Patient information and consent to surgery for pilonidal sinus

Key messages for patients

- **Please read your admission letter carefully.** It is important to follow the instructions we give you about not eating or drinking or we may have to postpone or cancel your operation.

- **Please read this information carefully**, you and your health professional will sign it to document your consent.

- **It is important that you bring the consent form with you when you are admitted for surgery.** You will have an opportunity to ask any questions from the surgeon or anaesthetist when you are admitted. You may sign the consent form either before you come or when you are admitted.

- **Please bring with you any medications you use and its packaging (including patches, creams, inhalers, insulin and herbal remedies) and any information that you have been given relevant to your care in hospital, such as x rays or test results.**

- Take your medications as normal on the day of the procedure unless you have been specifically told not to take a drug or drugs before or on the day by a member of your medical team. If you have diabetes please ask for specific individual advice to be given on your medication at your pre-operative assessment appointment.

- Please call the colorectal specialist sisters on telephone number 01223 217923 if you have any questions or concerns about this procedure.

After the procedure we will file the consent form in your medical notes and you may take this information leaflet home with you.

**Important things you need to know**

Patient choice is an important part of your care. You have the right to change your mind at any time, even after you have given consent and the procedure has started (as long as it is safe and practical to do so). If you are having an anaesthetic you will have the opportunity to discuss this with the anaesthetist, unless the urgency of your treatment prevents this.

We will also only carry out the procedure on your consent form unless, in the opinion of the health professional responsible for your care, a further procedure is needed in order to save your life or prevent serious harm to your health. However, there may be procedures you do not wish us to carry out and these can be recorded on the consent form. We are unable to guarantee that a particular person will perform the procedure. However the person undertaking the procedure will have the relevant experience.

All information we hold about you is stored according to the Data Protection Act 1998.

Pilonidal sinus, CF0138, V7, November 2015
About surgery for pilonidal sinus

Your surgeon has recommended that you undergo surgery for your pilonidal sinus. Pilonidal sinus is a condition in which hairs get trapped in small pits in the skin in the lower back or buttock area, leading to intermittent infection, abscess or discharge.

Pilonidal sinus is a condition that affects the area of skin in the cleavage between the buttocks (known as the natal cleft). The majority of affected individuals experience pain and discharge from the area. Pilonidal disease is a common complaint mostly affecting men from their teens into their thirties. Women may also be affected. Risk factors for pilonidal disease include obesity, a sedentary occupation, hairiness and a family history of the disease. Acute infections need to be surgically drained and then allowed to heal with daily dressings to the area. Chronic pilonidal sinuses are best treated with surgical excision. Long-term recurrence is reduced by good hygiene and keeping the area free of hair, either with shaving or depilatory creams.

Intended benefits

To remove the problem that is causing you discomfort and prevent recurrence.

Who will perform my procedure?

This procedure will be performed by a suitably qualified and experienced surgeon, a surgical practitioner, or a trainee surgeon under the direct supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced surgeon.

Before your admission

Most pilonidal sinus surgery can be performed as a day case, though occasionally other medical factors or social circumstances make it necessary to stay in the hospital.

Before your operation you will need to attend the pre-assessment clinic, which is usually run by specialist nurses; occasionally this process can be conducted by telephone.

At this clinic, we will ask for details of your medical history and carry out any necessary clinical examinations and investigations. Please ask us any questions about the procedure, and feel free to discuss any concerns you might have at any time. You may have a blood test and ECG performed, and also swabs for MRSA. We will ask if you take any tablets or use any other types of medication either prescribed by a doctor or bought over the counter in a pharmacy. Please bring all your medications and any packaging (if available) with you.

This procedure involves the use of anaesthesia. We explain about the different types of anaesthesia or sedation we may use at the end of this leaflet. You will see an anaesthetist before your procedure.
Day of surgery admission
Most people who have this type of procedure have it carried out as a day case.

Hair removal before an operation
The area of concern will be shaved at the time of the operation. Please do not shave the hair yourself or use a razor to remove hair, as this can increase the risk of infection. Your healthcare team will be happy to discuss this with you. It may be necessary during the procedure to shave other areas of your body if appropriate to allow equipment/machines, for example diathermy machines (used to seal blood vessels), to stick to your skin to achieve the best and safest performance.

During the procedure
At the start of your procedure, you will be given the necessary anaesthetic - see below for details of this.

Pilonidal sinuses may be treated in several different ways, all of which remove the ‘pits’ where hairs get stuck and cause infection. Occasionally, the sinus is very small and can be completely removed, followed by closure of the skin with stitches (which are later removed). More often, it is necessary to leave an open wound; the edges of the wound may be partly closed with an absorbable stitch. Special dressings are not normally required, but a gauze pad will help to protect clothing from any discharge.

After the procedure
Once your surgery is completed you will usually be transferred to the recovery ward where you will be looked after by specially trained nurses, under the direction of your anaesthetist. The nurses will monitor you closely until the effects of any general anaesthetic have adequately worn off and you are conscious. They will monitor your heart rate, blood pressure and oxygen levels too. You may be given oxygen via a facemask, fluids via your drip and appropriate pain relief until you are comfortable enough to return to your ward.

Eating and drinking. After this procedure, you may eat and drink normally.

Getting about after the procedure. We will encourage you to get up and walk about within one to two hours of your operation. This helps improve your recovery and reduces the risk of certain complications. If you have any mobility problems, we can arrange nursing or physiotherapy help.

Leaving hospital. Discharge from hospital will be the same day, for planned daycase surgery. You may be given a copy of your discharge summary which contains documentation of your admission. We will give you any necessary tablets or medicines to take home with you – for example, painkillers and laxatives.

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Resuming normal activities including work. Provided you feel comfortable, there are no restrictions on activity and you may lift, drive and go back to work. You should, however, avoid contact sports or other activities which might disrupt stitches in the first two to four weeks.

Special measures after the procedure. Sometimes, people feel sick after an operation, especially after a general anaesthetic, and might vomit. If you feel sick, please tell a nurse and you will be offered medicine to make you more comfortable.

You will be given some painkillers to be taken by mouth as required. A small amount of bleeding or discharge is expected.

If the wound has been sutured (stitched) closed, then you should keep it dry for at least five days to minimise the risk of infection getting inside. Wounds left open, however, benefit from regular (at least once a day) cleaning with a shower spray or in the bath. In order to prevent recurrence of the disease, the area around the wound should be kept free of hairs by weekly shaving until the wound is completely healed.

Check-ups and results. If required you will be sent a follow-up appointment for the clinic, usually at between six and eight weeks after the surgery. At this time, we can check your progress and discuss any further treatment.

Significant, unavoidable or frequently occurring risks of this procedure

Surgical treatment of pilonidal sinus is generally very safe with few risks, but, as with any surgical procedure, complications can occur occasionally. Therefore, in the period following your operation you should contact your GP or the ward if you notice:
(a) severe bleeding or
(b) increasing pain, redness, swelling or discharge – which may indicate infection.

Most pilonidal wounds heal over a period of a few weeks; very rarely wound healing can be delayed for several months and occasionally further operative treatment is required to promote healing.

Recurrence of pilonidal sinus is extremely uncommon after surgery but occasionally a new sinus can develop.

Alternative procedures that are available

There are no non-surgical alternatives to this recommended treatment.
Information and support

If you have any questions or anxieties, please feel free to ask a member of staff including the doctor or ward staff, or please contact one of the colorectal specialist sisters on telephone number 01223 217923.

Anaesthesia

Anaesthesia means ‘loss of sensation’. There are three types of anaesthesia: general, regional and local. The type of anaesthesia chosen by your anaesthetist depends on the nature of your surgery as well as your health and fitness. Sometimes different types of anaesthesia are used together.

Before your operation

Before your operation you will meet an anaesthetist who will discuss with you the most appropriate type of anaesthetic for your operation, and pain relief after your surgery. To inform this decision, he/she will need to know about:

- your general health, including previous and current health problems
- whether you or anyone in your family has had problems with anaesthetics
- any medicines or drugs you use
- whether you smoke
- whether you have had any abnormal reactions to any drugs or have any other allergies
- your teeth, whether you wear dentures, or have caps or crowns.

Your anaesthetist may need to listen to your heart and lungs, ask you to open your mouth and move your neck and will review your test results.

Pre-medication

You may be prescribed a ‘premed’ prior to your operation. This is a drug or combination of drugs which may be used to make you sleepy and relaxed before surgery, provide pain relief, reduce the risk of you being sick, or have effects specific for the procedure that you are going to have or for any medical conditions that you may have. Not all patients will be given a premed or will require one and the anaesthetist will often use drugs in the operating theatre to produce the same effects.

Moving to the operating room or theatre

You will usually change into a gown before your operation and we will take you to the operating suite. When you arrive in the theatre or anaesthetic room and before starting your anaesthesia, the medical team will perform a check of your name, personal details and confirm the operation you are expecting.

Once that is complete, monitoring devices may be attached to you, such as a blood pressure cuff, heart monitor (ECG) and a monitor to check your oxygen levels (a pulse Pilonidal sinus, CF0138, V7, November 2015
oximeter). An intravenous line (drip) may be inserted. If a regional anaesthetic is going to be performed, this may be performed at this stage. If you are to have a general anaesthetic, you may be asked to breathe oxygen through a face mask.

**General anaesthesia**

During general anaesthesia you are put into a state of unconsciousness and you will be unaware of anything during the time of your operation. Your anaesthetist achieves this by giving you a combination of drugs.

While you are unconscious and unaware your anaesthetist remains with you at all times. He or she monitors your condition and administers the right amount of anaesthetic drugs to maintain you at the correct level of unconsciousness for the period of the surgery. Your anaesthetist will be monitoring such factors as heart rate, blood pressure, heart rhythm, body temperature and breathing. He or she will also constantly watch your need for fluid or blood replacement.

**Regional anaesthesia**

Regional anaesthesia includes epidurals, spinals, caudals or local anaesthetic blocks of the nerves to the limbs or other areas of the body. Local anaesthetic is injected near to nerves, numbing the relevant area and possibly making the affected part of the body difficult or impossible to move for a period of time. Regional anaesthesia may be performed as the sole anaesthetic for your operation, with or without sedation, or with a general anaesthetic. Regional anaesthesia may also be used to provide pain relief after your surgery for hours or even days. Your anaesthetist will discuss the procedure, benefits and risks with you and, if you are to have a general anaesthetic as well, whether the regional anaesthesia will be performed before you are given the general anaesthetic.

**Local anaesthesia**

In local anaesthesia the local anaesthetic drug is injected into the skin and tissues at the site of the operation. The area of numbness will be restricted and some sensation of pressure may be present, but there should be no pain. Local anaesthesia is used for minor operations such as stitching a cut, but may also be injected around the surgical site to help with pain relief. Usually a local anaesthetic will be given by the doctor doing the operation.

**Sedation**

Sedation is the use of small amounts of anaesthetic or similar drugs to produce a ‘sleepy-like’ state. Sedation may be used as well as a local or regional anaesthetic. The anaesthesia prevents you from feeling pain, the sedation makes you drowsy. Sedation also makes you physically and mentally relaxed during an investigation or procedure which may be unpleasant or painful (such as an endoscopy) but where your co-operation is needed. You may remember a little about what happened but often
you will remember nothing. Sedation may be used by other professionals as well as anaesthetists.

**What will I feel like afterwards?**

How you will feel will depend on the type of anaesthetic and operation you have had, how much pain relieving medicine you need and your general health. Most people will feel fine after their operation. Some people may feel dizzy, sick or have general aches and pains. Others may experience some blurred vision, drowsiness, a sore throat, headache or breathing difficulties. You may have fewer of these effects after local or regional anaesthesia although when the effects of the anaesthesia wear off you may need pain relieving medicines.

**What are the risks of anaesthesia?**

In modern anaesthesia, serious problems are uncommon. Risks cannot be removed completely, but modern equipment, training and drugs have made it a much safer procedure in recent years. The risk to you as an individual will depend on whether you have any other illness, personal factors (such as smoking or being overweight) or surgery which is complicated, long or performed in an emergency.

**Very common (1 in 10 people) and common side effects (1 in 100 people)**

Feeling sick and vomiting after surgery
Sore throat
Dizziness, blurred vision
Headache
Bladder problems
Damage to lips or tongue (usually minor)
Itching
Aches, pains and backache
Pain during injection of drugs
Bruising and soreness
Confusion or memory loss

**Uncommon side effects and complications (1 in 1000 people)**

Chest infection
Muscle pains
Slow breathing (depressed respiration)
Damage to teeth
An existing medical condition getting worse
Awareness (becoming conscious during your operation)

**Rare (1 in 10,000 people) and very rare (1 in 100,000 people) complications**

Damage to the eyes
Heart attack or stroke
Serious allergy to drugs

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Nerve damage
Death
Equipment failure
Deaths caused by anaesthesia are very rare. There are probably about five deaths for every million anaesthetics in the UK. For more information about anaesthesia, please visit the Royal College of Anaesthetists’ website: www.rcoa.ac.uk

Privacy & dignity
Same sex bays and bathrooms are offered in all wards except critical care and theatre recovery areas where the use of high-tech equipment and/or specialist one to one care is required.

We are now a smoke-free site: smoking will not be allowed anywhere on the hospital site. For advice and support in quitting, contact your GP or the free NHS stop smoking helpline on 0800 169 0 169.

Other formats:
If you would like this information in another language, large print or audio, please ask the department where you are being treated, to contact the patient information team: patient.information@addenbrookes.nhs.uk.
Please note: We do not currently hold many leaflets in other languages; written translation requests are funded and agreed by the department who has authored the leaflet.

Document history
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Information about important questions on the consent form

1 Creutzfeldt Jakob Disease (‘CJD’)

We must take special measures with hospital instruments if there is a possibility you have been at risk of CJD or variant CJD disease. We therefore ask all patients undergoing any surgical procedure if they have been told that they are at increased risk of either of these forms of CJD. This helps prevent the spread of CJD to the wider public. A positive answer will not stop your procedure taking place, but enables us to plan your operation to minimise any risk of transmission to other patients.

2 Photography, Audio or Visual Recordings

As a leading teaching hospital we take great pride in our research and staff training. We ask for your permission to use images and recordings for your diagnosis and treatment, they will form part of your medical record. We also ask for your permission to use these images for audit and in training medical and other healthcare staff and UK medical students; you do not have to agree and if you prefer not to, this will not affect the care and treatment we provide. We will ask for your separate written permission to use any images or recordings in publications or research.

3 Students in training

Training doctors and other health professionals is essential to the NHS. Your treatment may provide an important opportunity for such training, where necessary under the careful supervision of a registered professional. You may, however, prefer not to take part in the formal training of medical and other students without this affecting your care and treatment.

4 Use of Tissue

As a leading bio-medical research centre and teaching hospital, we may be able to use tissue not needed for your treatment or diagnosis to carry out research, for quality control or to train medical staff for the future. Any such research, or storage or disposal of tissue, will be carried out in accordance with ethical, legal and professional standards. In order to carry out such research we need your consent. Any research will only be carried out if it has received ethical approval from a Research Ethics Committee. You do not have to agree and if you prefer not to, this will not in any way affect the care and treatment we provide. The leaflet ‘Donating tissue or cells for research’ gives more detailed information. Please ask for a copy.

If you wish to withdraw your consent on the use of tissue (including blood) for research, please contact our Patient Advice and Liaison Service (PALS), on 01223 216756.
To remove the pilonidal sinus and prevent recurrence.

Full details are set out in the information leaflet and include:

- bleeding
- delayed wound healing
- need for further operative treatment to promote healing
- recurrence of pilonidal sinus.

c) what the treatment or procedure is likely to involve, the benefits and risks of any available alternative treatments (including no treatment) and any particular concerns of this patient:
Consent Form

Surgery for pilonidal sinus

The following information leaflet has been provided:

Surgery for pilonidal sinus


or ☐ I have offered the patient information about the procedure but this has been declined.

This procedure will involve:

☐ General and/or regional anaesthesia  ☐ Local anaesthesia  ☐ Sedation  ☐ None

Signed (Health professional): .......................................................... Date: □ □ / □ □ / □ □ □ □ □ □

Name (PRINT): .......................................................... Time (24hr): □ □ : □ □ □

Designation: ........................................................................ Contact/bleep no: ..........................................................

C  Consent of patient / person with parental responsibility

I confirm that the risks, benefits and alternatives of this procedure have been discussed with me and that my questions have been answered to my satisfaction and understanding.

Important: please read the patient information about this procedure and then put a tick in the relevant boxes for the following questions:

1  Creutzfeldt Jakob disease (CJD)
Have you ever been notified that you are at risk of CJD or variant CJD for public health purposes? If yes, please inform your health professional.  ☐ Yes  ☐ No

2  Photography, Audio or Visual Recording
   a) I agree to the use of any of the above type of recordings for the purpose of diagnosis and treatment.  ☐ Yes  ☐ No
   b) I agree to unidentified versions of any of the above recordings being used for audit and medical teaching in a healthcare setting.  ☐ Yes  ☐ No

3  Students in training
   I agree to the involvement of medical and other students as part of their formal training.  ☐ Yes  ☐ No
Surgery for pilonidal sinus

4 Use of Tissue
   a) I agree that tissue (including blood) not needed for my own diagnosis
      or treatment can be used and stored for ethically approved research
      which may include ethically approved genetic research. □ Yes □ No
   b) Where additional clinical information is needed for the purposes of ethically
      approved research, I agree that relevant sections of my medical record may
      be looked at by researchers or by relevant regulatory authorities. I give
      permission for these individuals to have access to my records. □ Yes □ No

I have listed below any procedures that I do not wish to be carried out without further discussion.

I have read and understood the Patient Information about this procedure and the above additional
information. I agree to the procedure or treatment.

Signed (Patient): ___________________________ Date: __/__/____
Name of patient (PRINT): ________________________

If signing for a child or young person; delete if not applicable.
I confirm I am a person with parental responsibility for the patient named on this form.
Signed: ___________________________ Date: __/__/____
Relationship to patient:

If the patient is unable to sign but has indicated his/her consent, a witness should sign below.
Signed (Witness): ___________________________ Date: __/__/____
Name of witness (PRINT): ________________________
Address: ________________________________

Patient safety – at the heart of all we do

Addenbrooke’s Hospital | Rosie Hospital
Consent Form

Surgery for pilonidal sinus

D Confirmation of consent

Confirmation of consent (where the treatment/procedure has been discussed in advance)
On behalf of the team treating the patient, I have confirmed with the patient that she/he has no further questions and wishes the treatment/procedure to go ahead.

Signed (Health professional): .................................................. Date: ...D.P./...M.M./...Y.Y.Y.Y....

Name (PRINT): .............................................................................. Job title: ..........................................................

Please initial to confirm all sections have been completed:

E Interpreter’s statement (if appropriate)

I have interpreted the information to the best of my ability, and in a way in which I believe the patient can understand:

Signed (Interpreter): .............................................................. Date: ...D.P./...M.M./...Y.Y.Y.Y....

Name (PRINT): ............................................................................

Or, please note the language line reference ID number:

F Withdrawal of patient consent

☐ The patient has withdrawn consent (ask patient to sign and date here)

Signed (Patient): ................................................................. Date: ...D.P./...M.M./...Y.Y.Y.Y....

Signed (Health professional): .................................................. Date: ...D.P./...M.M./...Y.Y.Y.Y....

Name (PRINT): .............................................................................. Job title: ..........................................................