



CONSENT

DISCLOSURE AND CONSENT
Medical Care and Surgical
Procedures

TO THE PATIENT: You have the right to be informed about 1) your condition, 2) the recommended medical care or surgical procedure, and 3) the risks related to this care/procedure. This disclosure is designed to provide you this information, so that you can decide whether to consent to receive this care/procedure. Please ask your physician/health care provider any remaining questions you have before signing this form.

Description of Medical Care and Surgical Procedure(s)

I voluntarily request my physician/health care provider [name/credentials] _____,
and other health care providers, to treat my condition which is: _____

I understand that the following care/procedure(s) are planned for me:

Potential for Additional Necessary Care/Procedure(s)

I understand that during my care/procedure(s) my physician/health care provider may discover other conditions which require additional or different care/procedure(s) than originally planned.

I authorize my physicians/health care providers to use their professional judgment to perform the additional or different care/procedure(s) they believe are needed.

Use of Blood

Please initial "Yes" or "No":

___ Yes ___ No

I consent to the use of blood and blood products as necessary for my health during the care/procedure(s). The risks that may occur with the use of blood and blood products are:

1. Serious infection including but not limited to Hepatitis and HIV which can lead to organ damage and permanent impairment.
2. Transfusion related injury resulting in impairment of lungs, heart, liver, kidneys, and immune system.
3. Severe allergic reaction, potentially fatal.

Risks Related to this Care/Procedure(s)

Just as there may be risks and hazards to my health without treatment, there are also risks and hazards related to the care/procedure(s) planned for me.

I understand that all care/procedure(s) involve some risks, ranging from minor to severe. These risks include infection, blood clots in veins, lungs or other organs, hemorrhage (severe bleeding), allergic reactions, poor wound healing, and death.

The chances of these occurring may be different for each patient based on the care/procedure(s) and the patient's current health.



CONSENT

DISCLOSURE AND CONSENT MEDICAL AND SURGICAL PROCEDURES

HUNT MEMORIAL HOSPITAL DISTRICT

This form is designed to comply with the requirements promulgated by The Texas Medical Disclosure Panel

LIST A Procedures requiring full disclosure. Medical Treatment and Surgical Procedures Established by the Texas Medical Disclosure Panel.
The following treatments and procedures require full disclosure by the physician or health care provider to the patient or person authorized to consent for the patient.

1. Anesthesia

A. EPIDURAL.

Risks are enumerated in the informed consent form in rule 601.4

B. General.

Risks are enumerated in the informed consent form in rule 601.4

C. Spinal.

Risks are enumerated in the informed consent form in rule 601.4

2. Cardiovascular system.

A. Non-Surgical—Coronary angioplasty, coronary stent insertion, pacemaker insertion, AICD insertion and cardioversion.

1. All associated risks as listed under paragraph (2)(B) of this subsection.

Initials _____

- Injury to or occlusion (blocking) of artery which may require immediate surgery or other intervention.
- Hemorrhage (severe bleeding).
- Damage to parts of the body supplied by the artery with resulting in loss of use or amputation (removal of body part).
- Worsening of the condition for which the procedure is being done.
- Stroke and/or seizure (for procedures involving blood vessels supplying the spine, arm, neck or head).
- Contrast-related, temporary blindness or memory loss (for studies of the blood vessels of the brain).
- Paralysis (inability to move) and inflammation of nerves (for procedures involving blood vessels supplying the spine).
- Contrast nephropathy (kidney damage due to the contrast agent used during procedure).
- Thrombosis (blood clot forming at or blocking the blood vessel) at access site or elsewhere.

2. Acute myocardial infarction (heart attack).

3. Rupture of myocardium (hole in wall of heart).

4. Life threatening arrhythmias (irregular heart rhythm).

5. Need for emergency open heart surgery.

6. Sudden death.

7. Device related delayed onset infection (infection related to the device that happens sometime after surgery).

B. Diagnostic.

1. Cardiac Catheterization.

A. All associated risks as listed under paragraph (2)(B) of this subsection.

Initials _____

- Injury to or occlusion (blocking) of artery which may require immediate surgery or other intervention.
- Hemorrhage (severe bleeding).
- Damage to parts of the body supplied by the artery with resulting loss of use or amputation (removal of body part).
- Worsening of the condition for which the procedure if being done.
- Stroke and/or seizure (for procedures involving blood vessels supplying the spine, arm, neck or head).
- Contrast-related, temporary blindness or memory loss (for studies of the blood vessels of the brain).
- Paralysis (inability to move) and inflammation of nerves (for procedures involving blood vessels supplying the spine).
- Contrast nephropathy (kidney damage due to the contrast agent used during procedure).
- Thrombosis (blood clot forming at or blocking the blood vessel) at access site or elsewhere.

B. Acute myocardial infarction (heart attack).

C. Contrast nephropathy (injury to kidney function due to use of contrast material during procedure).

D. Heart arrhythmias (irregular heart rhythm), possibly life threatening.

E. Need for emergency open heart surgery.

2. Vascular.

A. A. Open surgical repair of aortic, subclavian, and iliac, artery aneurysms or occlusions, and renal artery bypass.

- (i) Hemorrhage.
- (ii) Paraplegia.
- (iii) Kidney damage.
- (iv) Stroke.
- (v) Acute myocardial infarction.
- (vi) Infection of graft.

B. Electrophysiologic studies.

A. Cardiac perforation.

B. Life threatening arrhythmias.

C. Injury to vessels that may require immediate surgical intervention.

3. Stress testing—Acute myocardial infarction.

4. Transesophageal echocardiography—Esophageal perforation.

B. Angiography (inclusive of aortography, arteriography, venography) – Injection of contrast material into blood vessels.

B. Diagnostic. (continued)

a. Injury to or occlusion (blocking) of artery which may require immediate surgery or other intervention.

b. Hemorrhage (severe bleeding).

c. Damage to parts of the body supplied by the artery with resulting loss of use or amputation (removal of body part).

d. Worsening of the condition for which the procedure is being done.

e. Stroke and/or seizure (for procedure involving blood vessels supplying the spine, arms, neck or head).

f. Contrast-related, temporary blindness or memory loss (for studies of the blood vessels of the brain).

g. Paralysis (inability to move) and inflammation of nerves (for procedures involving blood vessels supplying the spine).

h. Contrast nephropathy (kidney damage due to the contrast agent used during procedure).

i. Thrombosis (blood clot forming at or blocking the blood vessel) at access site or elsewhere.

