



## Anal Tumor Surgical Release Form

Owner: \_\_\_\_\_ Patient: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Referring Hospital: \_\_\_\_\_ Veterinarian: \_\_\_\_\_

Surgery to be performed: \_\_\_\_\_

I have discussed the aforementioned surgery and the importance of pre-surgical blood testing with the referring veterinarian. I understand that there are risks and hazards involved with the recommended surgical procedure, including anesthetic risk. I realized that no guaranty or warranty can ethically or professionally be made regarding the results or cure.

I authorize the surgeons and/or associates (Drs. Harper, Franklin, Lew and McFadden) of Texas Specialty Veterinary Services, PLLC to perform surgery on my pet. I am also aware that Dr. Harper is board certified in large animal surgery only but have retrained in small animal surgery as well, therefore, offers their services to small animal clients and their animals. I have also been made aware that Dr. Franklin is small animal surgery residency trained, but has not become board certified at this time. At this time Dr. Franklin's title is Practice Limited to Surgery. I understand that there are other board-certified surgeons in small animal available in the area. Drs. Lew and McFadden are board certified small animal surgeons.

Anal tumors are not uncommon in dogs and cats. These can be tumors that grow in or around the rectum, or more commonly, a tumor that grows from the anal gland. These tumors can be benign or malignant. A pre-surgical needle aspirate or biopsy is highly recommended so the surgeon can know how aggressive to be at the time of removal. Malignant tumors need a wider margin of excision than benign tumors and have a higher chance for recurrence or spread to other parts of the body. Unfortunately, sometimes it is impossible to get a definitive diagnosis without removing the entire tumor. Even with aggressive surgery, these tumors occasionally re-grow and need further surgery. Rarely, the tumor can be so invasive that complete excision is not possible without damaging the rectum or the nerves that control defecation. Neutered pets have less anal tumors than un-neutered pets and neutering at the time of surgery is critical to diminish the chance of recurrence. We also highly recommend removing both anal glands at the time of surgery to prevent further tumor growth in the other gland.

The undersigned owner or authorized agent of admitted patient \_\_\_\_\_ hereby authorize the admitting veterinarian (and his/her designated associates or assistants) to administer such treatment as is

necessary to perform the below-mentioned procedure. The nature of the procedure(s) has been explained to me and no guarantee has been made as to results or cure. I understand that there may be risk involved in these procedures.

I consent to the administration of such anesthetics or tranquilizers as are necessary.

Procedure: Perianal/Anal Gland Tumor Excision, Neuter (Castration), Epidural, Bilateral Anal Gland Removal if Anal Gland Tumor

Major Surgical Risks:

1. Anytime surgery is performed around the rectum/anal region, there is always a possibility for nerve damage that can lead to rectal incontinence.
2. Approximately 50% of tumors have metastasized to other locations within the body (cancer if present has spread and may affect long-term survival).
3. Infection is much more common with surgery around the rectum than other areas.
4. Wound dehiscence can occur due to infection or abnormal healing from diseased tissue. This will usually heal from the inside out without further surgery but keeping the wound clean is very important.
5. Tumor re-growth (unlikely if benign and pet is neutered)
6. If previous biopsy was not representative and tumor is actually malignant (unlikely), complete excision may not be possible.
7. If tumor is very invasive, it may not be possible to completely remove the growth
8. Some tumors can involve the nerves that control your pet's ability to defecate and removal can, on rare occasions, cause incontinence.
9. Second surgery may be necessary if malignant without clean surgical margins.
10. Epidural complications are extremely rare but include transient (temporary) urinary retention, allergic reaction, itching at site of injection, infection and transient rear leg weakness for 1-2 days.

Texas Specialty Veterinary Services (TSVS) occasionally features patients on its Facebook page, YouTube channel, other social media sites, and in publications (print or online). With your permission, we may share your pet's picture, video or story. We may mention your pet by name, but never the owner's name. TSVS would be grateful that you'll be helping other pets by educating pet owners, veterinary technicians, and veterinarians.

Please initial to allow TSVS to mention your pet \_\_\_\_\_.

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<b>Date</b>	<b>Pet Owner/Agent Signature</b>	<b>Phone I Can Be Reached At Today</b>
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