

## IV Contrast Information and Consent

Your doctor has asked us to perform an x-ray examination, which may require the injection of contrast medium (x-ray dye) intravenously. This is an important part of the CT scan examination and allows the radiologist interpreting the x-rays to be more certain about the diagnosis. At Medscan a non-ionic contrast agent is used exclusively. Side effects are extremely rare but as with all medical procedures, some risks/complications are associated with this type of procedure. They include the following: Mild reactions such as nausea, sneezing, hives, vomiting, dizziness and vein or tissue injury; Rarely, severe reactions such as asthma, shock and convulsion; In extremely rare cases; death. The chance of a serious life threatening reaction is less than 1 in 250,000.

Yes No

Is there any chance you may be pregnant? If Yes, Radiologist must be consulted prior to proceeding		
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### Section A: Allergic Reaction Risk Factors

Do you have ANY of the following

Yes No

Have you ever had a reaction after a contrast injection? (itching, skin rash, breathing problems, admission to hospital etc.)		
If yes, when? _____		
What happened? _____		
Where did it happen? _____		
Do you have or have you ever had asthma?		
Do you have or have you ever had eczema?		
Do you have an allergy to any of the following:		
Any Food?		
Any Pollens?		
Some Animals?		
Other? _____		
Do you take Interleukin-2 or have you taken it in the past 6 months?		
Do you take Beta Blockers? This is a tablet for blood pressure and heart conditions. See below list for names of medications containing beta blockers.		
<p>Generic medications followed by available Brands</p> <p>Atenolol      Noten, Tenolten, Tenormin, Tensig</p> <p>Bisprololol    Bicolor, Bispro, Beprol, Bicard, Biso</p> <p>Carvedilol    Dilatrend, Vedilol, Dicarz, Volirop, Vedilol</p> <p>Esmolol        Brevibloc</p> <p>Labetalol      Presolol, Trandate</p> <p>Metoprolol    Betaloc, Lopresor, Metatar, Metrol, Minax, Mistrom, Metrol-XL, Minax-XL, Toprol-XL</p> <p>Nebivolol      Nebilet</p> <p>Oxprenolol    Corbeton</p> <p>Pindolol        Barbloc, Visken</p> <p>Propranolol   Deralin, Inderal</p> <p>Sotalol         Sotacor, Cardol, Solavert</p> <p>This medication information is correct at the time of publication of the RANZCR Iodinated Contrast Guideline, 2016 Edition</p>		



Section B: Renal Risk Factors

Do you have ANY of the following

Yes No

Kidney disease (acute or chronic) or kidney transplant?		
Current dialysis – permanent dialysis?		
Current dialysis – temporary dialysis?		
Diabetes?		
<p>Currently taking metformin? This tablet is often taken for diabetes. See below for names of medications containing metformin.</p> <p>As a single agent metformin is available in the following brands:            Glucobete                      Diabex XR            Diabex                              Diaformin XR            Diaformin                        Metex XR            Formet</p> <p>Metformin in combination with Glibenclamide is available in the following brands:            Glucovance</p> <p>Metformin in combination with Sitagliptin is available in the following brands:            Janumet</p> <p><small>This medication information is correct at the time of publication of the RANZCR Iodinated Contrast Guideline, 2016 Edition</small></p>		

Section C: Medical Risk Factors

Do you have ANY of the following

Yes No

Over or under active thyroid?		
Possible or confirmed thyroid cancer?		
Previously received or going to have radioactive iodine treatment?		
Currently taking thyroid medication?		
Myaesthesia Graivs?		
Sickle Cell Disease?		
Phaeochromocytoma?		

**I.V Contrast Consent**

I, \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_

Given Name / Last Name

Date of Birth

agree to undergo a CT scan with intravenous Contrast Media. I acknowledge and confirm that:

- I have read the explanation of the nature, potential effect and risks of the procedure.
- I am satisfied with the explanation and have no further questions about the procedure.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_

Patient Signature

Date of Procedure

\_\_\_\_\_

Contrast OMNIPAQUE 350 \_\_\_\_\_

Radiographer Signature

## Information for Patients on Contrast Media

**What is iodine-containing contrast media?** Iodine containing contrast media is sometimes called “x-ray dye”. It is a colourless liquid which contains iodine and is injected to allow your organs to be more clearly seen during the scan. It does not “stain” your body and will normally be passed out in the urine.

**How is iodine-containing contrast media given to me?** Contrast can be given in a number of ways. It can be drunk orally, injected into an artery or vein or injected directly into a joint or other part of the body.

### Will I feel anything when I have an iodine-containing contrast media injection?

When having an injection of iodinated contrast in the artery or vein, most patients will not notice any sensations, but some patients notice a very warm feeling that spreads throughout their body for about 20 seconds during and after the injection. This is often concentrated around the groin area and you may think that you are passing urine but you are not. It is very common and goes away quickly. Occasionally, patients feel nauseous (like vomiting) for a short time during and after the injection (see question on risks below).

### How long does the iodine-containing contrast media injection take?

The injection takes between 10 and 30 seconds if you are having it into a vein in your arm for a CT scan.

If you are having an angiogram, you will probably have multiple injections (but only one needle) through a thin plastic tube inserted in your groin during your procedure .

For other tests such as arthrography and myelography, the contrast is injected by hand by the radiologist.

### Why do I need iodine-containing contrast media?

Contrast media will provide additional information to the radiologist who is going to interpret your imaging (the pictures taken when you have your scan). This additional information will often lead to a more accurate diagnosis.

### What are the risks of an iodine-containing contrast media injection and oral contrast?

The risks and complications with contrast media can include but are not limited to the following.

- Leakage of contrast media outside the blood vessel. Mild leakages can be treated with ice, compression and go away on their own without further treatment. If severe or if you experience increasing pain, increasing swelling or enlarging redness you must see your GP or go to your nearest hospital emergency department.
- Kidney related side effects: If you already have severe kidney disease or diabetes or both, iodinated contrast media can temporarily make your kidney function worse. However, in the majority of cases, this will return to normal.

- Allergic reactions. This can occur within the first 5 minutes and have been known to occur up to a week after the injection. The most serious reactions usually occur within the first 10 minutes.
  - a) Minor reactions occur in up to 1 in every 100 patients, usually go away on their own and do not require any special treatment. The reactions include face flushing, mild nausea and/or vomiting and mild itch.
  - b) Moderate reactions occur in less than 1 in every 1000 people. These often need drug treatment and symptoms include prolonged vomiting, a generalised rash, or swelling of the face, mouth or throat, making it harder to breathe and swallow.
  - c) Severe reactions including death occur in fewer than 1 in 100,000 people. These require emergency medical treatment and often admission to hospital for a period of observation.

### What can be done to treat or prevent these side effects?

- The imaging practice will have personnel who are suitably trained, and appropriate medication and equipment to treat a contrast reaction.
- If you have abnormal kidney function and it is decided that you need contrast media, you may need a few hours of clear fluid given intravenously (directly into a vein) through a “drip” before your procedure to reduce the chance of your kidney function getting worse. Intravenous fluids may be continued after the procedure as well.

**Pregnancy and breastfeeding** As a general rule, administration of any drug to a pregnant woman, including contrast media, needs to be carefully considered. There is no medical evidence that contrast media can harm the unborn baby or foetus, but at the same time there are no large studies that conclusively prove that it is safe.

Less than 1/1000th of the contrast media dose given to the mother enters the breast milk so there is no reason to stop breastfeeding if you need to have contrast media, as your milk will not harm your baby.

**What happens after I leave the department, practice or hospital where I had my injection?** If you become or feel unwell or notice anything wrong, go to your nearest emergency department or GP. Serious reactions to contrast very rarely occur more than 1 hour after the contrast is given.

