



# About the consent form

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## Information for patients

Before a doctor or other health professional examines or treats you, they need your consent. Sometimes you can simply tell them whether you agree with their suggestions. However, sometimes a written record of your decision is helpful – for example if your treatment involves sedation or general anaesthesia. You will then be asked to sign a consent form. If you later change your mind, you are entitled to withdraw consent – even after signing.

### What should I know before deciding?

Health professionals must make sure you know enough to enable you to decide about treatment. They will write information on the consent form and offer you a copy to keep as well as discussing the choices of treatment with you. Although they may well recommend a particular option, you are free to choose another. People's attitudes vary on things like the amount of risk or pain they are prepared to accept.

That goes for the amount of information too. If you would rather not know about certain aspects, discuss with who ever is treating you.

### Should I ask questions?

Always ask anything you want. As a reminder, you can write your questions in the space at the back of this leaflet. The person you ask should do his or her best to answer, but if they do not know they should find someone else who is able to discuss your concerns.

To support you and prompt questions, you might like to bring a friend or relative. Ask if you would like someone independent to speak up for you.

### Is there anything I should tell people?

If there is any procedure you do not want to happen, you should tell the people treating you. It is also important for them to know about any illnesses or allergies which you may have or have suffered from in the past.

## Who is treating me?

Amongst the health professionals treating you may be a “doctor in training” – medically qualified, but now doing more specialist training. They range from recently qualified doctors to doctors almost ready to be consultants. They will only carry out procedures for which they have been appropriately trained. Someone senior will supervise – either in person with a less experienced doctor in training or available to advise someone more experienced.

## What about anaesthesia?

If your treatment involves general or regional anaesthesia (where more than a small part of your body is being anaesthetised), you will be given general information about it in advance. You will also have an opportunity to talk with the anaesthetist when he or she assesses your state of health shortly before treatment. Hospitals sometimes have pre-assessment clinics which provide patients with the chance to discuss things a few weeks earlier.

## Will samples be taken?

Some kinds of operation involve removing a part of the body (such as a gall bladder or a tooth). You would always be told about this in advance. Other operations may mean taking samples as part of your care. These samples may be of blood or small sections of tissue, for example of an unexplained lump. Such samples may be further checked by other health professionals to ensure the best possible standards. Again, you should be told in advance if samples are likely to be taken.

Sometimes samples taken during operations may also be used for teaching, research, or public health monitoring in the interests of all NHS patients. The NHS trust treating you will have a local system for checking whether you are willing for this to happen.

## Photographs and videos

As part of your treatment some kind of photographic record may be made – for example x-rays, clinical photographs, or sometimes a video. You will always be told if this is going to happen. The photograph or recording will be kept with your notes and will be held in confidence as part of your medical record. This means that it will normally only be seen by those involved in providing you with care or those who need to check the quality of care you have received. The use of photographs and recordings is also extremely important for other NHS work, such as teaching or medical research. However, we will not use yours in a way that might allow you to be identified or recognised without your express permission.

## What if things do not go as expected?

Sometimes things do not go as they should. Although the doctor involved should tell you and your family, often the patient is the first to notice something amiss. If you are worried – for example about the after-effects of an operation continuing much longer than you were told to expect – tell a health professional right away. Speak to your GP, or contact your clinic - the phone number should be on your appointment card, letter, or your copy of your consent form.

## What are the key things to remember?

It's your decision! It is up to you to choose whether or not to consent to what is being proposed. Ask as many questions as you like, and remember to tell the team about anything that concerns you or about any medication, allergies, or past history which might affect your general health.

### **Possible questions to ask health professionals**

As well as giving you information health professionals must listen and do their best to answer your questions. Before your next appointment, you can write some down in the space at the back of this leaflet.

**Questions may be about the treatment itself**, for example:

- What are the main treatment options?
- What are the benefits of each of the options?
- What are the risks, if any, of each option?
- What are the success rates for different options — nationally, for this unit, or for you (the surgeon)?
- Why do you think an operation (if suggested) is necessary?
- What are the risks if I decide to do nothing for the time being?
- How can I expect to feel after your procedure?
- When am I likely to be able to get back to work?

**Questions may also be about how the treatment might affect your future state of health or style of life**, for example:

- Will I need long-term care?
- Will my mobility be affected?
- Will I still be able to drive?
- Will it affect the kind of work I do?
- Will it affect my personal/sexual relationships?
- Will I be able to take part in my favourite sport/exercises?
- Will I be able to follow my usual diet?

Further information For more information on consent, please go to the NHS web site (<https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/consent-to-treatment/>).

**This leaflet has been produced with and for patients.**

If you would like this information in **another language, audio, Braille, Easy Read, or large print** please ask a member of staff. You can ask someone to contact us on your behalf.

**Any complaints, comments, concerns, or compliments** please speak to your doctor or nurse, or contact the Patient Advice and Liaison Service (PALS) on 01227 783145 (tel://+441227783145), or email [ekh-tr.pals@nhs.net](mailto:ekh-tr.pals@nhs.net) ([ekh-tr.pals@nhs.net](mailto:ekh-tr.pals@nhs.net))

**Patients should not bring large sums of money or valuables into hospital.** Please note that East Kent Hospitals accepts no responsibility for the loss or damage to personal property, unless the property has been handed into Trust staff for safe-keeping.

**Further patient leaflets** are available via the East Kent Hospitals website (<https://www.ekhuft.nhs.uk/information-for-patients/patient-information/>).

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