

Pt Label	

BLOOD TRANSFUSION						
I consent /I do not consent to a blood transfusion if needed. (Circle one)						
Patient/Guardian						
	Signature	Print Name	Date			
FEMALE PATIENTS (under	the age of 50yrs)					
unborn child. It is the police pregnant should not have medically necessary. If you are pregnant or cure your referring doctor showers than 2 weeks prior of the footest was taken prior.	rently breast feeding y uld have arranged a pr to your procedure. to your arrival at SHC:	Clinic that females who are prize radiation unless their ou must tell nursing or med regnancy test (bHCG) at the procedure, and to discuss the	procedure can be harmful to an pregnant or suspect that they are r doctor determines the exam is lical staff. time of your referral to SHC, no me results (and risk of proceeding)			
Patient Declaration		Dat	0 / /			

If no Anaesthetist, Cardiologist is to assess and circle ASA Rating

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American Society of Anaesthesiology (ASA) Physical Status Classification System					
ASA I	:	A normal healthy patient.			
ASA II	:	A patient with mild systemic disease.			
ASA III	:	A patient with severe systemic disease that limits activity but is not incapacitating.			
ASA IV	:	A patient with incapacitating systemic disease that is a constant threat to life.			
ASA V	:	A moribund patient not expected to survive 24 hours with or without operation.			
ASA E	:	Emergency operation of any variety; E Precedes the number, indicating the patient's physical status.			
Doctor's Signature Print Name Date					



Pt Label

Cardiac Catheterisation (Coronary Angiography) Consent

Your doctor has booked you in for a coronary angiogram, a procedure to visualise the heart arteries using X-ray and iodine contrast. This is performed through small catheters inserted via the groin or wrist arteries under local anaesthetic and light sedation. Occasionally additional information will be obtained by passing a wire into an artery allowing pressure measurements and/or direct visualization of the artery by Intravascular ultra-sound (IVUS) or Optical Coherence Tomography (OCT). Pressure measurements may also be made inside the cardiac chambers via additional catheters inserted via arm or groin veins.

As we are a teaching facility, we may have junior doctors and nurses assisting and observing and industry representatives may be in attendance at our request.

In the majority of cases Coronary Angiography is a safe and well tolerated procedure and your Cardiologist believes the benefits outweigh the small risks. There is a moderate risk of bruising and small risk of bleeding from the access point in the artery/vein. This risk is increased if you are overweight, have high blood pressure or have been taking warfarin or other blood thinners. In rare circumstances the contrast agent can cause kidney function to deteriorate. This is more likely in patients who have abnormal kidney function and usually resolves in time. There is a very small risk of an allergic reaction to the contrast agent and it is imperative that you inform the Nursing and Medical staff if you have had any previous allergic reaction to X-ray dye (contrast). There is a very small risk of infection or a major complication such as heart attack, stroke or death (1 in 1000 chance).

We would like you to be as fully informed as possible and your Doctor would be happy to discuss the planned procedure and answer any questions you may have.

CONSENT

I have read the above information, and discussed it with my doctor (named below). I understand the nature of the procedure and that it carries risks. The doctor has told me that an anaesthetic, medicines, blood transfusions or other treatments may be needed and that these may have some risks. I hereby give my consent to undergo Cardiac Catheterisation.

Patient/Guardian:	Signature	Print Name	/
Doctor:	Signature	Print Name	
Interpreter:	Signature	Print Name	/