Rigid Oesophagoscopy

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:
An oesophagoscopy is a procedure used to check for physical abnormalities in the oesophagus (the structure in the throat that carries food to the stomach). The procedure may involve the removal of the foreign body if present. A rigid oesophagoscopy is when a rigid endoscope is used during the procedure.

C. Risks of a rigid oesophagoscopy
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).
- 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.
- 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.
- Death as a result of this procedure is possible.

Specific risks:
- Injury to the lips, teeth, gums or tongue. Dental injury may result in teeth being chipped, broken or dislodged.
- Bleeding from the food pipe following biopsy and/or removal of foreign body. This may be oozing from where the foreign body was removed or due to damage of large blood vessels.
- Perforation or rupture of the oesophagus. This may lead to a serious infection in the neck or chest which is life threatening. Surgery involving the neck and/or chest is usually required to repair the perforation and treat the infection and a prolonged stay in hospital will be required. This infection, or the surgery required to treat the perforation, may cause injury to the larynx (voice box) or the nerves controlling the larynx resulting in an abnormal voice.
- Voice change. The larynx (voice box) or the nerves controlling the larynx may be injured by the instruments used for the oesophagoscopy. Voice change may also result from perforation of the oesophagus as outlined above.
- Undiagnosed neck or spinal problems.

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)  

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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:

- Local Anaesthetic & Sedation for Your Procedure OR
- About Your Anaesthetic
- Rigid Oesophagoscopy
- 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,
1. What is a rigid oesophagoscopy?
An oesophagoscopy is a procedure used to check for physical abnormalities in the oesophagus (the structure in the throat that carries food to the stomach). The procedure may involve the removal of the foreign body if present. A rigid oesophagoscopy is when a rigid endoscope is used during the procedure.

2. My anaesthetic
This procedure will require an anaesthetic.
See About Your Anaesthetic information sheet OR Local Anaesthetic and Sedation for Your Procedure 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 Iscover) or Dipyridamole (Persantin or Asasantin).
- Heart attack or stroke could occur due to the strain on the heart.
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Notes to talk to my doctor about: