

**consent form 1**

Including consent form 2  
Parental Agreement to investigation  
or treatment for a child or young person



Patient details or label:  
Name: .....  
Date of Birth: .....  
Hospital Number: .....  
NHS Number: .....

**Statement of patient**

Please read this form carefully. If your treatment has been planned in advance, you should already have had a patient information leaflet which describes the benefits and risks of the proposed treatment. If not, you will be offered a copy now. If you have any further questions, do ask – we are here to help you. You have the right to change your mind at any time, including after you have signed this form.

**I agree** to the procedure or course of treatment described on this form.

**I understand** that you cannot give me a guarantee that a particular person will perform the procedure. The person will, however, have appropriate experience.

**I understand** that I will have the opportunity to discuss the details of anaesthesia with an anaesthetist before the procedure, unless the urgency of my situation prevents this. (This only applies to patients having general or regional anaesthesia.)

**I understand** that any procedure in addition to those described on this form will only be carried out if it is necessary to save my life or to prevent serious harm to my health.

**I have been told** about additional procedures which may become necessary during my treatment. I have listed below any procedures **which I do not wish to be carried out** without further discussion.....

I wish to receive a copy of this form   
I do not wish to receive a copy of this form

Patient's Signature:..... Date.....  
Name (PRINT).....

**A witness should sign below if the patient is unable to sign but has indicated his or her consent. Young people/children may also like a parent to sign here (see guidance).**

Signed:..... Date.....  
Name (PRINT).....

**Confirmation of consent** (to be completed by a health professional when the patient is admitted for the procedure, if the patient has signed the form in advance).

On behalf of the team treating the patient, I have confirmed with the patient that s/he has no further questions and wishes the procedure to go ahead.

Signed:..... Date.....  
Name (PRINT)..... Job Title .....

**Important Notes: (tick if applicable)**

- See also advance directive/living will (eg Jehovah's Witness form)
- Patient has withdrawn consent (ask patient to sign/date here) .....

Consultant: .....

**Name of proposed procedure or course of treatment** (include brief explanation if medical term not clear) .....

**Statement of health professional** (To be filled in by health professional with appropriate knowledge of proposed procedure, as specified in consent policy. Please consult guidance to health professionals for consent form 1, 2 and consent policy).

I have explained the procedure to the patient. In particular, I have explained:

The intended benefits .....

Serious or frequently occurring risks .....

Any extra procedures which may become necessary during the procedure

- blood transfusion .....
- Other procedure (please specify).....

I have also discussed what the procedure is likely to involve, the benefits and risks of any available alternative treatments (including no treatment) and any particular concerns of this patient.

The following leaflet/tape has been provided .....

This procedure will involve:

- general and/or regional anaesthesia
- local anaesthesia
- sedation

Signed..... Date .....

Name (PRINT)..... Job Title .....

**Contact details** (if patient wishes to discuss options later) .....

**Statement of interpreter** (where appropriate)

I have interpreted the information above to the patient to the best of my ability and in a way in which I believe s/he can understand.

Signed:..... Date .....

Name (PRINT).....

**First copy: case notes - Second copy patient**

consent form 1 (inc form 2)



# Guidance to health professionals

(to be read in conjunction with consent policy)

## What a consent form is for

This form documents the patient's agreement to go ahead with the investigation or treatment you have proposed. It is not a legal waiver – if patients, for example, do not receive enough information on which to base their decision, then the consent may not be valid, even though the form has been signed. Patients are also entitled to change their mind after signing the form, if they retain capacity to do so. The form should act as an *aide-memoire* to health professionals and patients, by providing a check-list of the kind of information patients should be offered, and by enabling the patient to have a written record of the main points discussed. In no way, however, should the written information provided for the patient be regarded as a substitute for face-to-face discussions with the patient.

## The law on consent

See the Department of Health's *Reference guide to consent for examination or treatment* for a comprehensive summary of the law on consent (also available at [www.doh.gov.uk/consent](http://www.doh.gov.uk/consent)).

## Who can give consent

Everyone aged 16 or more is presumed to be competent to give consent for themselves, unless the opposite is demonstrated. The courts have stated that if a child under the age of 16 has "sufficient understanding and intelligence to enable him or her to understand fully what is proposed", then he or she will be competent to give consent for himself or herself. If children are not able to give consent for themselves, some-one with parental responsibility may do so on their behalf.

Although children acquire rights to give consent for themselves as they grow older, people with 'parental responsibility' for a child retain the right to give consent on the child's behalf until the child reaches the age of 18. Therefore, for a number of years, both the child and a person with parental responsibility have the right to give consent to the child's treatment. In law, health professionals only need the consent of one appropriate person before providing treatment. This means that in theory it is lawful to provide treatment to a child under 18 which a person with parental responsibility has authorised, even if the child refuses. As a matter of good practice, however, you should always seek a competent child's consent before providing treatment unless any delay involved in doing so would put the child's life or health at risk. Younger children should also be as involved as possible in decisions about their healthcare. Further advice is given in the Department's guidance *Seeking consent: working with children*. Any differences of opinion between the child and their parents, or between parents, should be clearly documented in the patient's notes.

## When NOT to use this form

If the patient is 18 or over and is not legally competent to give consent, you should use form 4 (form for adults who are unable to consent to investigation or treatment) instead of this form. A patient will not be legally competent to give consent if:

- they are unable to comprehend and retain information material to the decision and/or
- they are unable to weigh and use this information in coming to a decision.

You should always take all reasonable steps (for example involving more specialist colleagues) to support a patient in making their own decision, before concluding that they are unable to do so. Relatives **cannot** be asked to sign this form on behalf of an adult who is not legally competent to consent for himself or herself.

## Information

Information about what the treatment will involve, its benefits and risks (including side-effects and complications) and the alternatives to the particular procedure proposed, is crucial for patients when making up their minds. The courts have stated that patients should be told about 'significant risks which would affect the judgement of a reasonable patient'. 'Significant' has not been legally defined, but the GMC requires doctors to tell patients about 'serious or frequently occurring' risks. In addition if patients make clear they have particular concerns about certain kinds of risk, you should make sure they are informed about these risks, even if they are very small or rare. You should always answer questions honestly.