

This form is designed to comply with the requirements promulgated by The Texas Medical Disclosure Panel

TO THE PATIENT: You have the right, as a patient, to be informed about your condition and the recommended surgical, medical, or diagnostic procedure to be used so that you may make the decision whether or not to undergo the procedure after knowing the risks and hazards involved. This disclosure is not meant to scare or alarm you; it is simply an effort to make you better informed so you may give or withhold your consent to the procedure.

I (we) voluntarily request Dr. _____ as my physician, and such associates, technical assistants and other health care providers as they may deem necessary, to treat my condition which has been explained to me as: _____

I (we) understand that the following surgical, medical, and/or diagnostic procedures are planned for me and I (we) voluntarily consent and authorize these procedures: _____

I (we) understand that my physician may discover other or different conditions which require additional or different procedures than those planned. I (we) authorize my physician, and such associates, technical assistants and other health care providers to perform such other procedures which are advisable in their professional judgment.

I (we) (do) (do not) consent to the use of blood and blood products as deemed necessary. _____ Initials [Also initial 2.A]
I (we) (do) (do not) consent to having a photograph or video taken of my procedure if my physician so desires. _____ Initials

I (we) understand that no warranty or guarantee has been made to me as to result or cure. Just as there may be risks and hazards in continuing my present condition without treatment, there are also risks and hazards related to the performance of the surgical, medical, and/or diagnostic procedures planned for me. I (we) realize that common to surgical, medical, and/or diagnostic procedures is the potential for infection, blood clots in veins and lungs, hemorrhage, allergic reactions, and even death. I (we) also realize that the following risks and hazards may occur in connection with this particular procedure: _____

I (we) understand that anesthesia involves additional risks and hazards but I (we) request the use of anesthetics for the relief and protection from pain during the planned and additional procedures. I (we) realize the anesthesia may have to be changed possibly without explanation to me (us). I (we) understand that the anesthesiologist is not an employee of the hospital and that anesthesia care may be managed by more than one anesthesiologist. I (we) understand that the anesthesiologist(s) may be assisted by an anesthetist who also is not an employee of the hospital. I (we) understand that certain complications may result from the use of any anesthetic including respiratory problems, drug reaction, paralysis, brain damage or even death. Other risks and hazards which may result from the use of general anesthetics range from minor discomfort to injury to vocal cords, teeth or eyes. I (we) understand that other risks and hazards resulting from spinal or epidural anesthetics include headache and chronic pain. I (we) have been given an opportunity to ask questions about my condition, alternative forms of anesthesia and treatment, risks of nontreatment, the procedures to be used, and the risks and hazards involved, and I (we) believe that I (we) have sufficient information to give this informed consent. I (we) consent to the disposal of any tissue or other biomedical waste. I (we) certify this form has been fully explained to me, that I (we) have read it or have had it read to me, that the blank spaces have been filled in, and that I (we) understand its contents.

DATE: _____ TIME: _____ A.M.
P.M. TRANSLATED INTO _____
BY: _____

PATIENT/OTHER LEGALLY RESPONSIBLE PERSON SIGN
PATIENT UNABLE TO SIGN DUE TO: _____

WITNESS: _____

Name

Address (Street or P.O. Box)

City, State, Zip Code



Disclosure and Consent

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL PROCEDURES



MEMORIAL HERMANN HOSPITAL SYSTEM

DISCLOSURE AND CONSENT MEDICAL AND SURGICAL PROCEDURES

This form is designed to comply with the requirements promulgated by The Texas Medical Disclosure Panel
Medical Treatment and Surgical Procedures Established by the Texas Medical Disclosure Panel

LIST A
 Procedures requiring written disclosure. The following treatments and procedures require written disclosure of risks or hazards by the physician or health care provider to the patient or person authorized to consent for the patient.

1. Anesthesia.

A. Epidural

1. Risks are enumerated in the informed consent form.

B. General.

1. Risks are enumerated in the informed consent form.

C. Spinal.

1. Risks are enumerated in the informed consent form.

PATIENT OR
 LEGAL GUARDIAN
 INITIALS

2. Hematic and lymphatic system.

A. Transfusion of blood and blood components.

- 1. Fever.
 - 2. Transfusion reaction which may include kidney failure or anemia.
 - 3. Heart failure.
 - 4. Hepatitis.
 - 5. A.I.D.S. (acquired immune deficiency syndrome).
 - 6. Other infections.
- INITIALS

3. Digestive system treatments and procedures.

A. Cholecystectomy with or without common bile duct exploration.

- 1. Pancreatitis.
 - 2. Injury to the tube between the liver and the bowel.
 - 3. Retained stones in the tube between the liver and the bowel.
 - 4. Narrowing or obstruction of the tube between the liver and the bowel.
 - 5. Injury to the bowel and/or intestinal obstruction.
- INITIALS

4. Ear treatments and procedures.

A. Stapedectomy.

- 1. Diminished or bad taste.
 - 2. Total or partial loss of hearing in the operated ear.
 - 3. Brief or long-standing dizziness.
 - 4. Eardrum hole requiring more surgery.
 - 5. Ringing in the ear.
- INITIALS

B. Reconstruction of auricle of ear for congenital deformity or trauma.

- 1. Less satisfactory appearance compared to possible alternative artificial ear.
 - 2. Exposure of implanted material.
- INITIALS

C. Tympanoplasty with mastoidectomy.

- 1. Facial nerve paralysis.
 - 2. Altered or loss of taste.
 - 3. Recurrence of original disease process.
 - 4. Total loss of hearing in operated ear.
 - 5. Dizziness.
 - 6. Ringing in the ear.
- INITIALS

5. Endocrine system treatments and procedures.

A. Thyroidectomy.

- 1. Injury to nerves resulting in hoarseness or impairment of speech.
 - 2. Injury to parathyroid glands resulting in low blood calcium levels that require extensive medication to avoid serious degenerative conditions, such as cataracts, brittle bones, muscle weakness and muscle irritability.
 - 3. Lifelong requirement of thyroid medication.
- INITIALS

6. Eye treatments and procedures.

A. Eye muscle surgery.

- 1. Additional treatment and/or surgery.
 - 2. Double vision.
 - 3. Partial or total loss of vision, possible loss of eye.
- INITIALS

B. Surgery for cataract with or without implantation of intraocular lens.

- 1. Complications requiring additional treatment and/or surgery.
 - 2. Need for glasses or contact lenses.
 - 3. Complications requiring the removal of implanted lens.
 - 4. Partial or total loss of vision, possible loss of eye.
- INITIALS

C. Retinal or vitreous surgery.

- 1. Complications requiring additional treatment and/or surgery
 - 2. Recurrence or spread of disease.
 - 3. Partial or total loss of vision, possible loss of eye.
- INITIALS

D. Reconstructive and/or plastic surgical procedures of the eye and eye region, such as blepharoplasty, tumor, fracture, lacrimal surgery, foreign body, abscess, or trauma.

- 1. Worsening or unsatisfactory appearance.
 - 2. Creation of additional problems such as:
 - A. Poor healing or skin loss.
 - B. Nerve damage.
 - C. Painful or unattractive scarring.
 - D. Impairment of regional organs, such as eye or lip function.
 - 3. Recurrence of the original condition.
- INITIALS

E. Photocoagulation and/or cryotherapy.

- 1. Complications requiring additional treatment and/or surgery.
 - 2. Pain.
 - 3. Partial or total loss of vision, possible loss of eye.
- INITIALS

F. Corneal surgery, such as corneal transplant, refractive surgery and pterygium.

- 1. Complications requiring additional treatment and/or surgery.
 - 2. Possible pain.
 - 3. Need for glasses or contact lenses.
 - 4. Partial or total loss of vision, possible loss of eye.
- INITIALS

G. Glaucoma surgery by any method.

- 1. Complications requiring additional treatment and/or surgery.
 - 2. Worsening of the Glaucoma
 - 3. Pain.
 - 4. Partial or total loss of vision, possible loss of eye.
- INITIALS

H. Removal of the eye or its contents (enucleation or evisceration).

- 1. Complications requiring additional treatment and/or surgery.
 - 2. Worsening or unsatisfactory appearance.
 - 3. Recurrence or spread of disease.
- INITIALS

