



Minutes
LOUISIANA MEDICAL DISCLOSURE PANEL
Friday, March 27, 2015
1:00 pm- 3:00 pm
Bienville Building
Room 173
(unapproved)

I. Welcome

II. Roll Call/ Establish Quorum

- Quorum established at 1:15 p.m.
- Attendees:
 - i. Dr. Leo Regan
 - ii. Dr. Nelson Daly
 - iii. Charles W. "Bill" Bradley – LA Association of Defense Counsel
 - iv. Benjamin Mouton
 - v. Kara Samuels
 - vi. Dr. Geoffrey Garrett
 - vii. Dr. Katherine Williams
 - viii. Dr. Patrick Hall
 - ix. Dr. Devjani Lahiri-Munir – Optometry Association of LA
 - x. Dr. Debra Berger
- Also in attendance:
 - i. Dr. Mark Dotson
 - ii. Dr. Hanemann
 - iii. Dr. Hubble
 - iv. Dr. Larry Simon, Head of Otolaryngology (Lafayette, LA)

Opening:

The regular meeting of the Medical Disclosure Panel was called to order at 1:11 p.m. on 3/27/2015 in Baton Rouge by Dr. Katherine Williams. Quorum established at 1:15 p.m.

Review of Minutes:

Motion by _____, seconded by _____ to approve the minutes from the March 28, 2014 meeting. Motion carried.

Rulemaking Strategy:

Motion by Dr. Devjani Lahiri, seconded by Dr. Geoffrey Garrett to repeal current rule and replace with new/updated documentation in a new rule.

Review of Specialties:

Anesthesiology – approval of definition of compartment syndrome

Motion by Dr. Geoffrey Garrett and seconded by Dr. Devjani Lahiri to accept the Anesthesiology Specialty definition of compartment syndrome: A buildup of pressure within muscles which can lead to decreased blood flow, nerve and muscle damage. Motion Carried.

Surgery list of procedures that do not require consent

Motion by Dr. Debra Berger and seconded by Dr. Devjani Lahiri to accept the Surgery list of procedures that do not require consent with the inclusion of Minor excisions and I and D.

Suture removal

Staple removal

Drain removal

Central line removal

Dressing removal (including packing)

Dressing placement (including packing)

Wound vac placement or removal

Motion Carried.

Podiatry presented by Dr. Patrick Hall

Discussion held regarding submission by Dr. Hall. Dr. Hall will update documentation pursuant to discussion and present at the next meeting.

Otolaryngology presented by Dr. Debra Berger with Dr. Larry Simon, Head of Otolaryngology

Motion by Dr. Debra Berger and seconded by Dr. Devjani Lahiri to accept the Otolaryngology procedures as presented. Will add a list of Exclusions at the next meeting. Motion Carried.

Radiology presented by Dr. J. Douglass Hanemann

Motion by Ben Mouton and seconded by Dr. Debra Berger to accept the Radiology Section 2430 as is and add Intravenous Injection of Radiopaque Contrast Media (ionic and nonionic) to the list of procedures that do not require consent. Motion Carried.

Ophthalmology presented by Dr. Geoffrey Garrett

Motion by Ben Mouton to resubmit/represent Ophthalmology procedures at next meeting with changes suggested.

Orthopedics (Presented by Dr. Mark Dodson/Louisiana Orthopedic Association)

Motion by Ben Mouton and seconded by Dr. Debra Berger to accept the orthopedic procedures, Section 2339 to remain as is and add the list of procedures that do not require consent as presented by Dr. Dodson:

- (1) Arthrotomy, arthrocentesis, or joint injection.
- (2) Closed reduction without internal fixation.
- (3) Wound debridement.
- (4) Needle biopsy or aspiration, bone marrow.
- (5) Partial excision of bone.
- (6) Removal of external fixation device.
- (7) Traction or fixation without manipulation for reduction.

- (8) Removal of sutures
 - (9) Removal of percutaneous pins
- Motion Carried.

Gastroenterology/Digestive System (Dr. Hobbey/Information by Dr. Kelly Finan)
Motion by Dr. Geoffrey Garrett and seconded by Dr. Berger to accept the Gastroenterology/Digestive System changes as presented with a Digestive System Category and A. Gastroenterology Section and B. Colorectal Surgery Section. Motion Carried.

Pain Management (Dr. Paul Hubble) –
Draft reviewed along with discussion regarding Botox and placing Pain Management under the Nervous System. Dr. Hubble will continue to work on the document and present at the next meeting.

New Business:

Finalize Meeting Topics for Next Meeting

- Podiatry complex excision and debridement complete with list of exclusions (Dr. Patrick Hall)
- Otolaryngology will bring list of exclusions (Dr. Berger with Dr. Simon)
- Ophthalmology make changes (Dr. Garrett with the Louisiana Ophthalmology Association)
- Optometry (Dr. Lahiri)
- Thoracic Surgery – Dr. Blaine Borders (Cindy Bishop, Society of Thoracic Surgeons)
- Radiation Oncology – Dr. Hanemann and LRS to review and discuss at annual meeting weekend of 3/27/15
- Neurosurgery (Dr. Hanemann locating Neurosurgeon to review)
- Pain Management – represent add devices/exceptions
- Botox (Dr. Williams)
- Urology

Dr. Williams recommended for specialties that have not submitted updated documentation that the Panel submits the Texas Rule changes to them for approval and/or comment. Should the Panel receive no comment the Panel may then vote to accept/adopt the Texas Rules for those specialties at the next meeting. Motion to accept Dr. Geoffrey Garrett

Bill Bradley – we would want as comprehensive a list as possible.

Gastroenterology – camera question from Dr. Berger

Dr. Hubble has a recommendation for the Consent form. Carol to forward to the lawyers to review. Page 2, Consent Form, first paragraph 2nd or 3rd line. I will forward this to the Panel within the next few weeks. Would like amendment added to consent form

Announcements:

Next Meeting:

Friday, August 21, 2015

1pm – 3pm

DHH, Bienville Building, Room 173

Baton Rouge, LA 70802

Adjournment:

Motion to Adjourn was made by Dr. Williams. No objection. Panel adjourned at 2:21 p.m.

