



SW9429



## Atrial Septal Defect Child / Young Person

Facility:

(Affix identification label here)

URN:

Family name:

Given name(s):

Address:

Date of birth:

Sex:  M  F  I

### 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 and/or my child has the following condition: *(Doctor to document in patient's own words)*

.....

Your child's condition requires the repair of an Atrial Septal Defect. This is a "hole in the heart" between the upper left and right filling chambers (atria) of the heart.

This condition requires the following procedure. *(Doctor to document - include site and/or side where relevant to the procedure)*

.....

The following will be performed:

Your child's chest is opened to reach the heart. The doctor will operate on the heart.

The doctor will close the "hole in the heart".

### C. Risks of this procedure

There are risks and complications with this procedure. They include but are not limited to the following.

#### General risks:

- Infection can occur which may require treatment including antibiotics.
- Bleeding could occur and may require a blood transfusion and/or a return to the operating room. Bleeding is more common if you have been taking blood thinning drugs such as Warfarin or Aspirin.
- Small areas of the lung can collapse, increasing the risk of chest infection. This may need antibiotics and physiotherapy.
- Impaired circulation may occur to a limb or to an organ which may require further treatment
- Death or brain damage as a result of this procedure is possible.

#### Specific risks:

- Fluid collecting in the sac around the heart.
- Abnormal heart beat. This may need medication to correct or a pacemaker.
- Stroke causing paralysis and long term disability.
- Blood transfusion. There is a very small risk of getting an infectious disease such as Hepatitis and HIV/AIDS.

### D. Significant risks and procedure options

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

.....

#### • Medical Treatment (no surgery)

The risks of medical treatment are:

- Abnormal heart beat.
- Stroke from blood clots. This can cause paralysis and long term disability.
- Failure of the pumping muscle on the right side of the heart.
- High blood pressure in the lungs.
- Decreased life span.

#### • Device closure

- A device is used to close the hole in the heart.
- Only suitable for some children.
- There is a risk of infection.
- The hole may not close completely.
- The device may move.

#### • Surgical Treatment

The risks are noted above on this form.

### E. Risks of not having this procedure

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

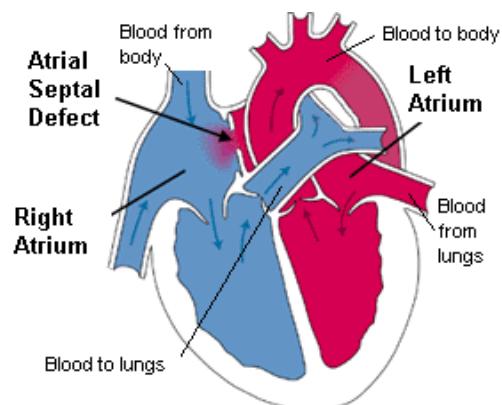
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### F. Anaesthetic

This procedure may require an anaesthetic. *(Doctor to document type of anaesthetic discussed)*

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Here is a picture showing the defect





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Family name:

Given name(s):

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Date of birth:

Sex:  M  F  I

## G. Patient/ Parent / Substitute Decision Maker consent

I acknowledge that the doctor has explained to me and/or my child:

- the 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/my child.
- other relevant procedure / treatment options and their associated risks.
- my / my child's prognosis and the risks of not having the procedure.
- that no guarantee has been made that the procedure will improve the 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 / my child's condition, stored and disposed of sensitively by the hospital.
- if immediate life-threatening events happen during the procedure, health care will be provided in accordance with good clinical practice and in the best interests of the patient.
- 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 Information Sheet/s:

- About your Child's Anaesthetic
- Atrial Septal Defect - Child / Young Person
- Blood & Blood Products Transfusion

- My child and/or I were able to ask questions and raise concerns with the doctor about the condition, the proposed procedure and its risks, and my treatment options. Any questions and concerns have been discussed and answered to my/our satisfaction.
- I understand that I have the right to change my/our 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 the 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 that my child has the procedure

Name of parent / Substitute Decision Maker/s: .....

Signature: .....

Relationship to patient: .....

Date: ..... PH No: .....

If applicable: source of decision making authority (tick one):

- Court order →  Court order verified
- Legal guardian →  Documentation verified
- Other: ..... →  Documentation verified

## AND / OR for the young person

Based on *Gillick vs West Norfolk Area Health Authority* [1986] 1AC 112 a minor (i.e a patient under 18 years of age) is capable of giving informed consent when he or she achieves a sufficient understanding and intelligence to enable him or her to fully understand the nature, consequences and risks of the proposed procedure/treatment and the consequences of non-treatment.

