

Informed consent of the client to the provision of health services

Client: Name and surname:
Place of residence:
Personal identification number:
cossibly (if the client asks): Clients witness who was present at the time of consent agreement:
Name and surname:
Personal identification number:
Address:

Scalpel Free Vasectomy - the vas deferens interruption for contraceptive reasons Right-left-sided *

The enforcement is regulated by Act no. 373/2011 Coll. (§ 13 et seg)

I. Purpose, nature, expected benefits, consequences and possible risks of medical intervention:The purpose of this procedure is the interruption of the vas deferens / vasectomy and tubal under-tying of the stumps to ensure their security by obstruction and male fertility.
The given medical procedure has the following effects and possible complications.

Performance leads to permanent infertility; possible vas patency / is possible with surgery, which does not guarantee restoration of fertility.

Postoperative pain in the wound in the scrotum (the pain of mild to moderate) are usually transient and self-limiting, alternatively you can use common analgesics (painkillers) to manage the pain.

Hematoma (bruised) - may be manifested by swelling and soft purple color around the wound, exceptionally large hematoma can develop but it is not usual – it can take a long time to subside and sometimes it may have to be drained - surgically cleaned.

In a small percentage of cases, a wound infection can develop, treatment proceeds with antibiotics.

In comparison with the classical vasectomy, the scalpel free vasectomy has lower incidence of complications.

Failure of the operation - in exceptional cases an additional vas deferens may be present, occasionally recanalization of the vas deferens can occur (the restoration of patency). The combined use of a technique that removes the vas deferens, sealing its ends, tying the ends and intervening tissue between both ends minimizes these risks.

* delete as applicable



Immediately after vasectomy, man do not become infertile. There should be an interval of 3 months during which there must be at least 20 ejaculations, to clean the efferent pathways from sperm and then it is necessary to examine the sperm. If the sperm in the ejaculate persist, please contact your doctor.

II. Health performance will be as follows:

Surgery will be performed on an outpatient basis.

The patient will be in supine position (laying on his back) and the surgeon first locate both vas deferens.

Application of local anesthesia.

Then the surgeon captures the vas deferens and performs the puncture through the skin and pulls the vas deferens above the surface of the skin through the puncture site.

Then partial excision of the vas deferens, ligation with a non-absorbable material and sealing the ends is performed.

Both stumps are then placed back into the scrotum.

Stitching is usually not necessary with scalpel free vasectomy mainly due to a small wound size (around 3 mm).

Antibiotic ointment is applied on the wound and the wound is covered with sterile bandages.

III. Alternative methods to doctors recommended scalpel free vasectomy

Ligation (tying) of the vas deferens without partial dissection- this method does not guarantee 100% certainty of expected effect - contraception.

Medications - suitable tablet or other male contraceptives is not currently available within the EU.

Use a condom - is not a permanent method of contraception, it has a higher risk of failure than a vasectomy.

Interrupted Coitus - a far higher risk of failure than a vasectomy.

IV. Information about possible restrictions in the usual way of life and the ability to perform work after the procedure, if it can be assumed that restriction might be possible; or anticipated changes in health status also data about changes of medical fitness:

The first few days after surgery, client may feel some discomfort around the wounds.

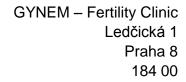
Until the wounds are haled it is not recommended to spend prolonged time in water such as bathing, swimming pools and whirlpool (hot tub). Showering is possible.

After the wounds are healed no restrictions or changes are necessary.

Vasectomy does not protect against the transmission of sexual diseases.

VII. Data on the treatment regime and preventive measures that are appropriate to carry out and

* delete as applicable





inspection of medical procedures:

It is necessary to use other type of protection during sexual intercourse for the first 3 months after surgery. After the examination of sperm and finding azoospermia (absence of sperm in the ejaculate) vasectomy can be considered as a functional method of contraception.

If sperm is found in the ejaculate after the three-month period, an appointment and examination by the surgeon is necessary.

VII. Any additional questions of the client:	
Doctor's statement:	
	above listed client about his physical status and of all the nations, treatment procedures, including warnings about
In Prague on	Lukas BITTNER, MD. FEBU, FECSM Doctor's signature
In Prague on	
-	Name and witness signature- medical worker
Clients Consent:	
	informed by the doctor about mine physical status and all the ent, the potential benefits and risks of the proposed treatment, ed in the course of recovery.
doctor explained the procedure to me in under the opportunity to ask additional questions that	ny sedative administration, about the procedure and the erstandable manner. I understood the explanation and I had at were answered by the doctor. On the basis of the eration, I agree to the execution and performance of the said
At the same time declare that I have informed procedure (especially current medications I ta	d the doctor of all known reasons that might complicate ake, allergies and all associated diseases).
In Prague on	Signature client
Note: The time between given information ab	out the procedure and granting of consent must be at least 14

days. The consent is given immediately before the surgical procedure

* delete as applicable

Verze: 1.1