OTOLARYNGOLOGY

EAR PROCEDURES and SURGERIES (This would replace § 2313, or be assigned a new § number)

A. Tubes in ears (formerly §2371)

1. Pain
2. Bleeding which may require transfusion
3. Infection or failure of wound to heal, requiring further treatment or surgery
4. Injury to surrounding structures
5. Hearing loss that may be temporary or permanent
6. Otorrhea (drainage from the ears)
7. Persistent Infection, that may require further treatment or surgery
8. Perforation of Eardrum or Cyst behind the Eardrum Requiring Surgical Repair
9. Need to Surgically Remove Tubes
10. Death

B. Preauricular pit removal

1. Pain
2. Bleeding which may require transfusion
3. Infection or failure of wound to heal requiring further treatment or surgery
4. Injury to surrounding structures
5. Need for further surgery
6. Recurrence
7. Injury to external ear which may require further or additional surgery
8. Injury to ear canal which may require surgery
9. Death

C. Removal of acoustic neuroma/ vestibular schwannoma or other skull base tumor, or craniotomy for ear disease

1. Pain
2. Bleeding which may require transfusion
3. Infection or failure of wound to heal requiring further treatment or surgery
4. Injury to surrounding structures
5. Need for further surgery
6. Stroke
7. Paralysis that may be temporary or permanent
8. Visual loss that may be temporary or permanent
9. Prolonged vegetative state that may be temporary or permanent
10. Hearing loss
11. Prolonged dizziness or imbalance
12. Facial paralysis or weakness
13. Leakage of brain fluid and leakage of spinal fluid, which may lead to brain infection (meningitis) and require surgery

14. Meningitis
15. Additional surgery
16. Tracheostomy (a breathing tube surgically placed in the neck)
17. Surgically placed feeding tube (temporary or permanent)
18. Tumor recurrence
19. Blindness in one or both eyes (temporary or permanent)
20. Loss of smell (temporary or permanent)
21. Loss of facial sensation (permanent or temporary)
22. Tinnitus (ringing in the ears) (permanent, temporary, or intermittent)
23. Death

D. Semicircular Canal Occlusion or labyrinthectomy

1. Pain
2. Bleeding which may require transfusion
3. Infection or failure of wound to heal requiring further treatment or surgery
4. Injury to surrounding structures
5. Total hearing loss that may be temporary or permanent
6. Worsening of dizziness that may be temporary or permanent
7. Tinnitus that may be temporary or permanent
8. Facial paralysis that may be temporary or permanent
9. Brain fluid leak or spinal fluid leak, which can lead to brain infection (meningitis) and require surgical repair
10. Need for additional surgery
11. Death

E. Cochlear implant

1. Pain
2. Infection or failure of wound to heal requiring further treatment or surgery
3. Bleeding which may require transfusion
4. Injury to surrounding structures
5. Permanent and disfiguring scarring
6. Loss of residual hearing that may be temporary or permanent
7. Non function of the device requiring another operation or removal of the device
8. Facial paralysis that may be temporary or permanent
9. Dizziness that may be temporary or permanent
10. Brain fluid leak or spinal fluid leak, which could lead to brain infection (meningitis) and require surgical repair
11. Need for additional surgery
12. Alteration of sense of taste that may be temporary or permanent
13. Failure to improve hearing
14. Tinnitus that may be temporary or permanent
15. Facial swelling that may be temporary or permanent
16. Death

F. Surgical Placement of Bone Integrated Hearing Device

1. Bleeding that might require transfusion

2. Infection that may require further treatment or surgery
3. Brain fluid leak or spinal fluid leak, which could lead to brain infection (meningitis) and require surgical repair.
4. Nonfunctioning of the device requiring reoperation or removal of the device
5. Permanent and disfiguring scarring
6. Failure to improve hearing
7. Extrusion of device from the skull (possibly requiring surgical repair or revision)
8. Injury to surrounding structures
9. Need for additional surgery
10. Death

G. Stapedectomy or middle ear exploration

1. Bleeding that may require transfusion
2. Total hearing loss that may be temporary or permanent
3. Perforation of the tympanic membrane (hole in the eardrum)
4. Infection that may require further treatment or surgery
5. Drainage from the ear that may be temporary or permanent
6. Brain or spinal fluid leak, which may lead to brain infection (meningitis) and require surgery
7. Facial paralysis that may be temporary or permanent
8. Tinnitus that may be temporary or permanent
9. Dizziness that may be temporary or permanent
10. Alteration or loss of sense of taste that may be temporary or permanent
11. Failure to improve hearing
12. Injury to surrounding structures
13. Need for additional surgery
14. Death

H. Tympanoplasty with ossicular chain reconstruction

1. Infection that may require further treatment or surgery
2. Bleeding
3. Injury to facial nerve causing weakness or paralysis of the face (Permanent or Temporary)
4. Injury to nerves of tongue causing alteration of taste or loss of taste (Permanent or Temporary)
5. Ringing in the ears (Permanent or Temporary)
6. Dizziness (Permanent or Temporary)
7. Hole in the eardrum, which may require surgery to repair.
8. Leakage of brain fluid which may require surgery and which may lead to brain infection (meningitis)
9. Recurrence of the original problem
10. Failure of hearing to improve or loss of hearing
11. Graft Failure
12. Damage to the skull base, which may require surgery to repair
13. Stroke

14. Injury to the nerves of the arm with weakness and/or numbness of the arm and hand (Permanent or Temporary)

I. Tympanoplasty without ossicular chain reconstruction

1. Infection that may require further treatment or surgery
2. Bleeding
3. Injury to facial nerve causing weakness or paralysis of the face (Permanent or Temporary)
4. Injury to nerves of tongue causing alteration of taste or loss of taste (Permanent or Temporary)
5. Ringing in the ears (Permanent or Temporary)
6. Dizziness (Permanent or Temporary)
7. Hole in the eardrum, which may require surgery to repair.
8. Leakage of brain fluid which may require surgery and which may lead to brain injection (meningitis)
9. Recurrence of the original problem
10. Failure of hearing to improve or loss of hearing
11. Graft Failure
12. Damage to the skull base, which may require surgery to repair
13. Stroke
14. Injury to the nerves of the arm with weakness and/or numbness of the arm and hand (Permanent or Temporary)

J. Tympanoplasty with Mastoidectomy, with ossicular chain reconstruction

1. Infection that may require further treatment or surgery
2. Bleeding, which may require transfusion
3. Injury to facial nerve causing weakness or paralysis of the face (Permanent or Temporary)
4. Injury to nerves of tongue causing alteration of taste or loss of taste (Permanent or Temporary)
5. Ringing in the ears (Permanent or Temporary)
6. Dizziness (Permanent or Temporary)
7. Hole in the eardrum
8. Leakage of brain fluid which may require surgery and which may lead to brain injection (meningitis)
9. Recurrence of the original problem
10. Failure of hearing to improve or loss of hearing
11. Graft Failure
12. Damage to the skull base, which may require surgery to repair
13. Stroke
14. Injury to the nerves of the arm with weakness and/or numbness of the arm and hand (Permanent or Temporary)

K. Tympanoplasty with Mastoidectomy, without ossicular chain reconstruction

1. Infection that may require further treatment or surgery
2. Bleeding, which may require transfusion
3. Injury to facial nerve causing weakness or paralysis of the face (Permanent or Temporary)
4. Injury to nerves of tongue causing alteration of taste or loss of taste (Permanent or Temporary)
5. Ringing in the ears (Permanent or Temporary)
6. Dizziness (Permanent or Temporary)
7. Hole in the eardrum
8. Leakage of brain fluid which may require surgery and which may lead to brain infection (meningitis)
9. Recurrence of the original problem
10. Damage to the skull base, which may require surgery to repair
11. Failure of hearing to improve or loss of hearing
12. Graft Failure
13. Stroke
14. Injury to the nerves of the arm with weakness and/or numbness of the arm and hand (Permanent or Temporary)

