



Affix Patient Label

Patient Name:

Date of Birth:

Informed Consent: Left and/or Right Heart Catheterization, Coronary Angiography, and/or Possible Stent Placement

We are giving you this information so that you can make an informed decision about your procedure. Your procedure is: **Left and/or Right Heart Catheterization, Coronary Angiography, and/or possible Angioplasty / Stent Placement.** This procedure is most often done using **moderate sedation or anesthesia.**

Reason and Purpose of this Procedure:

Before the catheterization an Intravenous (IV) line will be placed. This will allow medications to be given during the procedure. You may or may not sleep during the procedure. You may need a deeper level of sedation. If you do, the Cardiologist will consult Anesthesia. The Anesthesiologist will talk to you before to the procedure.

- Heart catheterization shows the blood flow to the heart. It also shows how well the heart is pumping.
- The procedure will be done in an x-ray room. You will be lying on an x-ray procedure table.
- Your groin or arm will be cleaned with antiseptic. Your groin or arm will be covered with sterile towels. This is done to prevent infection.
- The doctor or his assistant will give you a local anesthetic in this area. The cardiologist will insert a small hollow tube in the blood vessel.

This hollow tube will allow the doctor to place longer hollow tubes called catheters into the blood vessel. The catheter will be moved toward the heart. The catheters are used to measure blood pressure. Catheters are used to give medications. X-ray dye is also given via the catheter. This allows the heart to be seen on the x-rays. This is called angiography.

The **Left Heart Catheterization** will show pressures in the left heart chamber and blood vessels. A small amount of dye may be injected into the main pumping chamber of the heart called the Left Ventricle. The heart will be seen on x-ray.

The **Right Heart Catheterization** is done to measure the blood pressure and blood flow in the right side of the heart. Blood samples from heart chambers and blood vessels may also be taken to check oxygen content.

The **Coronary Angiography** is pictures taken of the left and right coronary arteries. The coronary arteries supply blood and nutrients to the heart muscle. A contrast agent is injected into the coronary arteries.

If a narrow area in a blood vessel is seen you may need another procedure. Angioplasty / Stent Placement may be done using specialized guide wires and balloon catheters. The balloon catheters are inflated in the narrow blood vessel to help open the narrowed area. This is called Angioplasty. A mesh tube (Stent) will also be placed in the narrowed area. This Stent will open the narrow area allowing blood flow to reach the heart.

Bronson Battle Creek does not do Angioplasty or Stent placement. If you need either treatment, you may be sent to Bronson Methodist Hospital or another Hospital of your choice by ambulance. If you agree to the transfer a Cardiologist, trained in angioplasty or stent placement, will perform the Angioplasty or Stent placement.

Benefits of this Procedure:

You might receive the following benefits. Your doctor cannot promise you will receive any of these benefits. Only you can decide if the benefits are worth the risk.

- Diagnose heart diseases. Help decide the best way to treat the disease.
- If you have coronary artery blockage, a balloon, stent, or other method may relieve the symptoms caused by the blockage.

Affix Patient Label	
Patient Name:	Date of Birth:

Risks of this Procedure:

No procedure is completely risk free. Some risks are well known. There may be risks not included in the list that your doctor cannot expect.

- Bruising and/or swelling at the puncture site. This may need surgery.
- Blood loss. Fluids or possibly a blood transfusion may be needed.
- Heart rhythm problems. Fluids and medicine may be needed.
- Infection. Medicine or other treatment may be needed.
- Stroke. Rehabilitation may be needed.
- Allergic reaction to the contrast or dye. Fluids and /or medications may be needed.
- Loss of kidney function. This may require fluids and medications or other treatments.
- The procedure may not cure or help your condition.
- Additional tests or treatment may be needed.
- Emergency surgery.
- Death may occur.
- Reaction to the anesthetic may occur. The most common reactions are nausea and vomiting. In rare cases, death may occur. The anesthesiologist will discuss this with you.
- Clots may form in the legs, with pain and swelling. These are called DVTs or deep vein thrombosis. Rarely, part of the clot may break off and go to the lungs. This can be fatal.

Risks Associated with Smoking:

Smoking is linked to an increased risk of infections. It can also lead to heart and lung complications and clot formation. Smoking has also been shown to slow down or stop the bone fusion.

Risks Associated with Obesity:

Obesity is linked to an increased risk of infections. It can also lead to heart and lung complications and clot formation.

Risks Specific to You:

Alternative Treatments:

Other choices:

- For the diagnosis of heart disease, there are noninvasive methods such as: nuclear stress testing, CT scanning ultrasound imaging, and other tests. You should discuss these with your doctor to understand how these compare with catheterization for the diagnosis with your symptoms.
- For the treatment of coronary artery blockage, if you have just had a heart attack, there is good evidence that catheterization with stent placement can reduce damage to your heart. This can improve your chances of survival.
- If you have not had a heart attack, coronary artery blockage can be treated with lifestyle changes (diet, exercise, quitting smoking) and medicine, (aspirin, cholesterol lowering medicine and others). This can reduce your chances of heart attack and/or death.

