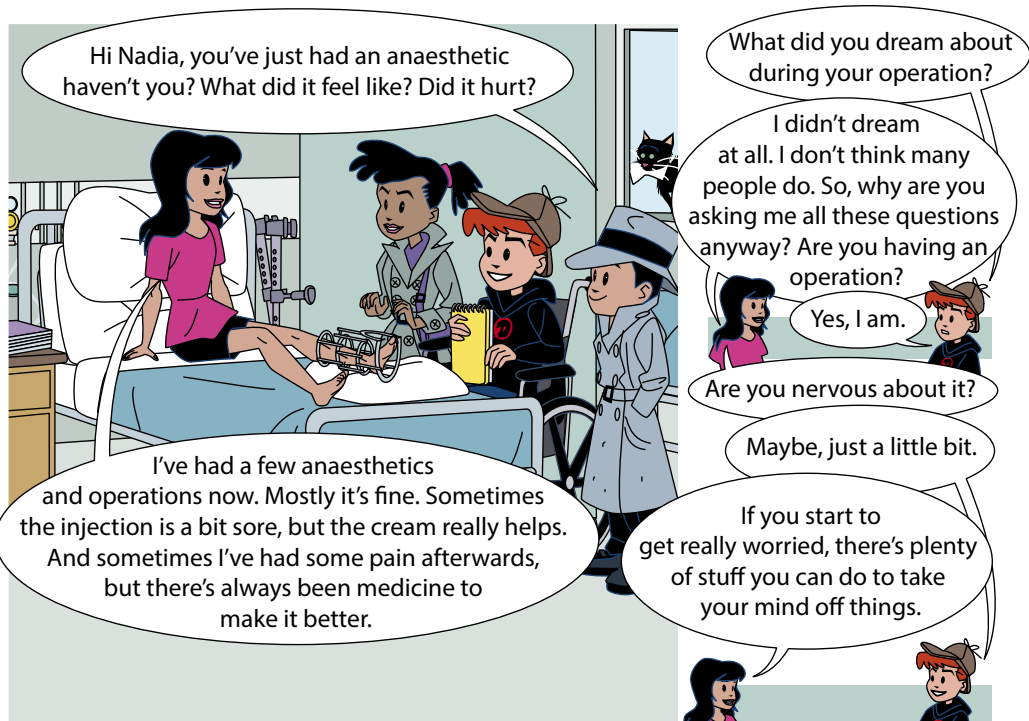
- Medicines to control the pain after your operation.
- Medicines to stop you feeling sick.
- You may also be given fluid into a vein (through an intravenous drip) if you've not had a drink for a while.



So once you're unconscious and you've got all that monitoring stuff on - what happens after that?









Other people like to talk to someone about what they are worried about.



## Davy's notes

### Pre-med

- Medicine before your anaesthetic.
- Could be medicine to ease pain, or something to stop you feeling so nervous.
- Might make you feel dizzy or tired. You may need to lie down after taking this medicine.

### Ideas to help cope with nervous feelings

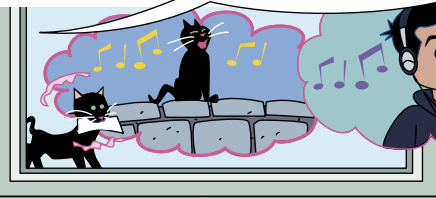
- Looking at a book or playing a game.
- Listening to music.
- Talking to someone.
- Imagining being somewhere nice.
- My ideas

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And others find that music helps them to relax.



So, you see Davy, there are lots of really good ways to relax. Guys! Where are you going? Don't you have more questions for me?

Purrrrrrr.



Bye Nadia.



Thanks for your help detectives!  
Now let's get back to Gran's house!



### Davy's notes

How you might feel after the operation

- This depends on what kind of operation or anaesthetic you've had.
- You might feel sleepy, dizzy or have a sore throat (this won't last long). If you don't feel good, tell someone so that they can help you feel better.
- You will get medicine to ease any pain as part of the anaesthetic, but if you need more, ask the nurses and doctors.

Eating and drinking afterwards

- When you can have something to eat and drink depends on what kind of operation and anaesthetic you've had, and when you start to feel hungry.

