



# Craniotomy and Clipping of Cerebral Aneurysm

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 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)*

.....

A cerebral aneurysm is an abnormality and weakness in the wall of a blood vessel in the brain. This operation is to enable a titanium clip to be placed on the neck of the aneurysm to prevent it from bleeding.

## C. Risks of a craniotomy and clipping of cerebral aneurysm

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

**Common risks and complications (more than 5%)** include:

- Infection, requiring antibiotics and further treatment.
- Minor pain, bruising and/or infection from IV cannula site. This may require treatment with antibiotics.
- Bleeding can 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 due to the strain on the heart.
- Stroke or stroke like complications may occur causing neurological deficits such as weakness in the face, arms and legs. This could be temporary or permanent.
- Injury to the brain, important nerves or blood vessels. This can lead to stroke or stroke like complications.
- Memory disturbance or confusion. This could be temporary or permanent.

- Fluid leakage from around the brain may occur through the wound after the operation. This may require further surgery.
- Epilepsy which may require medication. This condition may be temporary or permanent.
- Abnormal sensations such as pins and needles, numbness or pain may occur from the wound after the operation. This may be temporary or permanent.
- The complete clipping of the aneurysm may not be technically possible. This will result in reduced protection from rupture of the aneurysm. This may require further treatment.
- Loss of vision which may be temporary or permanent.
- Meningitis may occur requiring further treatment and antibiotics.
- Coma.
- Death as a result of this procedure is possible.

### Uncommon risks and complications (1-5%)

include:

- Decrease in the normal body salt concentration. This may require admission to intensive care and further treatment.
- Skull deformity and/or poor cosmetic result may occur requiring further surgery at a later stage.
- Small areas of the lung may collapse, increasing the risk of chest infection. This may need antibiotics and physiotherapy.
- Increase risk in obese people of wound infection, chest infection, heart and lung complications, and thrombosis.
- 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.

### Rare risks and complications (less than 1%)

include:

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### D. Significant risks and procedure options

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

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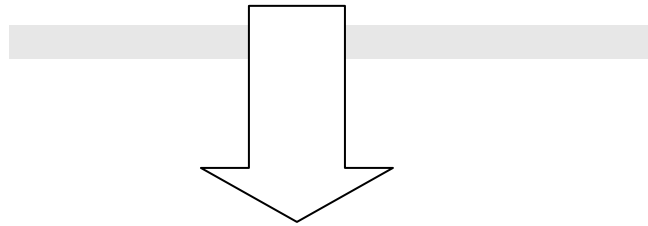
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**- This consent document continues on page 3 -**



### 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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DO NOT WRITE IN THIS BINDING MARGIN

 **Queensland Government**

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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.
  - 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**
- Craniotomy & Clipping of Cerebral Aneurysm**
- 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,

**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: \_\_\_\_\_

# Consent Information - Patient Copy

## Craniotomy and Clipping of Cerebral Aneurysm

### 1. What is a craniotomy and clipping of cerebral aneurysm?

A cerebral aneurysm is an abnormality and weakness in the wall of a blood vessel in the brain. This operation is performed to enable a titanium clip to be placed on the neck of the aneurysm to prevent it from bleeding.

A cut is made over the area where the brain needs to be opened. A segment of skull bone will be removed. A titanium clip is placed across the neck of the Aneurysm.

If a clip is not able to completely secure the aneurysm, a small amount of gauze may be required to wrap around the aneurysm.

The skull bone is put back and is closed with metal plates and screws.

The cut closed with stitches or staples.

### 2. My anaesthetic

This procedure will require a general 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.

**Common risks and complications (more than 5%)** include:

- Infection, requiring antibiotics and further treatment.
- Minor pain, bruising and/or infection from IV cannula site. This may require treatment with antibiotics.
- Bleeding can 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).
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- Injury to the brain, important nerves or blood vessels. This can lead to stroke or stroke like complications.
- Memory disturbance or confusion. This could be temporary or permanent.
- Fluid leakage from around the brain may occur through the wound after the operation. This may require further surgery.

- Epilepsy which may require medication. This condition may be temporary or permanent.
- Abnormal sensations such as pins and needles, numbness or pain may occur from the wound after the operation. This may be temporary or permanent.
- The complete clipping of the aneurysm may not be technically possible. This will result in reduced protection from rupture of the aneurysm. This may require further treatment.
- Loss of vision which may be temporary or permanent.
- Meningitis may occur requiring further treatment and antibiotics.
- Coma.
- Death as a result of this procedure is possible.

**Uncommon risks and complications (1-5%)** include:

- Decrease in the normal body salt concentration. This may require admission to intensive care and further treatment.
- Skull deformity and/or poor cosmetic result may occur requiring further surgery at a later stage.
- Small areas of the lung may collapse, increasing the risk of chest infection. This may need antibiotics and physiotherapy.
- Increase risk in obese people of wound infection, chest infection, heart and lung complications, and thrombosis.
- 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.

**Rare risks and complications (less than 1%)** include:

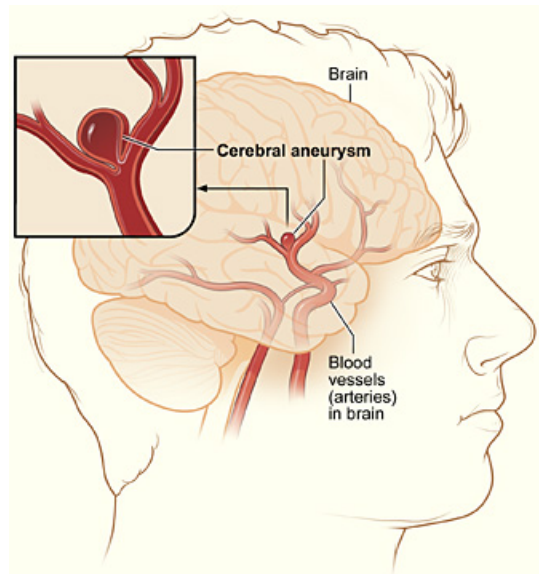


Figure1. National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute