You know, there are many aspects to consent.

And what it means by being informed and clearly different patients sometimes want to know different amounts about what is being proposed and that that's only natural.

But I think it's very, very important in consent that patients understand, I mean, very simply, they need to understand the procedure and how that's going to take place.

That's critical that they know all aspects of what will happen on the day.

It's critical that they understand what the risks are involved in that treatment and when those risks might happen and what they should do if any of those things happen.

Nowadays it's very, very rare to for a patient with a tumour to be being offered a treatment by a doctor that hasn't discussed their case in a multidisciplinary team meeting with all their colleagues, with all the other professionals that would need to be involved in their care, whether that's a pathologist or a radiologist or multiple oncologists.

And so it's usually a team decision that's led to this.

And so it's very important that the patient realises that, that they don't need to really go and get second opinions from multiple different people.

Because actually the treatment that's being proposed is usually an opinion of multiple specialists in their field, where we've all come together and decided what we think works best and what the options are and let the patient decide.

Ends.