

Consent Letter of Radiological Diagnosis Department of Hualien Armed Forces General Hospital

(Before filling in, please carefully read the back examination explanation)

Serviceman	
Military health insurance	
Health insurance	
Self-paid	
Military service	

To: Radiological Diagnosis Department of Hualien Armed Forces General Hospital

Name _____ sex: M/F age _____ outpatient (emergency)/ward _____ Chart No. _____

Due to the need of patient's condition, I agree your Department to perform the photographing examination with contrast medium injection

<input type="checkbox"/> (1) CT (Computed Tomography)	<input type="checkbox"/> (2) Intravenous urography	<input type="checkbox"/> (3) Circulatory System Radiography
<input type="checkbox"/> (4) Spinal Cord Radiography	<input type="checkbox"/> (5) Biliary Tract System	<input type="checkbox"/> (6) Joint System
<input type="checkbox"/> (7) Female Reproductive System	<input type="checkbox"/> (8) Aspiration Cytology	<input type="checkbox"/> (9) Gastrointestinal Radiography
<input type="checkbox"/> (10) MRT (Magnetic Resonance Imaging)	<input type="checkbox"/> (11) Lymphatic System	<input type="checkbox"/> (12) Percutaneous Nephrostomy Drainage
<input type="checkbox"/> (13) Other		

Due to the need of patient's condition, and through detailed explanation given by Dr. _____ of Department _____, after reading this examination explanation and letter of consent, I have understood the necessity of above examination and possible bad side-effect (as notes) or other complications occurred in the process of examination (including contrast medium injection). Moreover, I agree your Department to perform the said examination and necessary anesthesia and sedatives.

If any discomfort occurred during examination or recovery of anesthesia and sedatives, I will notify the examiner anytime and agree to accept all necessary emergency treatment.

Notes: Possible bad side effect caused by contrast medium

1. This item belongs to partial special examination, which is required to inject contrast medium containing iodine.
2. A few people will feel tepid, nausea, giddiness, sneeze or nasal congestion while being injected with contrast medium. However, they will be disappeared in short time or after injection.
3. To the patient of allergic constitution will produce more serious reaction, such as local papule, whole body nettle rash, body shaking, chest stuffiness and dyspnea etc.
4. To the patient of special constitution will produce rare side effect, such as larynx edema, asthma, lowered blood pressure, cardiopulmonary failure, shock and sudden death (occurrence rate is about 1/100,000).
5. The patient who has suffered from myocardial infarction, asthma, or bad reaction caused by contrast medium, will produce bad reaction more. Therefore, this kind of patient, before accepting examination, shall carefully fill in the letter of consent after negotiating with doctor.

Agreed by:

Certifier:

Relation to patient: Spouse
 Father
 Mother
 Child
 Other

Date:

Special Examination Explanation

Radiological Diagnosis Department of Hualien Armed Forces General Hospital

1. CT (Computed Tomography): After intravenous injection of contrast medium, use CT to examining part in order to display the characteristic of nidus and its position related with near organs. Main complications are concerned with contrast medium
2. Intravenous Urography: After intravenous injection of contrast medium, use urinary system radiography to examine pathological changes possibly occurred in kidney, ureter, bladders, and urethra or near related structure, moreover, to evaluate their functions. Main complications are concerned with contrast medium
3. Vascular Radiography: To the vascular injection of contrast medium, through special vascular duct to related organ or region, the main complications, in addition to “possible bad effect of contrast medium”, possibly on the punctured region will come out hematoma and the duct may stimulate vascular spasm and result in infarcted and infectious organs.
4. Spinal Cord Radiography: After injecting the contrast medium into spinal cord, through the punctured lumbar vertebra or cervical vertebra, radiograph the related region. The main complications, in addition to “possible bad effect of contrast medium”, possibly on the punctured region will come out serious giddiness, vomit, headache, lower backache or whole body spasm etc.
5. Biliary Tract radiography and drainage System: With punctured needle, inject contrast medium to biliary tract in order to examine the pathological changes of biliary tract, gall bladder and near structure; and put duct for draining bile. The main complications, in addition to “possible bad effect of contrast medium”, possibly on the punctured path will come out ache, infection, bleeding or pneumothorax etc.
6. Joint radiography: Inject contrast medium the joint cavity of examined region in order to examine pathological changes of the joint. Main complications are concerned with contrast medium, in addition to bursting pain, infection, bursitis and joint hematoma etc.
7. Female Reproductive System: Within one week after period ends, gynecologist injects contrast medium into the uterus in order to examine the pathological changes of uterus and whether it's no obstruction of fallopian tubes or not. Within week after the examination completes, few people will feel uncomfortable on the abdomen. Main complications are ache, bleeding and infection etc.
8. Aspiration Cytology Examination: Through ultrasonic wave, CT or perspective guide, carry out the specimen aspiration cytology. Main complications are ache, bleeding and infection etc.
9. Gastrointestinal Radiography: Explore the gastrointestinal pathological changes. Possible complications are inhaled lung disease, broken intestine tract and spilled barium etc.
10. MRT (Magnetic Resonance Imaging): Place body in a even and big magnetic field and use the changing gradient magnetic field and electromagnetic wave to arouse the water molecules inside of the body, and then use sensitive coil to receive its signal which is a high sensitive and high safety examination. The patients are probably not suitable for MRT as follows: large metal insert, bomb splinter, artificial cochlea, inferior vena cave filter, Swan-Ganz duct etc. inside of body; any electrode, stimulator, never stimulator, pace maker, insulin pump inside of body, planted medicine injector, large vascular clamp, aneurysm clip, and insertion inside of body which will affect magnetic field or magnetic force, or will be affected by magnetic force.
11. Lymphatic System: Inject oily contrast medium into interdigital lymph duct, and examine if there is any obstruction or pathological changes, possible complications as infection, ache in lymphatic system and oily embolism of lung etc.
12. Percutaneous Nephrostomy Drainage or Antegrade Pyelography: Using punctured needle through skin, kidneys, inject contrast medium into RAA System and place drainage tube in order to examine urinary tract system or external drainage function. Main complications, in addition to be concerned with contrast medium, are ache, hematuria, bleeding, pneumothorax, infection, perforation and urine incontinence etc.