



Lone Star Veterinary Surgical Services

Surgical Solutions for Your Loved Pets

Surgical Release Form for Exploratory Laparotomy Surgery

Owner: _____ Patient: _____ Date: _____

Referring Hospital: _____ Veterinarian: _____

Surgery to be performed: _____

I authorize Lone Star Veterinary Surgical Services (LSVSS) to perform surgery on my pet. I have discussed the aforementioned surgery and the importance of pre-surgical blood testing with the referring veterinarian. I understand that there are risks and hazards involved with the recommended surgical procedure, including anesthetic risk. I realized that no guaranty or warranty can ethically or professionally be made regarding the results or cure.

Your pet has been diagnosed with bladder stones (uroliths) and or urethral stones that require surgical removal. There are several different types of bladder stones that can develop within the bladder or urinary tract of the dog/cat and complete surgical removal depends upon the size and location. Occasionally, these bladder stones can become lodged in different parts of the urinary tract (urethra and/or ureter) necessitating emergency surgery or treatment. Additionally, these bladder stones can cause chronic urinary tract infections if they are not removed. Certain types of breeds of dogs are predisposed to develop select types of bladder stones.

In some cases, we are unable to obtain the urethral stones due to their size and location, however in general when attempting surgical removal via the bladder we are able to generally remove most of the bladder stones creating problems.

Procedure: Epidural, Cystotomy (opening up the bladder) and urolith (bladder stone) removal, culture and sensitivity

Surgical Risks:

1. Incomplete removal of all bladder stones (rare).
2. Reoccurrence of bladder stones is possible, depending on bladder composition (12-25%).
3. Dehiscence (suture line breakdown) of the incision into the bladder or the abdomen, especially if the bladder is abnormal, leading to urine leakage into the abdomen and additional surgery at additional cost
4. Infection (rare) can occur in about 3% of cases.
5. Blood can occur in the urine for up to two weeks after surgery which is normal as long as it is a small amount and getting better daily. When blood mixes with urine it can appear to be a lot of bleeding when it is not
6. Painful urinations for a few days

Your veterinarian has recommended that your pet have an exploratory surgery to identify abnormalities within the abdomen (intestinal foreign body, mass or tumor, abscess, puncture wound, etc). Hopefully once the abnormality is located it can be surgically treated. Often times, more than one area is affected, however one specific organ or section of an organ can be affected only. Other times a "negative explore" is encountered. This means that nothing abnormal is seen within the abdomen. When this happens and especially when your pet has been exhibiting vomiting and/or diarrhea GI biopsies will be recommended to help diagnose your pet's illness. Sometimes as in the case with invasive cancers within the abdomen, the surgeon may find that the tumor is "non resectable" meaning that it cannot be removed without causing significant morbidity or even death. In these cases a doctor will call you during the procedure to inform you of what was found and help you decide on what's best for your pet.

In cases that require surgical treatment many different surgical techniques and surgical stapling devices are available to the surgeon. Abdominal organ biopsies may be warranted. Despite the fact that every effort is made to prevent or



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minimize complications, they can occur. The most serious complication of intestinal surgery is dehiscence of the surgical site. It is critical that your pet should have an e-collar placed postoperatively to avoid issues with suture. Additionally, strict confined, controlled activity (leash activity only) is imperative for 2-3 weeks, until your pet has healed from surgery. Postoperative swelling or pain should be brought to the prompt and immediate attention of your veterinarian.

Procedure: Abdominal exploratory with surgical treatment if indicated

Major Surgical Risks:

1. Dehiscence (suture breakdown) of the intestine, this can lead to peritonitis and even death. Dehiscence is rare but more common in pets with compromised intestines that are very sick before surgery and have low blood protein levels. Early detection of intestinal leakage and surgical intervention is essential to save your pet's life if this was to occur.
2. Hemorrhage, most common following splenic or liver surgery. Often not serious but in rare occasions may require blood transfusions.
3. Transient cardiac arrhythmias can occur following splenic surgery. This may require additional medications and time in the hospital at additional cost.
3. Local Infection, usually seen in the first few days, uncommon unless pet is allowed to lick or chew at his/her surgical site. This will usually require additional antibiotics at additional cost.

Date

Pet Owner/Agent Signature

Phone I Can Be Reached at Today