



SW9014



Queensland Government

Cardiac Catheter Ablation

Facility:

(Affix identification label here)

URN:

Family name:

Given name(s):

Address:

Date of birth:

Sex: M F I

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)

.....
.....

There are two types of Ablation - Radio Frequency Ablation (RFA) and Cryo Ablation.

The following will be performed:

For either procedure you will have an injection of local anaesthetic into the groin. A very small incision is made in the skin and a special catheter, is passed up through the vein in the groin into the heart. The doctors can see the catheter using x-rays.

The doctor is able to find the abnormal heart beat in a particular area of the heart. The catheter will 'burn or freeze' that part of the heart muscle. This will cause a scar to this area of the heart. It may take several attempts to scar the area. When the scar forms, this cuts off the abnormal pathway. This prevents further abnormal heart beats

C. Risks of a cardiac catheter ablation

In recommending this procedure your doctor has balanced the benefits and risks of the procedure against the benefits and risks of not proceeding. Your doctor believes there is a net benefit to you going ahead. This is a very complicated assessment.

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

Common risks and complications (more than 5%) include:

- Minor bruising at the puncture site.

Uncommon risks and complications (1- 5%) include:

- Heart block. This may require a pacemaker.
- Major bruising or swelling at the groin puncture site. This may need surgery to drain the blood from the bruise.

- A hole is accidentally made in the heart or heart valve. This will need surgery to repair.
- Blood clot in the lung.
- 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.
- Skin injury from radiation. This may cause reddening of the skin.

Rare risks and complications (less than 1%) include;

- Heart attack.
- Accidental tear or puncture of the artery. This may require surgery to repair.
- A higher lifetime risk from exposure to radiation.
- A stroke. This may cause long term disability.
- A punctured lung. This may require a tube to be put in to the chest to reinflate the lung.
- Death as a result of this procedure is rare.

D. Significant risks and procedure options

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

.....
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.....
.....

E. Risks of not having this procedure

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

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F. Anaesthetic

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

.....
.....



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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/treatment 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 based on my discussions with the doctor or my Acute Resuscitation Plan.
- a doctor other than the Consultant may conduct the procedure. I understand this could be a doctor undergoing further training.

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

- Local Anaesthetic and Sedation for Your Procedure**
- Cardiac Catheter Ablation**

- 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, including after I have signed this form but, preferably following a discussion with my doctor.
- I understand that image/s or video footage may be recorded as part of and during my procedure and that these image/s or video/s will assist the doctor to provide appropriate treatment.

On the basis of the above statements,

I request to have the procedure

Name of Patient:

Signature:

Date:

Patients who lack capacity to provide consent

Consent must be obtained from a substitute decision maker/s in the order below.

Does the patient have an Advance Health Directive (AHD)?

Yes ▶ Location of the original or certified copy of the AHD:

No ▶ Name of Substitute Decision Maker/s:

Signature:

Relationship to patient:

Date: PH No:

Source of decision making authority (tick one):

- Tribunal-appointed Guardian
- Attorney/s for health matters under Enduring Power of Attorney or AHD
- Statutory Health Attorney
- If none of these, the Adult Guardian has provided consent. Ph 1300 QLD OAG (753 624)

H. Doctor/delegate 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/delegate:

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:

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS BINDING MARGIN

Consent Information - Patient Copy

Cardiac Catheter Ablation

1. What is a cardiac catheter ablation?

Ablation is used to treat some types of rapid, irregular or abnormal heart beats.

There are two types of Ablation - Radio Frequency Ablation (RFA) and Cryo Ablation. You will have one of the following procedures:

A needle with a tube connected to it will be put in your arm. This is called an intravenous line or IV.

You will have an injection of local anaesthetic into your right groin.

A very small incision is made in the skin and a special catheter, is passed up through the vein in the groin into your heart. The doctors can see the catheter using X-Rays.

The doctor is able to find the abnormal heartbeat in a particular area of the heart. The catheter will 'burn or freeze' that part of the heart muscle. This will cause a scar to this area of the heart. It may take several attempts to scar the area.

A mild burning feeling may be felt in the chest when the abnormal pathway is being disconnected. This is the 'ablation'. The burning feeling will lessen when the ablation ceases. This burning feeling does not occur with cyro ablation.

When the scar forms, this cuts off the abnormal pathway. This prevents further abnormal heartbeats.

2. My anaesthetic

This procedure will require an anaesthetic.

See **Local Anaesthetic and Sedation for Your Procedure information sheet** for information about the anaesthetic and the risks involved. If you have any concerns, discuss these 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?

In recommending this procedure your doctor has balanced the benefits and risks of the procedure against the benefits and risks of not proceeding. Your doctor believes there is a net benefit to you going ahead. This is a very complicated assessment.

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

Common risks and complications (more than 5%) include:

- Minor bruising at the puncture site.

Uncommon risks and complications (1- 5%) include:

- Heart block. This may require a pacemaker.
- Major bruising or swelling at the groin puncture site. This may need surgery to drain the blood from the bruise.

- A hole is accidentally made in the heart or heart valve. This will need surgery to repair.
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- Heart attack.
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- A higher lifetime risk from exposure to radiation.
- A stroke. This may cause long term disability.
- A punctured lung. This may require a tube to be put in to the chest to reinflate the lung.
- Death as a result of this procedure is rare.

Notes to talk to my doctor about:
