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:
This procedure removes the plaque material, or blockage in the lining of the carotid artery which goes to the brain.

C. Risks of a carotid endarterectomy
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:
- Despite a technically perfect operation, a minor or major stroke may occur. This may cause temporary or permanent disability.
- The following problems may occur after surgery: These can be life threatening and an immediate return to surgery will occur.
  - major bleeding from the neck
  - difficulty breathing

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 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
- Carotid Endarterectomy
- 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:...........................................................................................................................................
1. What do I need to know about this procedure?

This procedure removes the plaque material, or blockage in the lining of the carotid artery which goes to the brain. It clears out of the diseased part of the main artery (carotid artery) going to the brain to reduce the risk of stroke. The artery is exposed and clamped above and below the diseased area. A shunt may be used at this stage to divert the blood flow. The diseased artery and normal parts of artery are removed, the artery is sewn up and the clamps removed.

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).
- 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:

- Despite a technically perfect operation, a minor or major stroke may occur. This may cause temporary or permanent disability.
- The following problems may occur after surgery: These can be life threatening and an immediate return to surgery will occur.
  - Major blood loss can occur during the operation. This may require a blood transfusion and further surgery.
  - Cranial nerve injury. This may be permanent.
  - The wound may leak blood after the operation in 1 to 2 in 50 people. Swelling and bruising may occur about the wound. This may cause airway obstruction requiring emergency treatment.
  - Patch infection in 1 in 100 people. This will need treatment with antibiotics and may need further surgery.
  - Hyper-perfusion syndrome. This can cause headache, fitting and haemorrhage.
  - Healing of the wound may be abnormal and the wound can be thickened and red (a keloid scar) and the scar may be painful.
  - There will be numbness in the neck about the wound. This will be permanent.
  - There may be difficulty swallowing and talking. This may be temporary or permanent.
  - There may be hoarseness of the voice after the operation. This is usually temporary.
  - The block in the artery may recur in 1 in 20 people. This may require further surgery.

Notes to talk to my doctor about:

- Difficulty breathing
- Stroke in 1 in 25 to 1 in 50 people.
- Vein patch rupture in 1 in 100 people.
- Major bleeding from the neck
- Patch infection in 1 in 100 people.