(assign NEW § number)

NOSE PROCEDURES and SURGERIES

A. Balloon Sinus Ostial Dilation (any sinus)

1. Pain
2. Permanent and disfiguring scarring
3. Infection or failure of wound to heal requiring further treatment or surgery
4. Bleeding which may require transfusion
5. Injury to surrounding structures
6. Need for further surgery
7. Injury to sense of smell that may be temporary or permanent
8. Leakage of brain fluid which may require surgery and which may lead to brain infection (meningitis)
9. Injury to skull base which may require surgery
10. Injury to eye which may require surgery or result in permanent or temporary blindness and/or double vision
11. Death

B. Inferior Turbinate Reduction

1. Pain
2. Permanent and disfiguring scarring
3. Infection or failure of wound to heal requiring further treatment or surgery
4. Injury to surrounding structures

5. Need for further and/or revision surgery
6. Dryness and crusting of nose which may be permanent
7. Loss of sense of smell, which may be permanent
8. Significant bleeding which may require further surgery or blood transfusion
9. Nasal obstruction which may require surgery
10. Death

C. Septoplasty (formerly §2377)

1. Pain
2. Infection requiring further treatment or surgery
3. Bleeding requiring surgery and/or transfusion which may be fatal
4. Injury to sense of smell which may be temporary or permanent
5. Nasal obstruction
6. Nasal deformity which may be permanent or require additional surgery
7. Injury to nerves of upper teeth
8. Septal perforation
9. Spinal fluid leak
10. Permanent disfiguring or scarring
11. Injury to surrounding structures
12. Death
13. Dryness and crusting of the nose, which may be permanent

D. Nasal Cautey (formerly §2379)

1. Pain
2. Infection requiring further treatment or surgery
3. Bleeding requiring surgery and/or transfusion which may be fatal
4. Scarring with obstruction of breathing which may be permanent
5. Dryness of nose (temporary or permanent)
6. Injury to sense of smell (temporary or permanent)
7. Nasal obstruction, which may be permanent
8. Nasal deformity which may require additional surgery
9. Injury to surrounding structures
10. Need for further surgery
11. Death
12. Staining of the skin of the upper lip/skin under the nose, which may be permanent or temporary

E. Rhinoplasty (Formerly §2381)

1. Pain
2. Infection requiring further treatment or surgery
3. Bleeding requiring surgery and/or transfusion which may be fatal
4. Failure to achieve desired facial appearance
5. Possible need for corrective surgery
6. Temporary Skin discoloration and swelling
7. Bleeding or hematoma
8. Poor wound healing or permanent disfiguring or scarring

9. Change in skin sensation with numbness, tingling, and pain
10. Difficulty breathing, which may be permanent
11. Possible perforation of septum (hole in the septum). Corrective surgery may be required, but it may be impossible to correct this complication.
12. Injury to surrounding structures
13. Need for further surgery
14. Death

F. Endoscopic Nasal Surgery- includes Polypectomy, Biopsy, Debridement, and Endoscopic Sinus Surgery – any Sinus (Formerly §2383)

1. Pain
2. Bleeding
3. Infection that may require further treatment or surgery
4. Scar formation
5. Injury to eye, including blindness and/or double vision, which may be permanent
6. Injury to sense of smell (temporary or permanent)
7. Injury to tear duct drainage (temporary or permanent)
8. Nasal obstructions
9. Injury to skull base which may require additional surgery
10. Leakage of brain or spinal fluid, which may lead to brain infection (meningitis) and require surgery
11. Injury to any surrounding structures
12. Need for further surgery
13. Death

(assign NEW § number)

NECK PROCEDURES and SURGERIES (Formerly §2385 Radical Neck – Extensive Neck Surgery)

A. Removal of Thyroglossal Duct Cyst

1. Pain
2. Bleeding requiring further treatment or transfusion
3. Infection requiring further treatment or surgery
4. Injury to the nerve that moves the tongue that may be permanent
5. Tongue weakness or paralysis that may be permanent
6. Difficulty speaking that may be permanent
7. Difficulty swallowing that may be permanent
8. Perforation of the throat
9. Injury to airway structures
10. Altered taste that may be permanent
11. Recurrence of the cyst with need for additional surgery
12. Injury to any surrounding structures
13. Need for further surgery
14. Death

B. Brachial Cleft Excision

1. Pain
1. Bleeding requiring further treatment or surgery
2. Infection requiring further treatment or surgery
3. Carotid artery injury with significant blood loss and possible stroke
4. Jugular vein injury with significant blood loss
5. Injury to cranial nerves
6. Facial paralysis or weakness (may be temporary or permanent)
7. Numbness of ear and or neck (may be temporary or permanent)
8. Shoulder weakness (may be temporary or permanent)
9. Injury to the nerve that moves the tongue and difficulty speaking, that may result in a permanent deficit
10. Altered taste that may be permanent
11. Injury to surrounding structures
12. Need for further surgery
13. Death

C. Deep Cervical Node Biopsy

1. Pain
2. Infection requiring further treatment and surgery
3. Bleeding that may require transfusion and may be fatal
4. Injury to surrounding structures
5. Permanent and disfiguring scarring
6. Carotid artery injury with significant blood loss and possible stroke
7. Jugular vein injury with significant blood loss requiring transfusion
8. Injury to cranial nerves leading to temporary or permanent deficits
9. Facial paralysis or weakness (may be temporary or permanent)
10. Numbness of ear and/or neck (may be temporary or permanent)
11. Shoulder weakness (may be temporary or permanent)
12. Need for additional surgery
13. Death

D. Rigid Esophagoscopy with Foreign Body Removal

1. Pain
2. Infection requiring further treatment or surgery
3. Bleeding that may require transfusion or may be fatal
4. Permanent disfiguring or scarring
5. Injury to surrounding structures
6. Injuring to teeth, with possible aspiration of teeth and possible need for repair of teeth
7. Cardiac arrhythmias (irregular heartbeats)
8. Perforation of throat, pharynx, or esophagus which may require surgery

9. Difficulty swallowing (may be temporary or permanent)
10. Esophageal obstruction which may require surgery
11. Failure to retrieve foreign body
12. Airway obstruction which could require surgery and which could be fatal
13. Need for further surgery
14. Death

E. Wide Local Excision of Facial Skin Lesion

1. Failure to remove entire lesion
2. Permanent and disfiguring scar
3. Recurrence of the original lesion

F. Thyroid Surgery

1. Pain
2. Infection requiring further treatment or surgery
3. Bleeding that may require transfusion or may be fatal
4. Injury to any surrounding structures
5. Injury to the nerves resulting in hoarseness or impairment of speech, which could be temporary or permanent and which might require additional treatment or surgery
6. Hoarseness or weak voice which could require additional surgery
7. Injury to the airway which may require additional surgery and/or tracheostomy
8. Injury to the laryngeal nerve (may be temporary or permanent)
9. Hypothyroidism with need for lifelong medication
10. Injury to parathyroid glands
11. Low blood calcium which may lead to cardiac arrhythmias (irregular heartbeats) and which may require lifelong medication
12. Airway obstruction which may require additional surgery and which may be fatal
13. Need for a tracheostomy (breathing tube in the neck)
14. Permanent disfiguring or scarring
15. Need for further surgery
16. Death

G. Tracheostomy

1. Pain
2. Infection requiring further treatment or surgery
3. Injury to any surrounding structures
4. Difficulty swallowing (temporary or permanent)
5. Difficulty speaking (temporary or permanent)
6. Injury to airway
7. Significant bleeding which may require surgery and /or transfusion

8. Hoarseness or weak voice which could require additional surgery
9. Injury to the laryngeal nerve (temporary or permanent)
10. Injury to the esophagus which may require additional surgery
11. Dislodgement of tracheostomy tube with inability to breathe which may lead to hypoxic (low oxygen) injury (such as brain injury or stroke)
12. Obstruction of tracheostomy tube that may lead to need additional surgery and which may be fatal
13. Brain injury and stroke
14. Need for further surgery
15. Death

H. Reconstruction of Facial Defects Using Local or Regional Flaps

1. Pain
2. Infection requiring further treatment or surgery
3. Bleeding that may require transfusion or may be fatal]
4. Disfigurement requiring further surgery
5. Failure of or loss of flap requiring further surgery
6. Injury to tissue at flap donor site with need for further surgery
7. Unsatisfactory cosmetic outcome
8. Permanent disfiguring or scarring
9. Injury to surrounding structures
10. Need for further surgery
11. Death

I. Parotidectomy

(Formerly §2395 Parotidectomy (Removal of Salivary Gland near the Ear))

1. Pain
2. Infection requiring further treatment or surgery
3. Bleeding which may require surgery and /or transfusion
4. Irregular, unusual, and unpredictable facial swelling
5. Disfigurement of face , neck, or ear
6. Fluid collection in area of gland removal which may require further surgery
7. Depression of skin in area of gland removal
8. Damage to nerves working muscles of forehead, eye, cheek, lower lip of same side of face (temporary or permanent paralysis)
9. Numbness (temporary or permanent) of area around the ear
10. Sweating of skin when eating over the previous area of gland
11. Prolonged lumpiness in area of excision
12. Injury to facial nerve causing weakness or paralysis of the face
13. Injury to surrounding structures

14. Need for further surgery

15. Death

J. Submandibular Gland Surgery (Formerly §2387)

1. Pain

2. Infection requiring further treatment or surgery

3. Bleeding, which may require transfusion and which may be fatal

4. Alteration of taste (may be temporary or permanent)

5. Loss of sensation of tongue and mouth (may be temporary or permanent)

6. Fluid collection in area of gland removal which may require further surgery

7. Permanent and disfiguring scarring

8. Injury to surrounding structures

9. Injury of nerve that moves the tongue (may be temporary or permanent)

10. Injury of nerve that moves the lip and mouth (may be temporary or permanent)

11. Difficulty speaking (may be temporary or permanent)

12. Difficulty swallowing (may be temporary or permanent)

13. Hearing loss (may be temporary or permanent)

14. Ringing in the ears (may be temporary or permanent)

15. Dizziness (may be temporary or permanent)

16. Graft failure

17. Need for further surgery

18. Death

K. Neck Dissection (Formerly §2385 Radical Neck (Extensive Neck Surgery))

1. Pain

2. Infection requiring further treatment or surgery

3. Bleeding, which may require transfusion and which may be fatal

4. Injury to nerves of shoulder resulting in temporary or permanent numbness, pain, or loss of function

5. Injury to voice box resulting in temporary or permanent hoarseness or speech impairment

6. Injury to nerve of tongue resulting in temporary or permanent loss of sensation, loss or alteration of sense of taste, or possible speech impairment

7. Injury to mandibular branch of facial nerve resulting in temporary or permanent loss of function of lip or cheek

8. Chyle leak possibly requiring treatment with medicine, diet modification, or surgery

9. Cardiac arrhythmias (irregular heartbeat)

10. Injury to surrounding structures

11. Need for further surgery

12. Death

L. Laryngectomy

1. Pain
2. Infection requiring further treatment or surgery
3. Bleeding, which may require transfusion and which may be fatal
4. Permanent scars or disfigurement
5. Breathing or swallowing difficulties
6. Fistula (opening from skin into throat or food pipe allowing drainage of saliva and needing packing or additional surgery)
7. Vocal changes or total loss of voice, requiring
 - a. prolonged speech therapy
 - b. esophageal speech by use of an electronic device
 - c. additional surgery of insertion of a Bloom-Singer type valve
8. Loss of smell, which may be permanent
9. Weakness or alteration in lifting or straining ability
10. Permanent breathing hole in the neck
11. Inability to swim due to aspiration of water into the breathing hole in the neck
12. Injury to nerves of shoulder causing numbness, pain, or loss of function
13. Injury to nerves of tongue causing numbness, loss of sensation and movement, and impairment of speech
14. Injury to nerve that moves lower lip or cheeks
15. Leakage of lymph fluid, which may require treatment with medicine, diet modification or surgery
16. Additional risks associated, due to any complicating medical condition of the patient
17. Persistence of the cancer
18. Recurrence of the cancer
19. Low blood calcium which may lead to cardiac arrhythmias (irregular heartbeats) and which may require lifelong medication
20. Carotid artery injury with significant blood loss and possible stroke
21. Jugular vein injury with significant blood loss
22. Stroke
23. Injury to surrounding structures
24. Need for further surgery
25. Death

(assign NEW § number)

THROAT PROCEDURES and SURGERIES

A. Tonsillectomy (formerly §2375)

1. Pain

2. Infection requiring further treatment or surgery
3. Alteration of voice, which may be temporary or permanent.
4. Injury to nerves of tongue, which may produce temporary or permanent drooling and/or difficulty with speech and/or swallowing
5. Pharyngeal stenosis (narrowing of upper airway) which may require multiple surgeries to treat
6. Bleeding, which may require surgery and/or transfusion and which may be fatal
7. Regrowth of tonsil tissue
8. Nasal speech that may be temporary or permanent
9. Injury to surrounding structures
10. Need for further surgery
11. Death

B. Adenoidectomy (formerly §2373)

1. Pain
2. Infection requiring further treatment or surgery
3. Bleeding which may require surgery and/or transfusion and which may be fatal
4. Nasal speech which may be temporary or permanent
5. Nasal regurgitation of foods or liquids which may be temporary or permanent
6. Injury to surrounding structures
7. Need for further surgery
8. Injury to nerves of tongue, which may produce temporary or permanent drooling and/or difficulty with speech and/or swallowing
9. Death

C. Uvuloparotomoplasty (UPPP)

1. Pain
2. Infection or failure of wound to heal requiring further treatment or surgery
3. Bleeding which may require transfusion
4. Injury to surrounding structures
5. Persistence of sleep apnea
6. Alteration of voice (temporary or permanent)
7. Nasal speech (temporary or permanent)
8. Nasal regurgitation of foods (temporary or permanent)
9. Injury to nerves of tongue, which may produce temporary or permanent drooling and/or difficulty with speech and/or swallowing
10. Pharyngeal stenosis (narrowing or obstruction of the upper airway) which may require additional surgeries to correct.
11. Bleeding which may require blood transfusions and which could be fatal
12. Carotid artery injury with significant blood loss and possible stroke
13. Need for other further surgery

14. Death

D. Direct Laryngoscopy and Bronchoscopy (Formerly §2393 – Direct Laryngoscopy (Passage of Lighted Tube in Voice Box)

1. Pain
2. Infection requiring further treatment or surgery
3. Bleeding that may require transfusion or may be fatal
4. Injury to surrounding structures
5. Difficulty swallowing (temporary or permanent)
6. Persistent hoarseness
7. Injury to teeth, with possible aspiration of teeth and possible need for repair of teeth
8. Cardiac arrhythmias (irregular heartbeats)
9. Need for tracheostomy
10. Change in or loss of voice (temporary or permanent)
11. Injury to larynx which may require surgery
12. Perforation of throat, pharynx, or esophagus which may require surgery
13. Obstruction of airway which may require surgery and which may be fatal
14. Perforation of airway which may require surgery and which may be fatal
15. Disfiguring or scarring of surrounding structures
16. Need for surgery
17. Death

E. Direct Laryngoscopy and Bronchoscopy with Excision of Tumor/Lesion (Formerly §2393 – Direct Laryngoscopy (Passage of Lighted Tube in Voice Box)

1. Pain
2. Infection requiring further treatment or surgery
3. Bleeding that may require transfusion or may be fatal
4. Injury to surrounding structures
5. Difficulty swallowing (temporary or permanent)
6. Persistent hoarseness
7. Injury to teeth, with possible aspiration of teeth and possible need for repair of teeth
8. Cardiac arrhythmias (irregular heartbeats)
9. Recurrence of original problem with need for further surgery
10. Need for tracheostomy
11. Change in or loss of voice (temporary or permanent)
12. Injury to larynx which may require surgery
13. Perforation of throat, pharynx, or esophagus which may require surgery

14. Obstruction of airway which may require surgery and which may be fatal
15. Perforation of airway which may require surgery and which may be fatal
16. Disfiguring or scarring of surrounding structures
17. Need for surgery
18. Death

F. Direct Laryngoscopy and Bronchoscopy with Foreign Body Removal (Formerly §2393 – Direct Laryngoscopy (Passage of Lighted Tube in Voice Box))

1. Pain
2. Infection requiring further treatment or surgery
3. Bleeding that may require transfusion or may be fatal
4. Injury to surrounding structures
5. Difficulty swallowing (temporary or permanent)
6. Persistent hoarseness
7. Injury to teeth, with possible aspiration of teeth and possible need for repair of teeth
8. Cardiac arrhythmias (irregular heartbeats)
9. Failure to retrieve the foreign body
10. Need for tracheostomy
11. Change in or loss of voice (temporary or permanent)
12. Injury to larynx which may require surgery
13. Perforation of throat, pharynx, or esophagus which may require surgery
14. Obstruction of airway which may require surgery and which may be fatal
15. Perforation of airway which may require surgery and which may be fatal
16. Disfiguring or scarring of surrounding structures
17. Need for surgery
18. Death

G. Direct Laryngoscopy with Dilation (Formerly §2393 – Direct Laryngoscopy (Passage of Lighted Tube in Voice Box))

1. Pain
2. Infection or failure of wound to heal requiring further treatment or surgery
3. Bleeding which may require transfusion
4. Injury to teeth, with possible aspiration of teeth and possible need for repair of teeth
5. Cardiac arrhythmias (irregular heartbeats)

6. Airway fire if laser is being used, which may result in extensive airway damage and which may require surgery, prolonged hospitalization, and/or tracheostomy, and which may be fatal
7. Difficulty swallowing (temporary or permanent)
8. Change in or loss of voice (temporary or permanent)
9. Injury or scarring of surrounding structures
10. Injury to larynx which may require surgery
11. Need for tracheostomy
12. Perforation of throat, pharynx, or esophagus which may require surgery
13. Obstruction of airway which may require surgery and which may be fatal
14. Perforation of airway which may require surgery and which may be fatal
15. Need for further surgery
16. Death

H. Direct Laryngoscopy with Removal of Neoplasm (Formerly §2393 – Direct Laryngoscopy (Passage of Lighted Tube in Voice Box))

1. Pain
2. Infection or failure of wound to heal requiring further treatment or surgery
3. Bleeding which may require transfusion
4. Injury to surrounding structures
5. Recurrence of neoplasm
6. Change in or loss of voice
7. Difficulty swallowing
8. Injury to larynx which may require surgery
9. Change in voice (temporary or permanent)
10. Persistent hoarseness
11. Loss of voice (temporary or permanent)
12. Injury to teeth, with possible aspiration of teeth and possible need for repair of teeth
13. Cardiac arrhythmias (irregular heartbeats)
14. Airway fire if laser is being used
15. Need for tracheostomy (temporary or permanent)
16. Perforation of throat, pharynx, or esophagus which may require surgery
17. Obstruction of airway which may require surgery and which may be fatal
18. Perforation of airway which may require surgery and which may be fatal
19. Need for other surgery
20. Death

I Direct Laryngoscopy with or without Bronchoscopy (Formerly §2393 – Direct Laryngoscopy (Passage of Lighted Tube in Voice Box))

1. Pain
2. Infection or failure of wound to heal requiring further treatment or surgery
3. Bleeding which may require transfusion
4. Injury to surrounding structures
5. Injury to teeth, with possible aspiration of teeth and possible need for repair of teeth
6. Injury to larynx which may require surgery
7. Change in voice (temporary or permanent)
8. Persistent hoarseness
9. Loss of voice (temporary or permanent)
10. Cardiac arrhythmias (irregular heartbeats)
11. Need for tracheostomy (temporary or permanent)
12. Perforation of throat, pharynx, or esophagus which may require surgery
13. Obstruction of airway which may require surgery and which may be fatal
14. Perforation of airway which may require surgery and which may be fatal
15. Need for other surgery
16. Death

