

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 Endoscopic Sinus Surgery

Functional Septorhinoplasty Procedure:

This procedure involves: an operation performed through the nostrils using telescopes and instruments, with no cuts or stitches on the face. Small amounts of bone and swollen lining blocking the sinuses are removed, to widen the drainage from the sinuses around the nose.

Extra procedures:
(Tick as appropriate)

- Nasal septoplasty
 Other(s) _____

Site and side:

- Left Right

Indication for, and purpose of surgery / benefits:
(Tick as appropriate)

- Chronic/ Recurrent acute sinusitis** (to improve the drainage of the sinuses, reducing the frequency and severity of sinus symptoms, improve delivery of medications)
 Other(s) _____

Alternatives considered:
(Tick as appropriate)

- Medical management**
Medical management is a term used for when a condition is managed with medications, without more invasive measures such as surgery. Saline rinses and steroid nasal sprays have been shown to be effective in treating sinus inflammation and infection, and antibiotics can be used either as a short or prolonged course.
- Other(s) _____

Possible early or short-term risks

Expected

Will probably happen



Nasal packing Nasal packing is used following endoscopic sinus surgery to prevent bleeding. Often the packing used is dissolvable and passes from the nose with the use of nasal rinses and drops. However, occasionally non-absorbable packing is used which will need to be removed before you are discharged home.

Uncommon

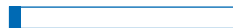
Unlikely to happen
(fewer than 1 in 20)



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.

Rare

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



Damage to the eye There is a risk of injury to the eye, or damage to any of the delicate structures within the eye that can lead to worsening, or very rarely loss, of vision. The sinuses are very close to the wall of the eye socket. Sometimes minor bleeding can occur into the eye socket and this is usually noticed as some bruising around the eye. This usually gets better without any special treatment, although it is important that you do not blow your nose. Bleeding into the eye socket sometimes can occur, however this is very rare. This can cause severe swelling of the eye and can even cause double vision or in very rare cases loss of sight. If such a serious eye complication did occur you would be seen by an eye specialist and may require further operations (both emergency and elective).

Possible late or long-term risks

Expected

Will probably happen



Blood stained nasal discharge Following surgery, pink or bloodstained nasal discharge can occur. This will usually settle over 1-2 weeks.

Crusting Dried blood and crusts can form inside the nose following inferior turbinate surgery. These crusts will often soften and pass out of the nose following surgery with the application of nasal drops. Sometimes they can remain in the nose and cause nasal blockage. If this occurs and are causing symptoms, the crusts can often be removed under local anaesthesia in clinic.

Common

Might happen
(more than 1 in 20)



Discomfort It is normal to have some discomfort for a few days or weeks after the operation. Pain relief options will be discussed with you.

Ongoing symptoms Despite the procedure, the symptoms may continue. Sometimes this leads to further tests or treatments being recommended.

Uncommon

Unlikely to happen
(fewer than 1 in 20)



Recurrence of symptoms Chronic sinusitis is a chronic disease. Surgery improves the symptoms but does not cure it. Symptoms may come back (recur), having initially been treated by the procedure. You may be given nasal sprays to use after your surgery, which can reduce the risk of recurrence. 1 in 8 patients will need a further sinus operation within 5-10 years.

Rare

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



Sinusitis Sinusitis is swelling of the sinuses, usually caused by an infection. Infection of the nose or sinuses is rare after this operation but if it happens it can be serious, so you should see a doctor if your nose is getting more and more blocked, sore and you have a temperature.

Cerebrospinal fluid leak (CSF) A cerebrospinal fluid leak, or brain fluid leak, is when the fluid that usually surrounds and cushions the brain and spinal cord leaks from its usual place. This can occur as the sinuses are very close to the bone at the base of the brain. All sinus operations carry a small risk of damage to this thin bone with leakage of fluid from around the brain into the nose, or other related injuries.

If this rare complication does happen you will have to stay in hospital longer and may require another operation to stop the leak. The further operation may require taking tissue from other parts of your body such as from under the skin of the ear or thigh. On very rare occasions infection has spread from the sinuses into the spinal fluid causing meningitis but this is extremely uncommon.

Loss of sense of smell A change in your sense of smell can be unpleasant and affect how things taste. This usually improves over the weeks following surgery but very rarely some loss of sense of smell can be permanent.

Patient name:

NHS or Hospital number:

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 X 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.