

## **INFORMED CONSENT – EXTREMITY TUMOR REMOVAL SURGERY**

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# INFORMED CONSENT – EXTREMITY TUMOR REMOVAL SURGERY

## **INSTRUCTIONS**

This is an informed-consent document that has been prepared to help inform you of extremity tumor surgery, its risks, as well as alternative treatments.

It is important that you read this information carefully and completely. Please initial each page, indicating that you have read the page and sign the consent for surgery as proposed by your plastic surgeon and agreed upon by you.

## **GENERAL INFORMATION**

Ganglion cysts, vascular lesions, and giant cell tumors are common tumors found in the wrist, hand, and fingers. There are many theories for the development of these tumors. These tumors may interfere with hand function or cause complaints of pain. Depending on the extent and severity of this condition, complaints may not improve without surgery to remove the extremity tumor.

## **ALTERNATIVE TREATMENTS**

Alternative forms of treatment consist of not undergoing surgery, not treating the condition, or injections of cortisone-type drugs into the tumor. The removal of the fluid from the tumor with a needle does not permanently remove most extremity tumors. Risks and potential complications are associated with alternative surgical forms of treatment.

## **RISKS OF EXTREMITY TUMOR REMOVAL SURGERY**

Every surgical procedure involves a certain amount of risk and it is important that you understand the risks involved with extremity surgery and the possible complications associated with them. In addition, every procedure has limitations. An individual's choice to undergo a surgical procedure is based on the comparison of the risk to potential benefit. Although the majority of patients do not experience these complications, you should discuss each of them with your plastic surgeon to make sure you understand the risks, potential complications, and consequences of extremity tumor removal surgery.

**Bleeding-** It is possible, though unusual, to experience a bleeding episode during or after surgery. Intraoperative blood transfusions may be required. Should post-operative bleeding occur, it may require an emergency treatment to drain the accumulated blood or blood transfusion. Do not take any aspirin or anti-inflammatory medications for ten days before surgery, as this may increase the risk of bleeding. Non-prescription "herbs" and dietary supplements can increase the risk of surgical bleeding. If blood transfusions are needed to treat blood loss, there is a risk of blood related infections such as hepatitis and the HIV (AIDS). Heparin medications that are used to prevent blood clots in veins can produce bleeding and decreased blood platelets.

**Infection-** Infections after extremity surgery may occur. Additional treatment may be required. Should an infection occur, additional treatment including antibiotics, hospitalization, or additional surgery may be necessary.

**Change in Skin Sensation-** A diminished (or loss) of skin sensitivity in the finger, hand or forearm may occur and not totally resolve after extremity surgery.

**Scarring-** All surgery leaves scars, some more visible than others. Although good wound healing after a surgical procedure is expected, abnormal scars may occur both within the skin and deeper tissues. Scars may be unattractive and of different color than the surrounding skin tone. Scar appearance may also vary within the same scar. There is the possibility of visible marks in the skin from sutures. Scars may limit motion and function. In some cases scars may require surgical revision or treatment.

**Ganglion Cyst Recurrence-** Extremity and hand tumors can recur following surgery. The potential for this is not predictable. Additional surgery may be necessary to remove a recurrent extremity tumor.

**Skin Contour Irregularities-** Contour irregularities and depressions may occur after extremity surgery. Visible and palpable wrinkling of skin can occur. Residual skin irregularities at the ends of the incisions or "dog ears" are always a possibility and may require additional surgery. This may improve with time, or it can be surgically corrected.

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**Tendon Scarring-** Surgery to remove extremity tumors may potentially produce scarring around nearby tendons. Scarring can occur within the tendon itself or in other structures affecting normal tendon function. Additional surgery may or may not be successful in freeing the tendon from scar tissue which prevents motion. When tendon scarring occurs, other structures such as joints may lose normal motion.

**Seroma-** Fluid accumulations infrequently occur in between the skin and the underlying tissues. Should this problem occur, it may require additional procedures for drainage of fluid.

**Surgical Anesthesia-** Both local and general anesthesia involves risk. There is the possibility of complications, injury, and even death from all forms of surgical anesthesia or sedation.

**Non-Improvement-** Other disorders of the hand and wrist that may coexist with this condition will not be improved from a surgery to remove a ganglion cyst.

**Delayed Healing-** Wound disruption or delayed wound healing is possible. Depending on the type of surgery performed, there may be a prolonged time until swelling, and soreness improve following surgery. **Smokers have a greater risk of skin loss and wound healing complications.**

**Damage to Associated Structures-** Structures such as nerves, blood vessels, bone and soft tissues may be damaged during surgery. The potential for this to occur varies with the type of surgical technique utilized. Additional surgery may be necessary should this problem occur. Injury to associated structures may be temporary or permanent.

**Allergic Reactions-** In rare cases, local allergies to tape, suture materials and glues, blood products, topical preparations or injected agents have been reported. Serious systemic reactions including shock (anaphylaxis) may occur to drugs used during surgery and prescription medications. Allergic reactions may require additional treatment.

**Pain-** You will experience pain after your surgery. There is the possibility that pain complaints associated with extremity tumors may not be improved by surgery. Pain of varying intensity and duration may occur and persist after surgery. Chronic pain may occur very infrequently from nerves becoming trapped in scar tissue.

### **ADDITIONAL ADVISORIES**

**Unsatisfactory Result-** Although good results are expected, there is no guarantee or warranty expressed or implied, on the results that may be obtained. There is the possibility of an unsatisfactory result from the ganglion removal surgery. This would include risks such as skin and soft tissue loss, wound disruption, chronic pain, loss of hand function, visible deformities, poor healing, and loss of sensation. There is the possibility of abnormal tendon position after surgery to remove a ganglion cyst. It may be necessary to perform additional surgery to attempt to improve your results.

**Female Patient Information-** It is important to inform your plastic surgeon if you use birth control pills, estrogen replacement, or if you believe you may be pregnant. Many medications including antibiotics may neutralize the preventive effect of birth control pills, allowing for conception and pregnancy.

**Mental Health Disorders and Surgery-** It is important that all patients seeking to undergo surgery have realistic expectations that focus on improvement rather than perfection. Complications or less than satisfactory results are sometimes unavoidable, may require additional surgery and often are stressful. Please openly discuss with your surgeon, prior to surgery, any history that you may have of significant emotional depression or mental health disorders. Although many individuals may benefit psychologically from the results of surgery, effects on mental health cannot be accurately predicted.

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**Medications-** There are many adverse reactions that occur as the result of taking over-the-counter, herbal, and/or prescription medications. Be sure to check with your physician about any drug interactions that may exist with medications which you are already taking. If you have an adverse reaction, stop the drugs immediately and call your plastic surgeon for further instructions. If the reaction is severe, go immediately to the nearest emergency room. When taking the prescribed pain medications after surgery, realize that they can affect your thought process. Do not drive, do not operate complex equipment, do not make any important decisions, and do not drink any alcohol while taking these medications. Be sure to take your prescribed medication only as directed.

### **Smoking, Second-Hand Smoke Exposure, Nicotine Products (Patch, Gum, Nasal Spray)-**

Patients who are currently smoking, use tobacco products, or nicotine products (patch, gum, or nasal spray) are at a greater risk for significant surgical complications of skin dying, delayed healing, and additional scarring. Individuals exposed to second-hand smoke are also at potential risk for similar complications attributable to nicotine exposure. Additionally, smokers may have a significant negative effect on anesthesia and recovery from anesthesia, with coughing and possibly increased bleeding. Individuals who are not exposed to tobacco smoke or nicotine-containing products have a significantly lower risk of this type of complication. Please indicate your current status regarding these items below:

\_\_\_\_\_ I am a non-smoker and do not use nicotine products. I understand the risk of second-hand smoke exposure causing surgical complications.

\_\_\_\_\_ I am a smoker or use tobacco / nicotine products. I understand the risk of surgical complications due to smoking or use of nicotine products.

It is important to refrain from smoking at least 6 weeks before surgery and until your physician states it is safe to return, if desired.

### **ADDITIONAL SURGERY NECESSARY**

Should complications occur, additional surgery or other treatments may be necessary. Even though risks and complications occur infrequently, the risks cited are particularly associated with extremity tumor removal surgery. Other complications and risks can occur but are even more uncommon. The practice of medicine and surgery is not an exact science. Although good results are expected, there is no guarantee or warranty expressed or implied on the results that may be obtained. In some situations, it may not be possible to achieve optimal results with a single surgical procedure.

### **PATIENT COMPLIANCE**

Follow all physician instructions carefully; this is essential for the success of your outcome. It is important that the surgical incisions are not subjected to excessive force, swelling, abrasion, or motion during the time of healing. Personal and vocational activity needs to be restricted. Protective dressings and splints should not be removed unless instructed by your plastic surgeon or hand therapist. Physical activity that increases your pulse or heart rate may cause bruising, swelling, fluid accumulation and the need for return to surgery. It is wise to refrain from intimate physical activities after surgery until your physician states it is safe. It is important that you participate in follow-up care, return for aftercare, and promote your recovery after surgery.

### **HEALTH INSURANCE**

Depending on your particular health insurance plan, extremity surgery may be considered a covered benefit. Please review your health insurance subscriber-information pamphlet, call your insurance company, and discuss this further with your plastic surgeon. **Many insurance plans exclude coverage for secondary or revisionary surgery.**

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### **FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES**

The cost of surgery involves several charges for the services provided. The total includes fees charged by your doctor, the cost of surgical supplies, anesthesia, laboratory tests, and outpatient hospital charges, depending on where the surgery is performed. Additional charges may include hand rehabilitation therapy after surgery. Depending on whether the cost of surgery is covered by an insurance plan, you will be responsible for necessary co-payments, deductibles, and charges not covered. The fees charged for this procedure do not include any potential future costs for additional procedures that you elect to have or require in order to revise, optimize, or complete your outcome. Additional costs may occur should complications develop from the injury or surgery. Secondary surgery or hospital day-surgery charges involved with revisionary surgery would also be your responsibility. Health insurance may not completely cover the costs of surgery and hand rehabilitation. You may require more hand rehabilitation services than your insurance plan covers. **In signing the consent for this surgery/procedure, you acknowledge that you have been informed about its risk and consequences and accept responsibility for the clinical decisions that were made along with the financial costs of all future treatments.**

### **DISCLAIMER**

Informed-consent documents are used to communicate information about the proposed surgical treatment of a disease or condition along with disclosure of risks and alternative forms of treatment(s), including no surgery. The informed-consent process attempts to define principles of risk disclosure that should generally meet the needs of most patients in most circumstances.

However, informed-consent documents should not be considered all inclusive in defining other methods of care and risks encountered. Your plastic surgeon may provide you with additional or different information which is based on all the facts in your particular case and the current state of medical knowledge.

Informed-consent documents are not intended to define or serve as the standard of medical care. Standards of medical care are determined on the basis of all of the facts involved in an individual case and are subject to change as scientific knowledge and technology advance and as practice patterns evolve.

**It is important that you read the above information carefully and have all of your questions answered before signing the consent on the next page.**