I. Surgery for penetrating ocular injury, including intraocular foreign body.

- 1. Complications requiring additional treatment and/or surgery, including removal of the eye.
 - 2. Chronic pain.
 - 3. Partial or total loss of vision, possible loss of eye.
- INITIALS

7. Female genital system treatments and procedures.

A. Abdominal hysterectomy (total).

*See Disclosure and Consent for Hysterectomy

B. Vaginal hysterectomy.

*See Disclosure and Consent for Hysterectomy



Disclosure and Consent
 MEDICAL AND SURGICAL PROCEDURES



C. All fallopian tube and ovarian surgery with or without hysterectomy, including removal and lysis of adhesions.

1. Injury to the bowel and/or bladder.	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Sterility.	
3. Failure to obtain fertility (if applicable).	
4. Failure to obtain sterility (if applicable).	
5. Loss of ovarian functions or hormone production from ovary(ies).	
	INITIALS _____

D. Reserved

E. Removing fibroids (uterine myomectomy).

1. Uncontrolled leakage of urine.	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Injury to bladder.	
3. Sterility.	
4. Injury to the tube (ureter) between the kidney and the bladder.	
5. Injury to the bowel and/or intestinal obstruction.	
	INITIALS _____

F. Uterine suspension.

1. Uncontrolled leakage of urine.	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Injury to bladder.	
3. Sterility.	
4. Injury to the tube (ureter) between the kidney and the bladder.	
5. Injury to the bowel and/or intestinal obstruction.	
	INITIALS _____

G. Removal of the nerves to the uterus (presacral neurectomy).

1. Uncontrolled leakage of urine.	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Injury to bladder.	
3. Sterility.	
4. Injury to the tube (ureter) between the kidney and the bladder.	
5. Injury to the bowel and/or intestinal obstruction.	
6. Hemorrhage, complications of hemorrhage, with additional operation.	
	INITIALS _____

H. Removal of the cervix.

1. Uncontrolled leakage of urine.	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Injury to bladder.	
3. Sterility.	
4. Injury to the tube (ureter) between the kidney and the bladder.	
5. Injury to the bowel and/or intestinal obstruction.	
6. Completion of operation by abdominal incision.	
	INITIALS _____

I. Repair of vaginal hernia (anterior and/or posterior colporrhaphy and/or enterocele repair).

1. Uncontrolled leakage of urine.	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Injury to bladder.	
3. Sterility.	
4. Injury to the tube (ureter) between the kidney and the bladder.	
5. Injury to the bowel and/or intestinal obstruction.	
	INITIALS _____

J. Abdominal suspension of the bladder (retropubic urethropexy).

1. Uncontrolled leakage of urine.	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Injury to bladder.	
3. Injury to the tube (ureter) between the kidney and the bladder.	
4. Injury to the bowel and/or intestinal obstruction.	
	INITIALS _____

K. Conization of cervix.

1. Hemorrhage with possible hysterectomy to control.	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Sterility.	
3. Injury to bladder.	
4. Injury to rectum.	
5. Failure of procedure to remove all of cervical abnormality.	
	INITIALS _____

L. Dilation and curettage of uterus (diagnostic).

1. Hemorrhage with possible hysterectomy.	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Perforation of the uterus.	
3. Sterility.	
4. Injury to bowel and/or bladder.	
5. Abdominal incision and operation to correct injury.	
	INITIALS _____

M. Dilation and curettage of uterus (obstetrical).

1. Hemorrhage with possible hysterectomy to control.	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Perforation of the uterus.	
3. Sterility.	
4. Injury to the bowel and/or bladder.	
5. Abdominal incision and operation to correct injury.	
6. Failure to remove all products of conception.	
	INITIALS _____

8. Integumentary system treatments and procedures.

A. Radical or modified radical mastectomy. (Simple mastectomy excluded).

1. Limitation of movement of shoulder and arm.	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Swelling of the arm.	
3. Loss of the skin of the chest requiring skin graft.	
4. Recurrence of malignancy, if present.	
5. Decreased sensation or numbness of the inner aspect of the arm and chest wall.	
	INITIALS _____

B. Reconstruction and/or plastic surgical operations of the face and neck.

1. Worsening or unsatisfactory appearance.	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Creation of several additional problems, such as: A. Poor healing or skin loss. B. Nerve damage. C. Painful or unattractive scarring. D. Impairment of regional organs, such as eye or lip function.	
3. Recurrence of the original condition.	
	INITIALS _____

