Queensland		(Affix identification label here)			
Government	URN:				
	Family name:				
Ankle Arthroscopy	Given name(s):				
7 mm 6 7 m m 6 6 6 6 7 m	Address:				
Facility:	Date of birth:	Sex: M F I			
A. Interpreter / cultural needs	Spe	ecific risks:			
An Interpreter Service is required?	No •	Numbness associated with the use of tourniquet with nerve and muscle damage at the site where			
f Yes, is a qualified Interpreter present?	No	the tourniquet was placed. This may be			
A Cultural Support Person is required? Yes	No	temporary or permanent.			
f Yes, is a Cultural Support Person present? Yes	No •	Skin death under the tourniquet, which may require further dressings and / or surgery and			

#### 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)

☐ Yes ☐ No Left ankle Yes No Right ankle

The following will be performed:

An ankle arthroscopy is the treatment of lesions or cartilage and/or loose bodies in the ankle and/ or to determine the cause of pain in the ankle. It requires little cuts around the ankle.

#### C. Risks of a ankle arthroscopy

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

#### General risks:

- Infection can occur, requiring antibiotics and further treatment.
- Bleeding could 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).
- Small areas of the lung can collapse, increasing the risk of chest infection. This may need antibiotics and physiotherapy.
- Increased risk in obese people of wound infection, chest infection, heart and lung complications, and thrombosis.
- Heart attack or stroke could occur due to the strain on the heart.
- 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 grafting.
- Injury to nerve or tendon at the site of the cut. This may cause long term numbness or weakness.
- Breakage of instruments in the ankle requiring a large cut and the joint being opened to remove the instruments.
- Scoring or damage to the cartilage.
- The condition may not improve and symptoms and pain may persist. This may or may not settle in time.
- Abnormal pain response to surgery with worsening of pain and disability.
- The surgical cut may cause changes to the sensation and colour of the limb.
- In some people, healing of the wound may be abnormal and the wound can be thickened and red and the scar may be painful.

D.	Significant	risks	and	procedure	options

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

• De	eath as	а	result	of	this	procedure	is	possible	Ε

CEDURAL CONSENT FO

Queensland Government
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## **Ankle Arthroscopy**

Address:	
Date of hirth:	Sev: M F

URN:

Family name:
Given name(s):

(Affix identification label here)

Facility:

#### 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
- 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:

About Your Anaesthetic OR
Epidural & Spinal Anaesthesia
Ankle Arthroscopy

- 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,

request	to	have	the	proced	lure

N	ame of Pa	tient:								
Si	gnature:									
D	ate:									
	Patients who lack capacity to provide conse									
		must be obtained from a substitute decision nthe order below.								
	Does the (AHD)?	patient have an Advance Health Directive								
	☐ Yes ►	Location of the original or certified copy of the AHD:								
	<b>п</b> ы. ь	N (C   17)								
	∐ 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:	

					- 4		
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i nave	given	а	signt	translation	ır

(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.

guardian/substitute decision-maker by the doctor.
Name of
Interpreter:
Signature:
Date:



# **Consent Information - Patient Copy Ankle Arthroscopy**

#### What do I need to know about this procedure?

An ankle arthroscopy is the treatment of lesions or cartilage and/or loose bodies in the ankle and/ or to determine the cause of pain in the ankle. It requires little cuts around the ankle.

#### 2. My anaesthetic

This procedure will require an anaesthetic.

See About Your Anaesthetic OR Epidural and Spinal Anaesthetic 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?

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

#### General risks:

- · Infection can occur, requiring antibiotics and further treatment.
- Bleeding could 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).
- · Small areas of the lung can collapse, increasing the risk of chest infection. This may need antibiotics and physiotherapy.
- Increased risk in obese people of wound infection, chest infection, heart and lung complications, and thrombosis.
- Heart attack or stroke could occur due to the strain on the heart.
- · 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.
- Death as a result of this procedure is possible.

#### Specific risks:

- Numbness associated with the use of tourniquet with nerve and muscle damage at the site where the tourniquet was placed. This may be temporary or permanent.
- Skin death under the tourniquet, which may require further dressings and / or surgery and skin grafting.
- Injury to nerve or tendon at the site of the cut. This may cause long term numbness or
- Breakage of instruments in the ankle requiring a large cut and the joint being opened to remove the instruments.
- Scoring or damage to the cartilage.
- The condition may not improve and symptoms and pain may persist. This may or may not settle in time.

 Abnormal pain response to surgery with worsening of pain and disability.

Notes to talk to my doctor about:

- The surgical cut may cause changes to the sensation and colour of the limb.
- In some people, healing of the wound may be abnormal and the wound can be thickened and red and the scar may be painful.
