



 **Queensland Government**

Reflux Operation - Open

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)

.....
The following will be performed:
A reflux operation involves the surgical tightening of the junction between the oesophagus (food pipe) and the stomach through a cut in the abdomen.

C. Risks of a reflux operation - open

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, Aspirin, Clopidogrel (Plavix or Iscover) or Dipyridamole (Persantin or Asasantin).
 - 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.
 - 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.
 - Death as a result of this procedure is possible.

Specific risks:

- Deep bleeding inside the abdomen. This may need fluid replacement or further surgery.
- Damage to the oesophagus that may lead to infection in chest. This may need further surgery.
- Damage to the bowel that may cause leakage of bowel fluid. This may need further surgery.

- Damage to the spleen, in which case it will have to be removed.
- Especially in a male, there may be difficulty in passing urine and a tube may need to be inserted into the bladder to drain the urine until the bladder recovers.
- Infections such as pus collections in the abdomen. This may need surgical drainage and/or antibiotics.
- The bowel movement may be paralysed or blocked after surgery and this may cause building up of fluid in the bowel with bloating of the abdomen and vomiting. Further treatment may be necessary for this.
- Difficulty in swallowing, belching and vomiting after the operation. This is irreversible.
- Damage to the vagus nerve, which can delay stomach emptying. This may require further surgery.
- A weakness in the wound with complete or incomplete, bursting of the wound in the short term or a hernia in the long term.
- Sometimes adhesions (bands of scar tissue) develop in the abdomen and the bowel may block - this is a short and long-term complication, which may require further surgery.
- The surgery may not improve the condition or the condition may come back.
- In some people healing of the wound may be abnormal and the wound can be thickened and red - and the wound may be painful.
- Increased risk in smokers of wound and chest infections, heart and lung complications and thrombosis.

D. Significant risks and procedure options

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

E. 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)*



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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:

- About Your Anaesthetic**
- Reflux Operation - Open**
- Blood & Blood Products Transfusion**

- 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

1. What is an open reflux operation?

A reflux operation involves the surgical tightening of the junction between the oesophagus (food pipe) and the stomach through a cut in the abdomen.

2. My anaesthetic

This procedure will require an anaesthetic.

See **About Your Anaesthetic 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?

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, Aspirin, Clopidogrel (Plavix or Iscover) or Dipyridamole (Persantin or Asasantin).
- Heart attack or stroke could occur due to the strain on the heart.
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- 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.
- Death as a result of this procedure is possible.

Specific risks:

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- Damage to the oesophagus that may lead to infection in chest. This may need further surgery.
- Damage to the bowel that may cause leakage of bowel fluid. This may need further surgery.
- Damage to the spleen, in which case it will have to be removed.
- Especially in a male, there may be difficulty in passing urine and a tube may need to be inserted into the bladder to drain the urine until the bladder recovers.
- Infections such as pus collections in the abdomen. This may need surgical drainage and/ or antibiotics.

- The bowel movement may be paralysed or blocked after surgery and this may cause building up of fluid in the bowel with bloating of the abdomen and vomiting. Further treatment may be necessary for this.
- Difficulty in swallowing, belching and vomiting after the operation. This is irreversible.
- Damage to the vagus nerve, which can delay stomach emptying. This may require further surgery.
- A weakness in the wound with complete or incomplete, bursting of the wound in the short term or a hernia in the long term.
- Sometimes adhesions (bands of scar tissue) develop in the abdomen and the bowel may block - this is a short and long-term complication, which may require further surgery.
- The surgery may not improve the condition or the condition may come back.
- In some people healing of the wound may be abnormal and the wound can be thickened and red - and the wound may be painful.
- Increased risk in smokers of wound and chest infections, heart and lung complications and thrombosis.

Notes to talk to my doctor about:

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