- Do nothing. You can decide not to have the procedure.

If you Choose not to have this Treatment:

- Your symptoms or heart condition may worsen.

Information on Moderate Sedation:

You will be given medicine in an IV to relax you. This medicine will also make you more comfortable. This is called “moderate sedation”. You will feel sleepy. You may even sleep through parts of your procedure. We will monitor your heart rate and your blood pressure. We will also monitor your oxygen level.

If your heart rate, blood pressure or oxygen levels fall outside the normal range, we may give medications to reverse the sedation. We may be unable to reverse the sedation. We may need to support your breathing.

Even if you have a NO CODE status:

- You may need intubation to support your breathing.
- You may need medications to support your blood pressure.

We will re-evaluate your medical treatment plan and your NO CODE status when sedation has cleared your body.

Benefits of Moderate Sedation:

You might receive the following benefits. Your doctor cannot promise you will receive any of these benefits. Only you can decide if the benefits are worth the risk.

- Less pain during the procedure.
- Less anxiety or worry.
- Decreasing your memory of the procedure.

Risks of Moderate Sedation:

No procedure is completely risk free. Some risks are well known. There may be risks not included in the list that your doctor cannot expect. The list includes:

- Decreased breathing during the procedure and dropping oxygen levels. To help you breathe, a tube may be placed into the mouth or nose and into the trachea to help you breathe.
- Allergic reactions: nausea & vomiting, swelling, rash.
- Vomit material getting into the lungs.
- A drop in blood pressure. This needs fluids or medicine to increase blood pressure.
- Heart rhythm changes that may require medicines to treat.
- Not enough sedation or analgesia resulting in pain or discomfort.

Your physical and mental ability may not be back to normal right away. You should not drive or make important decisions for at least 24 hours after the procedure.

General Information:

During this procedure, the doctor may need to perform more or different procedures than I agreed to. Patients who agree to a left heart catheterization may require a right heart catheterization based on the findings of the left heart catheterization. Patients who agree to a right heart catheterization may require a left heart catheterization based on the findings of the right heart catheterization.



Affix Patient Label	
Patient Name:	Date of Birth:

During the procedure, the doctor may need to do more tests or treatment.

Students, technical salespeople and other staff may be present during the procedure. My doctor will supervise them.

Pictures and videos may be taken during the procedure. These may be added to my medical record. These may be published for teaching purposes. My identity will be protected.

If a stent is implanted, I may need to take another type of medicine for at least one year.

Medical Implants/Explants:

I agree to release my social security number, my name and address, and my date of birth to the company that makes the medical device that is put in or removed during this procedure. Federal laws and rules require this. The company will use this information to locate me.



Affix Patient Label	
Patient Name: _____	Date of Birth: _____

By signing this form, I agree:

- I have read this form or had it explained to me in words I can understand.
- I understand its contents.
- I have had time to speak with the doctor. My questions have been answered.
- I want to have this procedure: Left Right | **Heart Catheterization, Coronary Angiography, and/or Possible Angioplasty/ Stent Placement** _____
- I understand that my doctor may ask a partner to do the procedure.
- I understand that other doctors, including medical residents or other staff may help with the procedure. The tasks will be based on their skill level. My doctor will supervise them.

Provider: This patient may require a type and screen or type and cross prior to procedure. If so, please obtain consent for blood/products.

Patient Signature: _____ Date: _____ Time: _____

Relationship: Patient Closest relative (relationship) _____ Guardian/POA Healthcare

Reason patient is unable to sign: _____ Telephone Consent Obtained

First Witness Signature: _____ Second Witness Signature: _____ Date: _____ Time: _____
(One witness signature MUST be from a registered nurse (RN) or provider)

Interpreter's Statement: I have interpreted the doctor's explanation of the consent form to the patient, a parent, closest relative or legal guardian.

Interpreter's Signature: _____ ID #: _____ Date: _____ Time: _____

For Provider Use ONLY:

I have explained the nature, purpose, risks, benefits, possible consequences of non-treatment, alternative options, and possibility of complications and side effects of the intended intervention, I have answered questions, and patient has agreed to procedure.

Provider signature: _____ Date: _____ Time: _____

Teach Back:

Patient shows understanding by stating in his or her own words:

_____ Reason(s) for the treatment/procedure: _____

_____ Area(s) of the body that will be affected: _____

_____ Benefit(s) of the procedure: _____

_____ Risk(s) of the procedure: _____

_____ Alternative(s) to the procedure: _____

OR

_____ Patient elects not to proceed: _____ Date: _____ Time: _____
(Patient signature)

Validated/Witness: _____ Date: _____ Time: _____