## I request to have this procedure

Name of patient: .....

Signature: .....

Date: .....

## 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: .....

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS BINDING MARGIN

# Consent Information – Parent/ Patient Copy

## Atrial Septal Defect

### Child / Young Person

#### 1. How does a normal heart work?

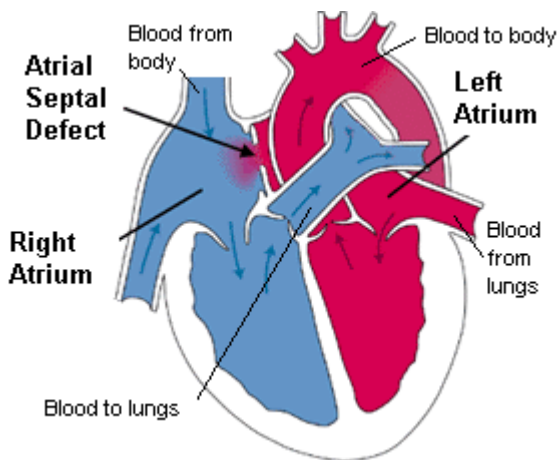
The heart works as a pump that keeps the blood flowing. The heart is divided into 4 chambers, two filling chambers and two pumping chambers. The veins drain the blood into the heart. The arteries carry blood away from the heart.

The chambers and vessels are separated by valves that control the blood flow. A wall of muscle separates the left and right side of the heart.

The pink blood carries oxygen around the body. The blue blood is returned to the right side of the heart, and into the lungs for more oxygen. The blood then flows into the left side of the heart and is pumped around the body again.

#### 2. How does a child's heart work?

When a "hole in the heart" is present, the blood from the left side of the heart flows back to the right side of the heart. The blood is pumped back to the lungs for oxygen, even though the blood already has enough oxygen. As a result, a large amount of blood is pumped to the lungs. The muscle weakens from pumping extra blood and harms the working of the heart. This may shorten your child's lifespan.



#### 3. Treatment Options

##### • Medical Treatment (no surgery)

*The risks of medical treatment are:*

- Abnormal heart beat.
- Stroke from blood clots. This can cause paralysis and long term disability.
- Failure of the pumping muscle on the right side of the heart.
- High blood pressure in the lungs.
- Decreased life span.

##### • Device closure

- A device is used to close the hole in the heart.
- Only suitable for some children.
- There is a risk of infection.

- The hole may not close completely.

- The device may move.

##### • Surgical Treatment

The risks are noted below.

#### 4. What is going to be done?

Your child's chest is opened to reach the heart. The surgeon will operate on the heart.

The surgeon will close the "hole in the heart".

#### 5. My anaesthetic

This procedure will require an anaesthetic.

See **About Your Child's Anaesthetic** 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.*

#### 6. 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 which may require treatment including antibiotics.
- Bleeding could occur and may require a blood transfusion and/or a return to the operating room. Bleeding is more common if you have been taking blood thinning drugs such as Warfarin or Aspirin.
- Small areas of the lung can collapse, increasing the risk of chest infection. This may need antibiotics and physiotherapy.
- Impaired circulation may occur to a limb or to an organ which may require further treatment
- Death or brain damage as a result of this procedure is possible.

##### Specific risks:

- Fluid collecting in the sac around the heart.
- Abnormal heart beat. This may need medication to correct or a pacemaker.
- Stroke causing paralysis and long term disability.
- Blood transfusion. There is a very small risk of getting an infectious disease such as Hepatitis and HIV/AIDS.

#### 7. What are the benefits of this procedure?

- Increased lifespan.
- Decreased risk of abnormal heart beat later in life.
- Best possible heart muscle function and blood supply.
- Decreased risk of blood clots passing into the blood circulation.

**8. What happens after the procedure?**

After the procedure, your child will spend time in the intensive care unit. The nurses and doctors will watch their condition and care for them.

When they are well enough, they will go to the children's ward.

**9. Further questions for you to think about:**

Please ask your doctor if you have any further questions such as:

- How urgent and necessary is this procedure?
- Can I donate blood for my child?
- Does my child need to go on a heart-lung machine?
- How long will my child be in hospital?
- Will my child need to take precautions to prevent infection in the heart?
- When can my child get back to normal play or exercise?
- When can my child go back to school or childcare?

**Notes to talk to my doctor about:**

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