TO THE PATIENT: You have the right to be informed about 1) your condition, 2) the recommended medical care or surgical procedure, and 3) the risks related to this care/procedure. This disclosure is designed to provide you this information, so that you can decide whether to consent to receive this care/procedure. Please ask your physician/healthcare provider any remaining questions you have before signing this form.

Description of Medical Care and Surgical Procedure(s)

I voluntarily request my physician, resident and such associates [name/credentials], and technical assistants and other healthcare providers, to treat my condition which is:

I understand that the following care/procedure(s) are planned for me:

Potential for Additional Necessary Care/Procedure(s)

I understand that during my care/procedure(s) my physician, resident and such associates, technical assistants and other healthcare providers may discover other conditions which require additional or different care/procedure(s) than originally planned.

I authorize my physician, resident and such associates, technical assistants and other healthcare providers to use their professional judgment to perform the additional or different care/procedure(s) they believe are needed.

Use of Blood Please initial "Yes" or "No":

Yes   No

I consent to the use of blood and blood products as necessary for my health during the care/procedure(s).

The risks that may occur with the use of blood and blood products are:

1. Serious infection including but not limited to Hepatitis and HIV which can lead to organ damage and permanent impairment.
2. Transfusion related injury resulting in impairment of lungs, heart, liver, kidneys, and immune system.
3. Severe allergic reaction, potentially fatal.

Risks Related to this Care/Procedure(s)

Just as there may be risks and hazards to my health without treatment, there are also risks and hazards related to the care/procedure(s) planned for me. The risks, side effects potential benefits and reasonable alternatives have been discussed with me (us), including risks, benefits and side effects related to alternatives. I have had the opportunity to ask questions regarding the proposed treatment(s), alternatives, risks of non-treatment, and steps that will occur during my treatment/procedure.

I understand that all care/procedure(s) involve some risks, ranging from minor to severe. These risks include infection, blood clots in veins, lungs or other organs, hemorrhage (severe bleeding), allergic reactions, poor wound healing, and death.

The chances of these occurring may be different for each patient based on the care/procedure(s) and the patient’s current health.

Risks of this care/procedure(s) include, but are not limited to [include List A risks here and additional risks if any]:

Procedures Requiring Full Disclosure of Specific Risks and Hazards are on the following pages.

PLEASE COMPLETE AND SIGN PAGE 12.
MEMORIAL HERMANN HEALTH SYSTEM
DISCLOSURE AND CONSENT MEDICAL AND SURGICAL PROCEDURES
This form is designed to comply with the requirements promulgated by The Texas Medical Disclosure Panel
Medical Treatment and Surgical Procedures Established by the Texas Medical Disclosure Panel

LIST A
Procedures requiring written disclosure. The following treatments and procedures require written disclosure of risks or hazards by the physician, resident and such associates, technical assistants and other health care providers to the patient or person authorized to consent for the patient.

1. Anesthesia.
   * See Disclosure & Consent Anesthesia (and/or) Perioperative Pain Management (Analgesia) (Form No. 66125).

2. Hematic and lymphatic system.
   A. Transfusion of blood and blood components.

   | 1. Serious infection including but not limited to Hepatitis and HIV which can lead to organ damage and permanent impairment. |
   | 2. Transfusion related injury resulting in impairment of the lungs, heart, liver, kidneys, and immune system. |
   | 3. Severe allergic reaction, potentially fatal. |

   B. Spleenectomy.

   | 1. Susceptibility to infections and increased severity of infections. |
   | 2. Increased immunization requirements. |

3. Digestive system treatments and procedures.
   A. Cholecystectomy with or without common bile duct exploration.

   | 1. Pancreatitis. |
   | 2. Injury to the tube between the liver and the bowel. |
   | 3. Retained stones in the tube between the liver and the bowel. |
   | 4. Narrowing or obstruction of the tube between the liver and the bowel. |
   | 5. Injury to the bowel and/or intestinal obstruction. |

   B. Bariatric laparoscopic surgery.

   | 1. Conversion to open procedure. |
   | 2. Injury to organs. |
   | 3. Failure of device requiring additional surgical procedure. |
   | 4. Obstructive symptoms requiring additional surgical procedure. |
   | 6. Suture line leak with abscess or fistula formation. |

   C. Bariatric open surgery.

   | 1. Failure of wound to heal or wound dehiscence (separation of wound). |
   | 2. Injury to organs. |
   | 3. Failure of device requiring additional surgical procedure. |
   | 4. Obstructive symptoms requiring additional surgical procedure. |

   D. Pancreatectomy (subtotal or total).

   | 1. Pancreatitis (subtotal). |
   | 2. Diabetes (total). |
   | 3. Lifelong requirement of enzyme and digestive medication. |

   E. Total colectomy.

   | 1. Permanent ileostomy. |
   | 2. Injury to organs. |
   | 3. Infection. |

   F. Subtotal colectomy.

   | 1. Anastomotic leaks. |
   | 2. Temporary colostomy. |
   | 3. Infection. |
   | 5. Injury to organs. |

G. Hepatobiliary drainage/intervention including percutaneous transhepatic cholangiography, percutaneous biliary drainage, percutaneous cholecystostomy, biliary stent placement (temporary or permanent), biliary stone removal/therapy.

1. Leakage of bile at the skin site or into the abdomen with possible peritonitis (inflammation of the abdominal lining and pain or if severe can be life threatening). |
2. Pancreatitis (inflammation of the pancreas). |
3. Hemobilia (bleeding into the bile ducts). |
4. Cholangitis, cholecystitis, sepsis (inflammation/infection of the bile ducts, gallbladder or blood). |
5. Pneumothorax (collapsed lung) or other pleural complications (complication involving chest cavity). |

H. Gastrointestinal tract stenting.

1. Stent migration (stent moves from location in which it was placed). |
2. Esophageal/bowel perforation (creation of a hole or tear in the tube from the throat to the stomach or in the intestines). |
3. Tumor ingrowth or other obstruction of stent. |
4. For stent placement in the esophagus (tube from the throat to the stomach): |
   (i) Tracheal compression (narrowing of windpipe) with resulting or worsening of shortness of breath. |
   (ii) Reflux (stomach contents passing up into esophagus or higher). |
   (iii) Aspiration pneumonia (pneumonia from fluid getting in lungs) (if stent in lower part of the esophagus). |
   (iv) Foreign body sensation (feeling like there is something in throat) (for stent placement in the upper esophagus). |

4. Ear treatments and procedures.
   A. Stapedectomy.

   | 1. Diminished or bad taste. |
   | 2. Total or partial loss of hearing in the operated ear. |
   | 3. Brief or long-standing dizziness. |
   | 4. Eardrum hole requiring more surgery. |
   | 5. Ringing in the ear. |

   B. Reconstruction of auricle of ear for congenital deformity or trauma.

   | 1. Less satisfactory appearance compared to possible alternative artificial ear. |
   | 2. Exposure of implanted material. |

   C. Tymanoplasty with mastoidectomy.

   | 1. Facial nerve paralysis. |
   | 2. Altered or lost of taste. |
   | 3. Recurrence of original disease process. |
   | 4. Total loss of hearing in operated ear. |
   | 5. Dizziness. |
   | 6. Ringing in the ear. |

5. Endocrine system treatments and procedures.
   A. Thyroidectomy.

   | 1. Acute airway obstruction requiring temporary tracheostomy. |
   | 2. Injury to nerves resulting in hoarseness or impairment of speech. |
   | 3. Injury to parathyroid glands resulting in low blood calcium levels that require extensive medication to avoid serious degenerative conditions, such as cataracts, brittle bones, muscle weakness and muscle irritability. |
   | 4. Lifelong requirement of thyroid medication. |
B. Parathyroidectomy.
1. Acute airway obstruction requiring temporary tracheostomy.
2. Injury to nerves resulting in hoarseness or impairment of speech.
3. Low blood calcium levels that require extensive medication to avoid serious degenerative conditions, such as cataracts, brittle bones, muscle weakness, and muscle irritability.

C. Adrenalectomy.
1. Loss of endocrine functions.
2. Lifelong requirement for hormone replacement therapy and steroid medication.
3. Damage to kidneys.

D. Other procedures.

E. See also Pancreatectomy under subsection (3)(D) of this section (relating to digestive system treatments and procedures).

6. Eye treatments and procedures.
A. Eye muscle surgery.
1. Additional treatment and/or surgery.
2. Double vision.
3. Partial or total blindness.

B. Surgery for cataract with or without implantation of intraocular lens.
1. Complications requiring additional treatment and/or surgery.
2. Need for glasses or contact lenses.
3. Complications requiring the removal of implanted lens.
4. Partial or total blindness.

C. Retinal or vitreous surgery.
1. Complications requiring additional treatment and/or surgery.
2. Recurrence or spread of disease.
3. Partial or total blindness.

D. Reconstructive and/or plastic surgical procedures of the eye and eye region, such as blepharoplasty, tumor, fracture, lacrimal surgery, foreign body, abscess, or trauma.
1. Blindness.
2. Nerve damage with loss of use and/or feeling to eye or other area of face.
3. Painful or unattractive scarring.
4. Worsening or unsatisfactory appearance.
5. Dry eye.

E. Photocoagulation and/or cryotherapy.
1. Complications requiring additional treatment and/or surgery.
2. Pain
3. Partial or total blindness.

F. Corneal surgery, such as corneal transplant, refractive surgery and pterygium.
1. Complications requiring additional treatment and/or surgery.
2. Pain.
3. Need for glasses or contact lenses.
4. Partial or total blindness.

G. Glaucma surgery by any method.
1. Complications requiring additional treatment and/or surgery.
2. Worsening of the glaucoma.
4. Partial or total blindness.

H. Removal of the eye or its contents (enucleation or evisceration).
1. Complications requiring additional treatment and/or surgery.
2. Worsening or unsatisfactory appearance.
3. Recurrence or spread of disease.

7. Female genital system treatments and procedures.
A. Abdominal hysterectomy.
1. Complete Disclosure and Consent for Hysterectomy (Form 3296).
2. If performing an abdominal hysterectomy in conjunction with any of the procedures listed in Section 7(C) below, complete both Section 7(C) of this Form 7000 and the Disclosure and Consent for Hysterectomy (Form 3296).

B. Vaginal hysterectomy.
1. Complete Disclosure and Consent for Hysterectomy (Form 3296).
2. If performing an vaginal hysterectomy in conjunction with any of the procedures listed in Section 7(C) below, complete both section 7(C) of this Form 7000 and the Disclosure Consent for Hysterectomy (Form 3296).

C. All fallopian tube and ovarian surgery with or without hysterectomy, including removal and lysis of adhesions.
1. Injury to the bowel and/or bladder.
2. Sterility.
3. Failure to obtain fertility (if applicable).
4. Failure to obtain sterility (if applicable).
5. Loss of ovarian function or hormone production from ovaries.
6. If performing a hysterectomy in conjunction with any procedures listed in this section, you must complete both this section (section 7(C)) in Form 7000 and the Disclosure Consent for Hysterectomy (Form 3296).
7. For Fallopian tube occlusion (see subsection 7-P).

D. Reserved.

E. Removing fibroids (uterine myomectomy).
1. Injury to bladder.
2. Sterility.
3. Injury to the tube (uterus) between the kidney and the bladder.
4. Injury to the bowel and/or intestinal obstruction.
5. May need to convert to hysterectomy.
6. If a power morcellator in laparoscopic surgery is utilized, include the following risks:
   a) If cancer is present, may increase risk of spread of cancer.
   b) Increased risk of damage to adjacent structures.

F. Uterine suspension.
1. Uncontrollable leakage of urine.
2. Injury to bladder.
3. Injury to the tube (uterus) between the kidney and the bladder.

G. Removal of the nerves to the uterus (presacral neurectomy).
1. Uncontrollable leakage of urine.
2. Injury to bladder.
3. Injury to the tube (uterus) between the kidney and the bladder.
4. Injury to the bowel and/or intestinal obstruction.

H. Removal of the cervix.
1. Uncontrollable leakage of urine.
2. Injury to bladder.
3. Sterility.
4. Injury to the tube (uterus) between the kidney and the bladder.
5. Injury to the bowel and/or intestinal obstruction.
6. Need to convert to abdominal incision.
I. Repair of vaginal hernia (anterior and/or posterior colporrhaphy and/or enterocoele repair).

1. Uncontrollable leakage of urine.
2. Injury to bladder. □
3. Sterility. □
4. Injury to the tube (uterus) between the kidney and the bladder.
5. Injury to the bowel and/or intestinal obstruction. INITIALS
6. Mesh erosion (with damage to vagina and adjacent tissue).

J. Abdominal suspension of the bladder (retropubic urethropexy).

1. Uncontrollable leakage of urine. □
2. Injury to bladder. □
3. Injury to the tube (uterus) between the kidney and the bladder. INITIALS
4. Injury to the bowel and/or intestinal obstruction. INITIALS

K. Conization of cervix.

1. Hemorrhage (severe bleeding) which may result in hysterectomy. □
2. Sterility. □
3. Injury to bladder. □
4. Injury to rectum. INITIALS

L. Dilation and curettage of uterus (diagnostic/therapeutic).

1. Possible hysterectomy. □
2. Perforation (hole) created in the uterus. □
3. Sterility. □
4. Injury to bowel and/or bladder. □
5. Abdominal incision and operation to correct injury. INITIALS

M. Surgical abortion/dilation and curettage/dilation and evacuation.

1. Possible hysterectomy. □
2. Perforation (hole) created in the uterus. □
3. Sterility. □
4. Injury to bowel and/or bladder. □
5. Abdominal incision and operation to correct injury. INITIALS

N. Medical abortion/non-surgical.

1. Hemorrhage with possible need for surgical intervention. □
2. Failure to remove all products of conception. □
3. Sterility. □

