

Queensland			(Affix identification label here)
Government	URN:		
	Family nan	e:	
Mortons Neuroma Excision	Given nam	e(s):	
Mortons Nedroma Excision	Address:		
Facility:	Date of birt	n:	Sex: M F I
A. Interpreter / cultural needs	2	Specific	isks:
An Interpreter Service is required? If Yes, is a qualified Interpreter present? Yes	No No No	with the t	nbness associated with the use of tourniquet nerve and muscle damage at the site where ourniquet was placed. This may be porary or permanent.
If Yes, is a Cultural Support Person present? Yes B. Condition and treatment	No	requ	death under the tourniquet, which may ire further dressings and / or surgery and grafting.
The doctor has explained that you have the followir condition: (Doctor to document in patient's own wor		foot.	ful scars either on the top or underneath the This may be permanent, and cause pain erneath the foot when walking and wearing es.
This condition requires the following procedure (Doctor to document - include site and/or side wher	······································	beco	sing and haematoma in wound, which may ome infected. This may need treatment with piotics and further surgery.
relevant to the procedure)			ormal pain response to surgery with sening of pain and disability.
			surgical cut may cause changes to the sation and colour of the limb.
Left foot Yes No			ome people, healing of the wound may be ormal and the wound can be thickened and
Right foot Yes No			and the scar may be painful.
The following will be performed:		D. Sig	nificant risks and procedure options
An excision of a Mortons Neuroma is the surgical removal of a lump on the nerve between the toes of the foot/feet.	F (Doctor t	o document in space provided. Continue in Record if necessary.)

C. Risks of an excision of a mortons neuroma

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.

vieulcai Necoru ii riecessary.)
E. Risks of not having this procedure
Doctor to document in space provided. Continue in Medical Record if necessary.)
Doctor to document in space provided. Continue in Medical Record if necessary.)
Doctor to document in space provided. Continue in Medical Record if necessary.)
Doctor to document in space provided. Continue in Medical Record if necessary.)
Doctor to document in space provided. Continue in Medical Record if necessary.)
Doctor to document in space provided. Continue in Medical Record if necessary.)
Doctor to document in space provided. Continue in Medical Record if necessary.)
Doctor to document in space provided. Continue in Medical Record if necessary.)
Doctor to document in space provided. Continue in Medical Record if necessary.)

This procedure may require an anaesthetic. (Doctor to

document type of anaesthetic discussed)

Queensland Government
Government

Mortons Neuroma Excision

(Affix identification la	abel here)	
URN:		
Family name:		
Given name(s):		
Address:		
Date of birth:	Sex: M F I	

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:

- 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 Pa	tient:		
Signature:			
Date:			
Patients	s who lack capacity to provide consent		
	Consent must be obtained from a substitute decision maker/s in the order below.		
Does the (AHD)?	patient have an Advance Health Directive		
☐ 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)		
] 1			

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.

guardian/substitute decision-maker by the doctor.
Name of
nterpreter:
Signature:
Oate:



Consent Information - Patient Copy Mortons Neuroma Excision

What do I need to know about this procedure?

An excision of a Mortons Neuroma is the surgical removal of a lump on the nerve between the toes of the foot/feet.

2. My anaesthetic

This procedure will require an anaesthetic.

See About Your Anaesthetic OR Anaesthetic: **Nerve Block** 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.
- Painful scars either on the top or underneath the foot. This may be permanent, and cause pain underneath the foot when walking and wearing
- Bruising and haematoma in wound, which may become infected. This may need treatment with antibiotics and further surgery.
- 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.

Notes to talk to my doctor about:
