CONSENT FORM for UROLOGICAL SURGERY

(Designed in compliance with



Name of proposed procedure (include brief explanation if medical term not clear)	ANAESTHETIC
OPEN NEPHROLITHOTOMY SIDE THIS INVOLVES THE REMOVAL OF A STONE IN COLLECTING SYSTEM OF THE KIDNEY WITH AN INCISION IN THE KIDNEY FOR STONES IN COLLECTING SYSTEM OF THE KIDNEY	μμ ⁻ GENERAL/REGIONAL μμ ⁻ LOCAL μμ ⁻ S EDATION

Serious or frequently occurring risks

COMMON

- TEMPORARY INSERTION OF A BLADDER CATHETER AND WOUND DRAIN
- NEED TO STENT URETER WITH PLASTIC TUBE (TEMPORARY)
- INSERTION OF A NEPHROSTOMY TUBE
- FURTHER PROCEDURE TO REMOVE URETERIC STENT USUALLY A LOCAL ANAESTHETIC

OCCASIONAL

POSSIBILITY OF FURTHER STONES

RARE

- SEVERE KIDNEY BLEEDING REQUIRING TRANSFUSION, EMBOLISATION OR SURGICAL REMOVAL OF KIDNEY.
- LONG TERM DRAINAGE OF URINE FROM DRAIN SITE DUE TO SLOW HEALING OF THE OPENING IN KIDNEY TO REMOVE STONE
- INFECTION, PAIN OR HERNIA OF INCISION REQUIRING FURTHER TREATMENT

VERY RARELY

- SCARRING OR STRICTURE OF COLLECTING SYSTEM REQUIRING FURTHER SURGERY
- DAMAGE TO LUNG, BOWEL, SPLEEN, LIVER REQUIRING SURGICAL INTERVENTION.
- NO GUARANTEE OF REMOVAL OF ALL STONES & NEED FOR FURTHER OPERATIONS
- NEED TO DO FURTHER OPEN SURGERY OR RADIOLOGICAL PROCEDURES TO REMOVE STONE
- ANAESTHETIC OR CARDIOVASCULAR PROBLEMS POSSIBLY REQUIRING INTENSIVE CARE ADMISSION (INCLUDING CHEST INFECTION, PULMONARY EMBOLUS, STROKE, DEEP VEIN THROMBOSIS, HEART ATTACK AND DEATH.)

ALTERNATIVE THERAPY: TELESCOPIC AND LAPAROSCOPIC REMOVAL, EXTERNAL SHOCK WAVE TREATMENTS AND OBSERVATION.