

General anaesthetics on the Delivery Suite

This leaflet is for women who are having, or have had, a general anaesthetic on the Delivery Suite either planned or as an emergency, and aims to explain general anaesthetics.

Types of anaesthesia

There are two main types; you can be either awake (regional anaesthetic) or asleep (general anaesthetic). Most operations on delivery suite are done under a regional anaesthetic, when you are awake but sensation from the lower body is numbed. Occasionally, operations are done under a general anaesthetic either because your obstetrician (doctor specialising in pregnancy and childbirth) advises that there is a need or when there is a reason a regional anaesthetic cannot be done (problems with your back or blood clotting, for example). The risks associated with general anaesthetics are listed in the table below.

What will happen with general anaesthetic?

You will be given an antacid to drink (this reduces acid in your stomach) and sometimes a urinary catheter (drain into a bladder) will be inserted before your general anaesthetic. The anaesthetist will give you oxygen to breathe through a face mask for a few minutes. Once the obstetrician and all the team are ready, the anaesthetist will give the anaesthetic in your drip to send you to sleep. Just before you go to sleep, the anaesthetist's assistant will press lightly on your neck. This is to prevent stomach fluids getting into your lungs. The anaesthetic works very quickly.

When you are asleep, a tube is put into your windpipe to prevent stomach contents from entering your lungs and to allow a machine to breathe for you. The anaesthetist will continue the anaesthetic to keep you asleep for the duration of the operation.

When you wake up, your throat may feel uncomfortable from the tube and you may feel sore from the operation. You may also feel sleepy and perhaps nauseous (sick) for a while but you should soon be back to normal. You will be transferred to either to the recovery room or your labour ward room.

Some reasons why you may need general anaesthesia:

- In certain conditions, when the blood cannot clot properly, regional anaesthesia is best avoided.

- There may not be enough time for regional anaesthesia to work.
- Previous back surgery, injury or deformity may make regional anaesthesia difficult or impossible.
- Occasionally, spinal or epidural anaesthesia does not work sufficiently well to proceed with surgery.
- Also on occasions, a general anaesthetic may become necessary during the course of your operation either because the regional anaesthesia is not fully effective or surgical complications have arisen. This is very uncommon.

Pain relief after the operation

There are several ways to give you pain relief after an operation:

- By mouth: a midwife can give you tablets such as paracetamol, Diclofenac (Voltarol) or ibuprofen, dihydrocodeine or liquids such as morphine (Oramorph).
- Suppositories are sometimes given at the end of the operation.
- Injection into a muscle of morphine or similar painkiller, by a midwife.

Risks of having a general anaesthetic

Type of risk	How often does this happen?	How common is it?
Chest infection	1 in every 5 women	Common (most are not severe)
Sore throat	1 in every 5 women	Common
Feeling sick	1 in every 10 women	Common
Airway problems leading to low blood-oxygen levels	1 in every 300 women	Uncommon
Fluid from the stomach entering the lungs, and severe pneumonia	1 in every 300 women	Uncommon
Corneal abrasion (scratch on the eye)	1 in every 600 women	Uncommon
Damage to teeth	1 in every 4,500 women	Rare
Awareness (being awake part of the time during your anaesthetic)	1 in every 250 to 1,000 women	Rare
Anaphylaxis (a severe allergic reaction)	1 in every 10,000 to 20,000 women	Very rare
Death or brain damage	Death: less than 1 in 100,000 women Brain damage:	Very rare (1 or 2 a year in UK) Very rare (exact figures do not exist)

Acknowledgements

This information is based on good evidence and has been adapted from that written by the Information for Mothers Subcommittee of the Obstetric Anaesthetists' Association.

Other documents

Please refer to other maternity information sheets for further information:

- [Anaesthetics for Caesarean section](#)

References

1. Your anaesthetic for caesarean section. Obstetric Anaesthetists' Association 2009, Second Edition, October 2009. Website: www.oaaformothers.info

This document can be made available in other languages and formats upon request.

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