Patient information and consent to biopsy of brain tumour in adults

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 all of your medications and its packaging (including inhalers, injections, creams, eye drops, patches, insulin and herbal remedies), a current repeat prescription from your GP, any cards about your treatment and any information that you have been given relevant to your care in hospital, such as x-rays or test results.

- Laxatives and painkillers may be required after your hospital stay; please ensure you have appropriate supplies at home.

- 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 clinical nurse specialist on telephone number 01223 256246 if you have any questions or concerns about this procedure or your appointment.

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.

Biopsy of brain tumour in adults, CF384, V5, September 2016
About biopsy procedure

Sometimes it is not possible to remove a tumour. For example, if the tumour is in a vital structure in your brain, then removing it, even partially, may cause severe disability or even death.

Getting medical treatment for a brain tumour usually requires a diagnosis and this is best achieved by looking at the cells under a microscope. If it is necessary to get a sample of the tumour, and tumour removal is not possible, the neurosurgeon will recommend a surgical procedure called a biopsy.

During a biopsy procedure the surgeon shaves a small strip of hair in order to make an incision in the scalp, exposing the skull bone. A biopsy is taken in one of two ways:

- Open biopsy
- Closed biopsy

An open biopsy involves taking out a small piece of bone from the skull using a computer ‘stealth’ navigation system. The surgeon then removes a small amount of the tumour. Following this, the bone is replaced, secured in position and the skin closed with stitches or clips (staples) and a dressing.

During a closed biopsy, a small round hole, called a burr hole, is made in the skull using a drill. This exposes the brain. With the help of a computer navigation system (referred to as a stealth scan) they then pass a needle through the hole and into the tumour. After taking a very small piece of the tumour, the needle is removed and the skin closed with stitches or clips (staples) and a dressing. The hole in the skull heals with scar tissue.

Intended benefits

The aim of a biopsy procedure is to find out what kind of cells are causing the tumour to grow. This is called a histopathology diagnosis.

Getting an accurate diagnosis has the following benefits:
- We can give you more specific information, if you want it
- It enables us to consider other treatments, such as radiotherapy and/or chemotherapy

Who will perform my procedure?

This procedure will only be performed by a consultant neurosurgeon or neurosurgery specialist registrar operating under the supervision of a consultant.

Before your procedure

Most patients attend a pre-admission clinic, when you will meet a neurosurgeon and will be given the details of your key worker. Your key worker is the person to contact if you have any questions or need advice or support. At this clinic, we will ask for details of your medical history and carry out any necessary clinical examinations and investigations.

Biopsy of brain tumour in adults, CF384, V5, September 2016
The investigations will include blood tests and skin swabs. Please ask us any questions about the procedure, and feel free to discuss any concerns you might have at any time.

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. Please tell the ward staff about all of the medicines you use. We are especially interested in medicines that affect blood clotting, for example aspirin or warfarin. If you wish to take your medication yourself (self-medicate), please ask your nurse. Pharmacists visit the wards regularly and can help with any medicine queries.

This procedure involves the use of local (so called ‘awake procedure’) or general anaesthetic. 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.

Some people who have this type of procedure will have it performed as a day case but others will require an overnight stay.

On the day of surgery or occasionally the day before you will be admitted to one of our neurosciences wards and you will be asked to telephone the admissions office on 01223 217100 to check that there is a bed available and where to go.

**Please do not eat or drink from midnight of the day of the operation.**

**Hair removal before an operation**
Sometimes the healthcare team need to see or reach your skin and if this is necessary they will use an electric hair clipper with a single-use disposable head, on the day of the surgery. 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.

**During the procedure**
You will be taken to the neurosurgery operating theatres on your hospital bed. The surgeon shaves a small amount of hair and then makes an incision in your scalp. The size and shape of the opening will depend on the type of biopsy (open or closed) and the position of the tumour. The incision will be made behind the hairline where possible so the scar is hidden when your hair grows back.

The time this takes depends upon the complexity of the procedure but you will be away from the ward for at least three hours.

**After the procedure**
Once your surgery is completed you will usually be transferred to the recovery area 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.

Biopsy of brain tumour in adults, CF384, V5, September 2016
Eating and drinking. You may eat and drink as soon as you feel able. It is recommended you start with clear fluids and move to light food after a few hours.

Getting about after the procedure. After this procedure you are able to get up as soon as you feel well enough. Often, this is within a few hours of returning to the ward. 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.

Your wound may feel strange for a few weeks but pain is rarely a problem. The scar and skin may look bruised and swollen. The scar will fade to a thin pale line in three to six months. Any shaved hair will normally re-grow.

Leaving hospital. Some people who have this procedure can go home the same day, some the following day. If you go home the same day you will need a CT scan a few hours after the operation. The actual time that you stay in hospital will depend on your general health, how quickly you recover from the procedure and your doctor's opinion.

Resuming normal activities

Work: You may return to light domestic work and exercise as soon as you feel able to do so. If you intend to return to work, it is best to discuss this with your neurosurgeon and your occupational health department, if applicable. How quickly you are able to return to work will depend upon the physical skills and demands of the job. You may find it easier to return on a phased return.

Contact sport: You are advised to avoid contact sports such as boxing or rugby for at least three months.

Driving: This depends on the type of tumour you have been diagnosed with. In most cases, a driving ban of minimum two years following completion of your treatment (this includes any chemotherapy or radiotherapy you may need) is required. Please see our separate leaflet entitled ‘DVLA driving regulations:

Biopsy of brain tumour in adults, CF384, V5, September 2016
Brain tumours’ for further information and speak to your doctor or specialist nurse. Failure to notify the DVLA is an offence and may result in a fine of up to £1,000.

**Flying**: You are advised to avoid flying for six weeks after your surgery.

**Special measures after the procedure:**

**Hair washing**: You can gently wash your hair two days after your procedure and we recommend all dressings are removed.

**Skin staples / stitches**: Most stitches are self-absorbable (dissolvable) so they will take care of themselves. Dissolvable stitches need to get wet in order to dissolve. It is recommended you use a gentle shampoo for this. We can remove any skin staples in clinic if required or make an appointment with your GP. Its best to avoid hair dyes and perms for one month as this will irritate the scar.

**Wound leaks / infections**: If you experience ANY problems with your wound, including superficial infections treated by your GP, please contact your specialist nurse immediately. The development of any deeper infections will put on hold further treatments (such as Chemotherapy / Radiotherapy), so our early involvement is imperative.

**Dexamethasone**: You may be taking steroids (dexamethasone). It is usual to increase the dose of this around the time of surgery and then wean the dose down again within a few days of surgery.

**Check-ups and results**: A sample of the tumour will be sent for analysis. There is a wait of about one week for the results. As soon as the tests are complete, you will be seen in clinic. At this clinic we will check on your progress, explain the test results and discuss any further treatment that is recommended. Please bring family and/or friends as appropriate.

**Significant, unavoidable or frequently occurring risks of this procedure**

There are risks of surgery in general and risks associated specifically with the biopsy. The risks of surgery in general include problems with the wound (for example infection), problems with breathing (such as a chest infection) and blood clots for example in the legs or less frequently the lungs. Below are listed some of the most common risks:

- Infection within the brain: 1 in 100 people (1%).
- Bleeding (haemorrhage) into the brain: 2 in 100 people (2%).
- Superficial infection in the surgical wound: 2 in 100 people (2%).
- Permanent ‘neurological deficit’ such as speech, visual, arm or leg weakness if the tumour is away from a critical area of the brain: 1 in 100 people (1%).
- Permanent ‘neurological deficit’ such as speech, visual, arm or leg weakness if the tumour is in or close to a critical area of the brain: 3 in 100 people (3%).
• Non diagnostic biopsy either because the tumour is very small and is missed or more commonly because the piece of tumour removed is not representative of the whole tumour: 5 in 100 people (5%).
• Death: 1 in 100 people (1%)

The risk of your surgery depends very much upon which part of your brain the tumour is in. Your surgeon will discuss your particular risks with you. If you do wake up with a new neurological deficit then remember that most patients with a new neurological deficit following this procedure will improve over a few days. Some will resolve completely.

Alternative procedures that are available

There are two other options to consider. The risks and benefits of each procedure will be discussed with you during your consultation:

• Craniotomy and debulking of tumour. This is slightly higher risk but probably offers more benefit. By virtue of their location some tumours cannot be debulked safely, or in its entirety, hence the rationale for a biopsy.

• You may decide to have no surgery at all. This may also prevent you from having other types of treatment such as radiotherapy or chemotherapy, which often depend upon having a tissue diagnosis. The full implications of deciding not to have surgery will be discussed with you.

Information and support

• Please feel free to ask your specialist nurse or any other member of staff for advice at any time, even after discharge. The specialist nurses can be contacted directly on 01223 256246 or via switchboard (01223 245151) via bleeps 154-506 or 152-090
• The BrainTumour Charity – for regular meetings, phone pals, information and advice telephone: 0808 800 0004  Website: www.thebraintumourcharity.org
• Brainstrust Charity – To find out more about brainstrust call 01983 292 405. Email: hello@brainstrust.org.uk or visit www.brainstrust.org.uk
• Macmillan Cancer Support – for information and advice on all types of brain tumour. Freephone: 0808 808 0000  Website: www.macmillan.org.uk

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.

Biopsy of brain tumour in adults, CF384, V5, September 2016
Patient Information

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 ‘pre-med’ 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 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.

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. 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 and 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
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
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.
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
Authors: Consultant neurosurgeons
Department: Cambridge University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust, Hills Road, Cambridge, CB2 0QQ www.cuh.org.uk
Contact number: 01223 245151 extension 56246
Publish/Review date: September 2016/September 2019
File name: CF384_biopsy_brain_tumour_v5.doc
Version number/Ref: 5 / CF384
Consent Form

Patient agreement to investigation or treatment for neurosurgery, spinal surgery or vitreoretinal surgery

Please use ‘Procedure completed’ stamp below on completion:

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: .../..../YYYY

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

Or, please note the language line reference ID number: ..................................................
Patient Information

Biopsy of brain tumour in adults, CF384, V5 September 2016

A Name of proposed procedure or course of treatment

(include brief explanation if medical term not clear)

Biopsy of brain tumour in adults

B Statement of health professional (details of treatment, risks and benefits)

1 I confirm I am a health professional with an appropriate knowledge of the proposed procedure, as specified in the hospital’s consent policy. I have explained the procedure to the patient. In particular, I have explained:

a) the intended benefits of the procedure (please state)
   To find out what kind of cells are causing the tumour.

b) the possible risks involved. Addenbrooke’s always ensures any risks are minimised. However, all procedures carry some risk and I have set out below any significant, unavoidable or frequently occurring risks including those specific to the patient

   Problems with the wound; problems with breathing; blood clots for example in the legs or less frequently the lungs; infection within the brain; bleeding into the brain; superficial infection in the surgical wound; permanent ‘neurological deficit’ such as speech, visual, arm or leg weakness if the tumour is in, close to or away from a critical area of the brain; non diagnostic biopsy; death.

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

d) any extra procedures that might become necessary during the procedure such as:
   ☐ Blood transfusion ☐ Other procedure (please state)

e) Was the patient born after 1 January 1997? ☐ Yes ☐ No

2 The following information leaflet has been provided:

Version reference and date: CF384 v5 September 2016

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

3 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: ____________________________

CF384 v5 September 2016
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 on ‘Consent’ and then put a tick in the relevant boxes for the following questions:

1  Creutzfeldt Jakob disease (CJD)
   a) 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

   b) Have you had a history of CJD or other prion disease in your family?
      □ Yes □ No

   c) Have you ever received growth hormone or gonadotrophin treatment?  
      If yes, please give details below:
      Please specify:
      (i) whether the hormone was derived from human pituitary glands  
          □ Yes □ No
      (ii) the year of treatment
      (iii) whether the treatment was received in the UK or another country  
           □ UK □ Other

   d) Have you ever had surgery on your brain, eye or spinal cord?  
      If yes, please give details below:

   e) Since 1980, have you had any transfusions of blood or blood components (red cells, plasma, cryoprecipitate or platelets)?  
      If yes, please answer questions below:
      Have you either:
      (i) received more than 50 units of blood or blood components,  
          □ Yes □ No
      or
      (ii) received blood or blood components on more than 20 occasions  
           □ Yes □ No
      Where possible, please provide the names of all the hospitals where you received blood or blood components:

In the case of a positive reply to any CJD question, staff should immediately inform Infection Control on ext 3497 (bleep numbers 152-198 or 151-803) and the theatre co-ordinator (24 hour bleep number 152-585); out of hours contact the on call medical microbiologist via the hospital contact centre.

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  Medical Training
   I agree to the involvement of medical and other students as part of their formal training.  
      □ Yes □ No
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.

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

______________________________
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: D.D./M.M./Y.Y.Y.Y

______________________________
Relationship to patient:

______________________________
Name of witness (PRINT):

______________________________
Address:

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.D./M.M./Y.Y.Y.Y

______________________________
Name (PRINT): Job title:

Please initial to confirm all sections have been completed:

E Withdrawal of patient consent

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

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

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

______________________________
Name (PRINT): Job title: