

Biopsy of Cerebral Space **Occupying Lesion**

Facility:

| | (Affix patient identification label here) | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|
| URN: | | | |
| Family Name: | | | |
| Given Names: | | | |
| Address: | | | |
| Date of Birth: | Sex: [| M | F |
| | | | |

| Α. | Interpreter / cultural needs | |
|-------|--|------------|
| An I | nterpreter Service is required? | Yes No |
| If ye | es, is a qualified Interpreter present? | ☐ Yes ☐ No |
| A C | ultural Support Person is required? | ☐ Yes ☐ No |
| If ye | es, is a Cultural Support Person present? | ☐ Yes ☐ No |
| | | |
| В. | Condition and treatment | |
| The | e doctor has explained that you have dition: (Doctor to document in patien | |
| The | e doctor has explained that you have dition: (Doctor to document in patien | |

This condition requires the following procedure.

(Doctor to document - include site and/or side where

Stereotactic Biopsy Procedure

oxdot Open Biopsy Procedure

relevant to the procedure)

This procedure is where a small sample or biopsy is taken of a lesion inside your brain. The sample is taken to identify the lesion which then determines the appropriate treatment for you.

C. Risks of this procedure

There are risks and complications with this procedure. They include but are not limited to the following.

Common risks and complications include:

- Minor pain, bruising and/or infection from IV cannula site. This may require treatment with antibiotics.
- A pathology result may not be able to be obtained from the sample. This may require further surgery or another biopsy.
- The lesion may not be found due to brain shift. This may require further surgery.

Uncommon risks and complications include:

- Infection, requiring antibiotics and further treatment.
- Bleeding can occur and may require a return to the operating room. Bleeding is more common if you have been taking blood thinning drugs such as Warfarin, Asprin, Clopidogrel (Plavix or Iscover) or Dipyridamole (Persantin or Asasantin).
- Heart attack due to the strain on the heart.

- Fluid leakage from around the brain may occur through the wound after the operation. This may require further surgery.
- Small areas of the lung may collapse, increasing the risk of chest infection. This may need antibiotics and physiotherapy.
- Increase risk in obese people of wound infection, chest infection, heart and lung complications, and thrombosis.
- Blood clot in the leg (DVT) causing pain and swelling. In rare cases part of the clot may break off and go to the lungs.

Rare risks and complications include:

- Epilepsy which may require medication. This condition may be temporary or permanent.
- Stroke or stroke like complications may occur causing neurological deficits such as weakness in the face, arms and legs. This could be temporary or permanent.
- Injury to the brain, important nerves or blood vessels. This can lead to stroke like complications.

| • | Death as a result of this procedure is very rare. |
|----|---|
| D. | Significant risks and procedure options |
| | octor to document in space provided. Continue in dical Record if necessary.) |
| E. | Risks of not having this procedure |
| | octor to document in space provided. Continue in dical Record if necessary.) |
| F. | Anaesthetic |
| | s procedure may require an anaesthetic. (Doctor document type of anaesthetic discussed) |



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| Family Name: | | | |
| Given Names: | | | |
| Address: | | | |
| Date of Birth: | | Sex: ☐M ☐F | |

G. Patient consent

I acknowledge that the doctor has explained;

- my medical condition and the proposed procedure, including additional treatment if the doctor finds something unexpected. I understand the risks, including the risks that are specific to me.
- the anaesthetic required for this procedure. I understand the risks, including the risks that are specific to me.
- other relevant procedure options and their associated risks.
- my prognosis and the risks of not having the procedure.
- that no guarantee has been made that the procedure will improve my condition even though it has been carried out with due professional care.
- the procedure may include a blood transfusion.
- tissues and blood may be removed and could be used for diagnosis or management of my condition, stored and disposed of sensitively by the hospital.
- if immediate life-threatening events happen during the procedure, they will be treated accordingly.
- a doctor other than the Specialist Neurosurgeon may conduct the procedure. I understand this could be a doctor undergoing further training.

I have been given the following Patient Information Sheet/s:

☐ About your Anaesthetic

□ Biopsy of Cerebral Space Occupying Lesion

- I was able to ask questions and raise concerns with the doctor about my condition, the proposed procedure and its risks, and my treatment options. My questions and concerns have been discussed and answered to my satisfaction.
- I understand I have the right to change my mind at any time before the procedure, including after I have signed this form but, preferably following a discussion with my doctor.

On the basis of the above statements,

| or Birtii. | Sex. W 1 |
|--|---|
| I request to have the pro Name of Patient/ Substitute decision maker and relationship: | |
| Signature: | |
| Date: | |
| Substitute Decision-Maker: Under the 1998 and/or the Guardianship and Adn patient is an adult and unable to give codecision-maker must give consent on the substitution of the substitutio | ninistration Act 2000. If the onsent, an authorised |
| | |

H. Doctor's statement

I have explained to the patient all the above points under the Patient Consent section (G) and I am of the opinion that the patient/substitute decision-maker has understood the information.

| Name of |
|---|
| Doctor |
| Doctor: |
| |
| Designation: |
| Dosignation |
| |
| Signature: |
| • |
| n. / |
| Date: |
| |
| Name of |
| Name of |
| Name of Anaesthetist: |
| |
| Anaesthetist: |
| |
| Anaesthetist: |
| Anaesthetist: Designation: |
| Anaesthetist: |
| Anaesthetist: Designation: Signature: |
| Anaesthetist: Designation: |

| I. Interpreter's statement |
|--|
| I have given a sight translation in |
| (state the patient's language here) of the consent form and assisted in the provision of any verbal and written information given to the patient/parent or guardian/substitute decision-maker by the doctor. Name of Interpreter: |
| Signature: |
| Date: |



Consent Information - Patient Copy Biopsy of Cerebral Space Occupying Lesion

1. What is a Biopsy of Cerebral Space Occupying Lesion?

Stereotactic Biopsy Procedure

☐ Open Biopsy Procedure

This procedure is where a small sample or biopsy is taken of a lesion inside your brain. The sample is taken to identify the lesion which then determines the appropriate treatment for you.

A small cut is made in the skin which allows a small hole to be drilled into the skull beneath the cut. The firm lining of the brain will be opened.

If using computer guidance, a thin biopsy needle is passed into the lesion within the brain. Small samples of the lesion are taken and sent to pathology for examination.

If an open procedure is performed, small samples of the lesion are removed and sent to pathology for examination.

The cut is closed with stitches and staples.

2. My anaesthetic

This procedure will require a General Anaesthetic.

See **About your Anaesthetic** information sheet for information about the anaesthetic and the risks involved. If you have any concerns, talk these over with your doctor.

If you have not been given an information sheet, please ask for one.

3. What are the risks of this specific procedure?

There are risks and complications with this procedure. They include but are not limited to the following.

Common risks and complications include:

- Minor pain, bruising and/or infection from IV cannula site. This may require treatment with antibiotics.
- A pathology result may not be able to be obtained from the sample. This may require further surgery or another biopsy.
- The lesion may not be found due to brain shift.
 This may require further surgery.

Uncommon risks and complications include:

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- Bleeding can occur and may require a return to the operating room. Bleeding is more common if you have been taking blood thinning drugs such as Warfarin, Asprin, Clopidogrel (Plavix or Iscover) or Dipyridamole (Persantin or Asasantin).
- · Heart attack due to the strain on the heart.
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Rare risks and complications include:

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- Stroke or stroke like complications may occur causing neurological deficits such as weakness in the face, arms and legs. This could be temporary or permanent.
- Injury to the brain, important nerves or blood vessels. This can lead to stroke like complications.
- Death as a result of this procedure is very rare.

Notes to talk to my doctor about