C. Angioplasty (intravascular dilation technique).

1. All associated risks are listed under paragraph (2)(B) of this subsection.

- Injury to or occlusion (blocking) of artery which may require immediate surgery or other intervention.
- Hemorrhage (severe bleeding).
- Damage to parts of the body supplied by the artery with resulting loss of use or amputation (removal of body part).
- Worsening of the condition for which the procedure if being done.
- Stroke and/or seizure (for procedures involving blood vessels supplying the spine, arm, neck or head).
- Contrast-related, temporary blindness or memory loss (for studies of the blood vessels of the brain).
- Paralysis (inability to move) and inflammation of nerves (for procedures involving blood vessels supplying the spine).
- Contrast nephropathy (kidney damage due to the contrast agent used during procedure).
- Thrombosis (blood clot forming at or blocking the blood vessel) at access site or elsewhere.

B. Acute myocardial infarction (heart attack).

C. Contrast nephropathy (injury to kidney function due to use of contrast material during procedure).

D. Heart arrhythmias (irregular heart rhythm), possibly life threatening.

E. Need for emergency open heart surgery.

2. Failure of procedure or injury to blood vessel requiring stent (small, permanent tube placed in blood vessel to keep it open) placement or open surgery.

D. Endovascular stenting (placement of permanent tube into blood vessel to open it) of any portion of the aorta, iliac or carotid artery or other (peripheral) arteries or veins.

1. All associated risks as listed under paragraph (2)(B) of this subsection.

- Injury to or occlusion (blocking) of artery which may require immediate surgery or other intervention.
- Hemorrhage (severe bleeding).
- Damage to parts of the body supplied by the artery with resulting loss of use or amputation (removal of body part).
- Worsening of the condition for which the procedure if being done.
- Stroke and/or seizure (for procedures involving blood vessels supplying the spine, arm, neck or head).
- Contrast-related, temporary blindness or memory loss (for studies of the blood vessels of the brain).
- Paralysis (inability to move) and inflammation of nerves (for procedures involving blood vessels supplying the spine).
- Contrast nephropathy (kidney damage due to the contrast agent used during procedure).
- Thrombosis (blood clot forming at or blocking the blood vessel) at access site or elsewhere.

2. Change in procedure to open surgical procedure.

3. Failure to place stent/endoluminal graft (stent with fabric covering it).

4. Stent migration stent moves from location in which it was placed.

5. Vessel occlusion (blocking).

6. Impotence (difficulty with or inability to obtain the penile erection) (for abdominal aorta and iliac artery procedures).

Vascular thrombolysis (removal or dissolving of blood clots) – percutaneous (mechanical or chemical).

E. 1. All associated risks as listed under paragraph (2)(B) of this subsection.

- Injury to or occlusion (blocking) of artery which may require immediate surgery or other intervention.
- Hemorrhage (severe bleeding).
- Damage to parts of the body supplied by the artery with resulting loss of use or amputation (removal of body part).
- Worsening of the condition for which the procedure if being done.
- Stroke and/or seizure (for procedures involving blood vessels supplying the spine, arm, neck or head).



CONSENT

DISCLOSURE AND CONSENT MEDICAL AND SURGICAL PROCEDURES

B. Diagnostic. (continued)

- Contrast-related, temporary blindness or memory loss (for studies of the blood vessels of the brain).
 - Paralysis (inability to move) and inflammation of nerves (for procedures involving blood vessels supplying the spine).
 - Contrast nephropathy (kidney damage due to the contrast agent used during procedure).
 - Thrombosis (blood clot forming at or blocking the blood vessel) at access site or elsewhere.
2. Increased risk of bleeding at or away from site of treatment (when using medications to dissolve clots).
 3. For arterial procedures: distal embolus (fragments of blood clot may travel and block other blood vessels with possible injury to the supplied tissue).
 4. For venous procedures: pulmonary embolus (fragments of blood clot may travel to the blood vessels in the lungs and cause breathing problems or if severe could be life threatening).
 5. Kidney injury or failure which may be temporary or permanent (for procedure using certain mechanical thrombectomy devices).
 6. Need for emergency surgery.
- F. Angiography with occlusion techniques (including embolization and sclerosis) – therapeutic.
1. For all embolizations.
 - A. Angiography risks (inclusive of aortography, arteriography, venography) – injection of contrast material into blood vessels.
 - a. Unintended injury or occlusion (blocking) of blood vessel which may require immediate surgery or other intervention.
 - b. Hemorrhage (severe bleeding).
 - c. Damage to parts of the body supplied by the artery with resulting loss of use of amputation (removal of body part).
 - d. Worsening of the condition for which the procedure is being done.
 - e. Contrast nephropathy (kidney damage due to the contrast agent used during procedure).
 - f. Unintended thrombosis (blood clot forming at or blocking the blood vessel) at access site or elsewhere.
 - B. Loss of injury to body parts with potential need for surgery, including death of overlying skin for sclerotherapy/treatment of superficial lesions/vessels and nerve injury with associated pain, numbness or tingling or paralysis (inability to move).
 - C. Infection in the form of abscess (infected fluid collection) or septicemia (infection of blood stream).
 - D. Nontarget embolization (blocking of blood vessels other than those intended) which can result in injury to tissues supplied by those vessels).
 2. For procedure involving thoracic aorta and/or vessels supplying the brain, spinal cord, head, neck or arms, these risks in addition to those under clause (1.) of this subparagraph.
 - A. Stroke.
 - B. Seizure.
 - C. Paralysis (inability to move).
 - D. Inflammation or other injury of nerves.
 - E. For studies of the blood vessels of the brain: contrast-related, temporary blindness or memory loss.
 3. For female pelvic arterial embolizations including uterine fibroid embolization, these risk in addition to those under clause (1.) of this subparagraph.
 - A. Premature menopause with resulting sterility.
 - B. Injury to or infection involving the uterus which might necessitate hysterectomy (removal of the uterus) with resulting sterility.
 - C. After fibroid embolization: expulsion/delayed expulsion of fibroid tissue possibly requiring a procedure to deliver/remove the tissue.
 4. For male pelvic arterial embolizations, in addition to the risks under clause (1.) of this subparagraph: impotence (difficulty with or inability to obtain penile erection).
 5. For embolizations of pulmonary arteriovenous fistula/malformations, these risks in addition to those under clause (1.) of this subparagraph:
 - A. New or worsening pulmonary hypertension (high blood pressure in the lung blood vessels).
 - B. Paradoxical embolizations (passage of air or an occluding divide beyond the fistula/malformation and into the arterial circulation) causing blockage of blood flow to tissues supplied by the receiving artery and damage to tissues served (for example the blood vessels supplying the heart (which could cause chest pain and/or heart attack) or brain (which could cause stroke, paralysis (inability to move) or other neurological injury)).
 6. For varicocele embolization, these risks in addition to those under clause (1.) of this subparagraph.
 - A. Phlebitis/inflammation of veins draining the testicles leading to decreased size and possibly decreased function or affected testis and sterility (if both sides performed).
 - B. Nerve injury (high numbness or tingling).
 7. For ovarian vein embolization/pelvic congestion syndrome embolization: general angiography and embolization risks as listed in clause (1.) of this subparagraph.
 8. For causes utilizing ethanol (alcohol injection, in addition to the risks under clause (1.) of this subparagraph: shock or severe lowering of blood pressure).
 9. For varicose vein treatments (with angiography) see subparagraph (L) of this paragraph.
- G. Mesenteric angiography with infusional therapy (Vasopressin) for gastrointestinal bleeding.
1. All associated risks as listed under paragraph (2)(B) of this subsection.

B. Diagnostic. (continued)

- Injury to or occlusion (blocking) of artery which may require immediate surgery or other intervention.
 - Hemorrhage (severe bleeding).
 - Damage to parts of the body supplied by the artery with resulting loss of use or amputation (removal of body part).
 - Worsening of the condition for which the procedure if being done.
 - Stroke and/or seizure (for procedures involving blood vessels supplying the spine, arm, neck or head).
 - Contrast-related, temporary blindness or memory loss (for studies of the blood vessels of the brain).
 - Paralysis (inability to move) and inflammation of nerves (for procedures involving blood vessels supplying the spine).
 - Contrast nephropathy (kidney damage due to the contrast agent used during procedure).
 - Thrombosis (blood clot forming at or blocking the blood vessel) at access site or elsewhere.
2. Ischemia/infarction of supplied or distant vascular beds (reduction in blood flow causing lack of oxygen with injury or death of tissues supplied by the treated vessel or tissues supplied by blood vessels away from the treated site including heart, brain, bowel, extremities).
 3. Antidiuretic hormone side effects of vasopressin (reduced urine output with disturbance of fluid balance in the body, rarely leading to swelling of the brain).
- H. Inferior vena cava filter insertion and removal.
1. All associated risks as listed under paragraph (2)(B) if this subsection.
 - Injury to or occlusion (blocking) of artery which may require immediate surgery or other intervention.
 - Hemorrhage (severe bleeding).
 - Damage to parts of the body supplied by the artery with resulting loss of use or amputation (removal of body part).
 - Worsening of the condition for which the procedure if being done.
 - Stroke and/or seizure (for procedures involving blood vessels supplying the spine, arm, neck or head).
 - Contrast-related, temporary blindness or memory loss (for studies of the blood vessels of the brain).
 - Paralysis (inability to move) and inflammation of nerves (for procedures involving blood vessels supplying the spine).
 - Contrast nephropathy (kidney damage due to the contrast agent used during procedure).
 - Thrombosis (blood clot forming at or blocking the blood vessel) at access site or elsewhere.
 2. Injury to the inferior vena cava (main vein in the abdomen).
 3. Filter migration or fracture (filter could break and/or move from where it was placed).
 4. Caval thrombosis (clotting of the main vein in the abdomen and episodes of swelling of legs).
 5. Risk of recurrent pulmonary embolus (continued risk of blood clots going to blood vessels in the lungs despite filter).
 6. Inability to remove filter (for "optional"/retrievable filters).
- I. Pulmonary angiography.
1. All associated risks as listed under paragraph (2)(B) of this subsection.
 - Injury to or occlusion (blocking) of artery which may require immediate surgery or other intervention.
 - Hemorrhage (severe bleeding).
 - Damage to parts of the body supplied by the artery with resulting loss of use or amputation (removal of body part).
 - Worsening of the condition for which the procedure if being done.
 - Stroke and/or seizure (for procedures involving blood vessels supplying the spine, arm, neck or head).
 - Contrast-related, temporary blindness or memory loss (for studies of the blood vessels of the brain).
 - Paralysis (inability to move) and inflammation of nerves (for procedures involving blood vessels supplying the spine).
 - Contrast nephropathy (kidney damage due to the contrast agent used during procedure).
 - Thrombosis (blood clot forming at or blocking the blood vessel) at access site or elsewhere.
 2. Cardiac arrhythmia (irregular heart rhythm) or cardiac arrest (heart stops beating).
 3. Cardiac injury/perforation (heart injury).
 4. Death.
- J. Percutaneous treatment of pseudoaneurysm (percutaneous thrombin injection versus compression).
1. Thrombosis (clotting) of supplying vessel or branches in its territory.
 2. Allergic reaction to thrombin (agent used for direct injection).
- K. Vascular access – nontunneled catheters, tunneled catheters, implanted access, varicose vein treatment (percutaneous via laser, RFA, chemical or other method) without angiography.
1. Pneumothorax (collapsed lung).
 2. Injury to blood vessel.
 3. Hemothorax/hemomediastinum (bleeding into the chest around the lungs or around the heart).
 4. Skin wound (ulcer).
 5. Telangiectatic matting (appearance of tiny blood vessels in treated area).
 6. Parasthesia and dysesthesia (numbness or tingling in the area or limb treated)
 7. Injury to blood vessel requiring additional procedure to treat.
 8. Air embolism (passage of air into blood vessel and possibly to the heart and/or blood vessels entering the lungs).
 9. Vessel thrombosis (clotting of blood vessels)

DISCLOSURE AND CONSENT MEDICAL AND SURGICAL PROCEDURES



CONSENT

3. Digestive system treatments and procedures.

A. Cholecystectomy with or without common bile duct exploration.

1. Pancreatitis.
2. Injury to the tube between the liver and the bowel.
3. Retained stones in the tube between the liver and the bowel.
4. Narrowing or obstruction of the tube between the liver and the bowel.
Initials _____ 5. Injury to the bowel and/or intestinal obstruction.

