

**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 as he/she may deem necessary (for example anesthesia providers, educational assistants, and other health care providers who are identified and their professional role explained to me) to treat my condition. My condition 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 procedure(s):

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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

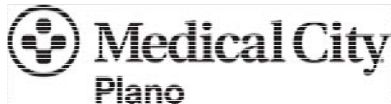
I (we) understand that these qualified medical practitioners may be performing significant tasks related to the surgery such as opening or closing incisions, harvesting or dissecting tissue, altering tissue, implanting devices, tissue removal or photography during procedures.

Initial  
I (we) **Do**  **Do Not**  consent to the use of blood and blood products as considered necessary. *Benefits, risks, alternatives and the risks and benefits of alternatives have been discussed and I (we) have been given the opportunity to ask questions.*

Initial  
**Texas Medical Disclosure**  
**HEMATIC AND LYMPHATIC SYSTEM**

**1. Transfusion of blood and blood components.**

1. Fever.
2. Transfusion reaction which may include kidney failure or anemia.
3. Heart failure.
4. Hepatitis.
5. AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome).
6. Other infections.



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**DISCLOSURE AND CONSENT: UNIVERSAL PROCEDURE(S)  
BLOOD/ BLOOD PRODUCT ADMINISTRATION**



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## ANESTHESIA CONSENT

**TO THE PATIENT:** You have the right, as a patient, to be informed about your condition and the recommended anesthesia/analgesia to be used so that you may make the decision whether or not to receive the anesthesia/analgesia 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 that you may give or withhold your consent to the anesthesia/analgesia.

I voluntarily request that anesthesia and/or perioperative pain management care (analgesia) as indicated below be administered to me (the patient). I understand it will be administered by an anesthesia provider and/or the operating practitioner, and such other health care providers as necessary. Perioperative means the period shortly before, during and shortly after the procedure.

I (we) understand that anesthesia involves additional risks and hazards, but I (we) request the use of anesthetics/analgesia for the relief and protection from pain or anxiety during the planned and additional procedures. I (we) realize the type of anesthesia/analgesia may have to be changed possibly without explanation to me (us).

I understand that serious, but rare, complications can occur with all anesthetic/analgesic methods. Some of these risks are breathing and heart problems, drug reactions, nerve damage, cardiac arrest, brain damage, paralysis, or death.

I also understand that other complications may occur. Those complications include but are not limited to:

*Have the patient/other legally responsible person initial the planned anesthesia/analgesia method(s).*

Initial  
**General Anesthesia** - Injury to Vocal Cords, Teeth, Lips, Eyes; Awareness during the procedure;  
Memory Dysfunction/Memory Loss; Permanent Organ Damage; Brain Damage.

Initial  
**Regional Block Anesthesia/Analgesia** - Nerve Damage; Persistent Pain; Bleeding/Hematoma; Infection;  
Medical necessity to convert to general anesthesia; Brain Damage.

Initial  
**Spinal Anesthesia/Analgesia** - Nerve Damage; Persistent Back Pain; Headache; Infection;  
Bleeding/Epidural Hematoma; Chronic Pain; Medical necessity to convert to general anesthesia; Brain Damage.

Initial  
**Epidural Anesthesia/Analgesia** - Nerve Damage; Persistent Back Pain; Headache; Infection; Bleeding/Epidural  
Hematoma; Chronic Pain; Medical necessity to convert to general anesthesia; Brain Damage.

Initial  
**Deep Sedation** - Memory Dysfunction/Memory Loss; Medical necessity to convert to general anesthesia;  
Permanent Organ Damage; Brain Damage.

Initial  
**Moderate Sedation** - Memory Dysfunction/Memory Loss; Medical necessity to convert to general anesthesia;  
Permanent Organ Damage; Brain Damage.

Additional comments/risks:

Initial  
**Prenatal/Early Childhood Anesthesia-** Potential long-term negative effects on memory, behavior, and learning with prolonged or repeated exposure to general anesthesia/moderate sedation/deep sedation during pregnancy and in early childhood.



