



## **Surgical Release Form for Physeal Injury and/or Ulnar Osteotomy**

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.

Your pet has been diagnosed with a premature closure of a growth plate in the front leg. Because there are two bones that need to grow together, when one growth plate stops working it causes the leg to have "asynchronous" growth of the two bones. This causes the joints above and below the bone to form improperly and in many cases, a bowing of the leg. In growing animals we have to cut the bone with stunted growth in order to allow the limb to grow properly. If caught early enough, many times the joints will form normally and the bowing will straighten out without any loss of limb length. Unfortunately, in some patients, a second surgery is sometimes necessary after they finish growing to repair the angular deformity or shortened limb. In addition, some patients have so much damage to their elbow joint that despite our best attempts, some degree of arthritis may develop later in life. Orthopedic surgery is a combination of both art and science and the orthopedic surgeon will evaluate your pet's radiographs and determine the best method of repair given your pet's age, extent of deformity, and the home environment for post-surgical rehabilitation. The surgeon may utilize one or a combination of procedures to alleviate the deformities that exist but in most cases. After fully

discussing the planned surgical procedure and associated risks with your doctor or the surgeon, please sign the consent for surgery below:

The undersigned owner or authorized agent of admitted patient \_\_\_\_\_ hereby authorizes 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.

Anesthetic Risks: (Although every effort is made to make anesthesia as safe as possible including vital sign monitoring and use of the most up to date anesthetic agents and equipment, understand that anesthesia has inherent risks). The incidence of complications from anesthesia is extremely low and we do not anticipate any in your pet but on rare occasions the following can occur:

1. Allergic reaction to the anesthetic agents
2. Heart rhythm abnormalities
3. Untoward reactions to the gas including drops in blood pressure or respiratory difficulties
4. Just like in humans, on very rare occasions, general anesthesia can result in death.

I consent to the following surgical procedure(s): Radial or Ulnar Osteotomy

Surgical Risks Include:

1. Infection which may require additional testing and medication at an additional cost.
2. Premature healing of the cut bone necessitating a second osteotomy (rare)
3. Loose or broken implants (these may cause your pet discomfort and need to be removed/replaced at additional cost)
4. Nerve injury which can be temporary or permanent
5. Inadvertent vascular damage during the osteotomy
6. Future arthritis in the elbow or carpus which can be mild or severe
7. Some patients will require a second surgery after growth is completed to correct any residual limb shortening or bowing

Strict adherence to post-surgical care and medicating of your pet will minimize these potential complications and serious problem are very uncommon in most cases.

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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**Date**

**Pet Owner/Agent Signature**

**Phone I Can Be Reached At Today**

*Telephone (800) 707-0167/(210) 706-0167*

*Email: [tsvsinfo@tsvs.net](mailto:tsvsinfo@tsvs.net)*