为"律我还	(Affix identification label here)		
Government	URN:		
	Family name:		
Laryngoscopy /	Given name(s):		
Microlaryngoscopy	Address:		
Facility:	Date of birth: Sex: M F		
A. Interpreter / cultural needs	Specific risks:		
An Interpreter Service is required? Yes	<ul> <li>Injury to the lips, teeth, gums or tongue. Dental injury may result in teeth being chipped, broken or dislodged. Crowns may also be dislodged.</li> <li>Swelling of the tissues of the airway. This may lead to difficulty breathing requiring the insertion of a breathing tube through the mouth and support with breathing until the swelling resolves. Rarely, a tracheostomy (insertion of a breathing tube through the neck) may be required.</li> <li>Bleeding into the airway. This may lead to difficulty breathing requiring the insertion of a breathing tube through the mouth, until the bleeding is controlled. Rarely, a tracheostomy (insertion of a breathing tube through the neck)</li> </ul>		
The following will be performed: aryngoscopy / microlaryngoscopy is the examination of the larynx (voice box). The examination is to dete any abnormalities. The removal or biopsy of any bonormal tissue may also be performed if abnormal ssue is present. C. Risks of a laryngoscopy / microlaryngoscopy	<ul> <li>Voice change. The larynx (voice box) or the nerves controlling the larynx may be injured by the instruments used for the microlaryngoscopy. Voice change may also result from excision or biopsy of the abnormal tissue in the larynx. The voice change may be persistent and not respond</li> </ul>		
There are risks and complications with this procedur They include but are not limited to the following.	Persistence or recurrence of the original disease		
General risks:	<ul><li>may occur.</li><li>Undiagnosed neck/spinal problems.</li></ul>		
Infection can occur, requiring antibiotics and			
<ul> <li>further treatment.</li> <li>Bleeding could occur and may require a return to the operating room. Bleeding is more common in you have been taking blood thinning drugs such as Warfarin, Asprin, Clopidogrel (Plavix or Iscover) or Dipyridamole (Persantin or Asasanti</li> </ul>	if Medical Record if necessary.)		
<ul> <li>Small areas of the lung can collapse, increasing the risk of chest infection. This may need antibiotics and physiotherapy.</li> </ul>	E. Risks of not having this procedure		
<ul> <li>Increased risk in obese people of wound infection, chest infection, heart and lung complications, and thrombosis.</li> </ul>	(Doctor to document in space provided. Continue in Medical Record if necessary.)		
• Heart attack or stroke could occur due to the strain on the heart.			
<ul> <li>Blood clot in the leg (DVT) causing pain and swelling. In rare cases part of the clot may brea</li> </ul>	<b>F. Anaesthetic</b>		
<ul><li>off and go to the lungs.</li><li>Death as a result of this procedure is possible.</li></ul>	This procedure may require an anaesthetic. (Doctor to		

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Queensland		(Affix identification label here)		
Government	URN:			
	Family name:			
Laryngoscopy /	Given nan	Given name(s):		
Microlaryngoscopy	Address:			
Facility			Sex: M F I	
Facility:		l reques	t to have the procedure	
G. Patient consent		-	tient:	
<ul><li>I acknowledge that the doctor has explained;</li><li>my medical condition and the proposed</li></ul>				
<ul> <li>Inty 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.</li> </ul>		Date:		
		nd Patients who lack canacity to provide concent		
		Consent must be obtained from a substitute decision		
<ul> <li>the anaesthetic required for this procedure. I understand the risks, including the risks that are specific to me.</li> </ul>			n the order below. patient have an Advance Health Directive	
		(AHD)?		
<ul> <li>other relevant procedure/treatment options and their associated risks.</li> </ul>		☐ Yes►	Location of the original or certified copy of the AHD:	
<ul> <li>my prognosis and the risks of not having the</li> </ul>				
procedure.		□ No ►	Name of Substitute Decision Maker/s:	
that no guarantee has been made that the     presedure will improve my condition even though			Signature:	
procedure will improve my condition even thoug it has been carried out with due professional ca			Relationship to patient:	
• the procedure may include a blood transfusion.			Date: PH No:	
tissues and blood may be removed and could be used for diagnosis or monogenerate of mu			Source of decision making authority (tick one):	
used for diagnosis or management of my condition, stored and disposed of sensitively by	/		Tribunal-appointed Guardian	
the hospital.			Attorney/s for health matters under Enduring Power of Attorney or AHD	
<ul> <li>if immediate life-threatening events happen during the procedure, they will be treated based</li> </ul>			Statutory Health Attorney	
on my discussions with the doctor or my Acute			☐ If none of these, the Adult Guardian has provided consent. Ph 1300 QLD OAG (753 624)	
Resuscitation Plan.			CONSENIL FIT 1300 QED OAG (735 024)	
<ul> <li>a doctor other than the Consultant may conduct the procedure. I understand this could be a doctor</li> </ul>		H. Doctor/delegate statement		
undergoing further training.		I have explained to the patient all the above points		
I have been given the following Patient Information Sheet/s:		under the Patient Consent section (G) and I am of the opinion that the patient/substitute decision-		
About Your Anaesthetic			as understood the information.	
Laryngoscopy/Microlaryngoscopy		Name of	egate:	
<ul> <li>I was able to ask questions and raise concerns with the doctor about my condition, the proposed procedure and its risks, and my treatment</li> </ul>		Designation:		
		Signature:		
options. My questions and concerns have been		Date:		
<ul> <li>discussed and answered to my satisfaction.</li> <li>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 destant.</li> </ul>		I. Interpreter's statement		
<ul><li>doctor.</li><li>I understand that image/s or video footage may</li></ul>	1		e patient's language here) of the consent d assisted in the provision of any verbal and	
be recorded as part of and during my procedure and that these image/s or video/s will assist the		written information given to the patient/parent or guardian/substitute decision-maker by the doctor.		
doctor to provide appropriate treatment.		Name of Interpreter	•	

On the basis of the above statements,

Signature:

Date:

# Consent Information - Patient Copy Laryngoscopy / Microlaryngoscopy

#### 1. What is a laryngoscopy / microlaryngoscopy?

A laryngoscopy / microlaryngoscopy is the examination of the larynx (voice box). The examination is to detect any abnormalities. The removal or biopsy of any abnormal tissue may also be performed if abnormal tissue is present.

## 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?

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

### <u>General risks</u>:

- 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:

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- Injury to the lips, teeth, gums or tongue. Dental injury may result in teeth being chipped, broken or dislodged. Crowns may also be dislodged.
- Swelling of the tissues of the airway. This may lead to difficulty breathing requiring the insertion of a breathing tube through the mouth and support with breathing until the swelling resolves. Rarely, a tracheostomy (insertion of a breathing tube through the neck) may be required.
- Bleeding into the airway. This may lead to difficulty breathing requiring the insertion of a breathing tube through the mouth, until the bleeding is controlled. Rarely, a tracheostomy

(insertion of a breathing tube through the neck) may be required.

- Collapsed lung (Pneumothorax). A small hole in the surface of the lung. Air then leaks from the lung, causing the lung to collapse. The lung may come back up itself, or a tube may need to be put into the chest through the skin to remove the air from around the lung. This may need a longer hospital stay.
- Voice change. The larynx (voice box) or the nerves controlling the larynx may be injured by the instruments used for the microlaryngoscopy.
   Voice change may also result from excision or biopsy of the abnormal tissue in the larynx. The voice change may be persistent and not respond to further treatment.
- Persistence or recurrence of the original disease may occur.
- Undiagnosed neck/spinal problems.

## Notes to talk to my doctor about:

