

CONSENT TO TUBAL INTERRUPTION OPERATION ANESTHETICS, AND OTHER MEDICAL SERVICES

PATIENT NAME: _____

DATE: _____ TIME: _____

TUBAL INTERRUPTION FACTS

WHAT IS IT?

The fallopian tube is a tubular structure which carries the ovum (egg) from the point of origin in the ovary to the uterus (womb). A "tubal interruption" is an operation designated to interrupt this tubular structure so that the ovum no longer will be carried to the uterus. The operation is intended to make the female sterile. This is generally believed to be an effective means of protective birth control.

NATURE OF PROCEDURE

"Tubal interruption" refers to a surgical procedure in which the fallopian tubes of a woman are divided or otherwise interrupted to prevent the union of sperm from the male with the ovum of the female, thus preventing conception and pregnancy. This operation can be performed by either the vaginal or abdominal approach. There are several techniques used by surgeons to interrupt the continuity of the fallopian tubes. Your physician will suggest a desirable technique. If you have questions concerning the surgical technique recommended or any other surgical technique, you should ask your physician.

POSSIBILITY OF FAILURE OF SURGERY

THE RESULTS OF THE STERILIZATION OPERATION CANNOT BE GUARANTEED. You should fully understand that the intent of tubal interruption is to permanently prevent you from bearing children. The surgery should be considered non-reversible. A surgical procedure, even when performed technically correct, can fail. Through the natural course of events, the divided ends of the fallopian tube(s) may be reunited and you may once again be fertile, and capable of becoming pregnant. Failures have been recorded in all techniques of sterilization.

POSSIBLE COMPLICATIONS

The surgery may be performed on an ambulatory or out-patient basis. The operation does involve entering into the abdominal cavity and should be considered major surgery. Any operation or procedure involves some risk. The more common risks of this procedure include: infection, bleeding, burn to the bowel or injury to internal organs. Although not expected, these complications have occurred, even with the most skillful surgeon.

POST-OPERATIVE CARE

Usually, you will return home a short time after the procedure is completed. Limitation of activity is important and should be discussed with your physician. After the surgery you may expect some abdominal pain with the discomfort decreasing over the next several days. If you experience nausea or vomiting, increased or prolonged abdominal pain, fever, or any unusual signs or symptoms, you should contact your physician.

You should consult with your physician concerning any questions you may have about the procedure, the expected results, and/or the complications associated with the surgery.