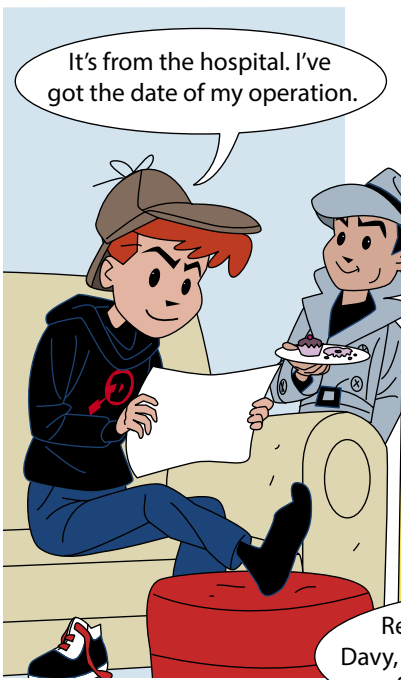
Going home

- Again, this depends on what kind of anaesthetic or operation you've had. You'll need to stay at least till you can eat and drink. Your parent or the person looking after you will be able to stay with you.

Hey that's for me!  
Thanks Sergei!







### Davy's notes

**List of things to take to hospital**

- Clean clothes
- Toothbrush
- Favourite toy
- Something to read or play with
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....

**What to wear for an anaesthetic and operation**

- Needs to be loose and comfortable, and easy to wash afterwards.
- The hospital might give you something to wear, maybe a gown or pyjamas.

✂

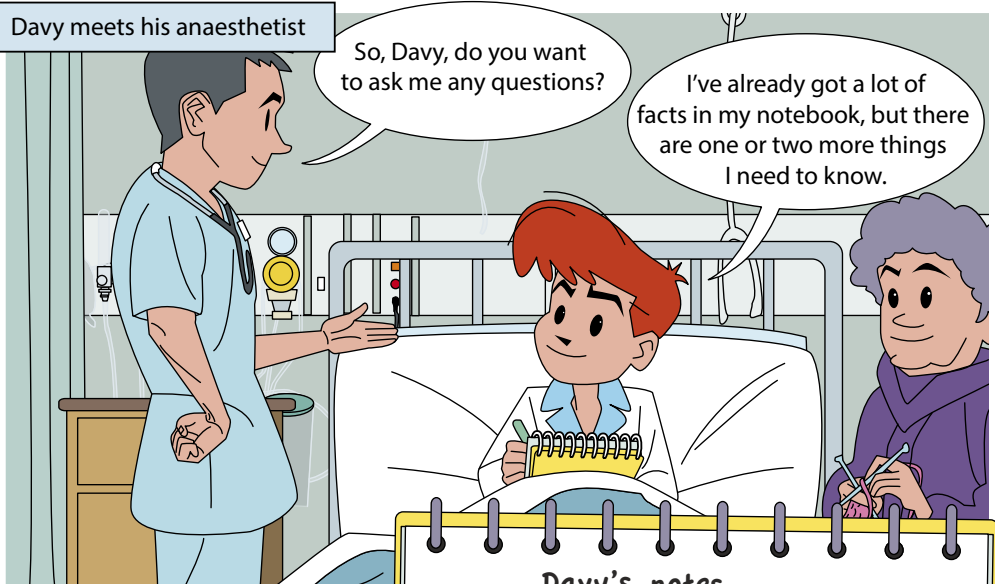
Remember, no breakfast today Davy, just one glass of water and don't forget to pack your pyjamas.

At last - the day of the operation arrives





Davy meets his anaesthetist



### Davy's notes

#### How do general anaesthetics work?

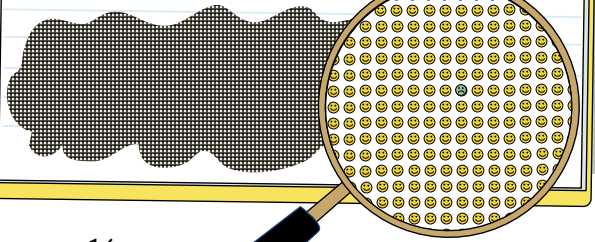
- The anaesthetic medicine travels through your body to the nerves in your brain.
- Your nerves stop sending or receiving signals and this makes you unconscious for a while.
- When the anaesthetic medicine is stopped, it wears off quickly. Then your nerves start to work normally again and you wake up.

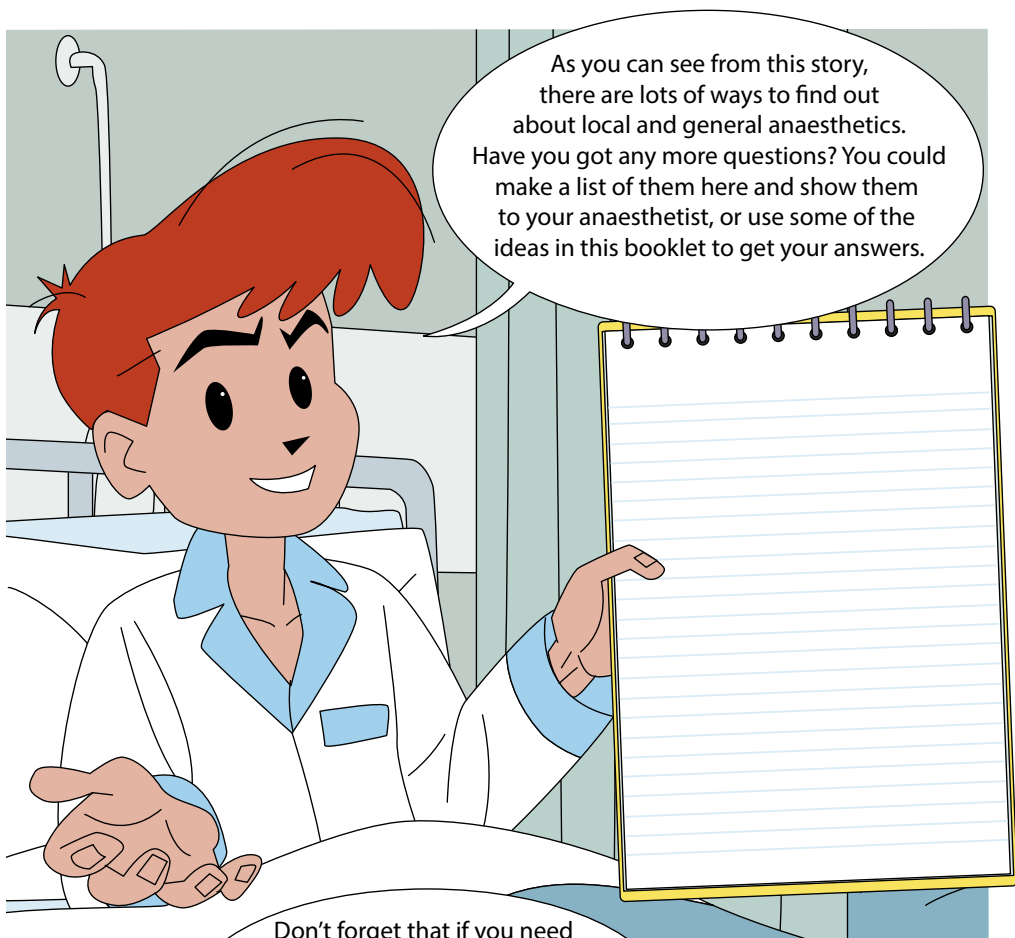
#### Are anaesthetics safe?

- Modern anaesthetics are very safe.
- You can get a sore throat or feel sick. (This can happen to one person in every 10.)



- The chance of anything really serious going wrong is very, very small. The anaesthetist is there all the time to make sure you are safely unconscious.













## Disclaimer

We try very hard to keep the information in this leaflet accurate and up-to-date, but we cannot guarantee this. We don't expect this general information to cover all the questions you might have or to deal with everything that might be important to you. You should discuss your choices and any worries you have with your medical team, using this leaflet as a guide. This leaflet on its own should not be treated as advice. It cannot be used for any commercial or business purpose.

For full details, please see our website:

[rcoa.ac.uk/patientinfo/resources#disclaimer](https://rcoa.ac.uk/patientinfo/resources#disclaimer)

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[rcoa.ac.uk/childrensinfo](https://rcoa.ac.uk/childrensinfo)



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If you have any general comments, please email them to:  
[patientinformation@rcoa.ac.uk](mailto:patientinformation@rcoa.ac.uk)

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This leaflet will be reviewed within five years of publication.

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