MRI Contrast Injection - Patients with Renal Impairment

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. Procedure

The following will be performed (Doctor/doctor delegate to document – include site and/or side where relevant to the procedure)

C. Risks of MRI Contrast

In recommending the administration of MRI Contrast for this procedure, the doctor believes the benefits to you from having this injection exceed the risks involved.

The risks and complications with injecting MRI Contrast can include but are not limited to the following.

Common risks and complications include:

- No known common risks.

Less common risks and complications include:

- Injected Contrast may leak outside of the blood vessel, under the skin and into the tissues. This may require treatment. In very rare cases, further surgery could be required if the skin breaks down.

Rare risks and complications include:

- Allergic reactions occur within the first hour with most happening in the first 5 minutes.
  The reactions vary from:
  - Mild – headache, brief nausea, dizziness, hives, rash and itching
  - Moderate – wide spread hives, headaches, facial swelling, vomiting, shortness of breath.
  - Severe – Severe reactions are rare but include:
    - life-threatening heart palpitations, very low blood pressure, throat swelling, fits and/or cardiac arrest.
  - Nephrogenic Systemic Fibrosis (NSF) for severe renal impaired patients only.
  - Death as a result of MRI Contrast is very rare.
D. Patient consent

I acknowledge that the doctor/doctor delegate has explained the proposed procedure.

I understand:
- the risks and complications, including the risks that are specific to me.
- if immediate life-threatening events happen during the procedure, they will be treated based on my discussions with the doctor/doctor delegate or my Acute Resuscitation Plan.
- a doctor/doctor delegate undergoing further training may conduct this procedure.

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

- MRI Contrast Patient Information Sheet

- I was able to ask questions and raise concerns with the doctor/doctor delegate about the proposed procedure and its risks. 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/doctor delegate.
- I understand that image/s or video footage may be recorded as part of and during my procedure and that these image/s or video/s will assist the doctor to provide appropriate treatment.
- I understand that Queensland Health may release my relevant de-identified information obtained from this and related procedures for education and training of health professionals.

On the basis of the above statements,
1. What is a MRI contrast?
The medical imaging MRI procedure your doctor has asked you to have may use MRI Contrast. MRI Contrast is a colourless liquid that is injected into your bloodstream. MRI Contrast is not a dye. It does not stain the inside of your body. It is used during MRI medical imaging procedures to allow your organs to be seen more clearly. Your doctor needs to use MRI Contrast to be able to get all the information needed to assist with your diagnosis.

This information sheet must be read together with the information sheet of the procedure you are booked for (if you do not have this information sheet please ask for one).

2. During the procedure
When the MRI Contrast is injected you should not feel any different.

3. After the procedure
MRI Contrast does not affect your ability to carry out normal activities; you should be able to continue with your day as normal.

4. Precautions
MRI Contrast is not suitable for some people; you will be asked a series of questions before it is given to you. Your answers allow staff to identify any risk factors that you may have.

- Please tell the staff if you are or suspect you might be pregnant or are breastfeeding.

Kidney function:
- MRI Contrast is removed from your blood by your kidneys through your urine. It is easily removed from the body of people who have normal kidney function.
- People whose kidneys are poorly functioning (known as ‘Renal Failure’) cannot remove MRI Contrast from their body. This may lead to a very rare disorder called Nephrogenic Systemic Fibrosis (NSF).
- NSF is a condition that results in scarring or thickening of the skin and tissues throughout the body. This scarring can lead to a tightening of muscle, tendons, ligaments, or skin that prevents normal movement and function. This condition is severely disabling and may result in death.
- You may be asked to have a simple blood test to find out the level of their kidney function.

5. What are the risks of MRI Contrast?
The risks and complications with MRI Contrast can include but are not limited to the following.

Common risks and complications include:
- No know common risks.

Less common risks and complications include:
- Injected Contrast may leak outside of the blood vessel, under the skin and into the tissue. This may require treatment. In very rare cases, further surgery could be required if the skin breaks down.
- The injection may not be possible due to medical and/or technical reasons.

Rare risks and complications include:
- Allergic reactions occur within the first hour with most happening in the first 5 minutes.
- The reactions vary from:
  - Mild – headache, brief nausea, dizziness, hives, rash and itching.
  - Moderate – wide spread hives, headaches, facial swelling, vomiting, shortness of breath.
  - Severe – Severe reactions are rare but include: life-threatening heart palpitations, very low blood pressure, throat swelling, fits and/or cardiac arrest.
- Nephrogenic Systemic Fibrosis (NSF) for severe renal impaired patients only.
- Death as a result of MRI contrast is very rare.

6. What are the safety issues when you leave the hospital?
Go to your nearest Emergency Department or GP if you become unwell.

Notes to talk to my doctor about:

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