Cystoscopy with Passage of Ureteric Catheter

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, Asprin, 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 sepsicaemia. 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.)*

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)*

(Affix identification label here)
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
- [ ] Cystoscopy with passage of Ureteric Catheter

- 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?
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, Asprin, Clopidogrel (Plavix or Icover) 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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- 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.
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- 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.

Notes to talk to my doctor about:
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