B. Bariatric Surgery.

A. Laparoscopic
1. Conversion to open procedure.
2. Injury to organs.
3. Failure of device requiring additional surgery.
4. Obstructive symptoms requiring additional surgery.
5. Development of gallstones (Roux-En-Y).
6. Development of metabolic and vitamin disorders (Roux-En-Y).
7. Suture line leak with abscess or fistula formation.
B. Open.
1. Failure of wound to heal or wound dehiscence (separation of wound).
2. Injury to organs.
3. Failure of device requiring additional surgery.
4. Obstructive symptoms requiring additional surgery.
5. Development of gallstones (Roux-En-Y).
Initials _____ 6. Development of metabolic and vitamin disorders (Roux-En-Y).

C. Subtotal Colectomy

1. Permanent ileostomy
2. Injury to organs.
3. Infection.
4. Anastomotic leaks.
5. Temporary colostomy.
6. Infection.
7. Second surgery
Initials _____ 8. Injurt to organs.

4. Endocrine system treatments and procedures.

A. Thyroidectomy / Parathyroidectomy

1. Acute airway obstruction requiring temporary tracheostomy.
2. Injury to nerves resulting in hoarseness or impairment of speech.
3. Injury to nerves resulting in low blood calcium levels that require extensive medication to avoid serious degenerative conditions such as cataracts, brittle bones, muscle weakness and muscle irritability.
Initials _____ 4. Lifelong requirement of thyroid medication.

5. Eye treatments and procedures.

A. Eye muscle surgery.

1. Additional treatment and/or surgery.
2. Double vision.
Initials _____ 3. Partial or total loss of vision.

B. Surgery for cataract with it without implantation of intraocular lens.

1. Complications requiring additional treatment and/or surgery.
2. Need for glasses or contact lenses.
3. Complications.
Initials _____ 4. Partial or total blindness.

C. Retinal or vitreous surgery.

1. Complications requiring additional treatment and/or surgery.
2. Recurrence or spread of disease.
Initials _____ 3. Partial or total loss of vision.

D. Stapedectomy.

1. Diminished or bad taste.
2. Total or partial loss of hearing in the operated ear.
3. Brief or long-standing dizziness.
4. Eardrum hole requiring more surgery.
Initials _____ 5. Ringing in the ear.

E. Reconstruction of auricle of ear for congenital deformity or trauma.

1. Less satisfactory appearance compared to possible alternative artificial ear.
2. Exposure of implanted material.
Initials _____

F. Tympanoplasty with mastoidectomy.

1. Facial nerve paralysis.
2. Altered or loss of taste.
3. Recurrence of original disease process.
4. Total loss of hearing in operated ear.
5. Dizziness.
Initials _____ 6. Ringing in the ear.

G. Reconstructive and/or plastic surgical procedures of the eye and eye region, such as; blepharoplasty, tumor, fracture, lacrimal surgery, foreign body, abscess, or trauma.

1. Blindness
2. Nerve damage with loss of use and/or feeling to eye or other areas of face.
3. Painful or unattractive scarring.
4. Worsening or unsatisfactory appearance.
Initials _____ 5. Dry eye.

H. Photocoagulation and/or cryotherapy.

1. Complications requiring additional treatment and/or surgery.
2. Pain.
Initials _____ 3. Partial or total loss of vision.

I. Corneal surgery, such as corneal transplant, refractive surgery and pterygium.

1. Complications requiring additional treatment and/or surgery.
2. Possible pain.
3. Need for glasses or contact lenses.
Initials _____ 4. Partial or total loss of vision.

J. Glaucoma surgery by any method.

1. Complications requiring additional treatment and/or surgery.
2. Worsening of the glaucoma.
3. Pain.
Initials _____ 4. Partial or total loss of vision.

K. Removal of the eye or its contents (enucleation or evisceration).

1. Complications requiring additional treatment and/or surgery.
2. Worsening of unsatisfactory appearance.
Initials _____ 3. Recurrence or spread of the disease.

L. Surgery for penetrating ocular injury including intraocular foreign body.

1. Complications requiring additional treatment and/or surgery, including removal of the eye.
2. Chronic pain.
Initials _____ 3. Partial or total loss of vision.

6. Female genital system treatments and procedures.

A. Hysterectomy (abdominal and vaginal)

1. Uncontrollable leakage of urine.
2. Injury to bladder.
3. Sterility – permanent/not reversible. I understand I will not be able to become pregnant or bear children.
4. Injury to the tube (ureter) between the kidney and the bladder.
5. Injury to the bowel and/or intestinal obstruction.
6. Completion of operation by abdominal incision.
7. Hemorrhage and complications of hemorrhage with additional operative procedures.
8. I understand that I have the right to seek a consultation from a second physician.
9. If a power morcellator in laparoscopic surgery is utilized, include the following risks:
Initials _____ (i) If cancer is present, may increase the risk of the spread of cancer.
(ii) Increased risk of damage to adjacent structures.

B. Laparoscopically assisted vaginal hysterectomy.

1. Uncontrollable leakage of urine.
2. Injury to bladder.
3. Sterility – permanent/not reversible. I understand I will not be able to become pregnant or bear children.
4. Injury to the tube (ureter) between the kidney and the bladder.
5. Injury to the bowel and/or intestinal obstruction.
6. Completion of operation by abdominal incision.
7. Damage to intra-abdominal structures (e.g., hematoma/bleeding, leakage of fluid, or hernia formation).
8. Cardiac dysfunction.
9. Hemorrhage and complications of hemorrhage with additional operative procedures.
Initials _____ 8. I understand that I have the right to seek a consultation from a second physician.

C. Abdominal endoscopic/laparoscopy procedures.

1. Damage to intra-abdominal structures (e.g., bowel, bladder, blood vessels, or nerves).
2. Intra-abdominal abscess and infectious complications.
3. Trocar site complications (e.g., hematoma/bleeding, leakage of fluid, or hernia formation).
4. Conversion of the procedure to an open procedure.
Initials _____ 5. Cardiac dysfunction.



