

Queensland	(Affix identification label here)
Government	URN:
	Family name:
Fractured Patella	Given name(s):
Fractured Fateria	Address:
Facility:	Date of birth: Sex: M F I
A. Interpreter / cultural needs	Specific risks:
	• Recurrent infection. This will require antibiotics.
	Inflammation can develop underneath the
	kneecap resulting in arthritis of the knee. This
	may require drugs for treatment.
- Too, is a sandral support stoom process. — Too — T	<ul> <li>The screws and wires may need to be removed.</li> <li>This may require further surgery.</li> </ul>
B. Condition and treatment	Stiffness of the knee. This may be permanent.
The doctor has explained that you have the following	Pain underneath the kneecan
condition: (Doctor to document in patient's own word	Abnormal pain response to surgery with worsening of pain and disability.
This condition requires the following precedure	<ul> <li>The surgical cut may cause changes to the sensation and colour of the limb.</li> </ul>
This condition requires the following procedure.  (Doctor to document - include site and/or side where relevant to the procedure)	<ul> <li>In some people, healing of the wound may be abnormal and the wound can be thickened and red and the scar may be painful.</li> </ul>
	D. Significant risks and procedure options
_eft knee ☐ Yes ☐ No	(Doctor to document in space provided. Continue in Medical Record if necessary.)
Right knee ☐ Yes ☐ No	
The following will be performed:	
A fractured patella procedure is the surgical repair o	f
the knee cap using screws and wires or possible	
removal of the knee cap.	
C. Risks of a fractured patella	
Fhere are risks and complications with this procedu	── re.
They include but are not limited to the following.	
General risks:	
<ul> <li>Infection can occur, requiring antibiotics and further treatment.</li> </ul>	E. Risks of not having this procedure
<ul> <li>Bleeding could occur and may require a return 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).</li> </ul>	if Medical Record if necessary.)
<ul> <li>Small areas of the lung can collapse, increasing the risk of chest infection. This may need antibiotics and physiotherapy.</li> </ul>	}
<ul> <li>Increased risk in obese people of wound infection, chest infection, heart and lung complications, and thrombosis.</li> </ul>	
Heart attack or stroke could occur due to the	F. Anaesthetic

Blood clot in the leg (DVT) causing pain and swelling. In rare cases part of the clot may break

strain on the heart.

off and go to the lungs.

This procedure may require an anaesthetic. (Doctor to

document type of anaesthetic discussed)

Queensland Government
Government

#### **Fractured Patella**

Address:			
Date of birth:	Sex: M	F	

Sex: M F I

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:

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	About Your Anaesthetic OR
	<b>Epidural &amp; Spinal Anaesthesia</b>
	Fractured Patella

- 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:	

Name of Patient:				
Signature:				
Date:				
Consent	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 decisionmaker has understood the information. Name of

Doctor/delegate:
Designation:
Signature:
Signature:

# Interpreter's statement

Date:

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** Fractured Patella

Notes to talk to my doctor about:

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

A fractured patella procedure is the surgical repair of the knee cap using screws and wires or possible removal of the knee cap.

#### 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:

- Recurrent infection. This will require antibiotics.
- Inflammation can develop underneath the kneecap resulting in arthritis of the knee. This may require drugs for treatment.
- The screws and wires may need to be removed. This may require further surgery.
- Stiffness of the knee. This may be permanent.
- Pain underneath the kneecap.
- 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.
