Complications are due more to the surgery than the anesthesia.

Meeting with the anesthesiologist before surgery, while preferable, may not be possible. Many large hospitals have pre-op clinics that can take the information and pass it along in case the anesthesiologist should change.

Post-op phase can be critical for people with NM disorders; these individuals need closer monitoring and should not be discharged too quickly.

If the hospital permits, the individual can bring his/her own ventilator and interface to use, but this requires discussions with hospital staff as surgery is being planned.

Gladys Swensrud, Co-Facilitator of the San Diego Polio Survivors, was saluted for her hard work in organizing and promoting the symposium. Videos of the presentations are available on www.poliotoday.org.

Dear Editor:

I just finished reading the August 2010 issue of Ventilator-Assisted Living. It is very good, as usual. I want to add additional comment to the “Ask the Experts” article and the Passy-Muir article.

Speaking is critical to a respirator user. Unfortunately, some physicians just don’t get it. In both of these articles this was indicated, but it goes beyond weaning from a trach or using a speaking valve.

My good friend, Ken, entered a very well respected health facility in 2003 for a routine gallbladder removal. Something went wrong and he never regained peristaltic action. He became so distended that his breathing was compromised. He needed a tracheostomy to get adequately ventilated. A cuffed trach was used.

Ken was in the hospital, mostly in ICU, for almost four months. In this time, his cuff was never deflated. As far as I could determine, his cuff was not deflated for even brief periods. This is contrary to all cuffed trach protocols. When I questioned his respiratory therapist about deflating his cuff, I was told very firmly, “He’s not ready to come off the vent yet!”

I pointed out that I’m on a vent. I have a trach. And I don’t use a cuff. The therapist looked at me as if I were an alien being. I left notes for Ken’s physicians in his medical charts and spoke often with his nursing team. They appeared to be in agreement with me. Unfortunately, his primary doctor never returned my calls. I was not a relative, so I had little standing to press the issue. A relative who had his medical power of attorney believed that, “The doctor must know what he’s doing.”

Ken died of sepsis three and a half months after entering the hospital, never having the opportunity to speak.

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