9. Male genital system.

A. Orchidopexy (reposition of testis(es)).

1. Removal of testicle.	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Atrophy (shriveling) of the testicle with loss of function.	
	INITIALS _____

B. Orchiectomy (removal of the testis(es)).

1. Decreased sexual desire.	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Difficulties with penile erection.	
	INITIALS _____

C. Vasectomy.

1. Loss of testicle.	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Failure to produce permanent sterility.	
	INITIALS _____

10. Maternity and related cases.

A. Delivery (vaginal).

1. Injury to the bladder and/or rectum, including a hole (fistula) between bladder and vagina and/or rectum and vagina.	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Hemorrhage possible requiring blood administration and/or hysterectomy and/or artery ligation to control.	
3. Sterility.	
4. Brain damage, injury or even death occurring to the fetus before or during labor and/or vaginal delivery whether or not the cause is known.	
5. Forceps or vacuum extractor use can cause injury to the baby and/or lower pelvic tissues.	
	INITIALS _____

B. Delivery (cesarean section).

1. Injury to bowel and/or bladder.	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Sterility.	
3. Injury to tube (ureter) between kidney and bladder.	
4. Brain damage, injury or even death occurring to the fetus before or during labor and/or cesarean section itself whether or not the cause is known.	
5. Uterine disease or injury requiring hysterectomy.	
	INITIALS _____

11. Musculo-skeletal system treatments and procedures.

A. Arthroplasty of all joints with mechanical device.

1. Impaired function such as shortening or deformity of an arm or leg, limp or foot drop.	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Blood vessel or nerve injury.	
3. Pain or discomfort.	
4. Fat escaping from bone with possible damage to a vital organ.	
5. Failure of bone to heal.	
6. Bone infection.	
7. Removal or replacement of any implanted device or material.	
	INITIALS _____



B. Mechanical internal prosthetic device.

- 1. Impaired function such as shortening or deformity of an arm or leg, limp or foot drop.
- 2. Blood vessel or nerve injury.
- 3. Pain or discomfort.
- 4. Fat escaping from bone with possible damage to a vital organ.
- 5. Failure of bone to heal.
- 6. Bone infection.
- 7. Removal or replacement of any implanted device or material. INITIALS _____

C. Open reduction with internal fixation.

- 1. Impaired function such as shortening or deformity of an arm or leg, limp or foot drop.
- 2. Blood vessel or nerve injury.
- 3. Pain or discomfort.
- 4. Fat escaping from bone with possible damage to a vital organ.
- 5. Failure of bone to heal.
- 6. Bone infection.
- 7. Removal or replacement of any implanted device or material. INITIALS _____

D. Osteotomy.

- 1. Impaired function such as shortening or deformity of an arm or leg, limp or foot drop.
- 2. Blood vessel or nerve injury.
- 3. Pain or discomfort.
- 4. Fat escaping from bone with possible damage to a vital organ.
- 5. Failure of bone to heal.
- 6. Bone infection.
- 7. Removal or replacement of any implanted device or material. INITIALS _____

E. Ligamentous reconstruction of joints.

- 1. Failure of reconstruction to work.
- 2. Continued loosening of the joint.
- 3. Degenerative arthritis.
- 4. Continued pain.
- 5. Increased stiffening.
- 6. Blood vessel or nerve injury.
- 7. Cosmetic and/or functional deformity. INITIALS _____

F. Children's orthopedics (bone, joint, ligament or muscle).

- 1. Growth deformity.
- 2. Additional surgery. INITIALS _____

12. Nervous system treatments and procedures.

A. Craniotomy (craniectomy) for excision of brain tissue, tumor, vascular malformation and cerebral revascularization.

- 1. Additional loss of brain function including memory.
- 2. Recurrence or continuation of the condition that required this operation.
- 3. Stroke.
- 4. Blindness, deafness, inability to smell, double vision, coordination loss, seizures, pain, numbness and paralysis. INITIALS _____

B. Craniotomy (craniectomy) for cranial nerve operation including neurectomy, avulsion, rhizotomy or neurolysis.

- 1. Numbness, impaired muscle function or paralysis.
- 2. Recurrence or continuation of the condition that required this operation.
- 3. Seizures. INITIALS _____

C. Spine operation, including: laminectomy, decompression, fusion, internal fixation or procedures for nerve root or spinal cord compression; diagnosis; pain; deformity; mechanical instability; injury; removal of tumor; abscess or hematoma. (Excluding coccygeal operations).

