Electrophysiology Study (EPS)

Facility: 

A. Interpreter / cultural needs

An Interpreter Service is required? □ Yes □ No
If Yes, is a qualified Interpreter present? □ Yes □ No
A Cultural Support Person is required? □ Yes □ No
If Yes, is a Cultural Support Person present? □ Yes □ No

B. Condition and treatment

The doctor has explained that you have the following condition: (Doctor to document in patient’s own words)

This condition requires the following study. (Doctor to document - include site and/or side where relevant to the procedure)

The following will be performed:
You will have an injection of local anaesthetic into the right groin. A wire, called a ‘pacing wire’ is passed through the vein in the groin up into your heart. The doctors can see the wire using x-rays.
The wire records electrical signals from the heart. This allows the doctor to assess what abnormal heart beats you have. The electrical signals are displayed on a monitor.
During the study your symptoms may come back. This is what the doctors want to happen.

C. Risks of a electrophysiology study (EPS)

In recommending this procedure your doctor has balanced the benefits and risks of the procedure against the benefits and risks of not proceeding. Your doctor believes there is a net benefit to you going ahead. This is a very complicated assessment.

There are risks and complications with this study. They include but are not limited to the following.

Common risks and complications (more than 5%) include:
- Minor bruising at the puncture site.

Uncommon risks and complications (1-5%) include:
- Major bruising or swelling at the groin puncture site.
- Blood clot in the lung.
- Blood clot in the leg (DVT) causing pain and swelling. In rare cases part of the clot may break off and go to the lungs.
- Death is possible due to this procedure.

D. Significant risks and investigation options

(Doctor to document in space provided. Continue in Medical Record if necessary.)

E. Risks of not having this investigation

(Doctor to document in space provided. Continue in Medical Record if necessary.)

F. Anaesthetic

This study may require an anaesthetic. (Doctor to document type of anaesthetic discussed)

Rare risks and complications (less than 1%) include:
- Heart block. This may require a pacemaker.
G. Patient consent

I acknowledge that the doctor has explained;

- my medical condition and the proposed investigation, including additional treatment if the doctor finds something unexpected. I understand the risks, including the risks that are specific to me.
- the anaesthetic required for this procedure. I understand the risks, including the risks that are specific to me.
- other relevant procedure options and their associated risks.
- my prognosis and the risks of not having the investigation.
- that no guarantee has been made that the procedure will improve my condition even though it has been carried out with due professional care.
- the procedure may include a blood transfusion.
- tissues and blood may be removed and could be used for diagnosis or management of my condition, stored and disposed of sensitively by the hospital.
- if immediate life-threatening events happen during the procedure, they will be treated based on my discussions with the doctor or my Acute Resuscitation Plan.
- a doctor other than the Consultant may conduct the procedure. I understand this could be a doctor undergoing further training.

I have been given the following Patient Information Sheet/s:

☐ Local Anaesthetic and Sedation for Your Procedure

☐ Electrophysiology Study (EPS)

- I was able to ask questions and raise concerns with the doctor about my condition, the proposed investigation and its risks, and my treatment options. My questions and concerns have been discussed and answered to my satisfaction.
- I understand I have the right to change my mind at any time, including after I have signed this form but, preferably following a discussion with my doctor.
- I understand that image/s or video footage may be recorded as part of and during my investigation and that these image/s or video/s will assist the doctor to provide appropriate treatment.

On the basis of the above statements,
1. **What is a electrophysiology study (EPS)?**

   Electrophysiology studies are performed to determine an arrhythmia diagnosis or the mechanism of a diagnosed arrhythmia.

   A needle with a tube connected to it will be put in your arm. This is called an intravenous line or IV.

   You will have an injection of local anaesthetic into the right groin. A wire, called a 'pacing wire' is passed through the vein in the groin up into your heart. The doctors can see the wire using x-rays.

   The wire records electrical signals from your heart. This allows the doctor to assess what abnormal heart beats you have. The electrical signals are displayed on a monitor. At the end of the procedure, the wires are taken out.

   During the study your symptoms may come back. This is what the doctors want to happen as it helps locate the source of the problem.

   The doctors can then suggest what is best for you. This may be:
   - The insertion of a pacemaker or implantable cardiac defibrillator (ICD)
   - A radiofrequency ablation (RFA) OR
   - Medications may be suitable.

   If the study does not cause an abnormal heart beat, the doctors will talk to you about whether you need further treatment.

2. **My anaesthetic**

   This investigation will require an anaesthetic.

   See Local Anaesthetic and Sedation for Your Procedure information sheet for information about the anaesthetic and the risks involved. If you have any concerns, discuss these with your doctor.

   If you have not been given an information sheet, please ask for one.

3. **What are the risks of this specific procedure?**

   In recommending this procedure your doctor has balanced the benefits and risks of the procedure against the benefits and risks of not proceeding. Your doctor believes there is a net benefit to you going ahead. This is a very complicated assessment.

   There are risks and complications with this study. They include but are not limited to the following.

   **Common risks and complications (more than 5%)** include:
   - Minor bruising at the puncture site.

   **Uncommon risks and complications (1- 5%)** include:
   - Major bruising or swelling at the groin puncture site.
   - Blood clot in the lung.

   **Rare risks and complications (less than 1%)** include:
   - Heart block. This may require a pacemaker.

   **Major bruising or swelling at the groin puncture site.**

   **Death is possible due to this procedure.**

   Notes to talk to my doctor about: