# Transurethral Telescopic Resection of a Bladder Tumour (TURBT) 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:			

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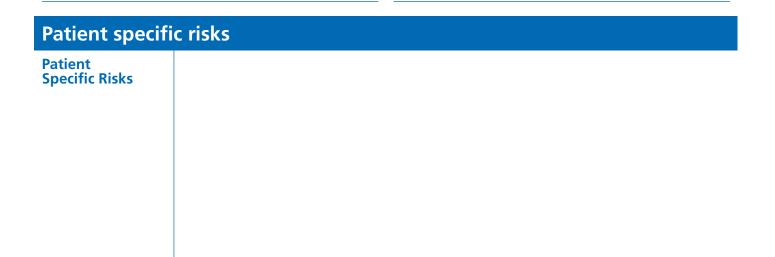
## Details of Transurethral Telescopic Resection of a Bladder Tumour (TURBT)

Transurethral Telescopic Resection of a Bladder Tumour Procedure:	This procedure involves: removal of a bladder tumour (growth) from your bladder using diathermy (electrical current) or laser, through a telescope passed into your bladder along your urethra (waterpipe). You may have a catheter in your bladder for a short time after the procedure. You may have a chemotherapy drug instilled into your bladder via the catheter shortly after the end of the operation.
Indication for, and purpose of surgery / benefits: (Tick as appropriate)	<ul> <li>To surgically try and remove all the tumour which is an important step in treating the tumour</li> <li>To remove fragments of tissue which are sent for pathology analysis to see whether the tumour is cancerous and to assess how deeply the tumour has grown into the wall of the bladder</li> <li>Other(s)</li> </ul>
Alternatives considered: (Tick as appropriate)	<ul> <li>Surgical removal of your bladder Using open, laparoscopic (keyhole) or robotic-assisted techniques may be an option for more advanced tumours.</li> <li>Chemotherapy Using drugs instilled into the bladder (for early bladder cancer) or given intravenously (for more advanced cancer).</li> <li>Radiotherapy External beam radiotherapy given as a series of treatments to your bladder may be appropriate for some tumours.</li> <li>Other(s)</li> </ul>



Possible early or short-term risks				
Expected Will probably happen	<b>Discomfort when urinating</b> Mild burning on passing urine for a short time after the procedure, lasting for a few days.			
Rare Probably won't happen (fewer than 1 in 100)	<b>Perforation</b> Perforation of bladder requiring a temporary bladder catheter or open surgical repair.			
	<b>Other organ damage</b> Inadvertent damage to the ureters (the tubes that drain urine for your kidneys to your bladder requiring further treatment).			
	<b>Urethral Injury</b> Inadvertent injury to your urethra resulting in delayed scar formation and urethral stricture and narrowing.			
Possible late o	or long-term risks			
Common Might happen	<b>Catheter insertion</b> You may require a catheter for a few days after your surgery either due being unable to pass urine, to manage bleeding or to treat a bladder perforation.			
(more than 1 in 20)	Infection Infection of the bladder requiring antibiotic treatment.			
	<b>Further treatment</b> Some types of bladder tumour routinely require a repeat TURBT procedure after a few weeks. Others require weekly instillation of drugs directly into the bladder. Others may require additional treatments that your surgeon will discuss with you.			
	<b>Tumour recurrence</b> Recurrence of the tumour and/or incomplete removal requiring further surgery.			
Uncommon Unlikely to happen (fewer than 1 in 20)	<b>Bleeding</b> Delayed or ongoing bleeding requiring a blood transfusion and / or further surgery to remove blood clots.			
	<b>Rash</b> Rarely patients may develop a skin rash if drugs (such as mitomycin C) were instilled into the bladder at the end of the operation.			





## 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):



### **NHS or Hospital number:**

particular concerns.

Job title:

Signature:

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

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

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

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

care professional about any lifesaving procedures I do not wish to happen.

- I have been told about additional

planning and identification.

I understand that relevant and

with Data Protection Act (2018).

- I understand that any procedure in

during the procedure.

#### (to be filled in by health professional with appropriate knowledge of proposed procedure) Statement of healthcare professional I am suitably trained and competent and have sufficient I have discussed the benefits and risks of any available knowledge to consent this patient in line with the alternative procedures or treatments including no treatment. requirements of the of my regulatory body. I have considered any additional patient-specific factors and discussed these with the patient alongside their

- I have discussed what the treatment is likely to involve, the benefits and risks of this procedure.

Patient information leaflet provided: Yes / No – Details: Copy of consent form accepted by patient: Yes / No

#### Name:

Date:

## **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

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 can confirm that the patient has the capacity to give consent.

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

Name:

Signature:

or

## 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/anaesthesiaexplained/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:	C	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.

