

Genitourinary (GU) System Treatments and Procedures

The genitourinary system encompasses the organs of the genital (reproductive) and urinary systems. These organs are usually grouped together because of their common embryological origin (intermediate mesoderm), proximity to each other, and use of common structural pathways.

Texas Administrative Code

Chapter 602 -- Procedures Requiring Full Disclosure of Specific Risks and Hazards--List A

§602.7 Female Genital System Treatments and Procedures

(a) Hysterectomy (abdominal and vaginal).

(1) Uncontrollable leakage of urine.

(2) Injury to bladder.

(3) Injury to the tube (ureter) between the kidney and the bladder.

(4) Injury to the bowel and/or intestinal obstruction.

(5) Need to convert to abdominal incision.

(6) If laparoscopic surgery is utilized, include the following risks:

(A) Damage during introduction of trocar to adjacent intra-abdominal structures and organs (e.g., bowel, bladder, blood vessels, or nerves) and potential need for additional surgery.

(B) Trocar site complications (e.g., hematoma, bleeding, leakage of fluid, or hernia formation).

(C) Air embolus (bubble causing heart failure or stroke).

(D) Change during the procedure to an open procedure.

(E) If cancer is present, may increase the risk of the spread of cancer.

(b) All fallopian tube and ovarian surgery with or without hysterectomy, including removal and lysis of adhesions.

(1) Injury to the bowel and/or bladder.

(2) Sterility.

(3) Failure to obtain fertility (if applicable).

(4) Failure to obtain sterility (if applicable).

(5) Loss of ovarian functions or hormone production from ovary(ies).

(6) If performed with hysterectomy, all associated risks under subsection (a) of this section.

(7) For fallopian tube occlusion (for sterilization with or without hysterectomy), see subsection (n) of this section.

(c) Removing fibroids (uterine myomectomy).

(1) Injury to bladder.

(2) Sterility.

(3) Injury to the tube (ureter) between the kidney and the bladder.

(4) Injury to the bowel and/or intestinal obstruction.

(5) May need to convert to hysterectomy.

(6) If laparoscopic surgery is utilized, include the following risks:

(A) Damage during introduction of trocar to adjacent intra-abdominal structures and organs (e.g., bowel, bladder, blood vessels, or nerves) and potential need for additional surgery.

(B) Trocar site complications (e.g., hematoma, bleeding, leakage of fluid, or hernia formation).

- (C) Air embolus (bubble causing heart failure or stroke).
- (D) Change during the procedure to an open procedure.
- (E) If cancer is present, may increase the risk of the spread of cancer.
- (d) Uterine suspension.
 - (1) Uncontrollable leakage of urine.
 - (2) Injury to bladder.
 - (3) Injury to the tube (ureter) between the kidney and the bladder.
 - (4) Injury to the bowel and/or intestinal obstruction.
- (e) Removal of the nerves to the uterus (presacral neurectomy).
 - (1) Uncontrollable leakage of urine.
 - (2) Injury to bladder.
 - (3) Injury to the tube (ureter) between the kidney and the bladder.
 - (4) Injury to the bowel and/or intestinal obstruction.
 - (5) Hemorrhage (severe bleeding).
- (f) Removal of the cervix.
 - (1) Uncontrollable leakage of urine.
 - (2) Injury to bladder.
 - (3) Sterility.
 - (4) Injury to the tube (ureter) between the kidney and the bladder.
 - (5) Injury to the bowel and/or intestinal obstruction.
 - (6) Need to convert to abdominal incision.
- (g) Repair of vaginal hernia (anterior and/or posterior colporrhaphy and/or enterocele repair).
 - (1) Uncontrollable leakage of urine.
 - (2) Injury to bladder.
 - (3) Sterility.
 - (4) Injury to the tube (ureter) between the kidney and the bladder.
 - (5) Injury to the bowel and/or intestinal obstruction.
 - (6) Mesh erosion (with damage to vagina and adjacent tissue).
- (h) Abdominal suspension of the bladder (retropubic urethropexy).
 - (1) Uncontrollable leakage of urine.
 - (2) Injury to bladder.
 - (3) Injury to the tube (ureter) between the kidney and the bladder.
 - (4) Injury to the bowel and/or intestinal obstruction.
- (i) Conization of cervix.
 - (1) Hemorrhage (severe bleeding) which may result in hysterectomy.
 - (2) Sterility.
 - (3) Injury to bladder.
 - (4) Injury to rectum.
- (j) Dilation and curettage of uterus (diagnostic/therapeutic).
 - (1) Possible hysterectomy.
 - (2) Perforation (hole) created in the uterus.
 - (3) Sterility.
 - (4) Injury to bowel and/or bladder.
 - (5) Abdominal incision and operation to correct injury.
- (k) Surgical abortion/dilation and curettage/dilation and evacuation.
 - (1) Possible hysterectomy.

- (2) Perforation (hole) created in the uterus.
- (3) Sterility.
- (4) Injury to the bowel and/or bladder.
- (5) Abdominal incision and operation to correct injury.
- (6) Failure to remove all products of conception.
- (l) Medical abortion/non-surgical.
 - (1) Hemorrhage with possible need for surgical intervention.
 - (2) Failure to remove all products of conception.
 - (3) Sterility.
- (m) Selective salpingography and tubal reconstruction.
 - (1) Perforation (hole) created in the uterus or Fallopian tube.
 - (2) Future ectopic pregnancy (pregnancy outside of the uterus).
 - (3) Pelvic infection.
- (n) Fallopian tube occlusion (for sterilization with or without hysterectomy).
 - (1) Perforation (hole) created in the uterus or Fallopian tube.
 - (2) Future ectopic pregnancy (pregnancy outside of the uterus).
 - (3) Pelvic infection.
 - (4) Failure to obtain sterility.
- (o) Hysteroscopy.
 - (1) Perforation (hole) created in the uterus.
 - (2) Fluid overload/electrolyte imbalance.
 - (3) Possible hysterectomy.
 - (4) Abdominal incision to correct injury.

§602.10 Male Genital System Treatments and Procedures

- (a) Orchidopexy (reposition of testis(es)).
 - (1) Removal of testicle.
 - (2) Atrophy (shriveling) of the testicle with loss of function.
- (b) Orchiectomy (removal of the testis(es)).
 - (1) Decreased sexual desire.
 - (2) Difficulties with penile erection.
 - (3) Permanent sterility (inability to father children) if both testes are removed.
- (c) Vasectomy.
 - (1) Loss of testicle.
 - (2) Failure to produce permanent sterility (inability to father children).
- (d) Circumcision.
 - (1) Injury to penis.
 - (2) Need for further surgery.

§602.11 Maternity and Related Cases Treatments and Procedures

- (a) Delivery (vaginal).
 - (1) Injury to bladder and/or rectum, including a fistula (hole) between bladder and vagina and/or rectum and vagina.
 - (2) Hemorrhage (severe bleeding) possibly requiring blood administration and/or hysterectomy (removal of uterus) and/or artery ligation (tying off) to control.
 - (3) Sterility (inability to get pregnant).

(4) Brain damage, injury or even death occurring to the fetus before or during labor and/or vaginal delivery whether or not the cause is known.

(b) Delivery (cesarean section).

(1) Injury to bowel and/or bladder.

(2) Sterility (inability to get pregnant).

(3) Injury to ureter (tube between kidney and bladder).

(4) Brain damage, injury or even death occurring to the fetus before or during labor and/or cesarean delivery whether or not the cause is known.

(5) Uterine disease or injury requiring hysterectomy (removal of uterus).

(c) Cerclage.

(1) Premature labor.

(2) Injury to bowel and/or bladder.

(3) Rupture to membranes and possible infection.

§602.16 Urinary System Treatments and Procedures

(a) Partial nephrectomy (removal of part of the kidney).

(1) Incomplete removal of stone(s) or tumor, if present.

(2) Blockage of urine.

(3) Leakage of urine at surgical site.

(4) Injury to or loss of the kidney.

(5) Damage to organs next to kidney.

(b) Radical nephrectomy (removal of kidney and adrenal gland for cancer).

(1) Loss of the adrenal gland (gland on top of kidney that makes certain hormones/chemicals the body needs).

(2) Incomplete removal of tumor.

(3) Damage to organs next to kidney.

(c) Nephrectomy (removal of kidney).