- 1. Pain, numbness or clumsiness.
- 2. Impaired muscle function.
- 3. Incontinence or impotence.
- 4. Unstable spine.
- 5. Recurrence or continuation of the condition that required the operation.
- 6. Injury to major blood vessels. INITIALS _____

D. Peripheral nerve operation; nerve grafts, decompression, transposition or tumor removal; neurolysis, neurectomy or neurolysis.

- 1. Numbness.
- 2. Impaired muscle function.
- 3. Recurrence or persistence of the condition that required the operation.
- 4. Continued, increased or different pain. INITIALS _____

E. Correction of cranial deformity.

- 1. Loss of brain function.
- 2. Seizures.
- 3. Recurrence or continuation of the condition that required the operation. INITIALS _____

F. Transphenoidal hypophysectomy or other pituitary gland operation.

- 1. Spinal fluid leak.
- 2. Necessity for hormone replacement.
- 3. Recurrence or continuation of the condition that required this operation.
- 4. Nasal septal deformity or perforation. INITIALS _____

G. Cerebral spinal fluid shunting procedure or revision.

- 1. Shunt obstruction or infection.
- 2. Seizures disorder.
- 3. Recurrence or continuation of brain dysfunction. INITIALS _____

13. Radiology.

A. Angiography, aortography, arteriography (arterial injection of contrast media-diagnostic).

- 1. Injury to artery.
- 2. Damage to parts of the body supplied by the artery with resulting loss of function or amputation.
- 3. Swelling, pain, tenderness or bleeding at the site of the blood vessel perforation.
- 4. Aggravation of the condition that necessitated the procedure.
- 5. Allergic sensitivity reaction to injected contrast media. INITIALS _____

B. Myelography.

- 1. Chronic pain.
- 2. Transient headache, nausea, vomiting.
- 3. Numbness.
- 4. Impaired muscle function. INITIALS _____

C. Angiography with occlusion techniques - therapeutic.

- 1. Injury to artery.
- 2. Loss or injury to body parts.
- 3. Swelling, pain, tenderness or bleeding at the site of the blood vessel perforation.
- 4. Aggravation of the condition that necessitated the procedure.
- 5. Allergic sensitivity reaction to injected contrast media. INITIALS _____

D. Angioplasty (intravascular dilatation technique).

- 1. Swelling, pain tenderness, or bleeding at the site of vessel puncture.
- 2. Damage to parts of the body supplied by the artery with resulting loss of function or amputation.
- 3. Injury to the vessel that may require immediate surgical intervention.
- 4. Recurrence or continuation of the original condition.
- 5. Allergic sensitivity reaction to injected contrast media. INITIALS _____

E. Splenoportography (needle injection of contrast media into the spleen).

- 1. Injury to the spleen requiring blood transfusion and/or removal of the spleen.
- INITIALS _____

14. Respiratory system treatments and procedures.

A. Excision of lesion of larynx, vocal cords, trachea.

Risks discussed with my physician
INITIALS _____

B. Rhinoplasty or nasal reconstruction with or without septoplasty.

- 1. Deformity of skin, bone or cartilage.
- 2. Creation of new problems, such as septal perforation or breathing difficulty. INITIALS _____

C. Submucous resection of nasal septum or nasal septoplasty.

- 1. Persistence, recurrence or worsening of the obstruction.
- 2. Perforation of nasal septum with dryness and crusting.
- 3. External deformity of the nose. INITIALS _____



Disclosure and Consent

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL PROCEDURES



15. Urinary system.

A. Partial nephrectomy (removal of part of the kidney).

1. Incomplete removal of stone(s) or tumor, if present.
2. Obstruction of urinary flow.
3. Leakage of urine at surgical site.
4. Injury to or loss of the kidney.
5. Damage to adjacent organs.

