Rectal Prolapse - Abdominal

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:
Removal of a segment of the bowel and the bowel hitched by stitches to the pelvic bone through a cut in the abdomen.

C. Risks of a rectal prolapse - abdominal

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).
- 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:
- Especially in a male there may be difficulty passing urine and a tube may need to be inserted into the bladder.
- Deep bleeding in the abdominal cavity could occur and this may need fluid replacement or further surgery.
- Damage of the bowel may occur which may cause leakage of bowel fluid. This may need further surgery.
- Infections such as pus collections can occur in the abdominal cavity. This may need surgical drainage.

- The small bowel may be very slow to regain its movement after surgery with a possibility of a swollen abdomen and vomiting.
- A weakness can occur in the wound with complete or incomplete, bursting of the wound in the short term, or a hernia in the long term.
- In some people healing of the wound may be abnormal and the wound can be thickened and red and the wound may be painful.
- Adhesions (bands of scar tissue) may form and cause bowel obstruction. This can be a short term or a long term complication and may need further surgery.
- Constipation after the surgery may be a major problem and may need treatment.
- The muscles at the anus may be weak and may need local surgical treatment.
- The prolapse may recur.
- 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)*

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/specialist may
conduct/assist with the clinically appropriate
procedure/treatment/investigation/examination. I
understand this could be a doctor undergoing further
training. I understand that all surgical trainees are
supervised according to relevant professional guidelines.

Student examination/procedure for educational purposes
For the purpose of undertaking professional training, a
student/s may observe the medical examination/s or
procedure/s and may also, subject to patient consent, perform
an examination/s or assist in performing the procedure/s on a
patient while the patient is under anaesthetic. This is for
education purposes only. A student/s who undertakes an
examination/s or assists in performing the procedure/s will be
under the supervision of the treating doctor, in accordance
with the relevant professional guidelines.

For the purposes of education I consent to a student/s
undergoing training to:
- observe examination/s or procedure/s
- assist and/or perform examination/s or procedure/s

Student - this may include medical, nursing, midwifery, allied
health or ambulance students.

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

- About Your Anaesthetic
- Rectal Prolapse - Abdominal
- Blood & Blood Products Transfusion

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:
1. **What is a rectal prolapse - abdominal procedure?**

A prolapse is the slipping or falling of an organ from its normal position. Surgical repair of a rectal prolapse involves the removal of a segment of the bowel and the bowel is then hitched by stitches to the pelvic bone 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 anaesthesia 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).
- 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:**

- Especially in a male there may be difficulty passing urine and a tube may need to be inserted into the bladder.
- Deep bleeding in the abdominal cavity could occur and this may need fluid replacement or further surgery.
- Damage of the bowel may occur which may cause leakage of bowel fluid. This may need further surgery.
- Infections such as pus collections can occur in the abdominal cavity. This may need surgical drainage.
- The small bowel may be very slow to regain its movement after surgery with a possibility of a swollen abdomen and vomiting.

- A weakness can occur in the wound with complete or incomplete, bursting of the wound in the short term, or a hernia in the long term.
- In some people healing of the wound may be abnormal and the wound can be thickened and red and the wound may be painful.
- Adhesions (bands of scar tissue) may form and cause bowel obstruction. This can be a short term or a long term complication and may need further surgery.
- Constipation after the surgery may be a major problem and may need treatment.
- The muscles at the anus may be weak and may need local surgical treatment.
- The prolapse may recur.
- Increased risk in smokers of wound and chest infections, heart and lung complications and thrombosis.

4. **Who will be performing the procedure?**

A doctor other than the consultant/specialist may conduct/assist with the clinically appropriate procedure/treatment/investigation/examination.

I understand this could be a doctor undergoing further training, and that all trainees are supervised according to relevant professional guidelines.

If you have any concerns about which doctor/clinician will be performing the procedure, please discuss with the doctor/clinician.

For the purpose of undertaking professional training in this teaching hospital, a student/s may observe the medical examination/s or procedure/s.

Subject to your consent, a student/s may perform an examination/s or assist in performing the procedure/s while you are under anaesthetic. This is for education purposes only. A student/s who undertakes an examination/s or assists in performing the procedure/s will be under the supervision of the treating doctor, in accordance with relevant professional guidelines.

If you choose not to consent, it will not adversely affect your access, outcome or rights to medical treatment in any way. You are under no obligation to consent to an examination/s or a procedure/s being undertaken by a student/s for education purposes.

**Notes to talk to my doctor about:**

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