CONSENT FORM for UROLOGICAL SURGERY

(Designed in compliance with Department consent form 1)

PATIENT AGREEMENT TO INVESTIGATION OR TREATMENT

Patient Details or pre-printed label

Patient's NHS Number or Hospital number	
Patient's surname/family name	
Patient's first names	
Date of birth	
Sex	
Responsible health professional	
Job Title	
Special requirements e.g. other language/other communication method	

Name of proposed procedure (Include brief explanation if medical term not clear)	ANAESTHETIC	
Transrectal ultrasound of the prostate and biopsy of the prostate	- GENERAL/REGIONAL	
This involves the passage of an ultrasound probe into the rectum and then biopsies of the prostate are taken	- LOCAL - SEDATION	

Statement of health professional (To be filled in by health professional with appropriate knowledge of proposed procedure, as specified in consent policy) I have explained the procedure to the patient. In particular, I have explained:

The intended benefits To diagnose possible cancer of the prostate / determine if grade or stage has increased (for patients with known prostate cancer)

Serious or frequently occurring risks including any extra procedures, which may become necessary during the procedure. I have also discussed what the procedure is likely to involve, the benefits and risks of any available alternative treatments (including no treatment) and any particular concerns of this patient.

Common (greater than 1 in 10) - Blood in the urine - Blood in the semen (this may last for up to 6 weeks but is perfectly harmless and poses no problem for you or your sexual partner) Blood in the stools - Urinary infection (10% risk) Sensation of discomfort from the prostate due to bruising - Haemorrhage (bleeding) causing an inability to pass urine (2% risk) Occasional (between 1 in 10 and 1 in 50) - Blood infection (septicaemia) requiring hospital stay (2% risk) - Haemorrhage (bleeding) causing hospitalisation (1% risk) - Failure to detect a significant cancer of the prostate. The procedure may need to be repeated if biopsies are inconclusive or your PSA level rises at a later stage Rare (less than 1 in 50) COPY FOR - inability to pass urine (retention of urine) **PATIENT'S** NOTES

A blood transfusion may be necessary during procedure and patient agrees YES or NO (Ring)

Signature of Health Professional	Job Title
Printed Name	Date
The following leaflet/tape has been provided	Patient information leaflet Version 1.0

Contact details (if patient wishes to discuss options later)

Statement of interpreter (where appropriate) I have interpreted the information above to the patient to the best of my ability and in a way in which I believe s/he can understand.

Signature of	
interpreter:	

Print name: Date:

Copy (i.e. page 3) accepted by patient: yes/no (please ring)

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Statement of patient

Please read this form carefully. If your treatment has been planned in advance, you should already have your own copy of page 2, which describes the benefits and risks of the proposed treatment. If not, you will be offered a copy now. If you have any further questions, do ask - we are here to help you. You have the right to change your mind at any time, including after you have signed this form.

- I agree
- to the procedure or course of treatment described on this form.
- to a blood transfusion if necessary
- that any tissue that is normally removed in this procedure could be stored and used for medical research (after the pathologist has examined it) rather than simply discarded. PLEASE TICK IF YOU AGREE
- I understand
- that you cannot give me a guarantee that a particular person will perform the procedure. The person will, however, have appropriate experience.
- that I will have the opportunity to discuss the details of anaesthesia with an anaesthetist before the procedure, unless the urgency of my situation prevents this. (This only applies to patients having general or regional anaesthesia.)
- that any procedure in addition to those described on this form will only be carried out if it is necessary to save my life or to prevent serious harm to my health.
- about additional procedures which may become necessary during my treatment. I have listed below any procedures which I do not wish to be carried out without further discussion.

Signature	Print	Date:
of Patient:	please:	
	•	

<u>A</u> witness should sign below if the patient is unable to sign but has indicated his or her consent. Young people/children may also like a parent to sign here. (See DOH guidelines).

Signed	
Date	
Name (PRINT)	

<u>Confirmation of consent</u> (to be completed by a health professional when the patient is admitted for the procedure, if the patient has signed the form in advance). On behalf of the team treating the patient, I have confirmed with the patient that s/he has no further questions and wishes the procedure to go ahead.