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### DISCLOSURE AND CONSENT: ANESTHESIA and/or PERIOPERATIVE PAIN MANAGEMENT





# LIST A TEXAS MEDICAL DISCLOSURE

(EFFECTIVE: JANUARY 1, 2012,  
AMENDED: APRIL 1, 2012)

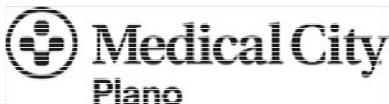
Procedures requiring full disclosure (List A). The following treatments and procedures require full disclosure by the physician or health care provider to the patient or person authorized to consent for the patient.

Patient to initial appropriate square.

## URINARY SYSTEM

1. **Partial nephrectomy (removal of part of the kidney).**  
A. Incomplete removal of stone(s) or tumor, if present. B. Blockage of urine.  
C. Leakage of urine at surgical site.  
D. Injury to or loss of the kidney.  
E. Damage to organs next to kidney.
2. **Radical nephrectomy (removal of kidney and adrenal gland for cancer).**  
A. Loss of adrenal gland (gland on top of kidney that makes certain hormones/chemicals the body needs).  
B. Incomplete removal of tumor.  
C. Damage to organs next to kidney.
3. **Nephrectomy (removal of kidney).**  
A. Incomplete removal of tumor, if present.  
B. Damage to adjacent organs.  
C. Injury to or loss of the kidney.
4. **Nephrolithotomy and pyelolithotomy (removal of kidney stone(s)).**  
A. Incomplete removal of stone(s).  
B. Blockage of urine.  
C. Leakage of urine at surgical site. D. Injury to or loss of the kidney.  
E. Damage to organs next to kidney.
5. **Pyeloureteroplasty (pyeloplasty or reconstruction of the kidney drainage system).**  
A. Blockage of urine.  
B. Leakage of urine at surgical site.  
C. Injury to or loss of the kidney.  
D. Damage to organs next to kidney.
6. **Exploration of kidney or perinephric mass.**  
A. Incomplete removal of stone(s) or tumor, if present.  
B. Leakage of urine at the surgical site.  
C. Injury to or loss of the kidney.  
D. Damage to organs next to kidney.

7. **Ureteroplasty (reconstruction of ureter (tube between kidney and bladder)).**  
A. Leakage of urine at surgical site.  
B. Incomplete removal of the stone or tumor (when applicable).  
C. Blockage of urine.  
D. Damage to organs next to ureter.  
E. Damage to or loss of the ureter.
8. **Ureterolithotomy (surgical removal of stone(s) from ureter (tube between kidney and bladder)).**  
A. Leakage of urine at surgical site.  
B. Incomplete removal of stone.  
C. Blockage of urine.  
D. Damage to organs next to ureter.  
E. Damage to or loss of the ureter.
9. **Ureterectomy (partial/complete removal of ureter (tube between kidney and bladder)).**  
A. Leakage of urine at surgical site.  
B. Incomplete removal of tumor (when applicable).  
C. Blockage of urine.  
D. Damage to organs next to ureter.
10. **Ureterolysis (partial/complete removal of ureter (tube between kidney and bladder) from adjacent tissue)).**  
A. Leakage of urine at surgical site.  
B. Blockage of urine.  
C. Damage to organs next to ureter.  
D. Damage to or loss of ureter.
11. **Ureteral reimplantation (reinserting ureter (tube between kidney and bladder) into the bladder)).**  
A. Leakage of urine at surgical site.  
B. Blockage of urine.  
C. Damage to or loss of ureter.  
D. Backward flow of urine from bladder into ureter.  
E. Damage to organs next to ureter.
12. **Prostatectomy (partial or total removal of prostate).**  
A. Leakage of urine at surgical site.  
B. Blockage of urine.  
C. Incontinence (difficulty with control of urine flow).  
D. Semen passing backward into bladder.  
E. Difficulty with penile erection (possible with partial and probable with total prostatectomy).



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**DISCLOSURE AND CONSENT:  
URINARY SYSTEM**



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**13. Total cystectomy (removal of urinary bladder).**

- A. Probable loss of penile erection and ejaculation in the male.
- B. Damage to organs next to bladder.
- C. This procedure will require an alternate method of urinary drainage.

