

Cardiac Surgery Information and Informed Consent Form

This sheet aims to provide information about the surgery necessary to treat Pet Name who is diagnosed with Mitral Regurgitation. Please let your attending veterinarian know if you need any clarification.

1. Diagnosis and Current Complications

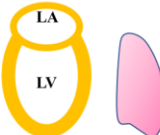
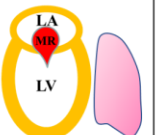
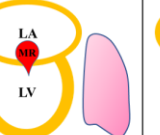
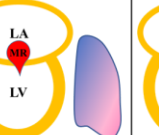
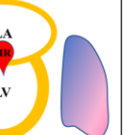
Diagnosis : Mitral Regurgitation (MR)

● Current Complication(s)

- ☐ Pulmonary edema
- ☐ Right-sided congestive heart failure (such as ascites and pleural effusion)
- ☐ Pulmonary arterial hypertension
- ☐ Renal insufficiency
- ☐ Hepatic insufficiency
- ☐ Pancreatitis
- ☐ Others

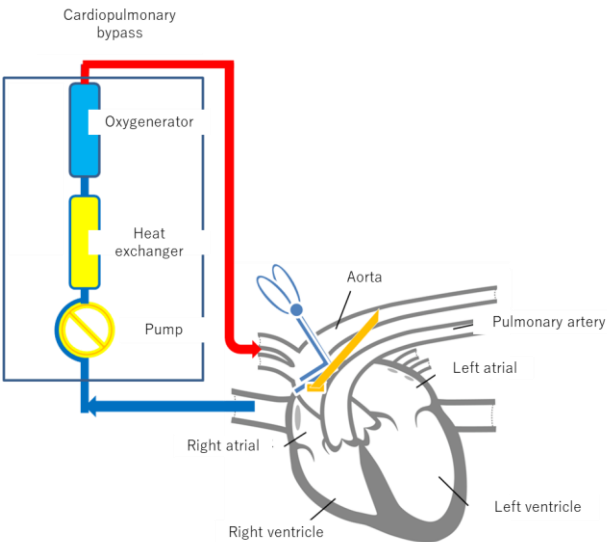
● Current Medications

- ☐ ACE inhibitor ()
- ☐ Inotrope (Pimobendan)
- ☐ Diuretic (Furosemide)
- ☐ Others

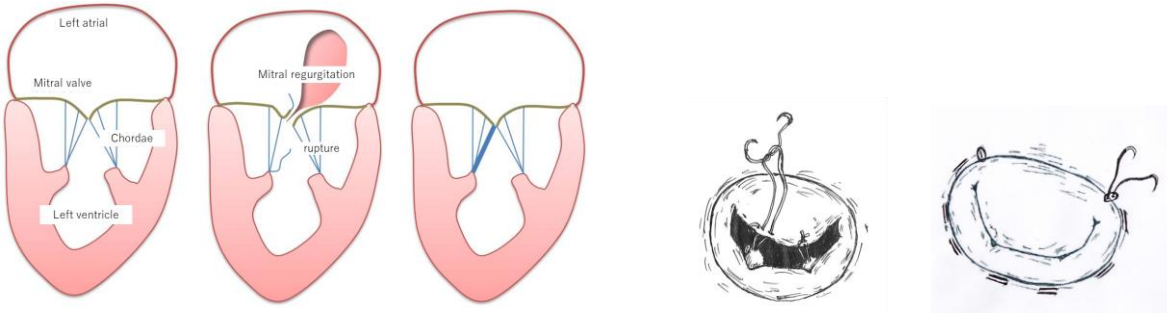
ACVIM stage	A	B		C	D
		1	2		
Definition	Dogs at high risk for development of heart failure, but without apparent structural abnormality (no heart murmur is heard) at the time of examination.	These patients have a structural abnormality indicating the presence of CVHD, but have never had clinical signs of heart failure.		Patients have a structural abnormality and current or previous clinical signs of heart failure caused by CVHD	Patients have clinical signs of failure refractory to standard treatment for Stage C heart failure from CVHD
		Hemodynamically insignificant MR	Hemodynamically significant MR with cardiac remodeling		
					

2. Surgical Procedure: Mitral valve repair under Extracorporeal Circulation

- ① Inhalant agent is used to induce surgical plane of general anesthesia
- ② Extracorporeal circulation initiation
- ③ Access into the heart
- ④ Weaning from extracorporeal circulation
- ⑤ Surgical wound closure by sutures
- ⑥ Weaning from mechanical ventilation
- ⑦ Monitoring in ICU



Surgical Techniques (Artificial Tendon Reconstruction + Suture Annuloplasty)



※Chordae Tendineae: Cord-like structures which support the mitral valve

※Annulus: Refers to the surrounding area where the beginning of the valve locates

3. Necessity of a Planned Medical Intervention

- ① To alleviate symptoms
- ② To reduce the dose of or stop medication
- ③ To halt the progression of heart disease
- ④ Others

※ Generally, this is an elective surgery. However, the patient's condition may necessitate an emergency surgery. Also, discontinuation/suspension of the scheduled surgery may be suggested.

4. Admission and Postoperative Management

Admission can be scheduled one day before or on the day of surgery. The patient will be under 24 - hour close monitoring and management on the day of surgery. From the next day onwards the hospital care required will be individualized based on the condition of each patient.

5. Discharge

Discharge will generally take place between hospital day 7 and 14. The exact day of admission and discharge is subject to change depending on the patient's condition. Suture will be removed about 10-14 days after surgery. Before suture removal, proper care (like disinfection) for the surgical wound area may be needed.

6. Transfusion

Transfusion is necessary in small animal cardiac surgeries. Owner's understanding and cooperation is expected. Although every effort is made to ensure constant storage of plasma, adequate, an adequate amount cannot be guaranteed.

- Patients weighing over 10 kilograms can receive their own autologous blood.
- Light-weighted patients require receiving blood drawn from other dogs.
 - The owner is obligated to find the donor dog (by asking family members or friends).
 - Ideally, a donor dog should be 8-year-old or younger, weighing as least 10 kg, with no anemia (PCV above 32%), no other medical history (such as neoplasia), and receiving regular prophylactics (especially heartworm preventatives).

Consent Form for Surgery

□ 7. Risks and Complications of the Planned Medical Intervention (Surgery)

Complications of heart surgery may be severe and, in the worst-case scenario, may lead to death, regardless of the severity of the primary disease. It is important to reconfirm to your attending veterinarian the mortality risk of the surgical procedure if you cannot fully understand.

- ① Hemorrhage
- ② Arrhythmia
- ③ Ventilatory insufficiency (such as pulmonary edema)
- ④ Renal insufficiency
- ⑤ Pancreatitis (may present as vomiting)
- ⑥ Thrombosis
- ⑦ Neurological disturbances (may manifest as seizure and/or convulsion)
- ⑧ Infective endocarditis
- ⑨ Side effects of transfusion (such as hemolysis)
- ⑩ Protamine shock
- ⑪ Others

So far, the possibility of occurrence of unpredictable complications cannot be neglected.

□ 8. Success Rate of the Surgery

As of now, over 90% of our patients survived to discharge. Surgical outcome also depends on factors such as the patient's condition.

□ 9. Consideration of Age

Our cardiac surgery team has performed patients ranging from 5 to 15 years of age. Most receive the surgery at 9–13 years old.

□ 10. Surgical Cost

Total cost of surgery (from admission to discharge) lies approximately between **1.6 and 2.0 million yen (tax excluded)**.

It is our policy to collect a pre-surgical deposit of 1.4 million yen.

※Features such as demand for manpower and requirement of an artificial heart—lung machine and other highly-priced special medical equipment in heart surgery necessitate the pre-surgical deposit.

※Emergency surgery and factors such as the level of post-operative care and the length of hospitalization may contribute to higher costs.

※The payment associated with surgical procedure and postoperative care is not refundable.

□ 11. What to expect if the surgery is not undertaken

There is still a chance that treatment with medications that the patient has been receiving provides a survival benefit. Follow the instructions of your attending veterinarian if you wish to continue pharmacotherapy.

My veterinarian has discussed comprehensively with me the content provided in this

“Consent Form for Surgery” and I was given adequate opportunity to ask questions and address concerns.

I fully understand and freely assume therapeutic effects of as well as risks associated with the surgery for mitral regurgitation. In situations where emergency procedures are required during operation and hospitalization, I authorize that appropriate measures may be adopted.

DATE / /

Client's Signature _____

Patient's Name _____

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Veterinarian's Signature _____