

## Craniotomy for Evacuation of Intracranial Haematoma

Facility:

| (Affix patient identification lab | el here)           |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| URN:                              |                    |
| Family Name:                      |                    |
| Given Names:                      |                    |
| Address:                          |                    |
| Date of Birth:                    | Sex: M F           |
| Fluid looks as from around th     | a brain may a agus |

| A. Interpreter / cultural needs  |     |  |  |
|--|-----|--|--|
| An Interpreter Service is required?  | □No |  |  |
| If $yes$ , is a qualified Interpreter present?   | □No |  |  |
| A Cultural Support Person is required?   | □No |  |  |
| If $\textit{yes}$ , is a Cultural Support Person present? $\square$ Yes                              | □No |  |  |
| B. Condition and treatment   |     |  |  |
| The doctor has explained that you have the following condition: (Doctor to document in patient's own |     |  |  |

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

☐ Sub-Dural Haemorrhage
☐ Intra-Cerebral Haemorrhage

words)

A Craniotomy for evacuation of intracranial haematoma is performed to remove a blood clot from around the surface or within the brain.

## C. Risks of this procedure

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

#### Common risks and complications 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, Asprin, Clopidogrel (Plavix or Iscover) or Dipyridamole (Persantin or Asasantin).

### Uncommon risks and complications include:

- 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.

| • | Fluid leakage from around the brain may occur   |
|---|---|
|   | through the wound after the operation. This may |
|   | require further surgery.                        |

- Abnormal sensations such as pins and needles, numbness or pain may occur from the wound after the operation. This may be temporary or permanent.
- Memory disturbance or confusion. This could be temporary or permanent.
- 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 include:

- Epilepsy which may require medication. This condition may be temporary or permanent.
- Cerebral abscess requiring long term antibiotics.
   Further surgery maybe required to drain the abscess.
- Death as a result of this procedure is possible.

| D. Significant risks and procedure options                                       |  |
|--|--|
| (Doctor to document in space provided. Continue in Medical Record if necessary.) |  |
|  |  |

| E. Risks of not naving this procedure  |
|--|
| (Doctor to document in space provided. Continue in Medical Record if necessary.) |
|  |



|                | (Affix patient id | dentification labe | el here) |   |   |  |
|----------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------|---|---|--|
| URN:           |                   |                    |          |   |   |  |
| Family Name:   |                   |                    |          |   |   |  |
| Given Names:   |                   |                    |          |   |   |  |
| Address:       |                   |                    |          |   |   |  |
| Date of Birth: |                   |                    | Sex:     | М | F |  |

|     | Intracranial Haematoma  | Address:   |              |
|-----|---|--|--------------|
| Fa  | cility:   | Date of Birth: Sex: M F  | <del>-</del> |
| F.  | Anaesthetic   | On the basis of the above statements,  |              |
|     | s procedure may require an anaesthetic. (Doctor document type of anaesthetic discussed)   | I request to have the procedure Name of Patient/ Substitute decision maker and relationship:  Signature:   |              |
|     |   | Date:  |              |
|     | Patient consent   | Substitute Decision-Maker: Under the Powers of Attorney Act 1998 and/or the Guardianship and Administration Act 2000. If the patient is an adult and unable to give consent, an authorised             |              |
| lac | cknowledge that the doctor has explained; my medical condition and the proposed   | decision-maker must give consent on the patient's behalf.  |              |
| •   | procedure, including additional treatment if the doctor finds something unexpected. I understand  | H. Doctor's statement  |              |
| •   | 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 | 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 |              |
| •   | specific to me. other relevant procedure options and their associated risks.  | Doctor: Designation:   |              |
| •   | my prognosis and the risks of not having the procedure.   | Signature:   |              |
| •   | that no guarantee has been made that the procedure will improve my condition even though it has been carried out with due professional care.              | Date:  Name of Anaesthetist:  Designation:   |              |
| •   | the procedure may include a blood transfusion.  | Signature:   |              |
| •   | tissues and blood may be removed and could be<br>used for diagnosis or management of my<br>condition, stored and disposed of sensitively by               | Date:  |              |
|     | the hospital.   | I. Interpreter's statement   |              |
| •   | if immediate life-threatening events happen during the procedure, they will be treated accordingly.   | I have given a sight translation in  |              |
| •   | a doctor other than the Specialist Neurosurgeon may conduct the procedure. I understand this could be a doctor undergoing further training.               | (state the patient's language here) of the consent form and assisted in the provision of any verbal an written information given to the patient/parent or  | d            |

## atement

age here) of the consent provision of any verbal and to the patient/parent or guardian/substitute decision-maker by the doctor.

Name of Interpreter: Signature: ... Date:

Information Sheet/s;

I have been given the following Patient

- **About your Anaesthetic**
- Craniotomy for Evacuation of Intracranial Haematoma
- · 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 before the procedure, including after I have signed this form but, preferably following a discussion with my doctor.



## Consent Information - Patient Copy Craniotomy for Evacuation of Intracranial Haematoma

# 1. What is a Craniotomy for Evacuation of Intracranial Haematoma?

Extra-Dural Haemorrhage

Sub-Dural Haemorrhage

## ☐ Intra-Cerebral Haemorrhage

A Craniotomy for evacuation of intracranial haematoma is performed to remove a blood clot from around the surface or within the brain.

A cut is made in the skin over the site of the blood clot. A segment of skull bone is removed to allow the surgeon to view the brain.

The blood clot is identified and removed. The skull bone is replaced with metal plates and screws.

The cut is 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, talk these over 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 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, Asprin, Clopidogrel (Plavix or Iscover) or Dipyridamole (Persantin or Asasantin).

**Uncommon risks and complications** include:

- · 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.
- Fluid leakage from around the brain may occur through the wound after the operation. This may require further surgery.
- Abnormal sensations such as pins and needles, numbness or pain may occur from the wound after the operation. This may be temporary or permanent.
- Memory disturbance or confusion. This could be temporary or permanent.
- 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 include:

- Epilepsy which may require medication. This condition may be temporary or permanent.
- Cerebral abscess requiring long term antibiotics.
   Further surgery maybe required to drain the abscess.
- Death as a result of this procedure is possible.

| Notes to talk to my doctor about |  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|--|
|                                  |  |  |
|                                  |  |  |
|                                  |  |  |
|                                  |  |  |
|                                  |  |  |
|                                  |  |  |
|                                  |  |  |
|                                  |  |  |
|                                  |  |  |
|                                  |  |  |
|                                  |  |  |
|                                  |  |  |