O. Selective salpingography and tubal reconstruction.

1. Perforation (hole) created in the uterus or Fallopian tube. □
2. Future ectopic pregnancy (pregnancy outside of the uterus). □
3. Sterility. □

P. Fallopian tube occlusion (for sterilization with or without hysterectomy).

1. Perforation (hole) created in the uterus or Fallopian tube. □
2. Future ectopic pregnancy (pregnancy outside of the uterus). □
3. Sterility. □
4. Failure to obtain sterility. INITIALS

Q. Hysteroscopy.

1. Perforation (hole) created in the uterus. □
2. Fluid overload/electrolyte imbalance. □
3. Possible hysterecotomy. □
4. Abdominal incision to correct injury. INITIALS

B. Simple mastectomy.

1. Loss of skin of the chest requiring skin graft. □
2. Recurrence of malignancy, if present. □
3. Decreased sensation or numbness of the nipple. INITIALS

C. Lumpectomy.

1. Loss of skin of the chest requiring skin graft. □
2. Recurrence of malignancy, if present. □
3. Decreased sensation or numbness of the nipple. INITIALS

D. Open biopsy.

1. Loss of skin of the chest requiring skin graft. □
2. Recurrence of malignancy, if present. □
3. Decreased sensation or numbness of the nipple. INITIALS


A. Augmentation mammoplasty (breast enlargement with implant).

1. Bleeding around implant. □
2. Sensory changes or loss of nipple sensitivity. □
3. Failure, deflation, or leaking of implant requiring replacement. □
4. Worsening or unsatisfactory appearance including asymmetry (unequal size or shape). □
5. Problems with or the inability to breastfeed. □
6. Capsular contracture (hardening of breast). INITIALS

B. Bilateral breast reduction.

1. Skin flap or fat necrosis (injury or death of skin and fat). □
2. Loss of nipple or areola. □
3. Sensory changes or loss of nipple sensitivity. □
4. Problems with or the inability to breastfeed. □
5. Worsening or unsatisfactory appearance including asymmetry (unequal size or shape or not desired size). INITIALS

C. Rhinoplasty or nasal reconstruction with or without septoplasty (repairing the middle wall of the nose).

1. Development of new problems, such as perforation of the nasal septum (hole in wall between the right and left halves of the nose) or breathing difficulty. □
2. Spinal fluid leak. □
3. Worsening or unsatisfactory appearance. INITIALS

D. Reconstruction and/or plastic surgery operations of the face and neck.

1. Impairment of regional organs, such as eye or lip function. □
2. Recurrence of the original condition. □
3. Worsening or unsatisfactory appearance. INITIALS

E. Liposuction (removal of fat by suction).

1. Shock. □
2. Pulmonary fat embolism (fat escaping with possible damage to vital organs). □
3. Damage to skin with possible skin loss. □
4. Loose skin. □
5. Worsening or unsatisfactory appearance. INITIALS

F. Breast reconstruction with other flaps and/or implants.

1. Bleeding around implant. □
2. Sensory changes or loss of nipple sensitivity. □
3. Failure, deflation, or leaking of implant requiring replacement. □
4. Damage to internal organs. □
5. Worsening or unsatisfactory appearance including asymmetry (unequal size or shape). INITIALS

G. Nipple Areolar Reconstruction.

1. Loss of graft. □
2. Unsatisfactory appearance. INITIALS

H. Panniculectomy (removal of skin and fat).

1. Persistent swelling in the legs. □
2. Nerve damage. □
3. Worsening or unsatisfactory appearance. INITIALS

I. Tendonitis, tendon release, and trigger releases.

1. Recurrence of symptoms. □
2. Damage to blood vessels, nerves, tendons, or muscles. □
3. Worsening function. INITIALS

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MEDICAL AND SURGICAL PROCEDURES
J. Breast reconstruction with flaps.
1. Damage to blood vessels, nerves, or muscles.
2. Loss of flap possibly requiring additional surgery.
3. Damage to internal organs.
4. Increased risk of abdominal wall complications with pregnancy.
5. Abdominal hernias with abdominal flaps.
6. Chronic abdominal pain with abdominal flaps.
7. Worsening or unsatisfactory appearance including asymmetry (unequal size or shape).

K. Flap or graft surgery.
1. Damage to blood vessels, nerves, or muscles.
2. Deep vein thrombosis (blood clot in legs or arms).
3. Loss of flap possibly requiring additional surgery.
4. Worsening or unsatisfactory appearance.

L. Tendons, nerves, or blood vessel repair.
1. Damage to nerves.
2. Deep vein thrombosis (blood clot in legs or arms).

M. Reconstructive and/or plastic surgical procedures of the eye and eye region, such as blepharoplasty, tumor, fracture, lacrimal surgery, foreign body, abscess, or trauma. (See subsection 6 (A-I) (relating to eye treatments and procedures)).

10. Laparoscopic/Thoracoscopic surgery (including robotic surgery).
A. Laparoscopic/Thoracoscopic risks. The following shall be in addition to risks and hazards of the same surgery when done as an open procedure.
1. Damage to adjacent structures.
2. Abscess and infectious complications.
3. Trocar site complications (e.g., hematoma/bleeding, leakage of fluid, or hernia formation).
4. Cardiac dysfunction.
5. Postoperative pneumothorax.
7. Conversion of the procedure to an open procedure.

B. Use of a power morcellator in laparoscopic surgery.
1. If cancer is present, may increase the risk of the spread of cancer.
2. Increased risk of damage to adjacent structures.

11. Male genital system.
A. Orchidopexy (reposition of testis(es)).
1. Removal of testicle.
2. Atrophy (shriveling) of the testicle with loss of function.

B. Orchitectomy (removal of the testis(es)).
1. Decreased sexual desire.
2. Difficulties with penile erection.
3. Permanent sterility (inability to father children) if both testes are removed.

C. Vasectomy.
1. Loss of testicle.
2. Failure to produce permanent sterility (inability to father children).

D. Circumcision.
1. Injury to penis.
2. Need for further surgery.

12. Maternity and related cases.
A. Delivery (vaginal).
1. Injury to the bladder and/or rectum, including a fistula (hole between bladder and vagina and/or rectum and vagina).
2. Hemorrhage (severe bleeding) possibly requiring blood administration and/or hysterectomy (removal of uterus) and/or artery ligation (tying off) to control.
3. Sterility (inability to get pregnant).
4. Brain damage, injury or even death occurring to the fetus before or during labor and/or vaginal delivery whether or not the cause is known.

B. Delivery (cesarean section).
1. Injury to bowel and/or bladder.
2. Sterility (inability to get pregnant).
3. Injury to ureter (tube between kidney and bladder).
4. Brain damage, injury or even death occurring to the fetus before or during labor and/or cesarean delivery whether or not the cause is known.
5. Uterine disease or injury requiring hysterectomy (removal of uterus).

C. Cerclage.
1. Premature labor.
2. Injury to bowel and/or bladder.
3. Rupture to membranes and possible infection.

13. Musculoskeletal system.
A. Arthroplasty of any joints with mechanical device.
1. Impaired function such as stiffness, limp, or change in limb length.
2. Blood vessel or nerve injury.
4. Blood clot in limb or lung.
5. Failure of bone to heal.

B. Arthroscopy of any joint.
1. Blood vessel or nerve injury.
2. Continued pain.
3. Softness of joint.
4. Blood clot in limb or lung.
5. Joint infection.
6. If performed on a child age 12 or under, include the following additional risks: problems with appearance, use, or growth requiring additional surgery.

C. Open reduction with internal fixation.
1. Impaired function such as stiffness, limp, or change in limb length.
2. Blood vessel or nerve injury.
4. Blood clot in limb or lung.
5. Failure of bone to heal.

D. Osteotomy.
1. Impaired function such as stiffness, limp, or change in limb length.
2. Blood vessel or nerve injury.
4. Blood clot in limb or lung.
5. Failure of bone to heal.

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MEDICAL AND SURGICAL PROCEDURES

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E. Ligamentous reconstruction of joints.
1. Continued instability of the joint.
2. Arthritis.
3. Continued pain.
4. Stiffness of joint.
5. Blood vessel or nerve injury.
6. Impaired function and/or scarring.
7. Blood clot in limb or lung.
8. If performed on a child age 12 or under, include the following additional risks: problems with appearance, use, or growth requiring additional surgery.

F. Vertebroplasty/kyphoplasty.
1. Nerve/spinal cord injury.
2. Need for emergency surgery.
3. Embolization of cement (cement passes into blood vessels and possibly all the way to the lungs).
4. Collapse of adjacent vertebrae (bones in spine).
5. Leak of cerebrospinal fluid (fluid around the brain and spinal cord).
6. Pneumothorax (collapsed lung).
7. Failure to relieve pain.
8. Rib Fracture.

G. If the following procedures are performed on a child age 12 or under, problems with appearance, use, or growth requiring additional surgery should be disclosed.
1. Arthroscopy (opening of joint).
2. Closed reduction with or without pin or external fixation.
3. Surgical management of open wound.
4. Partial excision or removal of bone.
5. Removal of external fixation device.
6. Traction or casting with or without manipulation for reduction.

H. Amputation of limb.
1. Pain and/or phantom sensation in removed limb.
2. Need for further surgery.
3. Infection.
4. Hemorrhage (severe bleeding).
5. Difficulty with prosthesis fitting.

14. Nervous system treatments and procedures.
A. Craniotomy, craniectomy or cranioplasty.
1. Loss of brain function such as memory and/or ability to speak.
2. Recurrence, continuation or worsening of the condition that required this operation (no improvement or symptoms made worse).
3. Stroke (damage to brain resulting in loss of one or more functions).
4. Loss of senses (blindness, double vision, deafness, smell, numbness, taste).
5. Weakness, paralysis, loss of coordination.
6. Cerebrospinal fluid leak with potential for severe headaches.
7. Meningitis (infection of coverings of brain and spinal cord).
8. Brain abscess.
9. Persistent vegetative state (not able to communicate or interact with others).
12. Need for permanent breathing tube and/or permanent feeding tube.

B. Cranial nerve operations.
1. Weakness, numbness, impaired muscle function or paralysis.
2. Recurrence, continuation or worsening of the condition that required this operation (no improvement or symptoms made worse).
4. New or different pain.
5. Stroke (damage to brain resulting in loss of one or more functions).
6. Persistent vegetative state (not able to communicate or interact with others).
7. Loss of senses (blindness, double vision, deafness, smell, numbness, taste).
8. Cerebrospinal fluid leak with potential for severe headaches.
9. Meningitis (infection of coverings of brain and spinal cord).
10. Need for permanent breathing tube and/or permanent feeding tube.

C. Spine operation, including laminectomy, decompression, fusion, internal fixation or procedures for nerve root or spinal cord compression; diagnosis; pain; deformity; mechanical instability; injury; removal of tumor, abscess or hematoma (excluding coccycgeal operations).
1. Weakness, pain, numbness or clumsiness.
2. Impaired muscle function or paralysis.
3. Incontinence, impotence or impaired bowel function (loss of bowel/bladder control and/or sexual function).
4. Migration of implants (movement of implanted devices).
5. Failure of implants (breaking of implanted devices).
6. Adjacent level degeneration (breakdown of spine above and/or below the level treated).
7. Cerebrospinal fluid leak with potential for severe headaches.
8. Meningitis (infection of coverings of brain and spinal cord).
9. Recurrence, continuation or worsening of the condition that required this operation (no improvement or symptoms made worse).
10. Unstable spine (abnormal movement between bones and/or soft tissues of the spine).

D. Peripheral nerve operation; nerve grafts, decompression, transposition or tumor removal; neurorraphy, neurectomy or neurelalysis.
1. Numbness.
2. Impaired muscle function.
3. Recurrence, continuation or worsening of the condition that required the operation (no improvement or symptoms made worse).
4. Continued, increased or different pain.
5. Weakness.

E. Transphenoidal hypophysectomy or other pituitary gland operation.
1. Cerebrospinal fluid leak with potential for severe headaches.
2. Malposition or migration of shunt/tubing (improper positioning or later movement of shunt/tubing causing it to stop draining adequately).
4. Recurrence or continuation of brain dysfunction.
5. Injury to internal organs of the chest or abdomen.
7. Stroke (damage to brain resulting in loss of one or more functions).
8. Persistent vegetative state (not able to communicate or interact with others).

F. Cerebrospinal fluid shunting procedure or revision.
1. Shunt obstruction (blockage of shunt/tubing causing it to stop draining adequately).
2. Malposition or migration of shunt/tubing (improper positioning or later movement of shunt/tubing causing it to stop draining adequately).
4. Recurrence or continuation of brain dysfunction.
5. Injury to internal organs of the chest or abdomen.
7. Stroke (damage to brain resulting in loss of one or more functions).
8. Persistent vegetative state (not able to communicate or interact with others).
9. Loss of senses (blindness, double vision, deafness, smell, numbness, taste).
10. Cerebrospinal fluid leak with potential for severe headaches.
11. Meningitis (infection of coverings of brain and spinal cord).
13. Need for permanent breathing tube and/or permanent feeding tube.
G. Elevation of depressed skull fracture.
1. Loss of brain function such as memory and/or ability to speak.
2. Recurrence, continuation or worsening of the condition that required this operation (no improvement or symptoms made worse).
3. Loss of senses (blindness, double vision, deafness, smell, numbness, taste).
5. Cerebrospinal fluid leak with potential for severe headaches.
6. Meningitis (infection of coverings of brain and spinal cord).
8. Persistent vegetative state (not able to communicate or interact with others).
10. Need for permanent breathing tube and/or permanent feeding tube.

INITIALS

Angiography (inclusive of aortography, arteriography, venography) - injection of contrast material into blood vessels. Refer to Cardiovascular System (21) (III) (B) (1-9).
A. Splenopancreatography (needle injection of contrast media into the spleen).
1. All associated risks as listed under subsection (21) (III) (B) (1-9).
2. Injury to the spleen requiring blood transfusion and/or removal of the spleen.

INITIALS

B. Chemoembolization.
1. All associated risks as listed under subsection (21) (III) (B) (1-9) of this section.
2. Tumor lysis syndrome (rapid death of tumor cells, releasing their contents which can be harmful).
3. Injury to or failure of liver (or other organ in which tumor is located).
4. Risks of the chemotherapeutic agent(s) utilized.
5. Cholecystitis (inflammation of the gallbladder) for liver or other upper GI embolizations.
6. Abscess (infected fluid collection) in the liver or other embolized organ requiring further intervention.
7. Biloma (collection of bile in or near the liver requiring drainage) (for liver embolizations).

INITIALS

C. Radioembolization.
1. All associated risks as listed under subsection (21) (III) (B) (1-9) of this section.
2. Tumor lysis syndrome (rapid death of tumor cells, releasing their contents which can be harmful).
3. Injury to or failure of liver (or other organ in which tumor is located).
4. Radiation complications: pneumonitis (inflammation of lung) which is potentially fatal; inflammation of stomach, intestines, gallbladder, pancreas; stomach or intestinal ulcer; scarring of liver.

INITIALS

D. Thermal and other ablative techniques for treatment of tumors (for curative intent or palliation) including radio frequency ablation, cryoaablation, microwave ablation, and high intensity focused ultrasound (HIFU).
1. Injury to tumor-containing organ or adjacent organs/structures.
2. Injury to nearby nerves potentially resulting in temporary or chronic (continuing) pain and/or loss of use and/or feeling.
3. Failure to completely treat tumor.

INITIALS

E. TIPS (Transjugular Intrahepatic Portosystemic Shunt) and its variants such as DIPS (Direct Intrahepatic Portocaval Shunt).
1. All associated risks as listed under subsection (21) (III) (B);(D) of this section.
2. Hepatic encephalopathy (confusion/decreased ability to think).
3. Liver failure or injury.
5. Hemorrhage (severe bleeding).
6. Recurrent ascites (fluid building up in abdomen) and/or bleeding.
8. Heart failure.

INITIALS

F. Myelography.
1. Chronic (continuing) pain.
2. Nerve injury with loss of use and/or feeling.
3. Transient (temporary) headache, nausea, and/or vomiting.
5. Seizure.

INITIALS

G. Percutaneous abscess/fluid collection drainage (percutaneous abscess/seroma/lymphocele drainage and/or sclerosis (inclusive of percutaneous, transluminal, transrectal and transvaginal routes)).
1. Sepsis (infection in the blood stream), possibly resulting in shock (severe decrease in blood pressure).
2. Injury to nearby organs.
3. Hemorrhage (severe bleeding).
4. Infection of collection which was not previously infected, or additional infection of abscesses.

INITIALS

H. Procedures utilizing prolonged fluoroscopy.
1. Skin injury (such as epilation (hair loss), burns, or ulcer).
2. Cataracts (for procedures in the region of the head).

INITIALS

16. Respiratory system treatments and procedures.
A. Biopsy and/or excision of lesion of larynx, vocal cords, trachea.
1. Loss or change of voice.
2. Swallowing or breathing difficulties.
3. Perforation (hole) or fistula (connection) in esophagus (tube from throat to stomach).

INITIALS

B. Rhinoplasty or nasal reconstruction with or without septoplasty.
1. Deformity of skin, bone or cartilage.
2. Creation of new problems, such as perforation of the nasal septum (hole in wall between the right and left halves of the nose) or breathing difficulty.

INITIALS

C. Submucous resection of nasal septum or nasal septoplasty.
1. Persistence, recurrence or worsening of the obstruction.
2. Perforation of nasal septum (hole in wall between the right and left halves of the nose) with dryness and crusting.
3. External deformity of the nose.

INITIALS

D. Lung Biopsy.
1. Pneumothorax (collapsed lung).
2. Hemorrhax (blood in the chest around the lung).

INITIALS

E. Segmental resection of lung.
1. Hemorrhax (blood in the chest around the lung).
2. Abscess (infected fluid collection) in chest.
3. Insertion of tube into space between lung and chest wall or repeat surgery.
4. Need for additional surgery.

INITIALS

F. Thoracotomy.
1. Hemorrhax (blood in the chest around the lung).
2. Abscess (infected fluid collection) in chest.
3. Pneumothorax (collapsed lung).
4. Need for additional surgery.

INITIALS

G. Thoracotomy with drainage.
1. Hemorrhax (blood in the chest around the lung).
2. Abscess (infected fluid collection) in chest.
3. Pneumothorax (collapsed lung).
4. Need for additional surgery.

INITIALS

H. Open tracheostomy.
1. Loss of voice.
2. Breathing difficulties.
3. Pneumothorax (collapsed lung).
4. Hemorrhax (blood in the chest around the lung).
5. Scarring in trachea (windpipe).
6. Fistula (connection) between trachea into esophagus (tube from throat to stomach) or great vessels.

INITIALS

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I. Respiratory tract/tracheobronchial balloon dilatation/stenting.
1. Stent migration (stent moves from position in which it was placed).
2. Pneumomediastinum (air enters the space around the airways including the space around the heart).
3. Mucosal injury (injury to lining of airways).

17. Urinary system.
A. Partial nephrectomy (removal of part of the kidney).
1. Incomplete removal of stone(s) or tumor, if present.
2. Blockage of urine.
3. Leakage of urine at surgical site.
4. Injury to or loss of the kidney.
5. Damage to organs next to kidney.

B. Radical nephrectomy (removal of kidney and adrenal gland for cancer).
1. Loss of the adrenal gland (gland on top of kidney that makes certain hormones/chemicals the body needs).
2. Incomplete removal of tumor.
3. Damage to organs next to kidney.

C. Nephrectomy (removal of kidney).
1. Incomplete removal of tumor if present.
2. Damage to organs next to kidney.
3. Injury to or loss of the kidney.

D. Nephrolithotomy and pyelolithotomy (removal of kidney stone(s)).
1. Incomplete removal of stone(s).
2. Blockage of urine.
3. Leakage of urine at surgical site.
4. Injury or loss of the kidney.
5. Damage to organs next to kidney.

E. Pyeloureteroplasty (pyeloplasty or reconstruction of the kidney drainage system).
1. Blockage of urine.
2. Leakage of urine at surgical site.
3. Injury to or loss of the kidney.
4. Damage to organs next to kidney.

F. Exploration of kidney or perinephric mass.
1. Incomplete removal of stone(s) or tumor, if present.
2. Leakage of urine at surgical site.
3. Injury to or loss of the kidney.
4. Damage to organs next to kidney.

G. Ureteroplasty (reconstruction of ureter (tube between kidney and bladder)).
1. Leakage of urine at surgical site.
2. Incomplete removal of the stone or tumor (when applicable).
4. Damage to organs next to ureter.
5. Damage to or loss of the ureter.

H. Ureterolithotomy (surgical removal of stone(s) from ureter (tube between kidney and bladder)).
1. Leakage of urine at surgical site.
2. Incomplete removal of stone.
4. Damage to organs next to ureter.
5. Damage to or loss of ureter.

I. Ureterectomy (partial/complete removal of ureter (tube between kidney and bladder)).
1. Leakage of urine at surgical site.
2. Incomplete removal of stone.
4. Damage to organs next to ureter.

J. Ureterolysis (partial/complete removal of ureter (tube between kidney and bladder from adjacent tissue)).
1. Leakage of urine at surgical site.
2. Blockage of urine.
3. Damage to organs next to ureter.
4. Damage to or loss of ureter.

K. Ureteral reimplantation (reinserting ureter (tube between kidney and bladder) into the bladder).
1. Leakage of urine at surgical site.
2. Blockage of urine.
3. Damage to or loss of the ureter.
4. Backward flow of urine from bladder into ureter.
5. Damage to organs next to ureter.

L. Prostatectomy (partial or total removal of prostate).
1. Leakage of urine at surgical site.
2. Blockage of urine.
3. Incontinence (difficulty with control of urine flow).
4. Sperm passing backward into bladder.
5. Difficulty with penile erection (possible with partial and probable with total prostatectomy).

M. Total cystectomy (removal of bladder).
1. Probable loss of penile erection and ejaculation in the male.
2. Damage to organs next to bladder.
3. This procedure will require an alternate method of urinary drainage.

N. Radical cystectomy.
1. Probable loss of penile erection and ejaculation in the male.
2. Damage to organs next to bladder.
3. This procedure will require an alternate method of urinary drainage.
4. Chronic (continuing) swelling of thighs, legs and feet.
5. Recurrence or spread of cancer if present.

O. Partial cystectomy (partial removal of bladder).
1. Leakage of urine at surgical site.
2. Incontinence (difficulty with control of urine flow).
3. Backward flow of urine from bladder into ureter (tube between kidney and bladder).
5. Damage to organs next to bladder.

P. Urinary diversion (ileal conduit, colon conduit).
1. Blood chemistry abnormalities requiring medication.
2. Development of stones, strictures or infection in the kidneys, ureter or bowel (intestine).
3. Leakage of urine at surgical site.
4. This procedure will require an alternate method of urinary drainage.

Q. Ureterosigmoidostomy (placement of kidney drainage tubes into the large bowel (intestine)).
1. Blood chemistry abnormalities requiring medication.
2. Development of stones, strictures or infection in the kidneys, ureter or bowel (intestine).
3. Leakage of urine at surgical site.
4. Difficulty in holding urine in the rectum.

R. Urethroplasty (construction/reconstruction of drainage tube from bladder).
1. Leakage of urine at surgical site.
2. Stricture formation (narrowing of urethra (tube from bladder to outside)).
3. Need for additional surgery.

S. Percutaneous nephrostomy/stenting/stone removal.
1. Pneumothorax or other pleural complications (collapsed lung or filling of the chest cavity on the same side with fluid).
2. Septic shock/bacteremia (infection of the blood stream with possible shock/severe lowering of blood pressure) when pyonephrosis (infected urine in the kidney) is present.
3. Bowel (intestinal) injury.
4. Blood vessel injury with or without significant bleeding.

T. Dialysis (technique to replace functions of kidney and clean blood of toxins).
1. *See Dialysis Consent (Form No. 66226).
18. Psychiatric procedures.
A. Electroconvulsive therapy with modification by intravenous muscle relaxants and sedatives.

**Electroconvulsive Therapy is NOT an approved treatment at any MHHS facility.**

19. Radiation therapy

**Consents are specific to body part and location being treated.**

20. Pain management procedures.
A. Neuroaxial procedures (injections into or around spine).

1. Failure to reduce pain or worsening of pain.
2. Nerve damage including paralysis (inability to move).
3. Epidural hematoma (bleeding in or around spinal canal).
4. Infection.
5. Seizure.
6. Persistent leak of spinal fluid which may require surgery.
7. Breathing and/or heart problems including cardiac arrest (heart stops beating).
8. Loss of vision.

B. Peripheral and visceral nerve blocks and/or ablations.

1. Failure to reduce pain or worsening of pain.
2. Infection.
3. Nerve damage including paralysis (inability to move).
4. Damage to nearby organ or structure.
5. Seizure.

C. Implantation of pain control devices.

1. Failure to reduce pain or worsening of pain.
2. Nerve damage including paralysis (inability to move).
3. Epidural hematoma (bleeding in or around spinal canal).
4. Infection.
5. Persistent leak of spinal fluid which may require surgery.

21. Cardiovascular system.

I. Cardiac.
A. Surgical.

   i. Acute myocardial infarction.
   ii. Hemorrhage.
   iii. Kidney failure.
   iv. Stroke.
   v. Sudden death.
   vi. Infection.
   vii. Valve related delayed onset infection.
   viii. Heart transplant.
   ix. Infection.
   x. Rejection.
   xi. Death.

B. Non-Surgical - Coronary angioplasty, coronary stent insertion, pacemaker insertion, AICD insertion, and cardioversion.

1. All associated risks listed under subsection (21) (II) (B) (1-9) of this section.
2. Acute myocardial infarction (heart attack).
3. Rupture of myocardium (hole in wall of heart).
4. Life threatening arrhythmias (irregular heart rhythm).
5. Need for emergency open heart surgery.
6. Sudden death.
7. Device related delayed onset infection (infection related to device that happens sometime after surgery).

C. Diagnostic.

1. Cardiac catheterization.
   i. All associated risks as listed under subsection (21) (II) (B) (1-9) of this section.
   ii. Acute myocardial infarction (heart attack).
   iii. Contrast nephropathy (injury to kidney function due to use of contrast material during procedure).
   iv. Heart arrhythmias (irregular heart rhythm), possibly life threatening.
   v. Need for emergency open heart surgery.

2. Electrophysiologic studies.
   i. Cardiac perforation.
   ii. Life threatening arrhythmias.
   iii. Injury to vessels that may require immediate surgical intervention.

3. Stress testing - Acute myocardial infarction.
4. Transesophageal echocardiography - Esophageal perforation.

II. Vascular.

A. Open surgical repair of aortic, subclavian, and iliac, artery aneurysms or occlusions, and renal artery bypass.

1. Hemorrhage.
2. Paraplegia.
5. Acute myocardial infarction.
6. Infection of graft.

B. Angiography (invasive angiography, arteriography, venography) - Injection of contrast material into blood vessel.

1. Injury to or occlusion (blocking) of artery which may require immediate surgery or other intervention.
2. Hemorrhage (severe bleeding).
3. Damage to parts of the body supplied by the artery with resulting loss of use or amputation (removal of body part).
4. Worsening of the condition for which the procedure is being done.
5. Stroke and/or seizure (for procedures involving blood vessels supplying the spine, arms, neck or head).
6. Contrast-related, temporary blindness or memory loss (for studies of the blood vessels of the brain).
7. Paralysis (inability to move) and inflammation of nerves (for procedures involving blood vessels supplying the spine).
8. Contrast nephropathy (kidney damage due to the contrast agent used during procedure).
9. Thrombosis (blood clot forming at or blocking the blood vessel) at access site or elsewhere.

