

**ARTHROSCOPY / ARTHROSCOPIC SURGERY
INFORMED CONSENT INFORMATION**

The purpose of this document is to provide written information regarding the risks, benefits and alternatives of the procedure named above. This material serves as a supplement to the discussion you have with your physician. It is important that you fully understand this information, so please read this document thoroughly. If you have any questions regarding the procedure, ask your physician prior to signing the consent form. We appreciate your selecting UCLA Healthcare to meet your needs.

The Procedure: Arthroscopy is used in the diagnosis and treatment of disease or abnormalities in the knee, shoulder, hip, ankle, elbow, wrist, or other joint. Arthroscopy facilitates evaluation and correct diagnosis of the condition affecting the joint. A few small surgical incisions are made in the area of the joint to allow insertion of small instruments (“scope” and other instruments). The arthroscopic surgery can be used for diagnostic and/or therapeutic purposes. Sometimes, arthroscopy is used prior to conventional (“open”) surgery. Your condition may or may not be able to be treated arthroscopically based on the findings of the diagnostic portion of the procedure

Benefits

You might receive the following benefits. The doctors cannot guarantee you will receive any of these benefits. Only you can decide if the benefits are worth the risk.

1. Improved range of motion in the affected joint
2. Reduced pain
3. Determining the diagnosis

Risks

Before undergoing this procedure, understanding the risks is essential. No procedure is completely risk-free. The following risks may occur, but there may be unforeseen risks and risks that are not included on this list.

Some of these risks, if they occur, may necessitate additional surgery, prolonged hospitalization, and/or extended outpatient therapy to permit adequate treatment.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is possible, though unusual, to experience a bleeding episode during or after surgery. Should post-operative bleeding occur, it may require emergency treatment to drain accumulated blood (hematoma). The need for blood transfusion is extremely rare. 2. An infection is rare after surgery. Should an infection occur, treatment including antibiotics or additional surgery may be necessary. 3. There may be temporary or permanent stiffness, swelling, and pain after the procedure. 4. The joint may develop arthritis or other disease. 5. There may be damage to the surrounding nerves, which could lead to tingling, numbness, pain, and weakness in the affected area. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. There may be damage to the surrounding tendons. 7. You may develop fluid collections in the joint, necessitating removal through a needle. 8. You may experience a heart attack or stroke; blood clots may accumulate in the veins or lungs. 9. You may develop an allergic reaction to tape, suture material, or topical preparations. Systemic reactions that are more serious may result from drugs used during surgery and prescription medicines. Allergic reactions may require additional treatment. 10. Depending on the type of surgery performed, complete healing may be prolonged. 11. The surgery may fail to achieve the intended results, necessitating a reoperation. 12. In spite of the surgery, your condition may worsen |
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Alternatives

The alternatives to this procedure include:

1. Other diagnostic tests, including additional radiologic procedures.
2. Open surgery
3. Non-surgical treatment

If you decide not to have this procedure, there may be associated risks to this decision. Please discuss it with your doctor

I discussed the above risks, benefits, and alternatives with the patient. The patient had an opportunity to have all questions answered and was given a copy of this information sheet.

Physician Signature

Date

Patient Signature

Date

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