CONSENT

DISCLOSURE AND CONSENT MEDICAL AND SURGICAL PROCEDURES

D. All fallopian tube and ovarian surgery with or without hysterectomy, including removal and lysis of adhesions.

1. Injury to bowel and/or bladder.
 2. Sterility.
 3. Failure to obtain fertility (if applicable).
 4. Failure to obtain sterility (if applicable).
 5. Loss of ovarian functions or hormone productions from ovary(ies).
 6. Hemorrhage and complications of hemorrhage with additional operative procedures.
 7. If performed with hysterectomy, all associated risks under paragraph (1) of this subsection.
 8. For fallopian tube occlusion (for sterilization with or without hysterectomy), see paragraph (7) of this paragraph

Initials _____

E. Removing fibroids (uterine myomectomy).

1. Uncontrollable leakage of urine.
 2. Injury to bladder.
 3. Sterility.
 4. Injury to the tube (ureter) between the kidney and the bladder.
 5. Injury to the bowel and/or intestinal obstruction.
 6. Hemorrhage and complications of hemorrhage with additional operative procedures.
 7. If a power morcellator in laparoscopic surgery is utilized, include the following risks:
 (i) If cancer is present, may increase the risk of the spread of cancer.
 (ii) Increased risk of damage to adjacent structures.

Initials _____

F. Uterine suspension.

1. Uncontrollable leakage of urine.
 2. Injury to bladder.
 3. Sterility.
 4. Injury to the tube (ureter) between the kidney and the bladder.
 5. Injury to the bowel and/or intestinal obstruction.
 6. Hemorrhage and complications of hemorrhage with additional operative procedures.

Initials _____

G. Removal of the cervix.

1. Uncontrollable leakage of urine.
 2. Injury to bladder.
 3. Sterility.
 4. Injury to the tube (ureter) between the kidney and the bladder.
 5. Injury to the bowel and/or intestinal obstruction.
 6. Completion of operation by abdominal incision.
 7. Hemorrhage and complications of hemorrhage with additional operative procedures.

Initials _____

H. Repair of vaginal hernia (anterior and/or posterior colporrhaphy and/or enterocele repair).

1. Uncontrollable leakage of urine.
 2. Injury to bladder.
 3. Sterility.
 4. Injury to the tube (ureter) between the kidney and the bladder.
 5. Injury to the bowel and/or intestinal obstruction.
 6. Hemorrhage and complications of hemorrhage with additional operative procedures.

Initials _____

I. Abdominal suspension of the bladder (retropubic urethropexy)

1. Uncontrollable leakage of urine.
 2. Injury to bladder.
 3. Injury to the tube (ureter) between the kidney and the bladder.
 4. Injury to the bowel and/or intestinal obstruction.
 5. Hemorrhage and complications of hemorrhage with additional operative procedures.

Initials _____

J. Conization of cervix.

1. Hemorrhage with possible hysterectomy to control.
 2. Sterility.
 3. Injury to bladder.
 4. Injury to the rectum.
 5. Failure of procedure to remove all of cervical abnormality.
 6. Hemorrhage and complications of hemorrhage with additional operative procedures.

Initials _____

K. Dilation and curettage of uterus (diagnostic).

1. Hemorrhage with possible hysterectomy.
 2. Perforation of the uterus.
 3. Sterility.
 4. Injury to bowel and/or bladder.
 5. Abdominal incision and operation to correct injury.
 6. Hemorrhage and complications of hemorrhage with additional operative procedures.

Initials _____

L. Dilation and curettage of uterus (obstetrical).

1. Hemorrhage with possible hysterectomy to control.
 2. Perforation of the uterus.
 3. Sterility.
 4. Injury to bowel and/or bladder.
 5. Abdominal incision and operation to correct injury.
 6. Failure to remove all products of conception.
 7. Hemorrhage and complications of hemorrhage with additional operative procedures.

Initials _____

7. Fallopian tube occlusion (for sterilization with or without hysterectomy)

1. Perforation (hole) created in the uterus or Fallopian tube.
 2. Future ectopic pregnancy (pregnancy outside of the uterus)
 3. Pelvic Infection.
 4. Failure to obtain sterility.

Initials _____

8. Hysteroscopy

1. Perforation (hole) created in the uterus.
 2. Fluid overload/electrolyte imbalance.
 3. Possible hysterectomy.
 4. Abdominal incision to correct injury.

Initials _____

9. Hematic and lymphatic system.

A. Transfusion of blood and blood components.

1. Serious infection including but not limited to Hepatitis and HIV which can lead to organ damage and permanent impairment.
 2. Transfusion related injury resulting in impairment of lungs, heart, liver, kidneys, and immune system.
 3. Severe allergic reaction, potentially fatal.

Initials _____

B. Splenectomy

1. Susceptibility to infection and increased severity of infections.
 2. Increased immunization requirements

Initials _____

10. Integumentary system treatments and procedures.

A. Radical or modified mastectomy. (Simple mastectomy excluded).

1. Limitation of movement of shoulder and arm.
 2. Swelling of the arm.
 3. Loss of the skin of the chest requiring skin graft.
 4. Recurrence of malignancy, if present.
 5. Decreased sensation or numbness of the inner aspect of the arm and chest wall.

Initials _____

B. Reconstruction and/or plastic surgical operations of the face and neck.

1. Worsening or unsatisfactory appearance.
 2. Creation of several additional problems such as:
 A. Poor healing or skin loss.
 B. Nerve damage.
 C. Painful or unattractive scarring.
 D. Impairment of regional organs, such as eye or lip function.
 3. Recurrence of the original condition.

Initials _____

11. Male genital system.

A. Orchidopexy [reposition of testis (es)].

1. Removal of testicle.
 2. Atrophy (shriveling) of the testicle with loss of function.

Initials _____

B. Orchiectomy [removal of testis (es)].

1. Decreased sexual desire.
 2. Difficulties with penile erection.
 3. Permanent sterility (inability to father children) if both testes are removed.

Initials _____

C. Vasectomy.

1. Loss of testicle.
 2. Failure to produce permanent sterility (inability to father children).

Initials _____

D. Circumcision

1. Injury to penis.
 2. No need for further surgery.

Initials _____

12. Maternity and related cases.

A. Delivery (vaginal).

1. Injury to bladder and/or rectum, including a hole (fistula) between bladder and vagina and/or rectum and vagina.
 2. Hemorrhage possibly requiring blood administration and/or hysterectomy and/or artery ligation to control.
 3. Hemorrhage and complications of hemorrhage with additional operative procedures.
 4. Sterility (inability to get pregnant).
 5. Brain damage, injury or even death occurring to the fetus before or during labor and/or vaginal delivery whether or not the cause is known.

