

Beneficence and Nonmaleficence Neurosurgeon and Spine Surgeon	Family Name:		
	Given Names:		
Lumbar Discectomy	Address:		
Facility:	Date of Birth:	Sex: M]F

URN:

A. Interpreter / cultural needs
An Interpreter Service is required? $\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \$
If yes, is a qualified Interpreter present? \square Yes \square No
A Cultural Support Person is required?
If yes, is a Cultural Support Person present? \square Yes \square 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 Lumbar Discectomy is performed to remove a prolapsed disc or disc fragment/s to relieve pressure

on the spinal nerve roots or spinal cord.

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
- 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, Asprin, 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. This may
	require further surgery.

(Affix patient identification label here)

- Ongoing persistent back and leg pain, with possible leg numbness due to nerve damage from compressed nerve roots. This may require further surgery.
- Recurrence of disc prolapse. This may require further surgery.
- Deterioration of other discs. 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.
- Injury to major blood vessels. This will require further urgent surgery.
- Death as a result of this procedure is very rare.

D.	Significant	risks	and	treatment
	options			

(Doctor to document in space provided. Continue in Medical Record if necessary.)	7

Ε.	Risks	of not	having	this	proced	lure
	1 (10110	006			p. 0000	

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

Anaesthetic

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



Lumbar Discectomy	Address:		
Facility:	Date of Birth:	Sex: M	F

URN:

Given

Family Name:

G	Dati	ant	COL	ารent
G.	гаи	GIIL	CUI	126111

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
- 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:

 $oldsymbol{ol}}}}}}}}}}}$

- 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.

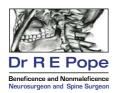
On the basis of the above statements,

Names:			
ss:			
of Birth:		Sex: M	F
Name of Substitut maker an Signature Date: Substitut 1998 and patient is	e decision d relationship: e: e Decision-Maker: Ur for the Guardianship an an adult and unable to	nder the Powers of Attorney of Administration Act 2000. give consent, an authorised on the patient's behalf.	
H. Do	ctor's stateme	nt	
under the opin maker hame of Doctor:	ne Patient Consent ion that the patient has understood the	tient all the above poir section (G) and I am t/substitute decisioninformation.	of
Designat Signature	ion:		
I. Int	erpreter's stat	ement	
	iven a sight transla		
form an written i	d assisted in the pi nformation given to	ge here) of the conser rovision of any verbal of the patient/parent or on-maker by the docto	and

(Affix patient identification label here)

Interpreter:

Signature: ..



Consent Information - Patient Copy Lumbar Discectomy

1. What is a Lumbar Discectomy?

A Lumbar Discectomy is performed to remove a prolapsed disc or disc fragment/s to relieve pressure on the spinal nerve roots or spinal cord.

An x-ray will be taken during surgery and used to confirm the correct levels of the spine.

A cut is made in the middle of the back, over the site of the prolapsed disc. The muscles are stripped from the back of the spine. The bones are removed to identify the disc. A microscope may be used.

Once the prolapsed disc is identified, the prolapsed disc or disc fragments are removed from the spine.

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 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.

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, Asprin, 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. 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.
- Recurrence of disc prolapse. This may require further surgery.
- Deterioration of other discs. 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.
- Injury to major blood vessels. This will require further urgent surgery.
- Death as a result of this procedure is very rare.

Notes to talk to my doctor about