



Name: _____

Date of Birth: _____

Tibial Osteotomy

Operation: _____

Side: _____

A tibial osteotomy is the surgical removal or opening of a wedge of bone to realign the limb. This may require a plate to hold the bones in place.

There are risks and complications with any surgical procedure. They include but are not limited to the following.

General Risks:

- Infection can occur, requiring antibiotics and further treatment.
- Bleeding could occur and may require a return to the operating room. Bleeding is more common if you have been taking blood thinning drugs such as Warfarin, Aspirin, Clopidogrel (Plavix or Iscover) or Dipyridamole (Persantin or Asasantin).
- Small areas of the lung can collapse, increasing the risk of chest infection. This may need antibiotics and physiotherapy.
- Increased risk in obese people of wound infection, chest infection, heart and lung complications, and thrombosis.
- Heart attack or stroke could occur due to the strain on the heart.
- Blood clot in the leg (DVT) causing pain and swelling. In rare cases part of the clot may break off and go to the lungs.
- Death as a result of this procedure is possible.

Specific risks:

- The surgery may not work and symptoms before surgery will persist after the surgery. Total knee replacement may be needed in the future.
- Numbness associated with the use of tourniquet with nerve and muscle damage at the site where the tourniquet was placed. This may be temporary or permanent.

- Skin death under the tourniquet, which may require further dressings and / or surgery and skin grafting.
- The possibility of the nerve at the knee being damaged, causing weakness and foot drop, and possible numbness in the foot. This may be permanent.
- Possibility of pressure developing in the muscle group in the lower leg which sometimes requires surgical release of pressure in the lower leg.
- Removal of the screws and/or plates after the operation. This will require further surgery.
- Damage to the artery behind the knee requiring vascular surgery or leg amputation.
- Bruising and swelling in leg below the operation site. This usually settles in time.
- Abnormal pain response to surgery with worsening of pain and disability.
- The surgical cut may cause changes to the sensation and colour of the limb.
- In some people, healing of the wound may be abnormal and the wound can be thickened and red and the scar may be painful.

Anaesthetic Risks:

There are risks associated with all anaesthetic types (including general, spinal or regional). These risks are relative to each patient's past medical and family history. Your anaesthetist will discuss the specifics of your anaesthetic with you prior to surgery.



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I agree that I have discussed the risks and benefits of the aforementioned procedure and have had a chance to discuss the treatment options available to me with Dr John Roe.

I request to have the procedure.

Patient:

Name: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Patient Carer or Advocate:

Name: _____

Relationship: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Surgeon: Dr John Roe

Signature: _____

Date: _____