(1) Incomplete removal of tumor if present.

(2) Damage to organs next to kidney.

(3) Injury to or loss of the kidney.

(d) Nephrolithotomy and pyelolithotomy (removal of kidney stone(s)).

(1) Incomplete removal of stone(s).

(2) Blockage of urine.

(3) Leakage of urine at surgical site.

(4) Injury or loss of the kidney.

(5) Damage to organs next to kidney.

(e) Pyeloureteroplasty (pyeloplasty or reconstruction of the kidney drainage system).

(1) Blockage of urine.

(2) Leakage of urine at surgical site.

(3) Injury to or loss of the kidney.

(4) Damage to organs next to kidney.

(f) Exploration of kidney or perinephric mass.

(1) Incomplete removal of stone(s) or tumor, if present.

(2) Leakage of urine at surgical site.

(3) Injury to or loss of the kidney.

(4) Damage to organs next to kidney.

- (g) Ureteroplasty (reconstruction of ureter (tube between kidney and bladder)).
 - (1) Leakage of urine at surgical site.
 - (2) Incomplete removal of the stone or tumor (when applicable).
 - (3) Blockage of urine.
 - (4) Damage to organs next to ureter.
 - (5) Damage to or loss of the ureter.
- (h) Ureterolithotomy (surgical removal of stone(s) from ureter (tube between kidney and bladder)).
 - (1) Leakage of urine at surgical site.
 - (2) Incomplete removal of stone.
 - (3) Blockage of urine.
 - (4) Damage to organs next to ureter.
 - (5) Damage to or loss of ureter.
- (i) Ureterectomy (partial/complete removal of ureter (tube between kidney and bladder)).
 - (1) Leakage of urine at surgical site.
 - (2) Incomplete removal of stone.
 - (3) Blockage of urine.
 - (4) Damage to organs next to ureter.
- (j) Ureterolysis (partial/complete removal of ureter (tube between kidney and bladder from adjacent tissue)).
 - (1) Leakage of urine at surgical site.
 - (2) Blockage of urine.
 - (3) Damage to organs next to ureter.
 - (4) Damage to or loss of ureter.
- (k) Ureteral reimplantation (reinserting ureter (tube between kidney and bladder) into the bladder).
 - (1) Leakage of urine at surgical site.
 - (2) Blockage of urine.
 - (3) Damage to or loss of ureter.
 - (4) Backward flow of urine from bladder into ureter.
 - (5) Damage to organs next to ureter.
- (l) Prostatectomy (partial or total removal of prostate).
 - (1) Leakage of urine at surgical site.
 - (2) Blockage of urine.
 - (3) Incontinence (difficulty with control of urine flow).
 - (4) Semen passing backward into bladder.
 - (5) Difficulty with penile erection (possible with partial and probable with total prostatectomy).
- (m) Total cystectomy (removal of bladder).
 - (1) Probable loss of penile erection and ejaculation in the male.
 - (2) Damage to organs next to bladder.
 - (3) This procedure will require an alternate method of urinary drainage.
- (n) Radical cystectomy.
 - (1) Probable loss of penile erection and ejaculation in the male.
 - (2) Damage to organs next to bladder.
 - (3) This procedure will require an alternate method of urinary drainage.

