



Dr R E Pope
Beneficence and Nonmaleficence
Neurosurgeon and Spine Surgeon

Burr Holes for Haematoma

Facility:

(Affix patient identification label here)

URN:

Family Name:

Given Names:

Address:

Date of Birth:

Sex: ☐ M ☐ F

A. Interpreter / cultural needs

An Interpreter Service is required? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, is a qualified Interpreter present? ☐ Yes ☐ No

A Cultural Support Person is required? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, is a Cultural Support Person present? ☐ Yes ☐ No

B. Condition and treatment

The doctor has explained that you have the following condition: *(Doctor to document in patient's own words)*

This condition requires the following procedure.
(Doctor to document - include site and/or side where relevant to the procedure)

A burr hole for haematoma is performed to remove a fresh blood or old blood clot from around the surface of the brain.

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:

- Infection, requiring antibiotics and further treatment.
- Minor pain, bruising and/or infection from IV cannula site. This may require treatment with antibiotics.
- 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, Aspirin, Clopidogrel (Plavix or Iscover) or Dipyridamole (Persantin or Asasantin).
- The blood clot may reform requiring further surgery.

Uncommon risks and complications include:

- Heart attack could occur due to the strain on the heart.
- 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.
- No improvement in the patient's condition because of the initial blood clot injury.

- Continued decline in the patient's condition despite the burr hole surgery. This is due to the severity of the initial blood clot injury.
- Decrease in the normal body salt concentration. This may require admission to intensive care and further treatment.
- 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.
- Fluid leakage from around the brain may occur through the wound after the operation. This may require further surgery.
- Meningitis may occur requiring further treatment and antibiotics.
- Death as a result of this procedure is very rare.

D. Significant risks and procedure options

(Doctor to document in space provided. Continue in Medical Record if necessary.)

E. Risks of not having this procedure

(Doctor to document in space provided. Continue in Medical Record if necessary.)

F. Anaesthetic

This procedure may require an anaesthetic. *(Doctor to document type of anaesthetic discussed)*

Procedural consent form



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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

☐ Burr Holes for Haematoma

- 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,

I request to have the procedure

Name of Patient/
Substitute decision

maker and relationship:

Signature:

Date:

Substitute Decision-Maker: Under the *Powers of Attorney Act 1998* and/or the *Guardianship and Administration Act 2000*. If the patient is an adult and unable to give consent, an authorised decision-maker must give consent on the patient's behalf.

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:

Designation:

Signature:

Date:

Name of
Anaesthetist:

Designation:

Signature:

Date:

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

Burr Holes for Haematoma

A detailed illustration of a craniotomy procedure. A human head is shown in profile, with a large, semi-circular incision made in the scalp. The scalp is reflected back, revealing the underlying yellowish bone. A surgical drill is shown creating a hole in the bone. A metal retractor system is used to hold the scalp flap open. The bone flap is secured with several small metal clips or sutures. The illustration is in a realistic, medical style with soft shading.

[illegible]