



 Queensland Government <h2 style="text-align: center;">Lung Biopsy</h2> Facility:	(Affix identification label here)	
	URN:	
	Family name:	
	Given name(s):	
	Address:	
	Date of birth:	Sex: <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> I

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

.....

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

.....

The following will be performed:

The area where the biopsy needle goes in is numbed with an injection of local anaesthetic. You may feel some discomfort as the biopsy needle is inserted into the lung.

A CT scanner or an x-ray machine is used to guide the needle into the lump or lesion. The doctors can see and check the needle position on the x-ray monitor.

Tissue samples are taken from the lung via the needle and are sent to pathology for testing.

At the end of the procedure, the needle is removed. A further CT scan and chest x-ray may be taken.

C. Risks of a lung biopsy

In recommending this procedure your doctor has balanced the benefits and risks of the procedure against the benefits and risks of not proceeding. Your doctor believes there is a net benefit to you going ahead.

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

Common risks and complications (more than 5%) include:

- Minor bleeding at the puncture site.
- Coughing up small amounts of blood.
- Collapsed lung. When the needle is removed it may leave a fine hole in the surface of the lung. This hole allows air to escape into the space between the lungs and the ribs causing the lung to collapse. This hole often quickly seals itself and the lung re-inflates. If not, you may need a chest

tube inserted between the ribs to reinflate the lung. This may require a longer stay in hospital.

- Increased risk in obese people of wound infection, chest infection, heart and lung complications and thrombosis.

Uncommon risks and complications (1- 5%) include:

- Infection of the space around the lung. This will need antibiotics.
- Air embolism. An air bubble enters the blood stream from the lung. This can travel to the heart causing a heart attack or to the brain causing a stroke.

Rare risks and complications (less than 1%) include:

- Emergency surgery due to complications with the procedure.
- Death as a result of this procedure is 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

(Doctor to document in space provided. Continue in Medical Record if necessary.)

F. Anaesthetic

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



Lung Biopsy

Facility:

(Affix identification label here)

URN:

Family name:

Given name(s):

Address:

Date of birth:

Sex: ☐ M ☐ F ☐ I

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 me.
- the anaesthetic required for this procedure. I understand the risks, including the risks that are specific to me.
- other relevant procedure 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.
- 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:

☐ **Local Anaesthetic & Sedation for Your Procedure**

☐ **Lung Biopsy**

- 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 of Patient:

Signature:

Date:

Patients who lack capacity to provide consent

Consent must be obtained from a substitute decision maker/s in the order below.

Does the patient have an Advance Health Directive (AHD)?

☐ Yes ▶ 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.

Name of Interpreter:

Signature:

Date:

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS BINDING MARGIN



Consent Information - Patient Copy

Lung Biopsy

A fine needle biopsy is when a thin needle is used to get samples (biopsy) of tissue or cells from the lung or chest wall.

Before the biopsy, a scan (CT scan) of the lungs and chest is done to show the size of the lump and how close it is to other parts of the body.

You will have the following procedure:

You will have an injection of Local Anaesthetic. You lie on a bed in a position that will allow the doctors to get to the right area.

The area where the biopsy needle goes in is numbed with an injection of local anaesthetic. You may feel some discomfort as the biopsy needle is inserted into the lung.

A CT scanner or an x-ray machine is used to guide the needle into the lump or lesion. The doctors can see and check the needle position on the x-ray monitor. Tissue samples are taken from the lung via the needle and are sent to pathology for testing.

At the end of the procedure, the needle is removed.

A further CT scan and chest x-ray may be taken.

2. My anaesthetic

This procedure will require an anaesthetic.

See **Local Anaesthetic and Sedation for Your Procedure 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?

In recommending this procedure your doctor has balanced the benefits and risks of the procedure against the benefits and risks of not proceeding. Your doctor believes there is a net benefit to you going ahead.

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

Common risks and complications (more than 5%) include:

- Minor bleeding at the puncture site.
- Coughing up small amounts of blood.
- Collapsed lung. When the needle is removed it may leave a fine hole in the surface of the lung. This hole allows air to escape into the space between the lungs and the ribs causing the lung to collapse. This hole often quickly seals itself and the lung re-inflates. If not, you may need a chest tube inserted between the ribs to reinflate the lung. This may require a longer stay in hospital.
- Increased risk in obese people of wound infection, chest infection, heart and lung complications and thrombosis.

Uncommon risks and complications (1- 5%)

include:

- Infection of the space around the lung. This will need antibiotics.
- Air embolism. An air bubble enters the blood stream from the lung. This can travel to the heart causing a heart attack or to the brain causing a stroke.

Rare risks and complications (less than 1%)

include:

- Emergency surgery due to complications with the procedure.

Death as a result of this procedure is rare

4. Before the procedure

- Do not eat or drink anything eight hours before your procedure.
- Take your usual medications with a sip of water. If you are a Type 1 Diabetic taking insulin, you should talk to your doctor; who will probably have you adjust your usual insulin dose.
- If you are taking blood thinning medication such as Warfarin, Aspirin, Clopidogrel (Plavix or Iscover) or Dipyridamole (Persantin or Asasantin), please talk to your doctor, as you may have to stop this medication a few days prior to the procedure.

Notes to talk to my doctor about:

[illegible]