

Posterior Fossa Decompression

|--|

	(Affix patient identification label	here)	
URN:			
Family Name:			
Given Names:			
Address:			
Date of Birth:		Sex: M	F

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 condition: (Doctor to document in patien words)	

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

A Posterior Fossa Decompression procedure is performed to relieve pressure at the base of the brain. It is used for the treatment and management of Cerebellar strokes, bleeds, tumours and Chiari malformation.

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).
- Post-operative vomiting is likely to occur requiring treatment with medication.
- Fluid leakage from around the brain may occur through the wound after the operation. This may require further surgery.

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.
- Build up of fluid within the brain (Hydrocephalus) requiring a temporary drain or permanent shunt. This may be temporary or permanent.
- The problem may not be cured by surgery. This may require further treatment.
- Ongoing deterioration in symptoms including neck pain, despite good surgical decompression.
 This may be temporary or permanent.
- Visual disturbance. This may 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:

- Inability to talk due to Cerebellar mutism. This is usually temporary.
- Inability to breathe when asleep. This may require long term ventilation.
- Death as a result of this procedure is very rare.

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



	(Affix patient identification lab	pel here)	
URN:			
Family Name:			
Given Names:			
Address:			
Date of Birth:		Sex: M F	

Beneticence and Nonmalericence Neurosurgeon and Spine Surgeon	Given Names:
Posterior Fossa Decompression	Address:
Facility:	Date of Birth: Sex: M F
F. Anaesthetic	On the basis of the above statements,
This procedure may require an anaesthetic. (Doctor to document type of anaesthetic discussed)	I request to have the procedure Name of Patient/ Substitute decision maker and relationship:
	Signature:
	Date:
G. 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 decision-maker must give consent on the patient's behalf.
l acknowledge that the doctor has explained;	
my medical condition and the proposed	H. Doctor's statement
procedure, including additional treatment if the doctor finds something unexpected. I understand the risks, including the risks that are specific to me.	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 decisionmaker has understood the information.
 the anaesthetic required for this procedure. I understand the risks, including the risks that are specific to me. 	Name of Doctor:
 other relevant procedure options and their associated risks. 	Designation: Signature:
 my prognosis and the risks of not having the procedure. 	Date:
 that no guarantee has been made that the 	Name of

it has been carried out with due professional

procedure will improve my condition even though

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.

the procedure may include a blood transfusion.

- if immediate life-threatening events happen during the procedure, they will be treated accordingly.
- a doctor other than the Specialist Neurosurgeon 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
Posterior Fossa Decompression

- 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.

maker has understood the information.	
Name of Doctor:	
Designation:	
Signature:	
Date:	
Name of	
Anaesthetist:	
Designation:	
Signature:	
Date:	

Interpreter's statement

I have given a sight translation in

Interpreter: Signature: ____

(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



Consent Information - Patient Copy Posterior Fossa Decompression

1. What is a Posterior Fossa Decompression?

A Posterior Fossa Decompression procedure is performed to relieve pressure at the base of the brain. It is used for the treatment and management of Cerebellar strokes, bleeds, tumours and Chiari malformation.

The procedure involves a cut being made into the tissues at the back of the head and the neck bones covering the base of the brain.

A small section of bone is removed from the base of the skull and at times from the upper spine. In many conditions this is all that is required.

However, for conditions such as bleeding and tumour, the lining of the cerebellum will be opened. The clot or tumour will be removed.

The opening will be closed either using a tissue graft taken from a separate cut in your thigh or with a synthetic material.

The removed skull bone is not usually put back in place. The cut is closed with sutures or clips.

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).
- Post-operative vomiting is likely to occur requiring treatment with medication to help.
- Fluid leakage from around the brain may occur through the wound after the operation. This may require further surgery.

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.

- Build up of fluid within the brain (Hydrocephalus) requiring a temporary drain or permanent shunt. This may be temporary or permanent.
- The problem may not be cured by surgery. This may require further treatment.
- Ongoing deterioration in symptoms including neck pain, despite good surgical decompression. This may be temporary or permanent.
- Visual disturbance. This may be temporary or permanent.
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 This may require admission to intensive care and further treatment.
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- 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:

- Inability to talk due to Cerebellar mutism. This is usually temporary.
- Inability to breathe when asleep. This may require long term ventilation.
- Death as a result of this procedure is very rare.

Notes to talk to my doctor about