J. Bronchoscopy with Dilation

1. Pain
2. Infection or failure of wound to heal requiring further treatment or surgery
3. Bleeding which may require transfusion
4. Injury to surrounding structures
5. Injury to teeth, with possible aspiration of teeth and possible need for repair of teeth
6. Cardiac arrhythmias (irregular heartbeats)
7. Airway fire if laser is being used, which may result in extensive airway damage and which may require surgery, prolonged hospitalization, and/or tracheostomy, and which may be fatal
8. Difficulty swallowing (temporary or permanent)
9. Change in voice (temporary or permanent)
10. Persistent hoarseness
11. Loss of voice (temporary or permanent)
12. Injury to larynx which may require surgery
13. Need for tracheostomy (temporary or permanent)
14. Perforation of throat, pharynx, or esophagus which may require surgery
15. Obstruction of airway which may require surgery and which may be fatal
16. Perforation of airway which may require surgery and which may be fatal

K. Incision of Lingual (tongue) Frenulum or Removal of Lingual Frenulum

1. Pain
2. Infection or failure of wound to heal requiring further treatment or surgery
3. Bleeding which may require transfusion
4. Injury to surrounding structures
5. Impairment of tongue movement (temporary or permanent)
6. Speech impediment (temporary or permanent)
7. Difficulty swallowing (temporary or permanent)
8. Injury to tongue which may require surgery
9. Need for other further surgery
10. Death

Digestive System treatments and Procedures (Formerly 2319)

Procedures Requiring Full Disclosure of Specific Risks and Hazards--List A

a. Endoscopic Procedures

- (1) **Diagnostic and Therapeutic ERCP (Endoscopic Retrograde Cholangio Pancreatogram)**
(formerly 2404)
 - (a) Infection
 - (b) Bleeding which may Require Transfusion
 - (c) Perforation of Esophagus, Stomach, Intestinal Wall or Ducts which May Require Surgery
 - (d) Cardiac Arrhythmias (Irregular Heartbeats)
 - (e) Pancreatic Inflammation
- (2) **Esophageal Manometry (formerly 2410)**
 - (a) Esophageal Perforation which may Require Surgery
 - (b) Aspiration Pneumonia
 - (c) Cardiac Arrhythmias (irregular heartbeats)
- (3) **Percutaneous Needle Biopsy of the Liver (formerly 2412)**
 - (a) Bleeding Requiring Transfusion and/or Surgery
 - (b) Lung Collapse which may Require Surgery
 - (c) Internal Leakage of Bile which may Require Surgery
 - (d) Puncture of other Organs which may Require Surgery
 - (e) Aspiration Pneumonia
- (4) **24-Hour PH Monitoring (2414)**
 - (a) Aspiration Pneumonia
 - (b) Cardiac Arrhythmias (Irregular Heartbeats)
- (5) **Endoscopic Ultrasonography (EUS) with/without Fine needle aspiration**
(Same risks as ERCP)
 - (a) Infection
 - (b) Bleeding which may Require Transfusion
 - (c) Perforation of Esophagus, Stomach, Intestinal Wall or Ducts which May Require Surgery
 - (d) Cardiac Arrhythmias (Irregular Heartbeats)
 - (e) Pancreatic Inflammation
- (6) **Moderate Sedation**
 - (a) IV site infection
 - (b) Cardiac Arrhythmias
 - (c) Respiratory Arrest
 - (d) Aspiration
 - (e) Memory loss
- (7) **Percutaneous Endoscopic Gastrostomy (PEG)**
 - (a) PEG site infection
 - (b) Perforation of Esophagus, Stomach or duodenum
 - (c) Bleeding which may require transfusion
 - (d) Perforation of small or large intestine
 - (e) Aspiration.
- (8) **Fundoplication, hiatal hernia, Heller myotomy**
 - (a) Reflux or recurrent reflux
 - (b) Hiatal hernia or recurrent hiatal hernia
 - (c) Inability to vomit or burp
 - (d) Difficulty swallowing
 - (e) Increased flatulence
 - (f) floating

b. General Surgery Procedures

- (1) **Botox Chemodenervation of Internal anal sphincter**
 - (a) Pain or bleeding at injection site
 - (b) Bleeding at injection site
 - (c) Bowel dysfunction
 - (d) Failure of fissure to heal

- (2) **Anorectal Exam Under Anesthesia**
- (a) Bleeding
 - (b) Post-operative pain
 - (c) Bowel dysfunction
 - (d) Urinary retention
 - (e) Infection
- (3) **Treatment of Perirectal abscess or fistula in ano**
- (a) Bleeding at operative site
 - (b) Post-operative pain, especially with bowel movement
 - (c) Temporary/permanent difficulty controlling bowel movements or passage of gas
 - (d) Recurrence or development of a subsequent abscess or fistula
 - (e) Narrowing of anal opening requiring additional surgery or repeated anal dilations
 - (f) Urinary retention
 - (g) Infection which could require additional surgery, prolonged healing
- (4) **Transabdominal proctectomy/anterior resection**
- (a) Post-operative bleeding
 - (b) Abdominal pain
 - (c) Intra-abdominal infection or infection at the incision site that may require additional hospitalization or surgery
 - (d) Change in bowel function
 - (e) Injury to other organs or blood vessels
 - (f) Hernia at incision site
 - (g) Leakage or narrowing at bowel anastomosis that may require additional surgery with possible need for an ostomy.
 - (h) Urinary infection
 - (i) Deep vein thrombosis with or without pulmonary embolism
 - (j) Adhesions or scar tissue that could cause a bowel obstruction
 - (k) Recurrence of disease
 - (l) Risk of temporary or permanent sexual or bladder dysfunction, and if of reproductive age, risk of infertility.
 - (m) If robotic or laparoscopic surgery, risk conversion to an open procedure
 - (n) Collapse of lung tissue (atelectasis) or infections (pneumonia) in the lungs
- (5) **Ileoanal J. Pouch**
- (a) Post-operative bleeding
 - (b) Abdominal pain
 - (c) Intra-abdominal infection or infection at the incision site that may require additional hospitalization or surgery
 - (d) Change in bowel function
 - (e) Injury to other organs or blood vessels
 - (f) Hernia at incision site
 - (g) Leakage or narrowing at bowel anastomosis that may require additional surgery with possible need for an ostomy
 - (h) Urinary infection
 - (i) Deep vein thrombosis with or without pulmonary embolism
 - (j) Adhesions or scar tissue that could cause a bowel obstruction
 - (k) Recurrence of disease
 - (l) Risk of temporary or permanent sexual or bladder dysfunction, and if of reproductive age, risk of infertility
 - (m) If robotic or laparoscopic surgery, risk conversion to an open procedure
 - (n) Collapse of lung tissue (atelectasis) or infection (pneumonia) in the lungs
 - (o) Pouch dysfunction including pouchitis, incontinence or fecal seepage
 - (p) Pouch failure requiring future surgery
- (6) **Loop Ileostomy Closure**
- (a) Pain at operative site
 - (b) Post-operative bleeding

