



Surgical Release Form for Anal Sacculectomy or Marsupialization

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 and Franklin) 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.

Your pet has been diagnosed with anal gland problems that necessitate surgical removal or marsupialization (creating an open pouch). This can include abscesses, recurrent infections, impactions, or general discomfort. Often both glands are removed at the same time even if only one gland has been having problems to prevent future problems on the other side. Although every effort is made to prevent or minimize complications, any surgery near the rectum has a higher complication rate than other areas of the body. Besides the obvious issue of fecal contamination that can lead to infection, pets frequently lick or scoot after surgery which can irritate the incision or prematurely tear out any sutures if they are utilized. Additionally, bowel movements can be affected due to post-operative discomfort and many times your veterinarian may prescribe stool softeners for a short time until the surgical wound is healed. Previous surgery or infections can make removing the entire gland more difficult and increase the chance of draining tracts forming after surgery. The goal of surgery is to remove the entire sac and lining as well as the duct to prevent future problems. If any part of the gland is inadvertently left behind, it can secrete anal sac fluid under the skin which can lead to infection and more