Initials _____

B. Delivery (cesarean section).

1. Injury to bowel and/or bladder.
 2. Sterility (inability to get pregnant).
 3. Injury to tube (ureter) between kidney and bladder.
 4. Brain damage, injury or even death occurring to the fetus before or during labor and/or cesarean delivery whether or not the cause is known.
 5. Uterine disease or injury requiring hysterectomy.
 6. Hemorrhage and complications of hemorrhage with additional operative procedures.

Initials _____

C. Cerclage.

1. Premature labor.
 2. Injury to bowel and/or bladder.
 3. Rupture to membranes and possible infection.

Initials _____

DISCLOSURE AND CONSENT MEDICAL AND SURGICAL PROCEDURES



CONSENT

13. Musculoskeletal system treatments and procedures.
A. Arthroplasty of all joints with mechanical device.

1. Impaired function such as shortening or deformity of an arm or leg, limp or foot drop.
2. Blood vessel or nerve injury.
3. Pain.
4. Blood clot in limb or lung.
5. Failure of bone to heal.
6. Infection.
7. Removal or replacement of any implanted device or material.
8. Dislocation or loosening requiring additional surgery.
9. If performed on a child age 12 or under, include the following risks: problems with appearance, use, or growth requiring additional surgery.

Initials _____

B. Arthroscopy of any joint

1. Blood vessel or nerve injury.
2. Continued pain.
3. Stiffness of joint.
4. Blood clot in limb or lung.
5. Joint infection.
6. If performed on a child age 12 or under, include the following additional risks: problems with appearance, use, or growth requiring additional surgery.

Initials _____

C. Mechanical internal prosthetic device.

1. Impaired function such as shortening or deformity of an arm or leg, limp or foot drop.
2. Blood vessel or nerve injury.
3. Pain or discomfort.
4. Fat escaping from bone with possible damage to a vital organ.
5. Failure of bone to heal.
6. Bone infection.
7. Removal or replacement of any implanted device or material.

Initials _____

D. Open reduction with internal fixation.

1. Impaired function such as shortening or deformity of an arm or leg, limp or foot drop.
2. Blood vessel or nerve injury.
3. Pain or discomfort.
4. Fat escaping from bone with possible damage to a vital organ.
5. Failure of bone to heal.
6. Bone infection.
7. Removal or replacement of any implanted device or material.
8. If performed on a child age 12 or under, include the following additional risks: problems with appearance, use, or growth requiring additional surgery.

Initials _____

E. Osteotomy.

1. Impaired function such as stiffness, limp, or change in limb length.
2. Blood vessel or nerve injury.
3. Pain.
4. Blood clot in limb or lung.
5. Failure of bone to heal.
6. Infection
7. Removal or replacement of any implanted device or material.

Initials _____

F. Ligamentous reconstruction of joints.

1. Continued instability of the joint
2. Arthritis.
3. Continued pain.
4. Stiffness of joint.
5. Blood vessel or nerve injury
6. Impaired function and/or scarring
7. Blood clot in limb or lung
8. If performed on a child age 12 or under, include the following additional risks: problems with appearance, use, or growth requiring additional surgery.

Initials _____

G. Children's orthopedics (bone, joint, ligament, or muscle).

1. Growth deformity.
2. Additional surgery.

Initials _____

14. Spine operation, including: laminectomy, decompression, fusion, internal fixation or procedures for nerve root or spinal cord compression; diagnosis; pain; deformity; mechanical instability; injury; removal of tumor, abscess or hematoma. (Excluding coccygeal operations).

1. Weakness, pain, numbness or clumsiness.
2. Impaired muscle function or paralysis.
3. Incontinence, impotence or impaired bowel function (loss of bowel/bladder control and/or sexual function).
4. Migration of implants (movement of implanted devices).
5. Failure of implants (breaking of implanted devices).
6. Adjacent level degeneration (breakdown of spine above and/or below the level treated).
7. Cerebrospinal fluid leak with potential for severe headaches.
8. Meningitis (infection of coverings of brain and spinal cord).
9. Recurrence, continuation or worsening of the condition that required this operation (no improvement or symptoms made worse).
10. Unstable spine (abnormal movement between bones and/or soft tissues of the spine).

Initials _____

15. Vertoplasty/kyphoplasty

1. Nerve/spinal cord injury
2. Need for emergency surgery
3. Embolization of cement (cement passes into blood vessels and possibly all the way to the lungs)
4. Collapse of adjacent vertebrae (bones in spine).
5. Leak of cerebrospinal fluid (fluid around the brain and spinal cord).
6. Pneumothorax (collapsed lung).
7. Failure to relieve pain.
8. Rib Fracture.

Initials _____

16. Amputation of limb.

1. Pain and/or phantom sensation in removed limb.
2. Need for further surgery.
3. Infection.
4. Hemorrhage (severe bleeding).
5. Difficulty with prosthesis fitting.

Initials _____

D. Peripheral nerve operation: nerve grafts, decompression, transposition or tumor removal; neurolysis, neurectomy or neurolysis.

1. Numbness.
2. Impaired muscle function.
3. Recurrence or persistence of the condition that required the operation.
4. Continued, increased or different pain.
5. Weakness.

Initials _____

G. Cerebral spinal fluid shunting procedure or revision.

1. Shunt obstruction or infection.
2. Seizure disorder.
3. Recurrence or continuation of brain dysfunction.

Initials _____

17. Radiology

A. Angiography, aortography, arteriography (arterial injection of contrast media—diagnostic).

1. Injury to artery.
2. Damage to parts of the body supplied by the artery with resulting loss of function or amputation.
3. Swelling, pain, tenderness or bleeding at the site of the blood vessel perforation.
4. Aggravation of the condition that necessitated the procedure.
5. Allergic sensitivity reaction to injected contrast media.

Initials _____

B. Myelography.

1. Chronic pain.
2. Transient headache, nausea, vomiting.
3. Numbness.
4. Impaired muscle function.

Initials _____

C. Angiography with occlusion techniques—therapeutic.

1. Injury to artery.
2. Loss or injury to body parts.
3. Swelling, pain, tenderness or bleeding at the site of the blood vessel perforation.
4. Aggravation of the condition that necessitated the procedure.
5. Allergic sensitivity reaction to injected contrast media.

Initials _____

D. Angioplasty (Intravascular dilation technique).

1. Swelling, pain, tenderness, or bleeding at the site of the vessel puncture.
2. Damage to parts of the body supplied by the artery with resulting loss of function or amputation.
3. Injury to the vessel that may require immediate surgical intervention.
4. Recurrence or continuation of the original condition.
5. Allergic sensitivity reaction to injected contrast media.

Initials _____

E. Splenopography (needle injection of contrast media into the spleen).

1. Injury to the spleen requiring blood transfusion and/or removal of the spleen.

Initials _____

18. Respiratory system treatments and procedures.

A. Excision of lesion or larynx, vocal cords, trachea.

(No risks or hazards assigned at this time).

B. Rhinoplasty or nasal reconstruction with or without septoplasty.

1. Deformity of skin, bone or cartilage.
2. Creation of new problems, such as septal perforation or breathing difficulty.

Initials _____

C. Submucous resection of nasal septum or nasal septoplasty.

1. Persistence, recurrence or worsening of the obstruction.
2. Perforation of nasal septum with dryness and crusting.
3. External deformity of the nose.

Initials _____

D. Open tracheostomy

1. Loss of voice.
2. Breathing difficulties.
3. Pneumothorax (collapsed lung).
4. Hemothorax (blood in chest around the lung).
5. Scarring in trachea (windpipe).
6. Fistula (connection) between trachea into esophagus (tube from throat to stomach) or great vessels.

Initials _____



CONSENT

DISCLOSURE AND CONSENT MEDICAL AND SURGICAL PROCEDURES

19. Urinary System.

A. Partial nephrectomy (removal of part of the kidney).

1. Incomplete removal of stone(s) or tumor, if present.
 2. Blockage of urine.
 3. Leakage of urine at surgical site.
 4. Injury to or loss of the kidney.
 Initials 5. Damage to organs next to kidney.

B. Radical nephrectomy (removal of kidney and adrenal gland for cancer).

1. Loss of adrenal gland (gland on top of kidney that makes certain hormones/chemicals the body needs).
 2. Incomplete removal of tumor.
 Initials 3. Damage to organs next to kidney.

C. Nephrectomy (removal of kidney).

1. Incomplete removal of tumor, if present.
 2. Damage to organs next to kidney.
 Initials 3. Injury to or loss of the kidney.

D. Nephrolithotomy and pyelolithotomy [removal of kidney stone(s)].

1. Incomplete removal of stone(s).
 2. Blockage of urine.
 3. Leakage of urine at surgical site.
 4. Injury to or loss of the kidney.
 Initials 5. Damage to organs next to kidney.

E. Pyeloureteroplasty (pyeloplasty or reconstruction of the kidney drainage system).

1. Obstruction of urinary flow
 2. Leakage of urine at surgical site.
 3. Injury to or loss of the kidney.
 Initials 4. Damage to organs next to kidney.

F. Exploration of kidney or perinephric mass.

1. Incomplete removal of stone(s), or tumor, if present..
 2. Leakage of urine at surgical site.
 3. Injury to or loss of the kidney.
 Initials 4. Damage to adjacent organs.

G. Ureteroplasty [reconstruction of ureter (tube between kidney and bladder)].

1. Leakage of urine at surgical site.
 2. Incomplete removal of the stone or tumor (when applicable).
 3. Blockage of urine.
 4. Damage to organs next to ureter.
 Initials 5. Damage to or loss of the ureter.

H. Ureterolithotomy [surgical removal of stone(s) from ureter (tube between kidney and bladder)].

1. Leakage of urine at surgical site.
 2. Incomplete removal of stone.
 3. Blockage of urine.
 4. Damage to organs next to ureter.
 Initials 5. Damage to or loss of the ureter.

I. Ureterectomy [partial/complete removal of ureter (tube between kidney and bladder)].

1. Leakage of urine at surgical site.
 2. Incomplete removal of stone.
 3. Blockage of urine.
 Initials 4. Damage to organs next to ureter.

J. Ureterolysis [partial/complete removal of ureter (tube between kidney and bladder from adjacent tissue)]

1. Leakage of urine at surgical site.
 2. Blockage of urine.
 3. Damage to organs next to ureter.
 Initials 4. Damage to or loss of the ureter.

K. Ureteral reimplantation [reinserting ureter (tube between kidney and bladder) into the bladder].

1. Leakage of urine at surgical site.
 2. Blockage of urine.
 3. Damage to or loss of ureter.
 4. Backward flow of urine from bladder into ureter.
 Initials 5. Damage to organs next ureter.

L. Prostatectomy (partial or total removal of prostate).

1. Leakage of urine at surgical site.
 2. Obstruction of urine flow.
 3. Incontinence (difficulty with urinary control).
 4. Semen passing backward into bladder.
 Initials 5. Difficulty with penile erection (possible with partial and probable with total prostatectomy).

M. Total cystectomy (removal of urinary bladder).

1. Probable loss of penile erection and ejaculation in the male.
 2. Damage to organs next to bladder.
 Initials 3. This procedure will require an alternate method of urinary drainage.

N. Partial cystectomy (partial removal of urinary bladder).

1. Leakage of urine at surgical site.
 2. Incontinence (difficulty with urinary control).
 3. Backward flow of urine from bladder into ureter (tube between kidney and bladder).
 4. Blockage of urine.
 Initials 5. Damage to organs next to bladder.

O. Urinary diversion (ileal conduit, colon conduit).

1. Blood chemistry abnormalities requiring medication.
 2. Development of stones, strictures or infection in the kidneys, ureter or bowel (intestine).
 3. Leakage of urine at surgical site.
 Initials 4. This procedure will require an alternate method of urinary drainage.

P. Ureterosigmoidostomy (placement of kidney drainage tubes into the large bowel).

1. Blood chemistry abnormalities requiring medication.
 2. Development of stones, strictures or infection in the kidneys, ureter or bowel (intestine).
 3. Leakage of urine at surgical site.
 Initials 4. Difficulty in holding urine in the rectum.

Q. Urethroplasty (construction/reconstruction of drainage tube from bladder).

1. Leakage of urine at surgical site.
 2. Stricture formation.
 Initials 3. Additional operation(s).

20. Endoscopic surgery of the thorax.

1. Postoperative pneumothorax.
 2. Subcutaneous emphysema.
 Initials 3. Conversion of the procedure to an open procedure.

DISCLOSURE AND CONSENT MEDICAL AND SURGICAL PROCEDURES



CONSENT

LIST B Procedures requiring no disclosure (List B). The following treatments and procedures require no disclosure by the physician or health care provider to the patient or person authorized to consent for the patient.

PATIENT OR LEGAL GUARDIAN INITIALS

1. Anesthesia.

1. Local.
Initials _____

2. Cardiovascular System.

1. Excision and ligation of varicose veins of the leg.
2. Arterial line for monitoring purposes.
Initials _____

3. Digestive System.

1. Appendectomy.
2. Hemorrhoidectomy with fistulectomy of fissurectomy.
3. Hemorrhoidectomy.
4. Incision of excision or perirectal tissue.
5. Local excision and destruction of lesion, anus and rectum.
6. Operations for correction of cleft palate.
7. Repair of inguinal hernia.
8. Repair and plastic operations on anus and rectum.
9. Resection of colon (segmental).
10. Tonsillectomy with adenoidectomy.
11. Tonsillectomy without adenoidectomy.
Initials _____

4. Ear.

1. Myringotomy.
2. Reconstruction of auricle of ear for skin cancer.
Initials _____ 3. Tympanoplasty without mastoidectomy.

5. Endocrine System.

(No procedure assigned at this time).

6. Eye.

1. Administration of topical, parenteral (such as IV), or oral drugs or pharmaceuticals, including, but not limited to fluorescein angiography, orbital injection or periocular injections.
2. Removal of extraocular foreign bodies.
Initials _____ 3. Chalazion excision.

7. Hematic and Lymphatic System.

1. Biopsy of lymph nodes.
Initials _____

8. Male Genital System.

1. Biopsy of testicle.
2. Placement of testicular prosthesis.
3. Hydrocelectomy (removal/drainage of cyst in scrotum).
4. Circumcision.
Initials _____ 5. Cystoscopy.

9. Maternity and Related Cases.

Intrauterine Devices (IUD)

10. Musculoskeletal System.

1. Arthrotomy, arthrocentesis, or joint injection (unless performed on a child age 12 or under, see List A in §601.2(l)(7) of this title (relating to Procedures Requiring Full Disclosure of Specific Risks and Hazards—List A)).
2. Closed reduction without internal fixation (unless performed on a child age 12 or under, see List A in §601.2(l)(7) of this title).
3. Wound debridement (unless performed on a child age 12 or under, see List A in §601.2(l)(7) of this title).
4. Needle biopsy or aspiration, bone marrow (unless performed on a child age 12 or under, see List A in §601.2(l)(7) of this title).
5. Partial excision of bone (unless performed on a child age 12 or under, see List A in §601.2(l)(7) of this title).
6. Removal of external fixation device (unless performed on a child age 12 or under, see List A in §601.2(l)(7) of this title).
7. Traction or fixation without manipulation for reduction (unless performed on a child age 12 or under, see List A in §601.2(l)(7) of this title).
Initials _____

11. Nervous System.

1. Lumbar puncture.
2. Closure of meningocele.
3. Ventriculostomy with or without air ventriculogram.
4. Cisternal puncture (diagnostic).
5. Stereotactic surgery for dystonia.
6. Insertion of skeletal tongs.
7. Intravenous cut-down.
Initials _____ 8. Cervical 1–2 puncture (diagnostic).

12. Radiology.

1. Lymphangiography.
2. Discography.
3. Lumbar puncture with/without injection of medication.
4. Nerve root injection, epidural injection, nerve blocks, and radiofrequency treatments for pain control.
5. Venography (Venogram) with contrast media by peripheral IV.
6. Cholangiography with contrast media through existing drain; T-tube cholangiography.
7. Urography (IVP) with contrast media.
8. Radionuclide scans and/or blood flow studies.
9. Gastrointestinal (GI) tract radiography and fluoroscopy.
10. Nasogastric/nasojejunal tube placement with fluoroscopy.
11. Percutaneous gastrostomy/gastrojejunostomy.
12. Fistula or sinus tract injection.
13. Sialography.
14. Dacryocystography, stenting.
15. Cystography, cystourethrography.
16. Retrograde and antegrade urography.
17. Laryngography, bronchography.
18. Hysterosalpingography.
19. ERCP (Endoscopic retrograde cholangio pancreatography).
20. Galactography.
21. Skeletal radiography and/or fluoroscopy (skull, mastoids, sinuses and facial bones; spine, ribs, pelvis; extremities).
22. Foreign body radiography and/or fluoroscopy and foreign body retrieval.
23. Chest and abdomen radiography and fluoroscopy.
24. Portable radiography/fluoroscopy.
25. Pelvimetry, fetogram.
26. Magnetic Resonance Imaging/Magnetic Resonance Angiography without and with contrast.
27. Computed tomography scan/computed tomography angiogram without and with contrast media.
28. Ultrasound and Doppler studies.
29. Laminography, polytomography.
30. Soft-tissue radiography including xeroradiography and xeromammography.
31. Arthrography, arthrocentesis, tenography.
32. Ureteral or urethral balloon dilatation/stent.
33. Percutaneous suprapubic cystostomy.
34. Cyst aspiration/drainage/sclerolysis.
35. Percutaneous or transvascular biopsy.
36. Paracentesis.
37. Thoracentesis.

13. Respiratory System.

1. Aspiration of bronchus.
2. Reduction of nasal fracture.
Initials _____ 3. Percutaneous tracheostomy.

14. Urinary System.

1. Nephrotomy (placement of drainage tubes).
2. Biopsy of prostate, bladder or urethra.
3. Cystolithotomy (surgical removal of stone(s) from the bladder).
4. Cystolitholapaxy (cystoscopic crushing and removal of bladder stone(s)).
5. Cystostomy (placement of tube into the bladder).
6. Urethrotomy (incision of the urethra).
7. Diverticulectomy of the bladder (removal of outpouching of the bladder).
8. Diverticulectomy or diverticulotomy of the urethra (repair or drainage of outpouching of the urethra).
Initials _____ 9. Lithotripsy (sound wave removal of stones from kidney and ureter)

15. Psychiatric Procedures.

(No procedures assigned at this time)