



1. Identification and description of the procedure

Tumour processes can develop in the penis. Through this technique the penis is partially or totally extirpated. Rarely is it necessary to extirpate the scrotum and testicles. Occasional a local-regional lymphadenectomy is required, (ganglion extirpation).

The incision is performed in the penile or penile-scrotal skin (total penectomy). In this last case the urethra is required to be lead to the perineum.

2. Purpose of the procedure and benefits that are expected to be achieved

Elimination of the perineal tumour with a security margin.

3. Reasonable alternatives to this procedure

Other alternatives to this procedure can be laser therapy or radiotherapy.

4. Foreseeable consequences of its performance

Already described in sections one and two of this document, observing a shortening in the longitude of the penis.

5. Foreseeable consequences of its non performance

In your current situation, the medical professional considers the present recommendation as the best option among the possibilities. However, and as you have received all information, you are free to accept it or not.

In case of not accepting this recommendation you must know that there is an elevated probability of persistence and/or progression of the symptoms which you are suffering and your base disease. The possible complications that the future may bring and their reach are partly unforeseeable, including a vital risk.

6. Risks

From this operation it is possible but not frequent to expect the following secondary effects or complications:

- Persistence in the penis discomforts.
- Neuralgias (nerve pain), hyperesthesias (increase in sensitivity) or hypoesthesias (decrease in sensitivity).
- Swelling or necrosis in the skin of the penis.
- Decrease in the capacity of maintaining an erection.
- Stenosis of the new urethral meatus.
- Necessity or urinating sitting down in the case of a small stump or urethra directed to the perineum.
- Infection of the wound that could cause aesthetic defects.
- Haemorrhaging in diverse grades. The consequences of said haemorrhages can be diverse depending on the type of treatment that is needed, ranging from minimal seriousness up to the possibility of certain death as a direct consequence of the bleeding or due to secondary effects of the treatments applied.

Of the anaesthesia risks you will be informed by the Anaesthesia Department.

7. Risks depending on the patient's clinical situation

As regards the patient, he/she must report his/her possible allergies to medicines, problems with coagulation, cardiopulmonary and renal diseases, existence of prosthesis, pacemakers, current medicines or any other relevant circumstance that might complicate the operation or aggravate postoperative recovery.

Given the patient's current health situation (diabetes, obesity, immunodepression, hypertension, anaemia, old age...) the frequency or the seriousness of risks or complications might increase, hence the general surgical risk is greater.

Declaration of consent

Mr./Mrs./Miss. aged , with home address at
..... , National Identity No. and SIP number
.....

Mr./Mrs./Miss. aged , with home address at
..... acting in the capacity of (the patient's legal representative, relative or close
friend) , with National Identity No.

Hereby declare:

That the Doctor has explained to me that it is advisable/necessary in my
situation to perform a
.....
and that I have adequately understood the information he/she has given me.

In on , 2

Signed: Mr./Mrs./Miss. With National Identity Card No

Signed: Dr. With National Identity Card No

Associate number

Revocation of the consent

I hereby revoke the consent granted on the date of , 2 and I do not wish
to carry on with the treatment that I hereby terminate on this date.

In on , 2

Signed: The Doctor

Signed: The patient

Associate number:

