



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 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 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