

Catheter Check with Iodinated Contrast

Adult and Child/Young Person | Informed consent: patient information

A copy of this patient information sheet should be given to the patient or substitute decision-maker or parent/legal guardian/other person* of a child or young person to read carefully and allow time to ask any questions about the procedure. The patient information sheet should be included in the patient's medical record.

In this information sheet, the word 'you' means the patient unless a substitute decision-maker, parent, legal guardian or other person is providing consent on behalf of the patient, in which case the word 'you' means the substitute decision-maker, parent, legal guardian or other person when used in the context of the person providing consent to the procedure.



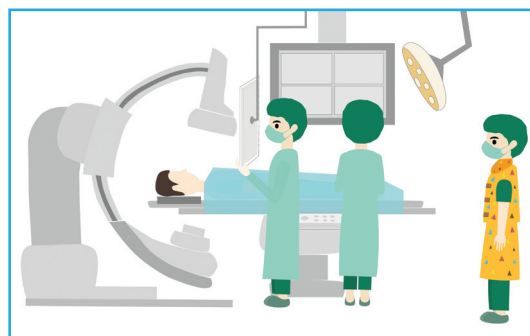
1. What is a catheter check with iodinated contrast and how will it help me?

A catheter check is an x-ray procedure that is used to check that a catheter is not blocked and if it is in the correct position. A catheter can be any flexible tube inserted into the body for the purpose of injection/infusion or the drainage/removal of fluid.

Iodinated contrast (also known as x-ray dye) is injected into the catheter to allow it to be seen clearly on the x-ray images. The result of this investigation will determine if the catheter is working, needs further intervention or needs to be removed.

There should be minimal discomfort from this procedure.

A catheter check is performed using fluoroscopy. Fluoroscopy is an imaging technique that uses x-rays to create moving images of the inside of your body.



*Image: Three clinicians and a patient with fluoroscopy machine in hospital.
ID: 2185511809. www.shutterstock.com*

Preparing for the procedure

The Medical Imaging department will give you instructions on how to prepare for the procedure. It is important to follow the instructions that are given to you.

Please tell the doctor/clinician if you are breastfeeding or pregnant, or suspect that you may be pregnant.

It is very important that you lie still while the images are being taken. Parents and staff may be required to help. Supporting straps, foam pads and light weights may also be used.

For a parent/legal guardian/other person of a patient having a catheter check with iodinated contrast

To prepare the patient for this procedure and to ease their concerns, tell them what they can expect to happen during the procedure. This information sheet will assist you with this.

We welcome your help and support in preparing the patient for the procedure and in explaining why it's so important to lie still.

At the discretion of the procedure staff a parent/adult (unless pregnant) may be invited into the procedure room to support the patient.

Other children are not allowed into the procedure room, and they must be supervised at all times by another parent/adult.



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During the procedure

You may be required to change into a hospital gown and remove some of your jewellery.

The end of your catheter will be cleaned and a sterile drape will be applied to cover the area.

The catheter will be connected to a syringe filled with contrast. The contrast will be injected as x-ray images are taken.

You must remain as still as possible while the images are being taken and at times may be asked to hold your breath.

After the procedure is finished, the catheter will be flushed and re-capped.



2. What are the risks?

In recommending the procedure, the doctor/clinician believes that the benefits to you from having the procedure exceed the risks involved. There are risks and possible complications associated with the procedure which can occur with all patients – these are set out below. There may also be additional risks and possible complications specific to your condition and circumstances which the doctor/clinician will discuss with you. If you have any further concerns, please ensure that you raise them with the doctor/clinician.

Common risks and complications

- no known common risks.

Uncommon risks and complications

- the procedure may not be possible due to medical and/or technical reasons
- infection, requiring antibiotics and further treatment.

Rare risks and complications

- (*iodinated contrast only*) allergic reactions rarely occur, but when they do, they occur within the first hour, with most happening in the first five minutes. Late reactions have been known to occur up to 1 week after the injection. Note: Allergy to topical iodine and/or seafood does not imply an allergy to iodinated contrast. The reactions vary from:
 - mild: hives, sweating, sneezing, coughing, nausea

- moderate: widespread hives, headache, facial swelling, vomiting, shortness of breath
- severe: severe reactions are rare but include life-threatening heart palpitations, very low blood pressure, throat swelling, seizures and/or cardiac arrest
- death because of this procedure is very rare.

Kidney function

Intravenous (I.V.) contrast is removed from the blood by the kidneys through the urine. It is easily removed from the body if you have normal kidney function.

Modern contrast used in this procedure is minimally, if at all, harmful to the kidneys. When significant worsening of kidney function is seen, there is often more than one factor causing stress to the kidneys such as certain medications, infection, dehydration or low blood pressure. To minimise stress to your kidneys your doctor/clinician may recommend you have extra fluid to ensure good hydration, stop some medications temporarily or have extra blood tests to monitor your kidney function around the time of your procedure¹.

You may be asked to have a blood test so we can find out how well your kidneys are functioning.

Risks of radiation

The risks of radiation exposure from this procedure need to be compared to the risks of your condition not being treated. Exposure to radiation may cause a slight increase in the risk of cancer to you over your lifetime. However, the potential risk is small compared to the expected benefit of this procedure².

What are the risks of not having a catheter check with iodinated contrast?

There may be adverse consequences for your health if you choose not to have the proposed procedure. Please discuss these with the referring doctor/clinician.



3. Are there alternatives?

Making the decision to have a procedure requires you to understand the options available. Please discuss any alternative procedure options with your doctor/clinician.



4. What should I expect after the procedure?

Your healthcare team will talk to you about the results and what to expect after your procedure.



5. Who will be performing the procedure?

Radiographers, doctors, nuclear medicine technologists, sonographers, nurses, and medical imaging assistants make up the medical imaging team. All or some of these professionals may be involved in your procedure.

A doctor/clinician other than the consultant/specialist may assist with/conduct the clinically appropriate procedure. This could include a doctor/clinician undergoing further training, however all trainees are supervised according to relevant professional guidelines.

If you have any concerns about which doctor/clinician will be performing the procedure, please discuss this with the doctor/clinician.

For the purpose of undertaking professional training in this teaching hospital, a clinical student(s) may observe medical examination(s) or procedure(s) and may also, subject to your consent, assist with/conduct an examination or procedure on a patient.

You are under no obligation to consent to an examination(s) or a procedure(s) being undertaken by a clinical student(s) for training purposes. If you choose not to consent, it will not adversely affect your access, outcome or rights to medical treatment in any way.

For more information on student care, please visit www.health.qld.gov.au/consent/students.



6. Where can I find support or more information?

Hospital care: before, during and after is available on the Queensland Health website www.qld.gov.au/health/services/hospital-care/before-after where you can read about your healthcare rights.

Further information about informed consent can be found on the Informed Consent website www.health.qld.gov.au/consent. Additional statewide consent forms and patient information sheets are also available here.

Staff are available to support patients' cultural and spiritual needs. If you would like cultural or spiritual support, please discuss this with your doctor/clinician.

Queensland Health recognises that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander patients will experience the best clinical care when their culture is included during shared decision-making.



7. Questions

Please ask the doctor/clinician if you do not understand any aspect of this patient information sheet or if you have any questions about your proposed procedure.

If you have further questions prior to your appointment, please contact the Medical Imaging department via the main switchboard of the facility where your procedure is booked.



8. Contact us

In an emergency, call Triple Zero (000).

If it is not an emergency, but you have concerns, contact 13 HEALTH (13 43 25 84), 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

References:

1. Davenport MS, Perazella MA, Yee J, et al. Use of Intravenous Iodinated Contrast Media in Patients with Kidney Disease: Consensus Statements from the American College of Radiology and the National Kidney Foundation. *Radiology* 2020;294:660–668.
2. Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency (ARPANSA). Ionising radiation in our everyday environment, 2021. Available from www.arpansa.gov.au

* Formal arrangements, such as parenting/custody orders, adoption, or other formally recognised carer/guardianship arrangements. Refer to the Queensland Health 'Guide to Informed Decision-making in Health Care' and local policy and procedures.