- (c) Infection at incision or intraabdominal infection that may require additional hospitalization or surgery
- (d) Leak at anastomosis
- (e) Adhesions or scarring
- (f) Hernia at incision site
- (g) Slow recovery of intestinal function (ileus)
- (h) Complications with distal bowel anastomosis unrecognized before time of ileostomy closure
- (i) Change in future bowel function
- (7) Mediport Placement under Flourosopic Guidance**
 - (a) Pain at site of insertion
 - (b) Pneumothoras (accumulation of air or gas in the pleural (lung) space, requiring further treatment
 - (c) Blood clot around catheter
 - (d) Infection
 - (e) Vascular injury
 - (f) Cardiac arrhythmia (irregular heartbeat)
- (8) Pilonidal Disease**
 - (a) Wound dehiscence
 - (b) Infection
 - (c) Delayed healing
 - (d) Recurrent disease requiring reoperation
 - (e) Pain
 - (f) Bleeding
- (9) Colon Resection**
 - (a) Post-operative bleeding
 - (b) Abdominal pain
 - (c) Infection in the incision
 - (d) Intra-abdominal infection (abscess) or infection at the incision site that may require additional hospitalization or surgery
 - (e) Change in bowel function (Diarrhea, sometimes permanent)
 - (f) Injury to other organs or blood vessels requiring additional surgery or blood transfusion
 - (g) Hernia at incision site (Hernia in incision requiring additional surgery for repair)
 - (h) Risk of temporary or permanent sexual or bladder dysfunction, if of reproductive age risk of infertility
 - (i) Urinary infection
 - (j) Deep vein thrombosis with or without pulmonary embolism
 - (k) Adhesions or scar tissue that could cause a bowel obstruction
 - (l) Recurrence of disease (cancer) (if surgery is done for cancer)
 - (m) If robotic or laparoscopic surgery, risk conversion to an open procedure
 - (n) Collapse of lung tissue (atelectasis) or infection (pneumonia) in the lungs
 - (o) Leakage from Colon (Fistula) Requiring Additional Surgery and Possible Colostomy (Colon Empties into Bag Worn on the Abdomen)
 - (p) Incomplete resection of disease
 - (q) Malfunctioning of Stoma (if performed)
- (10) Proctoscopy**
 - (a) Pain
 - (b) Bleeding
 - (c) Infection
 - (d) Damage bowel wall
- (11) Rubber Band Ligation of Internal Hemorrhoids/Infrared coagulation of Internal Hemorrhoids/Sclerotherapy of Internal Hemorrhoids**
 - (a) Severe pain that does not respond to the methods of pain relief used after this procedure that may require additional intervention
 - (b) Bleeding from the anus
 - (c) Inability to pass urine (urinary retention)

- (d) Infection in the anal area
- (e) Worsening of symptoms from hemorrhoids
- (12) Sacral Nerve Stimulation**
 - (a) Pain at the implant site
 - (b) Lead migration requiring dysfunction of the stimulator
 - (c) Infection or skin irritation
 - (d) Technical problems
 - (e) Jolting or shocking stimulation
 - (f) Adverse changes in bowel function
 - (g) Numbness at the neuro stimulator site
 - (h) Undesirable stimulation or sensations
 - (i) Persistent or recurrent GI symptoms
- (13) Internal anal Sphincterotomy**
 - (a) Risk of Bleeding at operative site
 - (b) Fecal incontinence or seepage that may be temporary or permanent
 - (c) Inability to urinate
 - (d) Infection
 - (e) Risk of Abscess or fistula
 - (f) Risk of bleeding at operative site
 - (g) Fecal incontinence or seepage that may be temporary or permanent
 - (h) Inability to urinate
 - (i) Infection
 - (j) Risk of abscess or fistula
 - (k) Post-operative pain
 - (l) Failure of fissure to heal
- (14) Transanal Endoscopic Surgery**
 - (a) Anorectal pain (Post-operative pain, especially with bowel movements)
 - (b) Infection
 - (c) Bleeding (at Operative Site)
 - (d) Urinary retention or urinary tract infection
 - (e) Vaginal mucosal injury in females
 - (f) Fecal incontinence (Temporary/Permanent difficulty controlling bowel movements or passage of gas.)
 - (g) Scars or narrowing of bowel wall (Narrowing of Anal Opening requiring additional surgery or repeated anal dilations)
 - (h) Need conversion to and abdominal surgery
 - (i) Recurrence of lesions or need further surgery after review of final pathology.
 - (j) Recurrence of hemorrhoids or fistula or fissure
 - (k) Incomplete resection of disease
- (15) Colonoscopy**
 - (a) Infection
 - (b) Bleeding which may require transfusion and/or surgery
 - (c) Perforation of colon or rectal wall which may require surgery
 - (d) Cardiac Arrhythmias (irregular Heartbeats)
- (16) Flexible Sigmoidoscopy (Sigmoidoscopy/Proctoscopy)**
 - (a) Infection
 - (b) Bleeding which may require transfusion and/or surgery
 - (c) Perforation of colon or rectal wall which may require surgery
 - (d) Cardiac arrhythmia (irregular heartbeats)
- (17) Mediport Removal**
 - (a) Bleeding, pain, and air embolus
 - (b) Blood clots
 - (c) Infection
 - (d) Fracture of catheter requiring further treatment
- (18) Proctoscopy and transrectal ultrasound**
 - (a) Pain or discomfort during procedure

- (b) Bleeding
 - (c) Infection
 - (d) Damage bowel wall
- (19) Esophagogastrroduodenoscopy (Esophageal Dilation/Esophagogastrroduodenoscopy)**
- (a) Infection
 - (b) Bleeding which may require transfusion and/or surgery
 - (c) Perforation of gastric or duodenal wall which may require surgery
 - (d) Respiratory Arrest
 - (e) Cardiac Arrhythmias (irregular heartbeat)
- (20) Cholecystectomy (Removal of the Gallbladder) with or without Common Bile Duct**
- Exploration**
- (a) Pancreatitis (inflammation of the gland that produces insulin)
 - (b) Injury to the tube (common bile duct) between the liver and the bowel;
 - (c) Retained stones in the tube (common bile duct) between the liver and the bowel;
 - (d) Narrowing or obstruction of the tube (common bile duct) between the liver and the bowel;
 - (e) Injury to the bowel and/or intestinal obstruction.
 - (f) Bile leak
 - (g) Contrast reaction
- (21) Gastrectomy or Vagotomy and Pyloroplasty (formerly 2416)**
- (a) Infection in Incision or Inside Abdomen
 - (b) Bleeding which may Require Transfusion
 - (c) Leakage from Stomach (Fistula)
 - (d) Inability to Maintain Weight
 - (e) "Dumping Syndrome" (Chronic Vomiting after Eating)
 - (f) Inability to eat Large Amount of Food, Especially Early after Surger
 - (g) Diarrhea
 - (h) Need for Vitamin B-12 Injections for Life if Total Gastrectomy is Needed
 - (i) Recurrence of Condition for which Surgery was Originally Done
- (22) Appendectomy (formerly 2420)**
- (a) Infection in the Incision
 - (b) Bleeding from or into Incision
 - (c) Intra-Abdominal Infection (Abscess) Requiring Additional Surgery and Prolonged Hospitalization
 - (d) Leakage from the Colon (Fistula) Requiring Additional Surgery and/or Colostomy (Colon Empties into Bag Worn on the Abdomen)
 - (e) Hernia in the Incision
- (28) Hemorrhoidectomy or Excision of Anal Fistula or Fissure (formerly 2424)**
- (a) Bleeding at Operative Site
 - (b) Post-Operative Pain, Especially with Bowel Movements
 - (c) Temporary/Permanent Difficulty Controlling Bowel Movements or Passage of Gas
 - (d) Recurrence of Hemorrhoids or Fistula or Fissure
 - (e) Narrowing of Anal Opening Requiring Additional Surgery or Repeated anal Dilatations
 - (f) Urinary retention
- (29) Pancreatic Resection (Add blank for location or type of resection)**
- (a) Leakage of bowel
 - (b) Leakage or Spillage of Pancreas or liver secretions
 - (c) Development of diabetes
 - (d) Prolonged O2 Requirement
 - (e) Arrhythmia
- (30) Liver Resection (Add blank for location or type of resection)**
- (a) Liver Failure
 - (b) Bile Leak
 - (c) Prolonged O2 requirement
 - (d) Arrhythmia
 - (e) Recurrent disease

- (f) Failure to remove all Disease
- (g) Misdiagnosis of disease

c. Bariatric Surgery Procedures

(1) Gastric Lap Band for Obesity (formerly 2451)

- (a) Risks of Surgery
 - i. Damage to surrounding organs;
 - ii. Bowel, pancreas, liver, requiring more surgery;
 - iii. Blood vessels and/or spleen with bleeding requiring transfusion;
 - iv. With removal of spleen.
- (b) Risks of Recovery Period
 - i. Abdominal wound problems;
 - ii. Infection, failure to heal, severe scarring, hernia.
 - iii. Blood clots in the legs and/or pulmonary embolism (clots moving to lungs).
 - iv. Pneumonia or other breathing problems requiring prolonged need for ventilator (breathing machine).
- (c) Need for additional surgery due to:
 - i. Gallstones with possible inflammation of the liver and/or pancreas;
 - ii. Stomach or intestinal blockage from trapped food or scarring;
 - iii. Abdominal infection with abscess;
 - iv. Bleeding;
 - v. Band slippage and/or movement of band position on stomach;
 - vi. Band Erosion;
 - vii. Reflux and/or inflammation of the esophagus;
 - viii. Enlargement and/or dysfunction of the esophagus;
 - ix. Malfunction of band device.
- (d) Other long term risks:
 - i. Extreme weight loss;
 - ii. Inadequate weight loss;
 - iii. Large folds of loose skin;
 - iv. Depression as a result of weight loss, required diet change, or complications of surgery;
 - v. Failure of the procedure;
 - vi. Vitamin and/or mineral deficiency, possible requiring lifelong injections;
 - vii. Band slippage and/or movement of band position on stomach;
 - viii. Band Erosion;
 - ix. Reflux and/or inflammation of the esophagus;
 - x. Enlargement and/or dysfunction of the esophagus.

(2) Gastric Bypass with or without Liver Biopsy for Obesity (formerly 2453)

- (a) Risks of Surgery:
 - i. Damage to surrounding organs;
 - ii. Bowel, Pancreas, liver, requiring more surgery;
 - iii. Blood vessels and/or spleen with bleeding requiring transfusion;
 - iv. With removal of spleen.
- (b) Risks of Recovery Period:
 - i. Abdominal wound problems;
 - ii. Infection, failure to heal, severe scarring, hernia;
 - iii. Blood clots in the legs and/or pulmonary embolism (clots moving to lungs);
 - iv. Pneumonia or other breathing problems requiring prolonged need for ventilator (breathing machine);
- (c) Need for additional surgery due to:
 - i. Gallstones with possible inflammation of the liver and/or pancreas;
 - ii. Stomach or intestinal blockage from trapped food or scarring;
 - iii. Abdominal infection with abscess;
 - iv. Bleeding.
 - v. Leakage of stomach and/or intestinal fluids;

- vi. Strictures at anastomosis (areas where bowel and/or stomach are joined);
- vii. Persistent ulcers.
- (d) Other long term risks:
 - i. Extreme weight loss;
 - ii. Inadequate weight loss;
 - iii. Large folds of loose skin;
 - iv. Depression as a result of weight loss, required diet change, or complications of surgery;
 - v. Failure of the procedure;
 - vi. Excessive flatulence (passing bowel gas);
 - vii. Severe, persistent diarrhea;
 - viii. Vitamin and/or mineral deficiency, possibly requiring lifelong injections;
 - ix. Hair loss;
 - x. Sensitivity to alcoholic beverages.

(3) Sleeve Gastrectomy with or without Liver Biopsy for Obesity

- (a) Risks of Surgery:
 - i. Damage to surrounding organs;
 - ii. Bowel, Pancreas, liver, requiring more surgery;
 - iii. Blood vessels and/or spleen with bleeding requiring transfusion;
 - iv. With removal of spleen.
- (b) Risks of Recovery Period:
 - i. Abdominal wound problems;
 - ii. Infection, failure to heal, severe scarring, hernia;
 - iii. Blood clots in the legs and/or pulmonary embolism (clots moving to lungs), and/or blood clots in intestinal vessels;
 - iv. Pneumonia or other breathing problems requiring prolonged need for ventilator (breathing machine);
- (c) Need for additional surgery due to:
 - i. Gallstones with possible inflammation of the liver and/or pancreas;
 - ii. Stomach or intestinal blockage from trapped food or scarring;
 - iii. Abdominal infection with abscess;
 - iv. Bleeding.
 - v. Leakage of stomach and/or intestinal fluids;
 - vi. Excessive narrowing of stapled stomach (stricture).
- (d) Other long-term risks:
 - i. Extreme weight loss;
 - ii. Inadequate weight loss
 - iii. Large folds of loose skin;
 - iv. Depression as a result of weight loss, required diet change, or complications of surgery;
 - v. Failure of the procedure;
 - vi. Vitamin and/or mineral deficiency, possibly requiring lifelong injections;
 - vii. Hair loss;
 - viii. Heartburn (acid reflux) requiring medication use and/or damage to esophagus and/or further surgery