

Dr R E Pope

Beneficence and Nonmaleficence
Neurosurgeon and Spine Surgeon

Minimally Invasive Decompression for Lumbar Canal Stenosis

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)

.....
.....
This procedure is performed to relieve pressure on the spinal cord and nerve roots in the lower back.

C. Risks of this procedure

There are some risks with this procedure.

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.

Uncommon risks and complications include;

- 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).
- Heart attack 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.
- Nerve root injury causing a weakness in foot movement which may affect mobility. This may be temporary or permanent.
- Bladder or bowel problems due to nerve root injury. This may be temporary or permanent.
- Injury to the covering of the spinal cord/nerve. This may require further surgery.

- Ongoing persistent back and leg pain, with possible leg numbness due to nerve damage from compressed nerve roots. This may require further surgery.
- Leakage of cerebrospinal fluid. This may require further surgery.
- Visual disturbance which may be temporary or permanent.
- 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;

- Paraplegia which may be temporary or permanent.
- 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.)

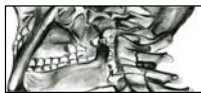
E. Risks of not having this procedure

(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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Decompression for Lumbar Canal
Stenosis**

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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 Sheets;

- ☐ **About your Anaesthetic**
- ☐ **Minimally Invasive Decompression for Lumbar Canal Stenosis**
 - 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

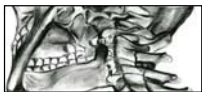
I have given a sight translation in

.....
(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

Minimally Invasive Decompression for Lumbar Canal Stenosis

1. What is a Minimally Invasive Decompression for Lumbar Canal Stenosis?

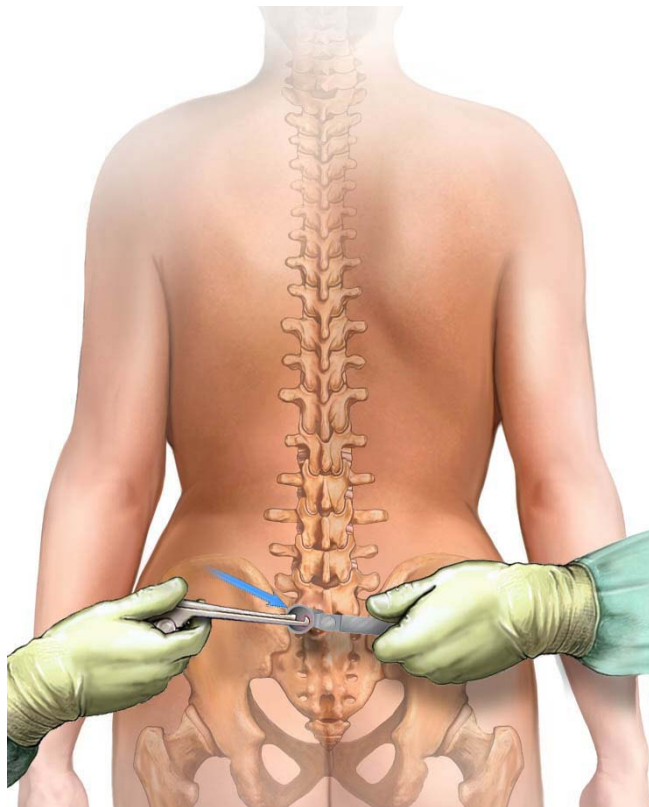
This procedure is performed to relieve pressure on the spinal cord and nerve roots in the lower back.

A small cut is made in the back, over the site where the nerves are compressed.

Using x-ray for guidance, a tube retractor will be passed through the muscles and placed down on the spine. Through this tube, and using a microscope, bone and ligament and other material which are pressing on the spinal cord and nerves will be removed.

A small plastic tube (drain) may be inserted to allow any residual fluid to be drained away. This will be removed within 24 to 48 hours.

The cut is closed with stitches or 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 some risks/complications with this procedure.

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.

Uncommon risks and complications include;

- 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).
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Rare risks and complications include;

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Notes to talk to my doctor about

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