**14. Radical cystectomy (partial removal of urinary bladder).**

- A. Probable loss of penile erection and ejaculation in the male.
- B. Damage to organs next to bladder.
- C. This procedure will require an alternate method of urinary drainage.
- D. Chronic (continuing swelling of thighs, legs, and feet).
- E. Recurrence or spread of cancer if present.

**15. Partial cystectomy (partial removal of bladder).**

- A. Leakage of urine at surgical site.
- B. Incontinence (difficulty with control of urine flow).
- C. Backward flow of urine from bladder into ureter (tube between kidney and bladder),
- D. Blockage of urine.
- E. Damage to organs next to bladder.

**16. Urinary diversion (ileal conduit, colon conduit).**

- A. Blood chemistry abnormalities requiring medication.
- B. Development of stones, strictures, or infection in the kidneys, ureter or bowel (intestine).
- C. Leakage of urine at surgical site.
- D. This procedure will require an alternate method of urinary drainage.

**17. Ureterosigmoidostomy (placement of kidney drainage tubes into the large bowel (intestine)).**

- A. Blood chemistry abnormalities requiring medication.
- B. Development of stones, strictures, or infection in the kidneys, ureter or bowel (intestine).
- C. Leakage of urine at surgical site.
- D. Difficulty in holding urine in the rectum.

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

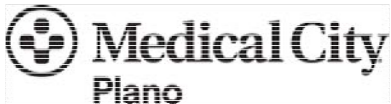
- A. Leakage of urine at surgical site.
- B. Stricture formation (narrowing of urethra (tube from bladder to outside)).
- C. Need for additional surgery.

**19. Percutaneous nephrostomy/stenting/stone removal.**

- A. Pneumothorax or other pleural complications (collapsed lung or filling of the chest cavity on the same side with fluid.)
- B. Septic shock/bacteremia (infection of the blood stream with possible shock/severe lowering of blood pressure) when pyonephrosis (infected urine in kidney) present).
- C. Bowel (intestinal injury).
- D. Blood vessel injury with or without significant bleeding.

**20. Dialysis (technique to replace functions of kidney and clean blood of toxins).**

- A. Hemodialysis.
  - a. Hypotension (low blood pressure).
  - b. Hypertension (high blood pressure).
  - c. Air embolism (air bubble vessel) resulting in possible death or paralysis.
  - d. Cardiac arrhythmias (irregular heart rhythms).
  - e. Infections of blood stream, access site, or blood borne (for example: Hepatitis B, C or HIV).
  - f. Hemorrhage (severe bleeding as a result of clotting problems or due to disconnection of the blood line).
  - g. Nausea, vomiting, cramps, headaches, and mild confusion during and/or temporarily after dialysis.
  - h. Allergic reactions.
  - i. Chemical imbalances and metabolic disorders (unintended change in blood minerals).
  - j. Pyrogenic reactions (fever).
  - k. Hemolysis (rupture of red blood cells).
  - l. Graft/fistula damage including bleeding, aneurysm, formation (ballooning of vessel), clotting (closure) of graft/fistula.
- B. Peritoneal dialysis.
  - a. Infections, including peritonitis (inflammation or irritation of the tissue lining the inside wall of abdomen and covering organs), catheter infection and catheter exit site infection.
  - b. Development of hernias of umbilicus (weakening of abdominal wall or muscle).
  - c. Hypertension (high blood pressure).
  - d. Hypotension (low blood pressure).
  - e. Hydrothorax (fluid in chest cavity).
  - f. Arrhythmia (irregular heart rhythm).
  - g. Perforation of the bowel.
  - h. Sclerosis or scarring of the peritoneum.
  - i. Weight gain leading to obesity.
  - j. Abdominal discomfort/distension.
  - k. Heartburn or reflux.
  - l. Increase in need for anti-diabetic medication.
  - m. Muscle weakness.
  - n. Dehydration (extreme loss of body fluid).
  - o. Chemical imbalances and metabolic disorders (unintended change in blood minerals).
  - p. Allergic reactions.
  - q. Nausea, vomiting, cramps, headaches, and mild confusion during and/or temporarily after dialysis.



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