**THIS IS A SAMPLE FORM: REVIEW AND REVISE AS NEEDED.**

**Keep each section together on the same page: move it as needed.**

**Remove the section in red.**

**Add your letterhead to the first page of the consent form.**

**Change font size for large print.**

**Version 2/12/20**

**Informed consent for choroidal drainage surgery**

You have already had glaucoma surgery. Sometimes the eye pressure becomes too low after glaucoma surgery and causes swelling or bleeding of the choroid (a layer of tissue in the back of the eye). This leads to decreased vision and pain. If the swelling or bleeding does not go away on its own, your ophthalmologist needs to perform surgery to drain the fluid and/or blood out of the choroid.

**Risks (problems the surgery can cause).** As with any surgery, there are risks with choroidal drainage surgery. The surgery may not succeed even when it is properly performed. Your ophthalmologist cannot tell you about every risk. Here are some of the most common and serious risks:

* Failure to control eye pressure, with the need for eye drops, laser treatment, or another surgery
* Abnormal collection of fluid in the eye, with the need for another surgery
* Worse or lost vision
* Pressure that is too low
* Damage to the eyeball
* Infection, soon after surgery or months or years later
* Bleeding in the eye
* Inflammation
* Cataract (except if you have already had cataract surgery or if you are having cataract surgery at the same time as this surgery)
* Pain, irritation, or discomfort in the eye or surrounding tissues that may last
* Drooping of the eyelid
* Double vision
* Problems during surgery that need immediate treatment. Your surgeon may need to do more surgery right away or change your surgery to treat this new problem.
* Other risks. There is no guarantee that the surgery will improve your vision. It is possible that the surgery or anesthesia may make your vision worse, cause blindness, or even the loss of an eye. These problems can appear weeks, months, or even years after surgery.
* Careful follow-up is required after surgery. After your eye heals, you will still need regular eye exams to monitor your glaucoma and watch for other eye problems.

**Choroidal drainage surgery is performed under regional anesthesia.** An anesthetic medicine is injected around the eye to numb the eye and keep it from moving. The ophthalmologist, anesthesiologist, or nurse anesthetist may also give you intravenous sedation to help you relax.

* Risks of regional anesthesia include needle damage to the eyeball or optic nerve, which could cause vision loss; interference with circulation of the retina, which could cause vision loss; drooping of the eyelid, double vision, and bruising of the skin around the eyes.
* Intravenous sedation can cause heart and breathing problems. In rare cases, it can cause death.

**By signing below, you consent (agree) that:**

* You read this informed consent form or had it read to you.
* You were told you have swelling or bleeding in the choroid.
* Your questions about the surgery were answered.
* You consent to have the ophthalmologist perform choroidal drainage surgery on your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (“right,” “left”) eye.

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Patient Signature (or person authorized to sign for patient) Date