

5. Anaesthesia

Preoperative investigations >> Assessment by a cardiologist

22% of elective admission patients were seen preoperatively by a cardiologist.

Anaesthetists were asked whether the patient had been assessed preoperatively by a cardiologist.

Table 6 shows the results for elective patients. The data provide a useful benchmark, that approximately one patient in five was referred to a cardiologist.

Table 6. Preoperative assessment by cardiologist, elective open and endovascular procedure patients									
Assessed by cardiologist	Large	%	Intermediate	%	Remote	%	Not answered	Total	%
Yes	46	23	37	20	1	33	4	88	22
No	157	77	149	80	2	67	4	312	78
Sub-total	203		186		3		8	400	
Unknown	5		5		0		0	10	
Not answered	34		22		1		10	67	
Total	242		213		4		18	477	

It is not possible to state an appropriate level of referral for a cardiology opinion. Referral to a cardiologist can assist in advising on further sophisticated cardiac investigations. Referral can also be very helpful in optimising the condition of patient with severe coronary artery disease or impairment of myocardial function. However, some patients may already be under review by the cardiology service so further referral is not necessary. For many others their cardiac status may be such that an anaesthetist who regularly anaesthetises patients for major vascular surgery is entirely competent to supervise their preoperative cardiac preparation. Referral to a cardiologist may introduce a delay before the patient is admitted for operation.

Coronary artery angioplasty and bypass before elective surgery

21 elective patients had coronary angiography. Three of the patients had coronary angioplasty and nine had coronary artery bypass grafting before surgery. This low rate of intervention mirrors evidence that the decision to offer patients bypass grafting or angioplasty should be based on their cardiac status alone and should not be influenced by the prospect of vascular surgery⁵.