Queensland	(Affix	identification label here)
Government	URN:	
	Family name:	
Thyroglossal Cyst/ Fistula	Given name(s):	
ingregiesea. eyeu rietala	Address:	
Facility:	Date of birth:	Sex: M F I
A. Interpreter / cultural needs	Specific risks:	
An Interpreter Convice is required?	Possible b	leeding in the tissues of the neck whic

# An Interpreter / Cuttural 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

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

condition: (Doctor to document in patient's own words)

The following will be performed:

This procedure is the removal of a thyroglossal cyst and part of the hyoid bone which is above the larynx, through a cut along the upper part of the neck. Sometimes a fistula develops when a thyroglossal cyst is not completely removed. It is usually infected. A procedure is done to open and remove this tract.

# C. Risks of thyroglossal cyst/ fistula procedure

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

General risks:

## Infection can occur, requiring antibiotics and

further treatment.

- Bleeding could 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).
- Small areas of the lung can collapse, increasing the risk of chest infection. This may need antibiotics and physiotherapy.
- Increased risk in obese people of wound infection, chest infection, heart and lung complications, and thrombosis.
- Heart attack or stroke could occur due to the strain on the heart.
- 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.
- Death as a result of this procedure is possible.

- Possible bleeding in the tissues of the neck which may result in swelling about the wound or a fluid discharge, or on rare occasions, pressure in the wind pipe which may cause breathing problems.
   This may require emergency surgery.
- The thyroglossal cyst or fistula may recur. This may need further surgery.
- Rarely the thyroid gland itself is absent and the thyroglossal cyst is the only functioning thyroid tissue in the body. If this is the case medication may be needed for rest of life.
- In some people healing of the wound can become thickened, red and painful (a keloid scar).
- A salivary leak through the wound. This usually settles in time.

D.	Cignificant ricks and procedure entions
	Significant risks and procedure options
	ctor to document in space provided. Continue in dical Record if necessary.)
Ε.	Risks of not having this procedure
Do	
Do	ctor to document in space provided. Continue in
(Do	ctor to document in space provided. Continue in
(Do	ctor to document in space provided. Continue in
(Do	ctor to document in space provided. Continue in
Do	ctor to document in space provided. Continue in

This procedure may require an anaesthetic. (Doctor to document type of anaesthetic discussed)



PROCEDURAL CONSENT FORM

Ala.	<b>Queensland</b> Government
	Government

### **Thyroglossal Cyst/ Fistula**

	(Affix identification label here	<del>;</del> )		
URN:				
Family name:				
Given name(s):				
Address:				
Date of birth:	Sex	с: Пм	□F	

Facility:

#### 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
- 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☐ Thyroglossal Cyst/ Fistula

- 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 o	f Patient:
Signatu	re:
Date:	
Patie	ents who lack capacity to provide consent
	ent must be obtained from a substitute decision r/s in the order below.
Does (AHD	the patient have an Advance Health Directive )?
☐ Ye	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.

guardian/substitute decision-maker by the doctor.	
Name of	
Interpreter:	
Signature:	
Date:	



## **Consent Information - Patient Copy** Thyroglossal Cyst/ Fistula

Notes to talk to my doctor about:

#### What do I need to know about this procedure?

This procedure is the removal of a thyroglossal cyst and part of the hyoid bone which is above the larynx, through a cut along the upper part of the neck.

Sometimes a fistula develops when a thyroglossal cyst is not completely removed. It is usually infected. A procedure is done to open and remove this tract.

#### 2. My anaesthetic

This procedure will require an 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?

#### General risks:

- · Infection can occur, requiring antibiotics and further treatment.
- Bleeding could 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).
- Small areas of the lung can collapse, increasing the risk of chest infection. This may need antibiotics and physiotherapy.
- Increased risk in obese people of wound infection, chest infection, heart and lung complications, and thrombosis.
- Heart attack or stroke could occur due to the strain on the heart.
- · 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.
- Death as a result of this procedure is possible.

#### Specific risks:

- Possible bleeding in the tissues of the neck which may result in swelling about the wound or a fluid discharge, or on rare occasions, pressure in the wind pipe which may cause breathing problems. This may require emergency surgery.
- The thyroglossal cyst or fistula may recur. This may need further surgery.
- Rarely the thyroid gland itself is absent and the thyroglossal cyst is the only functioning thyroid tissue in the body. If this is the case medication may be needed for rest of life.
- In some people healing of the wound can become thickened, red and painful (a keloid scar).
- A salivary leak through the wound. This usually settles in time.