- (4) Chronic (continuing) swelling of thighs, legs and feet.
- (5) Recurrence or spread of cancer if present.
- (o) Partial cystectomy (partial removal of bladder).
 - (1) Leakage of urine at surgical site.
 - (2) Incontinence (difficulty with control of urine flow).
 - (3) Backward flow of urine from bladder into ureter (tube between kidney and bladder).
 - (4) Blockage of urine.
 - (5) Damage to organs next to bladder.
- (p) Urinary diversion (ileal conduit, colon conduit).
 - (1) Blood chemistry abnormalities requiring medication.
 - (2) Development of stones, strictures or infection in the kidneys, ureter or bowel (intestine).
 - (3) Leakage of urine at surgical site.
 - (4) This procedure will require an alternate method of urinary drainage.
- (q) Ureterosigmoidostomy (placement of kidney drainage tubes into the large bowel (intestine)).
 - (1) Blood chemistry abnormalities requiring medication.
 - (2) Development of stones, strictures or infection in the kidneys, ureter or bowel (intestine).
 - (3) Leakage of urine at surgical site.
 - (4) Difficulty in holding urine in the rectum.
- (r) Urethroplasty (construction/reconstruction of drainage tube from bladder).
 - (1) Leakage of urine at surgical site.
 - (2) Stricture formation (narrowing of urethra (tube from bladder to outside)).
 - (3) Need for additional surgery.
- (s) Percutaneous nephrostomy/stenting/stone removal.
 - (1) Pneumothorax or other pleural complications (collapsed lung or filling of the chest cavity on the same side with fluid).
 - (2) Septic shock/bacteremia (infection of the blood stream with possible shock/severe lowering of blood pressure) when pyonephrosis (infected urine in the kidney) present.
 - (3) Bowel (intestinal) injury.
 - (4) Blood vessel injury with or without significant bleeding.
- (t) Dialysis (technique to replace functions of kidney and clean blood of toxins).
 - (1) Hemodialysis.
 - (A) Hypotension (low blood pressure).
 - (B) Hypertension (high blood pressure).
 - (C) Air embolism (air bubble in blood vessel) resulting in possible death or paralysis.
 - (D) Cardiac arrhythmias (irregular heart rhythms).
 - (E) Infections of blood stream, access site, or blood borne (for example: Hepatitis B, C, or HIV).
 - (F) Hemorrhage (severe bleeding as a result of clotting problems or due to disconnection of the bloodline).
 - (G) Nausea, vomiting, cramps, headaches, and mild confusion during and/or temporarily after dialysis.
 - (H) Allergic reactions.
 - (I) Chemical imbalances and metabolic disorders (unintended change in blood minerals).
 - (J) Pyrogenic reactions (fever).
 - (K) Hemolysis (rupture of red blood cells).

(L) Graft/fistula damage including bleeding, aneurysm, formation (ballooning of vessel), clotting (closure) of graft/fistula.

(2) Peritoneal dialysis.

(A) Infections, including peritonitis (inflammation or irritation of the tissue lining the inside wall of abdomen and covering organs), catheter infection and catheter exit site infection.

(B) Development of hernias of umbilicus (weakening of abdominal wall or muscle).

(C) Hypertension (high blood pressure).

(D) Hypotension (low blood pressure).

(E) Hydrothorax (fluid in chest cavity).

(F) Arrhythmia (irregular heart rhythm).

(G) Perforation of the bowel.

(H) Sclerosis or scarring of the peritoneum.

(I) Weight gain leading to obesity.

(J) Abdominal discomfort/distension.

(K) Heartburn or reflux.

(L) Increase in need for anti-diabetic medication.

(M) Muscle weakness.

(N) Dehydration (extreme loss of body fluid).

(O) Chemical imbalances and metabolic disorders (unintended change in blood minerals).

(P) Allergic reactions.

(Q) Nausea, vomiting, cramps, headaches, and mild confusion during and/or temporarily after dialysis.

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Chapter 603 – Procedures Requiring No Disclosure of Specific Risks and Hazards--List B

§603.7 Female Genital System Treatments and Procedures

No procedures assigned at this time.

§603.10 Male Genital System Treatments and Procedures

(a) Biopsy of testicle.

(b) Placement of testicular prosthesis.

(c) Hydrocelectomy (removal/drainage of cyst in scrotum).

(d) Cystoscopy.

§603.11 Maternity and Related Cases Treatments and Procedures

Intrauterine Devices (IUD).

§603.16 Urinary System Treatments and Procedures.

(a) Nephrotomy (placement of drainage tubes).

(b) Biopsy of prostate, bladder or urethra.

(c) Cystolithotomy (surgical removal of stone(s) from the bladder).

(d) Cystolitholapaxy (cystoscopic crushing and removal of bladder stone(s)).

(e) Cystostomy (placement of tube into the bladder).

(f) Urethrotomy (incision of the urethra).

(g) Diverticulectomy of the bladder (removal of outpouching of the bladder).

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(h) Diverticulectomy or diverticulotomy of the urethra (repair or drainage of outpouching of the urethra).

(i) Lithotripsy (sound wave removal of stones from kidney and ureter).

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