Oesophagectomy

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 oesophagectomy is the removal of all or part of the food pipe (oesophagus) through an abdominal cut, a cut in the chest and/or a cut in the neck. The remaining food pipe will be joined to the stomach.

C. Risks of an oesophagectomy
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).
• 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:
• Deep bleeding in the abdominal cavity could occur and this may need fluid replacement or further surgery.
• A very serious problem is a breakdown of the bowel anastomosis which causes leakage of stomach and duodenal secretions with very severe problems of infection in the chest and this can cause death.
• Damage of the bowel may occur which may cause leakage of bowel fluid. This may require further surgery.
• Infections such as pus collections can occur in the abdominal cavity. This may need surgical drainage.
• The bowel movement may be paralysed or blocked after surgery and this may cause building up of fluid in the bowel with distension of the abdomen and vomiting. Further treatment may be necessary for this.
• A weakness can occur in the wound with complete or incomplete, bursting of the wound in the short term, or a hernia in the long term.
• There may be difficulty in swallowing after the operation. Usually treated with being stretched.
• There may be nutritional problems after the surgery e.g. anorexia, low iron, loss of weight and recurrent bilious vomiting.
• In some people healing of the wound may be abnormal and the wound can be thickened and red - a keloid scar and the wound may be painful.
• Adhesions (bands of scar tissue) may form and cause bowel obstruction. This can be a short term or a long term complication and may need further surgery.
• There may be a recurrence of the problem despite adequate surgery.
• Increased risk in smokers of wound and chest infections, heart and lung complications and thrombosis.

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
- Oesophagectomy
- 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 an oesophagectomy?
An oesophagectomy is the removal of all or part of the food pipe (oesophagus) through an abdominal cut, a cut in the chest and/or a cut in the neck. The remaining food pipe will be joined to the stomach.

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 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.
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**Specific risks:**
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- In some people healing of the wound may be abnormal and the wound can be thickened and red - a keloid scar and the wound may be painful.
- Adhesions (bands of scar tissue) may form and cause bowel obstruction. This can be a short term or a long term complication and may need further surgery.
- There may be a recurrence of the problem despite adequate surgery.
- Increased risk in smokers of wound and chest infections, heart and lung complications and thrombosis.

Notes to talk to my doctor about:
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