Signature of Health Professional	Job Title
Printed Name	Date

Important notes: (tick if applicable)

- . See also advance directive/living will (eg Jehovah's Witness form)
 - . Patient has withdrawn consent (ask patient to sign/date here)

The Shrewsbury and Telford Hospital NHS Trust

Patient Information

Prostate Biopsy



Urology Service Shrewsbury and Telford Hospital

About the prostate gland?

The prostate gland sits just below the bladder. It surrounds the urethra (the tube through which the urine leaves the bladder).

The back of the prostate gland can be located during a rectal examination. The healthy prostate gland is about the size of a walnut and has two lobes.

The prostate produces the white fluid called semen. It also produces a protein called prostate specific antigen (PSA). The level of PSA in the blood stream is dependent on age.

Why do I need a biopsy?

If your PSA blood test is raised outside a level for your age or if abnormalities are felt during a digital rectal examination (DRE) you may be advised to have a biopsy of your prostate gland.

The PSA Blood test

PSA (prostate-specific-antigen) is a protein produced by the prostate and released in very small amounts into the bloodstream. When there is a problem with the prostate, such as when prostate cancer develops and grows, more PSA is released, until it reaches a level which is outside normal limits.

During a PSA test a small amount of blood is drawn from the arm, and the level of PSA is measured. PSA levels vary according to age.

PSA levels can be elevated if other prostate problems are present, such as BPH (benign prostatic hyperplasia i.e. enlarged prostate) or prostatitis. Some men with prostate cancer have "low" levels of PSA. This is why both the PSA and DRE are used as indicators to detect the presence of the disease.

Digital Rectal Examination (DRE)

During a DRE, the Specialist inserts a gloved, lubricated finger into the rectum (back passage) and examines the prostate for any irregularities in size, shape and texture. Often the DRE can be used by Specialists to help distinguish between prostate cancer and non-cancerous conditions such as BPH.

Although the DRE and PSA tests cannot diagnose prostate cancer they can signal the need for a biopsy to examine the prostate cells and determine whether they are cancerous. If cancer is suspected you will be offered a prostate biopsy.

Possible risks or complications of prostate biopsy.

Bleeding

There is almost always minor bleeding from the back passage following this procedure. You may also see a small amount of blood in your urine and ejaculate (semen).This may last for 2-7 days blood in your ejaculate may last up to 4-6 weeks. If the bleeding becomes heavy or you pass clots please contact your family doctor (GP).

Infection

Infection of the prostate gland is a rare complication following prostate biopsy. You will have been given a course of antibiotics to take home it is important you finish the course and avoid milky drinks whilst taking these antibiotics. If you develop symptoms of an infection e.g. "flu-like symptoms, high temperature, shivering or sweating it is important you contact your GP or attend the Accident and Emergency Department at the Royal Shrewsbury Hospital immediately. Do not attend the Princess Royal Hospital in Telford as you may need to be admitted to receive intravenous antibiotics there are no inpatient beds for Urology at the Princess Royal Hospital.

Not being able to pass urine

Very rarely there may be some swelling of the prostate gland following the biopsy. This can affect passing urine. If this occurs you would need to contact your GP, your out of hours service or attend the Accident and Emergency Department at the Royal Shrewsbury Hospital <u>only</u> It may be necessary for you to come into hospital to have a catheter (a tube passed via your water pipe to drain the urine out of the bladder) fitted.

Preparation for Procedure

Medication

If you are taking **WARFARIN** or **CLOPIDOGREL** you should have been given advice regarding stopping this medication before your biopsy if not please ring one of the contact numbers at the end of this information for advice.

Your appointment

Biopsies are undertaken in the Treatment Centre at the Royal Shrewsbury hospital. You **may** be given a date and time for your biopsy when you attend your Outpatient Clinic appointment.

If you have not been given an appointment when you attended clinic the date will be forwarded to you by post.

Driving to and from your appointment

This can be an uncomfortable procedure but most men feel able to drive home afterwards. We do advise bringing a friend or relative with you who is able to drive.

Length of time for biopsy

Usually takes about 10 minutes to take biopsy. However, be prepared to be at the hospital for approx. 2-3 hours.

Refreshments

There are facilities at the hospital for you and your relatives to have refreshments.

What to bring

You and your relative may like to bring something to read

Parking

You will need some money for the car park.

Disabled parking

There are free disabled parking spaces.

Valuables

Avoid bringing valuables with you.

On arrival in the department

Once booked in at reception you will be taken to a bay where you will be asked some questions and some checks e.g. B/P will be made. You will be seen by a Specialist Nurse who will explain the process to you answer any questions you may have and tell you how you will get your results and how you can contact her for any questions or concerns following biopsy

Consent

The Specialist will discuss the procedure and the risks with you. If you are happy to proceed you will be asked to sign a consent form.

Taking a biopsy of the prostate gland

Before proceeding with the biopsy you will have a small needle inserted into a vein in the arm to enable us to give you intravenous antibiotics.

Is the procedure painful?

A biopsy is taken from the back of the prostate gland. The prostate gland lies in front of the lower rectum (back passage). To reach the gland an ultrasound probe is inserted into the back passage but before this is done an antibiotic suppository will be put into the back passage do not drink alcohol for 24hrs as this antibiotic reacts adversely to alcohol. Once the probe is inserted the Specialist will be able to measure the size of the prostate and position the probe ready to take the biopsies.

There are only a few nerve endings inside the back passage you may feel a sharp sensation as the biopsies are taken. Local anaesthetic will be given. A needle is past into the prostate gland alongside the probe enabling the anaesthetic to be injected into the gland. You may feel some discomfort in your back passage following the procedure this can be relieved by taking analgesia e.g.paracetamol

Who does the procedure?

The procedure is undertaken by a Specialist who is trained to do prostate biopsies.

The biopsy

Before the Specialist starts taking the samples he will allow you to hear the clicking sound of the instrument as he takes the samples.

During the biopsy a needle is inserted into the prostate gland and small samples of tissue are taken. Between 4 and 6 samples are taken from each lobe of the prostate (the prostate has right and left lobes). The procedure is short and can be undertaken as an outpatient.

After the procedure

You will remain in the department for up to $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour to rest. You are required to pass urine before you leave the department. Rest at home for the remainder of the day. You may return to work the next day. Drink plenty of fluids for 24-48 hrs,

Sexual activity

Sexual activity may be resumed after 48 hours. It is not unusual for blood to appear in the ejaculate for 4-6 weeks.

Blood thinning drugs

If you normally take **WARFARIN OR CLOPIDOGREL** you may start your normal dose again after 24 hours.

The Results

The results of the biopsy take around 10 days to be available. Your GP does not automatically receive a copy of the results.

Before you leave the hospital after your biopsy you will be given a clinic appointment with the Specialist Nurse at the Royal Shrewsbury Hospital to be given your results. If more investigations are necessary you will be informed during this outpatient appointment. Biopsy results and any further follow up is faxed within 24 hours to your GP following you appointment.

Royal Shrewsbury Hospital

- Urology secretaries (telephone): 01743 261000 ext. 1441, 1127 1187.
- Urology Nurse Specialist telephone: 01743 261000 Bleep 470
- Urology Nurse Specialist: 01743 261000 bleep 900

Further information is available from;

Patient Advise and Liaison Service (PALS)

PALS will act on your behalf when handling patient and family concerns; they can also help you get support from other local or national agencies. PALS, is a confidential service.

- Royal Shrewsbury Hospital, Tel: 0800 783 0057 or 01743 261691
- Princess Royal Hospital, Tel: 01952 282888

Support groups

Shropshire Prostate Cancer Support Group Tel. 07975 855247

Other Sources of Information

- Macmillan Cancer Support. Website www.macmillan.org.uk
- UK National Electronic Library for Health Covers all aspects of health, illness and treatments. Website: <u>www.nel.nhs.uk</u>

NHS Direct

A nurse-led advice service run by the NHS for patients with questions about diagnosis and treatment of common conditions.

Telephone: 0845 4647 Website: <u>www.nhsdirect.nhs.uk</u>

Equip

A West Midlands NHS website which signposts patients to quality health information and provides local information about support groups and contacts.

Website: www.equip.nhs.uk

Patient UK

Provides leaflets on health and disease translated into 11 other languages as well as links to national support/self help groups and a directory of UK health websites.

Website: www.patient.co.uk

Website: www.sath.nhs.uk

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