Cystoscopy with Passage of Ureteric Catheter

Facility:

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 cystoscopy is where the doctor looks and examines the inside of the bladder and urethra using a fine telescopic-type instrument called a cystoscope.
A ureteric catheter procedure is where a catheter is passed from the bladder up towards the kidney. A contrast media is injected to show up the ureter (the drainage pipe from the kidney to the bladder) and the kidney on x-ray.

C. Risks of a cystoscopy with passage of ureteric catheter

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:
• Allergic reaction to the contrast media used as part of the x-ray. This allergic reaction may cause serious problems and may need emergency treatment.
• Rarely damage to the urethra. A false passage may be produced causing leakage of urine or in the long term, a narrowing that may affect flow of urine.
• Damage to the bladder by puncturing the bladder wall. This may need further surgery.
• Rarely, damage to ureter. A narrowing may form. Very rarely, an open operation may be required to repair the damage.
• The catheter may not be able to be passed through the ureteric opening and up to the kidney because of a blockage.
• Swelling at the exit of the bladder which may stop passage of urine. A tube (catheter) may need to be inserted to drain the urine until the swelling goes down.
• Bleeding which may stain the urine colour and sometimes cause blockage of urine flow.
• Bacteria may get into the blood stream with the development of septicaemia. Further treatment with antibiotics may be necessary.
• Burning and scalding of urine for a few days after the procedure. This usually settles.

D. Significant risks and procedure options

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

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E. Risks of not having this procedure

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

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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.

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On the basis of the above statements,
I have been given the following Patient Information Sheet/s:

- About Your Anaesthetic
- Cystoscopy with Passage of Ureteric Catheter

On the basis of the above statements,
I request to have the procedure

Name of Patient: .................................................................
Signature: ...........................................................................
Date: ...............................................................................
Consent Information - Patient Copy
Cystoscopy with Passage of Ureteric Catheter

1. What do I need to know about this procedure?
A cystoscopy is where the doctor looks and examines the inside of the bladder and urethra using a fine telescopic-type instrument called a cystoscope.
A ureteric catheter procedure is where a catheter is passed from the bladder up towards the kidney. A contrast media is injected to show up the ureter (the drainage pipe from the kidney to the bladder) and the kidney on x-ray.

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.
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Specific risks:
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- Damage to the bladder by puncturing the bladder wall. This may need further surgery.
- Rarely, damage to ureter. A narrowing may form. Very rarely, an open operation may be required to repair the damage.
- The catheter may not be able to be passed through the ureteric opening and up to the kidney because of a blockage.
- Swelling at the exit of the bladder which may stop passage of urine. A tube (catheter) may need to be inserted to drain the urine until the swelling goes down.
- Bleeding which may stain the urine colour and sometimes cause blockage of urine flow.
- Bacteria may get into the blood stream with the development of septicaemia. Further treatment with antibiotics may be necessary.
- Burning and scalding of urine for a few days after the procedure. This usually settles.

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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