C. Angioplasty (intravascular dilatation technique).

1. All associated risks as listed under subsection (21) (II) (B) (1-9) of this section.
2. Failure of procedure or injury to blood vessel requiring stent (small, permanent tube placed in blood vessel to keep it open) placement or open surgery.

D. Endovascular stenting (placement of permanent tube into blood vessel to open it) of any portion of the aorta, iliac or carotid artery or other (peripheral) arteries or veins.

1. All associated risks as listed under subsection (21) (II) (B) (1-9) of this section.
2. Change in procedure to open surgical procedure.
3. Failure to place stent/endoluminal graft (stent with fabric covering it).
4. Stent migration (stent moves from location in which it was placed).
5. Vessel occlusion (blocking).
6. Impotence (difficulty with or inability to obtain penile erection) (for abdominal aorta and iliac artery procedures).
E. Vascular thrombolysis (removal or dissolving of blood clots) - percutaneous (mechanical or chemical).

1. All associated risks as listed under subsection (21) (II) (B) (1-9) of this section.
2. Increased risk of bleeding at or away from site of treatment (when using medications to dissolve clots).
3. For arterial procedures: distal embolus (fragments of blood clot may travel and block other blood vessels with possible injury to supplied tissues).
4. For venous procedures: pulmonary embolus (fragments of blood clot may travel to the blood vessels in the lungs and cause breathing problems or if severe could be life threatening).
5. Kidney injury or failure which may be temporary or permanent (for procedures using certain mechanical thrombectomy devices).

F. Angiography with occlusion techniques (including embolization and sclerosis) - therapeutic.

1. For all embolizations:
   (i) Angiography risks (inclusive of aortography, arteriography, venography) - injection of contrast material into blood vessels.
   (ii) Unintended injury to or occlusion (blocking) of blood vessels which may require immediate surgery or other intervention.
   (iii) Hemorrhage (severe bleeding).
   (iv) Damage to parts of the body supplied by the artery with resulting loss of use or amputation (removal of body part).
   (v) Worsening of the condition for which the procedure is being done.
   (vi) Contrast nephropathy (kidney damage due to the contrast agent used during procedure).
   (vii) Unintended thrombosis (blood clot forming at or blocking the blood vessel) at access site or elsewhere.
   (viii) Loss or injury to body parts with potential need for surgery, including death of overlying skin for sclerotherapy/treatment of superficial lesions/vessels and nerve injury with associated pain, numbness or tingling or paralysis (inability to move).
   (ix) Infection in the form of abscess (infected fluid collection) or sepsicemia (infection of blood stream).
   (x) Nontarget embolization (blocking of blood vessels other than those intended) which can result in injury to tissues supplied by those vessels.
2. For procedures involving the thoracic aorta and/or vessels supplying the brain, spinal cord, head, neck, or arms, these risks in addition to those under clause (1) of this subparagraph:
   (i) Stroke.
   (ii) Seizure.
   (iii) Paralysis (inability to move).
   (iv) Inflammation or other injury of nerves.
   (v) For studies of the blood vessels of the brain: contrast-related, temporary blindness or memory loss.
3. For female pelvic arterial embolizations including uterine fibroid embolization, these risks in addition to those under clause (1) of this subparagraph:
   (i) Premature menopause with resulting sterility.
   (ii) Injury to or infection involving the uterus which might necessitate hysterectomy (removal of the uterus) with resulting sterility.
   (iii) After fibroid embolization: prolonged vaginal discharge.
   (iv) After fibroid embolization: expulsion/delayed expulsion of fibroid tissue possibly requiring a procedure to deliver/remove the tissue.
4. For male pelvic arterial embolizations, in addition to the risks under clause (1) of this subparagraph: impotence (difficulty with or inability to obtain penile erection).

G. Mesenteric angiography with infusional therapy (Vasopressin) for gastrointestinal bleeding.

1. All associated risks as listed under subsection (21) (II) (B) (1-9) of this section.
2. Ischemia/infarction of supplied or distant vascular beds (reduction in blood flow causing lack of oxygen with injury or death of tissues supplied by the treated vessel or tissues supplied by blood vessels away from the treated site including heart, brain, bowel, extremities).
3. Antidiuretic hormone side effects of vasopressin (reduced urine output with disturbance of fluid balance in the body, rarely leading to swelling of the brain).

H. Inferior vena caval filter insertion (NOT filtered).

1. All associated risks as listed under subsection (21) (II) (B) (1-9) of this section.
2. Injury to the inferior vena cava (main vein in the abdomen).
3. Filter migration or fracture (filter could break and/or move from where it was placed).
4. Caval thrombosis (clotting of the main vein in the abdomen and episodes of swelling of legs).
5. Risk of recurrent pulmonary embolus (continued risk of blood clots going to blood vessels in the lungs despite filter).
6. Inability to remove filter (for "optional"/retrievable filters).

I. Pulmonary angiography.

1. All associated risks as listed under subsection (21) (II) (B) (1-9) of this section.
2. Cardiac arrhythmia (irregular heart rhythm) or cardiac arrest (heart stops beating).
3. Cardiovascular injury/perforation (heart injury).
4. Death.

J. Percutaneous treatment of pseudoaneurysm (percutaneous thrombin injection versus compression).

1. Thrombosis (clotting) of supplying vessel or branches in its territory.
2. Allergic reaction to thrombin (agent used for direct injection).
K. Vascular access - nontunneled catheters, tunneled catheters, implanted access.
1. Pneumothorax (collapsed lung).
2. Injury to blood vessel.
3. Hemoptysis/mediastinitis (bleeding into the chest around the lung, or around the heart).
4. Air embolism (passage of air into blood vessels and possibly to the heart and/or blood vessels entering the lungs).
5. Vessel thrombosis ( clotting of blood vessel).

L. Varicose vein treatment (percutaneous via laser, RFA, chemical or other method) without angiography.
1. Burns.
3. Hyperpigmentation (darkening of skin).
4. Skin wound (ulcer).
5. Telangiectatic matting (appearance of tiny blood vessels in treated area).
6. Paresthesia and dysesthesia (numbness or tingling in the area or limb treated).
7. Injury to blood vessel requiring additional procedure to treat.

22. Dental Surgery Procedures.
I. Oral surgery.

A. Extraction (removing teeth).
1. Dry socket (inflammation in the socket of a tooth).
2. Permanent or temporary numbness or altered sensation.
3. Sinus communication (opening from tooth socket into the sinus cavity).
4. Fracture of alveolus and/or mandible (upper and/or lower jaw).

B. Surgical exposure of tooth in order to facilitate orthodontics.
1. Injury to tooth or to adjacent teeth and structures.
2. Failure to get proper attachment to tooth requiring additional procedure.

II. Endodontics (deals with diseases of the dental pulp).

A. Apicoectomy (surgical removal of root tip or end of the tooth, with or without sealing it).
1. Shrinkage of the gums and crown margin exposure.
2. Sinus communication (opening from tooth socket into the sinus cavity).
3. Displacement of teeth or foreign bodies into nearby tissues, spaces, and cavities.

B. Root amputation (surgical removal of portion of one root of a multi-rooted tooth).
1. Shrinkage of the gums and crown margin exposure.
2. Sinus communication (opening from tooth socket into the sinus cavity).
3. Displacement of teeth or foreign bodies into nearby tissues, spaces, and cavities.

C. Root canal therapy (from an occlusal access in order to clean and fill the canal system).
1. Instrument separation (tiny files which break within the tooth canal system).
2. Fenestration (penetration of walls of tooth into adjacent tissue).
3. Failure to find and/or adequately fill all canals.
4. Expression of irritants or filling material past the apex of the tooth (chemicals used to clean or materials used to fill a root may go out the end of the root and cause pain or swelling).
5. Damage to adjacent tissues from irritants or clamps.
6. Fracture or loss of tooth.

III. Periodontal surgery (surgery of the gums).

A. Gingivectomy and gingivoplasty (involves the removal of soft tissue).
1. Tooth sensitivity to hot, cold, sweet, or acidic foods.
2. Shrinkage of the gums upon healing resulting in teeth appearing longer and greater spaces between some teeth.

B. Anatomical crown exposure (removal of enlarged gingival tissue and supporting bone to provide an anatomically correct gingival relationship).
1. Tooth sensitivity to hot, cold, sweet, or acidic foods.
2. Shrinkage of the gums upon healing resulting in teeth appearing longer and greater spaces between some teeth.

C. Gingival flap procedure, including root planing (soft tissue flap is laid back or removed to allow debridement (cleaning) of the root surface and the removal of granulation tissue (unhealthy soft tissue)).
1. Permanent or temporary numbness or altered sensation.
2. Tooth sensitivity to hot, cold, sweet, or acidic foods.
3. Shrinkage of the gums upon healing resulting in teeth appearing longer and greater spaces between some teeth.

D. Apically positioned flap (used to preserve keratinized gingival (attached gum tissue) in conjunction with osseous resection (removal) and second stage implant procedure).
1. Permanent or temporary numbness or altered sensation.
2. Shrinkage of the gums upon healing resulting in teeth appearing longer and greater spaces between some teeth.

E. Clinical crown lengthening (removal of gum tissue and/or bone from around tooth).
1. Permanent or temporary numbness or altered sensation.
2. Shrinkage of the gums upon healing resulting in teeth appearing longer and greater spaces between some teeth.

F. Osseous surgery-including flap entry and closure (modification of the bony support of the teeth).
1. Permanent or temporary numbness or altered sensation.
2. Tooth sensitivity to hot, cold, sweet, or acidic foods.
3. Loss of tooth.
4. Shrinkage of the gums upon healing resulting in teeth appearing longer and greater spaces between some teeth.

G. Guided tissue regeneration-resorbable barrier.
1. Permanent or temporary numbness or altered sensation.
2. Shrinkage of the gums upon healing resulting in teeth appearing longer and greater spaces between some teeth.

H. Guided tissue regeneration-nonresorbable barrier (includes membrane removal).
1. Permanent or temporary numbness or altered sensation.
2. Shrinkage of the gums upon healing resulting in teeth appearing longer and greater spaces between some teeth.
3. Accidental aspiration (into the lungs) of foreign matter.

I. Pedicle soft tissue graft protocol.
1. Permanent or temporary numbness or altered sensation.
2. Shrinkage of the gums upon healing resulting in teeth appearing longer and greater spaces between some teeth.

J. Free soft tissue graft protection-including donor site surgery.
1. Permanent or temporary numbness or altered sensation.
2. Shrinkage of the gums upon healing resulting in teeth appearing longer and greater spaces between some teeth.
3. Rejection of graft.

K. Sub epithelial connective tissue graft procedures.
1. Permanent or temporary numbness or altered sensation.
2. Shrinkage of the gums upon healing resulting in teeth appearing longer and greater spaces between some teeth.
3. Rejection of graft.

L. Distal or proximal wedge procedure (taking off gum tissue from the very back of the last tooth or between teeth).
1. Shrinkage of the gums upon healing resulting in teeth appearing longer and greater spaces between some teeth.
M. Soft tissue allograft and connective tissue double pedicle graft from below (creates or augments gum tissue).

| 1. Permanent or temporary numbness or altered sensation.  
| 2. Tooth sensitivity to hot, cold, sweet, or acid foods.  
| 3. Shrinkage of the gums upon healing resulting in teeth appearing longer and greater spaces between some teeth. |

INITIALS

IV. Implant procedures.

A. Bone grafting (replacing missing bone).

| 1. Permanent or temporary numbness or altered sensation.  
| 2. Rejection of bone particles or graft from donor or recipient sites.  
| 3. Damage to adjacent teeth or bone. |

INITIALS

B. Surgical placement of implant body.

| 1. Blood vessel or nerve injury.  
| 2. Damage to adjacent teeth or bone fracture.  
| 3. Sinus communication (opening from tooth socket into the sinus cavity).  
| 5. Cyst formation, bone loss, or gum disease around the implant. |

INITIALS

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**Granting of Consent for this Care/Procedure(s)**

In signing below, I consent to the care/procedure(s) described above. I acknowledge the following:

- I understand this care/procedure(s) does not guarantee a result or a cure to my condition.
- I have been given an opportunity to ask questions I may have about:
  1. Alternative forms of treatment,
  2. Risks of non-treatment,
  3. Steps that will occur during my care/procedure(s), and
  4. Risks and hazards involved in the care/procedure(s).
- I believe I have enough information to give this informed consent.
- I certify this form has been fully explained to me and the blank spaces have been filled in.
- I have read this form or had it read to me.
- I understand the information on this form.

If any of those statements are not true for you, please talk to your physician/health care provider before continuing.

**Patient/Other Legally Authorized Representative (signature required):**

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**Translated Into**

| Translated copy of consent given to patient: | □ Yes | □ No | □ Spanish | □ Chinese | □ Vietnamese |

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**By**

**Patient / Guardian Signature**

**Print Name**

**Relationship to patient**

**Date**

**Time**

**Patient unable to sign due to:**

[ ] AM

[ ] PM

**Witness Signature** (must be a health care professional)

**Print Name**

**Date**

**Time**

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**Institution Name**

**Address (Street or P.O. Box), City and State**

[ ] AM

[ ] PM

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**Provider Signature** (optional)

**Print Name**

**NPI/MHHS ID.**

**Date**

**Time**

**Contact No.**

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**Disclosure and Consent**

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