A Queensland	(Affix identification label here)
Government	URN:
	Family name:
Septoplasty / Rhinoplasty	Given name(s):
	Address:
Facility	Date of birth: Sex: M F I
Facility:	Specific risks:
A. Interpreter / cultural needs	Bleeding. This may occur either at the time of
	surgery or in the first few weeks after surgery.
	No Bleeding after surgery may require packing of the No nose under local anaesthesia or may require
	another operation to stop the bleeding. A blood
	transfusion may be necessary depending on the amount of blood lost.
3. Condition and treatment	Persistence or recurrence of the original problem
he doctor has explained that you have the following ondition: (Doctor to document in patient's own word	
	appearance of the nose.
	Rhinoplasty may lead to a poorer nasal airway
his condition requires the following procedure.	which may require revision surgery in 10-20% of cases.
Doctor to document - include site and/or side where	
elevant to the procedure)	abnormal scar formation.
	Impaired or lost sense of smell and taste.
	 Adhesions or scar tissue forming inside the nose requiring further surgery.
he following will be performed:	 Numbness of the top lip and / or upper front teeth
septoplasty is the surgical straightening of the artition dividing the inside of the nose in half (the	CSF leaks/Orbital Haematoma (bruising)/Septal
Septum) to improve the nasal airway.	Abscess/Haematoma (bruising).
Rhinoplasty is the surgical alteration the outside	 May cause increase in snoring or sleep disturbance.
hape of the nose. This is intended to improve airflow and cosmetics	disturbance. Septal perforation or hole in the partition inside
inly.	the nose. This is often asymptomatic but may result in whistling crusting or bleeding and may
C. Risks of a septoplasty / rhinoplasty	
There are risks and complications with this procedu	applies to septoplasty only.
They include but are not limited to the following.	D. Significant risks and procedure options
General risks:	(Doctor to document in space provided. Continue in
 Infection can occur, requiring antibiotics and further treatment. 	 require further surgery to close the hole. This applies to septoplasty only. D. Significant risks and procedure options (Doctor to document in space provided. Continue in Medical Record if necessary.) to
 Bleeding could occur and may require a return t the operating room. Bleeding is more common i 	to T
you have been taking blood thinning drugs such	h
as Warfarin, Asprin, Clopidogrel (Plavix or Iscover) or Dipyridamole (Persantin or Asasanti	E. Risks of not having this procedure
 Small areas of the lung can collapse, increasing 	(Doctor to document in space provided. Continue in
the risk of chest infection. This may need antibiotics and physiotherapy.	
 Increased risk in obese people of wound infaction, chart infaction, heart and lung. 	
infection, chest infection, heart and lung complications, and thrombosis.	F. Anaesthetic
• Heart attack or stroke could occur due to the strain on the heart.	This procedure may require an anaesthetic. (Doctor to document type of anaesthetic discussed)
Blood clot in the leg (DVT) causing pain and	accument type of anaccurette accused)
swelling. In rare cases part of the clot may brea off and go to the lungs.	ak

Queensland	(Affix identification label here)	
Government	URN:	
	Family name:	
Sontonlacty / Phinonlacty	Given name(s):	
Septoplasty / Rhinoplasty	Address:	
	Date of birth: Sex: M F	
Facility:		
6. Patient consent	I request to have the procedure	
acknowledge that the doctor has explained;	Name of Patient:	
 my medical condition and the proposed procedure, including additional treatment if the 	Signature: Date:	
doctor finds something unexpected. I understar		
the risks, including the risks that are specific to me.	Consent must be obtained from a substitute decision	
 the anaesthetic required for this procedure. I 	maker/s in the order below.	
understand the risks, including the risks that are specific to me.		
other relevant procedure/treatment options and their associated risks.	□ Yes Location of the original or certified copy of the AHD:	
 my prognosis and the risks of not having the procedure. 	□ No ► Name of Substitute Decision Maker/s:	
 that no guarantee has been made that the procedure will improve my condition even thoug 	ah Signature:	
it has been carried out with due professional ca		
• the procedure may include a blood transfusion.	Date: PHINO:	
 tissues and blood may be removed and could b used for diagnosis or management of my 	Source of decision making authority (tick one):	
condition, stored and disposed of sensitively by	/ Tribunal-appointed Guardian	
the hospital.	Attorney/s for health matters under Enduring Power of Attorney or AHD	
 if immediate life-threatening events happen during the procedure, they will be treated based 	C Statutory Health Attorney	
on my discussions with the doctor or my Acute Resuscitation Plan.	If none of these, the Adult Guardian has provided consent. Ph 1300 QLD OAG (753 624)	
 a doctor other than the Consultant may conduct 		
the procedure. I understand this could be a doc undergoing further training.		
I have been given the following Patient	I have explained to the patient all the above points under the Patient Consent section (G) and I am of	
Information Sheet/s:	the opinion that the patient/substitute decision-	
About Your Anaesthetic	maker has understood the information.	
Septoplasty / Rhinoplasty	Doctor/delegate:	
 I was able to ask questions and raise concerns with the doctor about my condition, the propose 		
procedure and its risks, and my treatment	Signature:	
options. My questions and concerns have been	Date:	
discussed and answered to my satisfaction.I understand I have the right to change my mine		
at any time, including after I have signed this fo	rm	
but, preferably following a discussion with my doctor.	I have given a sight translation in	
 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.	guardian/substitute decision-maker by the doctor.	
n the basis of the above statements,	Name of Interpreter:	
	Signature:	

02/2011 - v4.00

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS BINDING MARGIN

Date:

Consent Information - Patient Copy Septoplasty / Rhinoplasty

1. What is a Septoplasty / Rhinoplasty?

A septoplasty is the surgical straightening of the partition dividing the inside of the nose in half (the Septum) to improve the nasal airway.

Rhinoplasty is the surgical alteration the outside shape of the nose.

This is intended to improve airflow and cosmetics only.

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. 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:

- Bleeding. This may occur either at the time of surgery or in the first few weeks after surgery. Bleeding after surgery may require packing of the nose under local anaesthesia or may require another operation to stop the bleeding. A blood transfusion may be necessary depending on the amount of blood lost.
- Persistence or recurrence of the original problem with an unsatisfactory cosmetic appearance or lack of satisfaction with the new cosmetic appearance of the nose.

- Rhinoplasty may lead to a poorer nasal airway which may require revision surgery in 10-20% of cases.
- Abnormal healing of external wounds with abnormal scar formation.
- Impaired or lost sense of smell and taste.
- Adhesions or scar tissue forming inside the nose requiring further surgery.
- Numbness of the top lip and / or upper front teeth
- CSF leaks/Orbital Haematoma (bruising)/Septal Abscess/Haematoma (bruising).
- May cause increase in snoring or sleep disturbance.
- Septal perforation or hole in the partition inside the nose. This is often asymptomatic but may result in whistling crusting or bleeding and may require further surgery to close the hole. This applies to septoplasty only.

Notes to talk to my doctor about:

