



Procedure Information Sheet – Anterior Decompression and / or Fusion of the Spine

Visit No.: Dept.:

Name: Sex / Age:

Doc. No.: Adm. Date:

Attn. Dr.:

Patient No.: PN

*Please fill in /
affix patient's label*

Page No:

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Introduction

This is a major surgery which utilizes a skin incision over the front of the body to approach the spine.

Indications

1. Degenerative conditions causing compression of spinal cord or spinal nerves, e.g. intervertebral disc prolapse, posterior vertebral body osteophytes.
2. Instability of the spine.
3. Spine fracture.
4. Spinal tumour.
5. Spinal infection (usually tuberculous or bacterial).
6. Spinal deformity.
7. Miscellaneous conditions causing spinal cord or spinal nerve damage.

The Procedure

1. The operation is performed under general surgery.
2. The skin incision is usually on one side in the front of the body.
3. Surgery is performed depending on individual patient.
4. A piece of bone will be harvested from the ilium, fibula or a rib to fill the defect at the spinal column. (in special conditions synthetic material or allograft may be used)
5. Internal fixation devices such as plates and screws may be used if necessary.

Risk and Complication

1. There are always certain side effects and risks of complications of the procedure. Medical staff will take every preventive measure to reduce their likelihood.
2. Surgical instruments or implant may be broken off and retained at the surgical site during operation.

A. Anaesthesia

1. Most of the time the surgery will be done under general anaesthesia.
2. Please ask the anaesthetist for details of anaesthetic complications.

B. In General

1. Excessive bleeding causing shock, stroke, heart attack, etc., which may in turn leading to death.
2. Injury to the dura causing cerebrospinal fluid leakage or meningitis.
3. Delayed wound bleeding, haematoma formation and wound infection.
4. Problems in wound healing or persistent scar discomfort.
5. Deterioration of pre-existing medical problems, e.g. heart disease and stroke.
6. Loosening or breakage of internal fixation device.
7. Failure of bone union.
8. Problems with iliac crest bone graft donor site such as wound infection, haematoma or persistent ache.
9. Recurrence or deterioration of the original spine condition.



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C. Risk specific to operative site

1. Cervical spine surgery
 1. Haematoma at surgical site causing compression of trachea, which may cause breathing difficulty or even suffocation.
 2. Injury to the esophagus causing swallowing difficulty or even leakage of food into the mediastinum causing mediastinitis.
 3. Injury to the major neck artery or vein causing stroke.
 4. Injury to the thyroid gland causing thyroid hormone dysfunction.
 5. Injury to the nerve supplying the vocal cord causing hoarseness of voice.
 6. Injury to the cervical spinal cord or nerves causing neurological damage, in extreme case may lead to tetraplegia, double incontinence and breathing difficulty.
2. Thoracic spine surgery
 1. Injury to the esophagus causing swallowing difficulty or even leakage of food into the mediastinum causing mediastinitis.
 2. Injury to the lung causing pneumonia or persistent pneumothorax.
 3. Injury to the aorta or vena cava causing torrential bleeding.
 4. Injury to lymphatic vessels causing chylothorax.
 5. Injury to the thoracic spinal cord or nerves causing neurological damage, in extreme case may lead to paraplegia, double incontinence and breathing difficulty.
3. Lumbosacral spine surgery
 1. Reflex slowing of bowel movement causing abdominal distension and vomiting.
 2. Injury to the aorta or vena cava causing torrential bleeding.
 3. Injury to the abdominal structures e.g. ureter, kidney, liver, and bowel.
 4. Injury to the sympathetic nerves causing dryness and increase in temperature of the involved lower limb. It may also cause erectile dysfunction and retrograde ejaculation in men.
 5. Injury to the spinal nerves causing neurological damage, in extreme case may lead to paraplegia, double incontinence.

Possible additional procedures

1. Additional procedures may be needed intra-operatively or after the surgery to tackle the complications, e.g. debridement of wound infection, evacuation of haematoma.
2. Future removal of the internal fixation device if necessary.
3. Surgery due to recurrence or deterioration of the original spine problem.

Before the Procedure

1. You will need to sign a consent form and your doctor will explain to you the reason, procedure and possible complications.
2. Blood tests, X-ray, correct and optimizing existing illness e.g. diabetes, asthma.
3. Optimization of pre-existing medical conditions, e.g. heart disease, hypertension, diabetes mellitus, anaemia, asthma, etc.
4. Fast for 6-8 hours before the operation.
5. Measurement of external supportive device for spine immobilization after surgery, e.g. neck collar, may be needed.
6. Inform your doctor of any medical condition and any medications you are taking. The medications may need to be adjusted as appropriate.
7. Cleaning of the operative site. Shaving of hair may be needed.



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After the Procedure

1. Usually diet is not allowed on the day after surgery.
2. Analgesics will be prescribed for better pain control and facilitates rehabilitation.
3. Passing stool and urine will be arranged in bed in the lying position.
4. Pre-operative practice is beneficial. Sometimes a urinary catheter is used for monitoring and convenience. Usually it will be removed in a few days.
5. Lower limb exercise is encouraged to reduce the risk of deep vein thrombosis.
6. Intravenous fluid replacement or blood transfusion may be necessary.
7. Turning of body is usually allowed within few days after surgery and this will not affect wound healing.
8. When pain is getting less, sit out and then walking exercise will be started.
9. Usually patient can be discharged in 1-2 weeks but depend on individual situation.
10. You should keep your wound clean and dry.
11. Follow up on schedule as instructed by your doctor.
12. Contact your doctor or go back to hospital if excessive bleeding, collapse, severe pain or signs of infection at your wound site such as redness, swelling or fever (body temperature above 38°C or 100 °F) occurs.

Alternative Treatment

Conservative treatment including physiotherapy and occupational therapy, result depends on individual patient and disease.

Remarks

This is general information only and the list of complications is not exhaustive. Other unforeseen complications may occasionally occur. In special patient groups, the actual risk may be different. For further information please contact your doctor.

Reference

Hospital Authority – Smart Patient Website

I acknowledge that the above information concerning my operation / procedure has been explained to me by Dr. _____ . I have also been given the opportunity to ask questions and receive adequate explanations concerning my condition and the doctor's treatment plan.

Patient / Relatives Name

Signature

Relationship (if any)

Date