



Queensland Government

Vesico-Colic Fistula Repair Consent

Adult (18 years and over)

Facility:

(Affix identification label here)

URN:

Family name:

Given name(s):

Address:

Date of birth:

Sex: M F I

A. Does the patient have capacity?

Yes → **GO TO section B**

No → **COMPLETE section A**

You must adhere to the Advance Health Directive (AHD), or if there is no AHD, the consent obtained from a substitute decision-maker in the following order: Category 1. Tribunal-appointed guardian; 2. Enduring Power of Attorney; or 3. Statutory Health Attorney.

Name of substitute decision-maker:

Category of substitute decision-maker:

B. Is an interpreter required?

If yes, the interpreter has:

provided a sight translation of the informed consent form in person

translated the informed consent form over the telephone

Name of interpreter:

Interpreter code:

Language:

C. Patient/substitute decision-maker requests the following procedure(s)

Vesico-colic fistula repair

D. Risks specific to the patient in having a vesico-colic fistula repair

(Doctor/clinician to document additional risks not included in the patient information sheet):

E. Risks specific to the patient in *not* having a vesico-colic fistula repair

(Doctor/clinician to document specific risks in not having a vesico-colic fistula repair):

F. Alternative treatment options

(Doctor/clinician to document alternative treatment not included in the patient information sheet):

G. Information for the doctor/clinician

The information in this consent form is not intended to be a substitute for direct communication between the doctor/clinician and the patient/substitute decision-maker.

I have explained to the patient/substitute decision-maker the contents of this form and am of the opinion that the information has been understood.

Name of doctor/clinician:

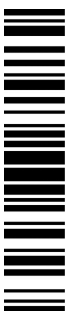
Designation:

Signature:

Date:

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS BINDING MARGIN

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SW9105

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H. Patient/substitute decision-maker consent

I acknowledge that the doctor/clinician has explained:

- the "Vesico-colic fistula repair" patient information sheet
- the medical condition and proposed treatment, including the possibility of additional treatment
- the specific risks and benefits of the procedure
- the prognosis, and risks of not having the procedure
- alternative treatment options
- that there is no guarantee the procedure will improve the medical condition
- that the procedure may involve a blood transfusion
- that tissues/blood may be removed and used for diagnosis/management of the condition
- that if a life-threatening event occurs during surgery, I will be treated based on documented discussions (e.g. AHD or ARP [Acute Resuscitation Plan])
- that a doctor/clinician other than the consultant/specialist may assist with/conduct the clinically appropriate procedure/treatment/investigation/examination; this may include a doctor/clinician undergoing further training under supervision
- that if the doctor/clinician wishes to record video, audio or images during the procedure where the recording is not required as part of the treatment (e.g. for training or research purposes), I will be asked to sign a separate consent form. If I choose not to consent, it will not adversely affect my access, outcome or rights to medical treatment in any way.

I was able to ask questions and raise concerns with the doctor/clinician.

I understand I have the right to change my mind regarding consent at any time, including after signing this form (*this should be in consultation with the doctor/clinician*).

I/substitute decision-maker have received the following consent and patient information sheet(s):

- "Vesico-colic fistula repair"
- "About your anaesthetic"
- "Fresh blood and blood products transfusion"

On the basis of the above statements,

1) I/substitute decision-maker consent to having a vesico-colic fistula repair.

Name of patient/substitute decision-maker:

Signature:

Date:

2) Student examination/procedure for professional training purposes:

For the purpose of undertaking training, a clinical student(s) may observe medical examination(s) or procedure(s) and may also, subject to patient/substitute decision-maker consent, assist with/conduct an examination or procedure on a patient while the patient is under anaesthetic.

I/substitute decision-maker consent to a clinical student(s) undergoing training to:

- observe examination(s)/procedure(s) Yes No
- assist with examination(s)/procedure(s) Yes No
- conduct examination(s)/procedure(s) Yes No

Vesico-colic fistula repair

Adult (18 years and over) | Informed consent: patient information

A copy of this form should be given to the patient/substitute decision-maker to read carefully and allow time to ask any questions about the procedure. The consent form and patient information sheet should be included in the patient's medical record.



1. What is a vesico-colic fistula repair and how will it help me/the patient?

A vesico-colic fistula is an abnormal tract or passage between the colon and the bladder.

Surgical repair of this tract between the bowel (usually the sigmoid colon) and the bladder is done through a cut in the abdomen. Part of the bowel may need to be removed and the bladder sutured.



2. What are the risks?

There are risks and complications with this procedure. There may also be risks specific to each person's individual condition and circumstances. Please discuss these with the doctor/clinician and ensure they are written on the consent form before you sign it. Risks include but are not limited to the following:

Specific risks

- there may be a need to form a colostomy (bowel brought out to the skin of your abdomen) to protect the anastomosis (the join of the bowel)
- rarely, damage to the ureter - the tube bringing the urine from the kidney to the bladder. This may need further surgery
- deep bleeding in the abdominal cavity and this may need fluid replacement or further surgery
- there is a risk of leakage of the join-up of the bowel (anastomosis), which could cause serious infection in the abdomen and further surgery
- the bowel 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
- difficulty passing urine and a catheter may need to be left indwelling in the bladder for 7–10 days
- a weakness can occur in the abdominal wound with the development of a bulge or tear. This may require further surgery
- in some people healing of the wound may be abnormal and the wound can be thickened and the wound may be painful
- the bowel actions may be much looser after the operation than before. Medication may be needed
- rarely, the fistula may reform. This may need further surgery
- adhesions (bands of scar tissue) may develop and cause bowel obstruction. This can be a short-term or a long-term complication and may need further surgery
- sexual dysfunction due to nerve damage which may be permanent. In men, this may cause difficulty in having and maintaining an erection and/or an inability to ejaculate. Treatment may include counselling and medication. In women, it can cause pain during or after intercourse. Treatment may include counselling and use of water-soluble lubrication during intercourse

- increased risk in smokers of wound and chest infections, heart and lung complications, and thrombosis.

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, Iscover, Coplavix), prasugrel (Effient), dipyridamole (Persantin or Asasantin), ticagrelor (Brilinta), apixaban (Eliquis), dabigatran (Pradaxa), rivaroxaban (Xarelto) or complementary/alternative medicines, such as fish oil and turmeric
- 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.

This procedure will require an anaesthetic.

For more information about the anaesthetic and the risks involved, please refer to the anaesthetic information sheet that has been provided to you. Discuss any concerns with the doctor/clinician.

If you have not been given an anaesthetic information sheet, please ask for one.

What are the risks of not having a vesico-colic fistula repair?

There may be consequences if you choose not to have the proposed procedure/treatment/investigation/examination. Please discuss these with the doctor/clinician.

If you choose not to have the procedure, you will not be required to sign a consent form.

If you have signed a consent form, you have the right to change your mind at any time prior to the procedure/treatment/investigation/examination. Please contact the doctor/clinician to discuss.



3. Are there alternatives?

Making the decision to have a procedure requires the patient/substitute decision-maker to understand the options available. Please discuss any alternative treatment options with your doctor/clinician before signing the consent form.



4. What should I expect after the procedure?

Your healthcare team will talk to you about what to expect after your procedure and upon discharge from hospital.



5. Who will be performing the procedure?

A doctor/clinician other than the consultant/specialist may assist with/conduct the clinically appropriate procedure/treatment/investigation/examination. This could be a doctor/clinician undergoing further training, however 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 clinical student(s) may observe medical examination(s) or procedure(s) and may also, subject to your consent, assist with/conduct an examination or procedure on a patient while the patient is under anaesthetic.

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 clinical student(s) for training purposes.



6. Where can I find support or more information?

Hospital care: before, during and after is available on the Queensland Health website www.qld.gov.au/health/services/hospital-care/before-after where you can read about your healthcare rights.

You can also see a list of blood thinning medications at www.health.qld.gov.au/consent/bloodthinner.

Staff are available to support patients' cultural and spiritual needs. If you would like cultural or spiritual support, please discuss with your doctor/clinician.

Queensland Health recognises that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander patients will experience the best clinical care when their culture is included during shared decision-making.



7. Questions

Please ask the doctor/clinician if you do not understand any aspect of this patient information sheet or if you have any questions about your/the patient's medical condition, treatment options and proposed procedure/treatment/investigation/examination.



8. Contact us

In an emergency, call Triple Zero (000).

If it is not an emergency, but you have concerns, contact 13 HEALTH (13 43 25 84), 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.