INITIALS _____

B. Radical nephrectomy (removal of kidney and adrenal gland for cancer).

1. Loss of the adrenal gland.
2. Incomplete removal of tumor.
3. Damage to adjacent organs.

INITIALS _____

C. Nephrectomy (removal of kidney).

1. Incomplete removal of tumor, if present.
2. Damage to adjacent organs.
3. Injury to or loss of the kidney.

INITIALS _____

D. Nephrolithotomy and pyelolithotomy (removal of kidney stone(s)).

1. Incomplete removal of stone(s).
2. Obstruction of urinary flow.
3. Leakage of urine at surgical site.
4. Injury to or loss of the kidney.
5. Damage to adjacent organs.

INITIALS _____

E. Pyeloureteroplasty (pyeloplasty or reconstruction of the kidney drainage system).

1. Obstruction of urinary flow.
2. Leakage of urine at surgical site.
3. Injury to or loss of the kidney.
4. Damage to adjacent organs.

INITIALS _____

F. Exploration of kidney or perinephric mass.

1. Incomplete removal of stone(s) or tumor, if present.
2. Leakage of urine at surgical site.
3. Injury to or loss of the kidney.
4. Damage to adjacent organs.

INITIALS _____

G. Ureteroplasty (reconstruction of ureter (tube between kidney and bladder)).

1. Leakage of urine at surgical site.
2. Incomplete removal of the stone or tumor (when applicable).
3. Obstruction of urine flow.
4. Damage to other adjacent organs.
5. Damage to or loss of the ureter.

INITIALS _____

H. Ureterolithotomy (surgical removal of stone(s) from ureter (tube between kidney and bladder)).

1. Leakage of urine at surgical site.
2. Incomplete removal of the stone.
3. Obstruction of urine flow.
4. Damage to other adjacent organs.
5. Damage to or loss of the ureter.

INITIALS _____

I. Ureterectomy (partial/complete removal of ureter (tube between kidney and bladder)).

1. Leakage of urine at surgical site.
2. Incomplete removal of the tumor (when applicable).
3. Obstruction of urine flow.
4. Damage to other adjacent organs.

INITIALS _____

J. Ureterolysis (partial/complete removal of ureter (tube between kidney and bladder from adjacent tissue)).

1. Leakage of urine at surgical site.
2. Obstruction of urine flow.
3. Damage to other adjacent organs.
4. Damage to or loss of the ureter.

INITIALS _____

K. Ureteral reimplantation (reinserting ureter (tube between kidney and bladder) into the bladder).

1. Leakage of urine at surgical site.
2. Obstruction of urine flow.
3. Damage to or loss of the ureter.
4. Backward flow of urine from bladder into ureter.
5. Damage to other adjacent organs.

INITIALS _____

L. Prostatectomy (partial or total removal of prostate).

1. Leakage of urine at surgical site.
2. Obstruction of urine flow.
3. Incontinence (difficulty with urinary control).
4. Semen passing backward into bladder.
5. Difficulty with penile erection (possible with partial and probable with total prostatectomy).

INITIALS _____

M. Total cystectomy (removal of urinary bladder).

1. Probable loss of penile erection and ejaculation in the male.
2. Damage to other adjacent organs.
3. This procedure will require an alternate method of urinary drainage.

INITIALS _____

N. Partial cystectomy (partial removal of urinary bladder).

1. Leakage of urine at surgical site.
2. Incontinence (difficulty with urinary control).
3. Backward flow of urine from bladder into ureter (tube between kidney and bladder).
4. Obstruction of urine flow.
5. Damage to other adjacent organs.

INITIALS _____

O. Urinary diversion (ileal conduit, colon conduit).

1. Blood chemistry abnormalities requiring medication.
2. Development of stones, strictures or infection.
3. Routine lifelong medical evaluation.
4. Leakage of urine at surgical site.
5. Requires wearing a bag for urine collection.

INITIALS _____

P. Ureterosigmoidostomy (placement of kidney drainage tubes into the large bowel).

1. Blood chemistry abnormalities requiring medication.
2. Development of stones, strictures or infection.
3. Routine lifelong medical evaluation.
4. Leakage of urine at surgical site.
5. Difficulty in holding urine in the rectum.

