

Open Femoral Hernia Repair consent form



This form should only be used if the patient has capacity to give consent. If support is required with consent (interpreter, witness, carer, guardian, parent, or any other relevant support) please ensure they are present. If the patient does not legally have capacity, please use an appropriate alternative consent form from your hospital or hub. This form will be the result of a shared decision conversation between a clinician and patient. "You / your / me / my" hereby refers to the patient.

Please note it is common NHS practice for your consent to be taken by a clinician other than the operating or listing surgeon. This clinician will be suitably trained and competent to take consent. They will be referred to as the "responsible healthcare professional" in this form.

You will be provided with additional patient information about your procedure by your hospital or hub site. These will be provided in a language and format that suits you.

You may have questions before starting, during or after your procedure. Contact details are provided for any further queries, concerns or if you would like to discuss your treatment further. The risks quoted in this consent form for surgery assume that you have no additional factors which would increase your risk. The clinician discussing the consent with you will explain if you have health conditions or factors that may increase your risk.

Your details (Print or sticker)

First name:

Last name:

Date of birth:

NHS or Hospital number:

Responsible Health Professional:

My requirements: e.g, transport, interpreter, assistance

Details of Open Femoral Hernia Repair

Open Femoral Hernia Repair Procedure:

This procedure involves surgery to fix the hernia - where an internal part of the body pushes through a space in the groin. It is done via a cut in the groin and involves strengthening the tissue by placing stitches or a mesh.

Site and side:

(Tick as appropriate)

- Left
 Right

Indication for, and purpose of surgery / benefits:

(Tick as appropriate)

- Uncomplicated/ Symptomatic femoral hernia** (to fix a femoral hernia in the groin).
 Other(s) _____

Alternatives considered:

(Tick as appropriate)

- Conservative management** Conservative management is a term used when a condition is managed without surgery or other invasive procedures or treatments. You may choose not to have surgery and live with these symptoms which may stay the same or get worse. If symptoms worsen you might choose to have surgery later in life if appropriate. Changes such as weight-loss, reducing strenuous activity, physiotherapy, and anti-inflammatory medications may help to reduce symptoms.
- Laparoscopic Femoral Hernia Repair** Laparoscopy is the term used to do the hernia operation by several small cuts in the abdomen rather than one larger cut in the groin. It is not known if there is a benefit of the open or laparoscopic approach for femoral hernias. It may be of benefit where surgery has previously occurred in the groin and should be discussed with your surgeon on an individual basis.
- Other(s)** _____

Possible early or short-term risks

Expected

Will probably happen



Pain Pain relief options will be discussed with you.

UncommonUnlikely to happen
(fewer than 1 in 20)

Damage to surrounding structures Other nearby organs and structures are at risk of being injured during surgery. During this procedure, the main risk of injury is to part of the bowel. If this occurs further surgery may be needed, potentially involving a larger cut in the tummy, a part of the bowel needing removal, and very rarely a temporary stoma is needed.

Injury to a nerve in the groin may lead to temporary or permanent numbness of the area.

The space where a femoral hernia bulges through is next to the main vein taking blood from the leg. There is the potential for damage to this vein, but it is very uncommon and can usually be repaired at the time of surgery.

RareProbably won't happen
(fewer than 1 in 100)

Perioperative risks There are a number of complications which having any operation increases the risk of - called perioperative risks ('peri' means 'around the time of'). These include allergies and risks of having an anaesthetic, which will be discussed with you by an anaesthetist. Other complications include a chest infection, problems with the heart (including a heart attack), a stroke, memory problems or worsened kidney function. Any existing medical problem could also deteriorate.

Perioperative complications may increase the length of your hospital stay, require additional treatment including in some cases admission to intensive care, and may be life threatening.

Significant bleeding Some bleeding is expected during most procedures however significant bleeding may require further treatment. Usually it can be dealt with during the procedure but may lead to a change from the planned procedure, need a blood transfusion, or need further emergency treatment.

Possible late or long-term risks

Expected

Will probably happen



Discomfort Discomfort is a feeling of being uncomfortable, often due to pain, irritation, or stiffness. It is normal to have some discomfort for a few days or weeks after a procedure or operation. Pain relief options will be discussed with you.

CommonMight happen
(more than 1 in 20)

Wound haematoma or seroma A wound haematoma or seroma describes when there is a collection of blood (haematoma) or fluid (seroma) in the surgical wound. They can sometimes be left alone to reabsorb over a few weeks but may need to be drained with a needle especially if causing discomfort, and this may need to be done more than once.

Recurrence of hernia A hernia can recur despite treatment and may need further intervention. Some of the factors that make recurrence more common after a femoral hernia repair include having a wound infection during recovery, doing heavy lifting during the first weeks after surgery, obesity, smoking and having a chronic cough.

Chronic pain Chronic pain is a term for pain that has lasted for a long time, over a period of a number of weeks or months. There are a number of treatments to help with chronic pain, including painkillers, pain procedures, as well as exercise and behavioral therapies. Chronic pain can develop in the groin around the wound or occasionally elsewhere, such as down the front of the thigh.

UncommonUnlikely to happen
(fewer than 1 in 20)

Wound infection A wound infection is an infection of the skin or underlying tissues, where a cut has been made, often causing redness or swelling. It may require treatment with antibiotics. Occasionally, drainage of a collection of infected fluid (pus) or further surgery is also needed.

Urinary retention Urinary retention is the medical term for having too much urine in the bladder and not being able to pass it. It is usually managed by temporarily placing a catheter into the bladder to allow the urine to drain out.

Numbness Numbness is the term for reduced touch sensation of the skin and may also include reduced sensation of pain or temperature. It is often temporary but can be permanent. Following this procedure, numbness can occur in the groin around the site of surgery.

Continued...

Possible late or long-term risks continued

Rare

Probably won't happen
(fewer than 1 in 100)

Blood clots (deep vein thrombosis or pulmonary embolus) Blood clots can form in the veins of the legs (deep vein thrombosis), causing pain and redness in the leg, and are more likely to occur after an operation, when people move around less.

These clots can occasionally also travel from the legs to the lung (pulmonary embolus) and can cause problems with breathing. Clots in the leg or lung require treatment such as with blood thinning medications.

This risk may be reduced by getting moving early after an operation and wearing compression stockings and have blood thinning injections.

Mesh erosion Mesh erosion is when the mesh - a sheet of a type of plastic, causes damage and erodes (breaks through) the tissue or skin around it. It may require treatment with antibiotics if there is evidence of infection, or removal of the mesh.

Mesh infection A mesh infection is when the surgical mesh - a sheet of a type of plastic, or the tissue around the mesh becomes infected. The mesh will often need to be removed as these infections are very difficult to treat with antibiotics alone.

Patient specific risks

Patient Specific Risks

Patient specific concerns

If you have any **specific concerns or personal risks** to you from your treatment, you can record them here. Please use this space to **record any concerns around allergies / reactions** and also any life saving **procedures that you do not wish to be carried out** without further discussion.

Any extra procedures which may become necessary during the procedure:

Blood transfusion:

Other procedures (please specify): _____

Patient name: _____

NHS or Hospital number: _____

Statement of healthcare professional

(to be filled in by health professional with appropriate knowledge of proposed procedure)

- I am suitably trained and competent and have sufficient knowledge to consent this patient in line with the requirements of my regulatory body.
- I have discussed what the treatment is likely to involve, the benefits and risks of this procedure.
- I have discussed the benefits and risks of any available alternative procedures or treatments including no treatment.
- I have considered any additional patient-specific factors and discussed these with the patient alongside their particular concerns.
- I can confirm that the patient has the capacity to give consent.

Patient information leaflet provided: Yes / No – Details: _____

Copy of consent form accepted by patient: Yes / No

Name: _____

Job title: _____

Date: _____

Signature: _____

Statement of patient

Please read this form carefully. 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.

You must consent to the following section to proceed with your surgery:

- I confirm that I have read and understood pages 1 to 5 of the consent form.
- I understand the diagnosis and agree with the course of treatment described on this form.
- I have had the opportunity to discuss treatment alternatives, including no treatment.
- I have had the purpose, aims and possible risks of treatment explained to me.
- I understand that the operating person, who will have appropriate expertise to carry out the procedure, may not have been involved in my pre-operative assessment or care to date.
- I understand my anaesthetic options will be or have been discussed with an

anaesthetist where we will jointly decide which option is best for me. I understand that the type of anaesthesia may need to be altered if there are any complications during the procedure.

- I have been told about additional procedures which are necessary prior to treatment or may become necessary during my treatment. This may include permanent skin marks, photographs, and / or tissue samples to help with treatment planning and identification.
- I understand 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. I have spoken to my health care professional about any lifesaving procedures I do not wish to happen.
- I understand that relevant and appropriate patient specific data for this procedure will be collected and may be used in the context of providing clinical care, and/or audit purposes in compliance with Data Protection Act (2018).

Additional Consent: This section will not stop you from receiving surgery but will help with future learning and training. Please tick if you consent:

- I understand that there may be health care professionals that are training during my procedures such as medical students, and trainee nurses. I consent that they may participate in examinations relevant to my procedure, supervised by a fully qualified professional.

- I understand that information collected during my procedure including images, may be used for education and research (which may be published in medical journals). All information will be anonymised and used in a way that I cannot be identified.
- I agree that my health records may be used by authorised members of staff, who are not directly involved in my clinical care, for research approved by a research ethics committee and in compliance with the Data Protection Act (2018).

Tick if relevant: I confirm that there is no risk that I could be pregnant.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Signature: _____

Statement of interpreter witness

(where appropriate)

- I have interpreted the information contained in this form to the best of my ability and in a way in which I believe they can understand.
- or
- I confirm that the patient is unable to sign but has indicated their consent.

Name: _____

Signature: _____

Patient name:

NHS or Hospital number:

Anaesthesia

Anaesthetic is used to allow surgery to take place painlessly. It may include medicines which put you to sleep or those which only numb the area you are having operated on while you remain awake. This can be done in a variety of ways and your anaesthetist will advise you on your options and talk to you about the risks, complications, and benefits of types of anaesthetic. If there are particular anaesthetic risks/concerns for any particular patient these should be separately documented in the patient's records.

Anaesthetic options and risks will be discussed with you on the day of surgery with an anaesthetist. This is a shared decision-making process, and you will jointly decide and agree which anaesthetic option is best for you. Please remember that if there are any complications during surgery, your anaesthetist may need to alter the type of anaesthesia and will explain this to you before the procedure.

For further information about the types of anaesthetic you may receive, and potential risks please see information below.

Types



Risks



<https://www.rcoa.ac.uk/documents/anaesthesia-explained/types-anaesthesia>

<https://www.rcoa.ac.uk/patient-information/patient-information-resources>

If you do not wish to access the additional patient information via link or QR code, please speak to your clinician and they will provide you with a hard copy. These will be provided in a language and format that suits you.

To be filled out by Anaesthetist (On day of surgery)

Name of Anaesthetists on the day:

Date:

I confirm I have discussed the different anaesthetic options with the patient, including risks and benefits and we have jointly decided what the preferred anaesthetic is.

Please note the preferred method of Anaesthesia as discussed between the patient and anaesthetist below:

Signature:

To be filled out by your responsible healthcare professional (On day of surgery)

Reconfirmation of consent / Withdrawal of consent (where appropriate)

Reconfirmation of consent:

Withdrawal of consent:

See advance decision to refuse treatment:

Name:

Date:

Signature:

The responsibility for informed consent is between the patient and the consenting clinician and the NHS trust. NHS England, Getting It Right First Time (GIRFT) and associated organisations are supplying this resource which should be used/amended by the clinician as they see fit according to their clinical judgement. NHS England, GIRFT and associated organisations do not accept any liability for the consent collected using this resource or the subsequent treatment including surgical and additional procedures.