



## **CANALPLASTY INFORMED CONSENT**

Canalplasty is a surgery which involves removing exostosis or “surfer’s ear.” Exostosis are bony protrusions into your ear canal which can block hearing and also cause repeated infections due to water being trapped inside. This surgery is aimed at either improving your conductive hearing loss or preventing repeated ear canal infections. At times, the exostosis has grown so far inward ultimately damaging the eardrum which may require repair.

Modern microsurgical techniques and comprehensive training program have resulted in fewer complications. Possible adverse infections include:

1. Ear infection: Ear infection with drainage, graft failure, or cholesteatoma may recur following surgery, or on rare occasions develop due to poor healing of ear tissue. Factors such as allergies, eustachian tube dysfunction and scar tissue from previous surgery affect the outcome. Antibiotics are frequently used. Additional surgery is occasionally necessary to correct the problem.
2. Hearing loss: In 3% of ears operated, the hearing is further impaired permanently due to complications in the healing process. Nothing further can be done in these instances. On occasions there is total loss of hearing in the operated ear. In some cases, a two-staged operation is necessary; the hearing is usually worse after the first operation.
3. Tinnitus: Should the hearing be worse following surgery, tinnitus (head noise) may be more pronounced.
4. Dizziness: Dizziness is common immediately following surgery due to swelling in the ear and irritation of the inner ear structures. Some unsteadiness may persist for a week after surgery. On rare occasions dizziness is prolonged.
5. Taste disturbance: An altered or decreased sense of taste on the operated side is not uncommon for a few weeks following surgery. Less than 5% of patient report a prolonged disturbance.
6. Facial weakness or paralysis: An uncommon postoperative complication of ear surgery is paralysis of one side of the face. This may occur as a result of an abnormality or a swelling of the nerve. The paralysis may be temporary or prolonged. On very rare occasions the nerve may be injured at the time of surgery. This requires a nerve graft for repair. Paralysis of the face under these circumstances might last six months to a year and may have a permanent weakness. Eye complications, requiring treatment by a specialist, could develop.

Anesthesia: There are risks associated with any type of anesthesia including but not limited to respiratory problems, drug reaction, brain damage or even death. Other risks and hazards that may result from the use of general anesthetics include but are not limited to minor discomfort due to injury to the vocal cords, teeth or eyes. These risks will be discussed with your anesthesiologist before your surgery.

I have been given an opportunity to ask questions about my condition, alternative forms of treatment, risks of nontreatment, the procedures to be used, and the risks and hazards involved, and I have sufficient information to give this informed consent. I certify this form has been fully explained to me, and I understand its contents. I understand every effort will be made to provide a positive outcome, but there are no guarantees.

Print Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_