INITIALS _____

Q. Urethroplasty (construction/reconstruction of drainage tube from bladder).

1. Leakage of urine at surgical site.
2. Stricture formation.
3. Additional operation(s).

INITIALS _____

16. Psychiatric Procedures.

A. Electroconvulsive therapy with modification by intravenous muscle relaxants and sedatives.

1. Memory changes of events prior to, during and immediately following the treatment.
2. Fractures or dislocations of bones.
3. Significant temporary confusion requiring special care.

INITIALS _____

17. Endoscopic Surgery.

A. Abdominal endoscopy/laparoscopy procedures. The following shall be in addition to risks and hazards of the same surgery when done as an open procedure.

1. Damage to intra-abdominal structure (i.e., bowel, bladder, blood vessels, or nerves).
2. Intra-abdominal abscess and infectious complications.
3. Trocar site complications (e.g., hematoma/bleeding, leakage of fluid, or hernia formation).
4. Conversion of the procedure to an open procedure.
5. Cardiac dysfunction.

INITIALS _____

B. Endoscopic surgery of the thorax. The following shall be in addition to risks and hazards of the same surgery when done as an open procedure.

1. Postoperative pneumothorax.
2. Subcutaneous emphysema
3. Conversion of the procedure to an open procedure.

INITIALS _____

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Disclosure and Consent

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL PROCEDURES



18. Cardiovascular system.

PATIENT OR
LEGAL GUARDIAN
INITIALS



A. Surgical.

1. Coronary artery bypass, valve replacement.	<input type="checkbox"/>
I. Acute myocardial infarction.	
II. Hemorrhage.	
III. Kidney failure.	
IV. Stroke.	
V. Sudden death.	
VI. Infection of chest wall/chest cavity.	
VII. Valve related delayed onset infection.	
2. Heart transplant.	<input type="checkbox"/>
I. Infection.	
II. Rejection.	
III. Death.	
	INITIALS

B. Non-Surgical - Coronary angioplasty, coronary stent insertion, pacemaker insertion, AICD insertion, and cardioversion.

1. Acute myocardial infarction.	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Rupture of myocardium.	
3. Life threatening arrhythmias.	
4. Necessity for emergency open heart surgery.	
5. Hemorrhage.	
6. Stroke.	
7. Sudden death.	
8. Device related delayed onset infection.	
	INITIALS

C. Diagnostic.

1. Cardiac catheterization.	<input type="checkbox"/>
I. Allergic sensitivity reaction to injected contrast media.	
II. Acute myocardial infarction.	
III. Kidney damage from IV contrast medium.	
IV. Arrhythmias.	
V. Stroke.	
VI. Injury to vessels that may require immediate surgical intervention.	
2. Electrophysiologic studies.	<input type="checkbox"/>
I. Cardiac perforation.	
II. Life threatening arrhythmias.	
III. Injury to vessels that may require immediate surgical intervention.	
3. Stress testing – Acute myocardial infarction.	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Transesophageal echocardiography – Esophageal perforation.	<input type="checkbox"/>
	INITIALS

D. Open surgical repair of aortic, subclavian, and iliac, artery aneurysms or occlusions, and renal artery bypass.

1. Hemorrhage.	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Paraplegia.	
3. Kidney damage.	
4. Stroke.	
5. Acute myocardial infarction.	
6. Infection of graft.	
	INITIALS

PATIENT OR
LEGAL GUARDIAN
INITIALS



E. Endovascular stenting of any portion of the aorta, iliac or carotid artery.

1. Hemorrhage.	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Injury to vessels that may require immediate surgical intervention.	
3. Conversion of procedure to open procedure	
4. Failure to deliver stent/endoluminal graft.	
5. Stent migration.	
6. Paraplegia (for thoracic aorta procedures only).	
7. Vessel occlusion.	
8. Pseudo aneurysm.	
9. Irreversible kidney damage.	
10. Impotence (for abdominal aorta and iliac artery procedures only).	
11. Stroke (for carotid artery procedures only).	
12. Seizure (for carotid artery procedures only).	
	INITIALS

F. Vascular thrombolysis.

1. Hemorrhage.	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Embolus.	
3. Pulmonary complications.	
4. Shock.	
	INITIALS

