



CONSENT FOR OPERATION/PROCEDURE, ANESTHETICS, AND OTHER MEDICAL SERVICES

I request Dr. _____ and/or coworker(s) he or she may request to perform the following procedure(s) _____

upon _____

The person doing the procedure(s) has explained the following to me:

- My condition
- The nature and purpose of the proposed procedure(s)
- Complications (problems) that may arise
- Other possible treatments that might be done instead of the planned procedure(s), and their risks
- The anesthesia necessary for the procedure(s) and the risks associated with anesthesia; see reverse side
- The possible need for blood or blood products during and after the procedure and the risks associated with receiving blood or blood products; see reverse side

I have received answers to all my questions about my condition, the procedure(s), possible alternatives, possible complications, and the risks. I accept the risk of substantial and serious harm, if any, with hope to better my condition from the procedure(s).

I also understand that problem(s) and complications may occur even when the best care, judgment, and skill are used. I know that any time a person has an operation or other medical procedure, blood, blood products, or anesthesia, there are risks of serious injury or even death. No guarantees have been promised to me from this procedure(s) or from the anesthesia or any blood or blood products.

I recognize that, during the procedure(s), conditions may change or additional information may become available that require additional or different procedures than those explained. I ask and agree that my doctor(s) (and/or the coworker(s) he or she requested) do these other procedures, using their judgment, to decide what is needed, including administration of anesthesia and blood or blood products.

The hospital staff may examine and dispose of any tissues removed from my body.

I agree that others may watch and take pictures in the operating room during my procedure. This is part of medical education and hospital quality improvement.

I understand and agree that physicians, anesthesiologists, and other independent care providers may not be agents or employees of the hospital and that the hospital is not responsible for their actions or inaction's.

I HAVE READ AND UNDERSTAND THIS CONSENT INFORMATION, INCLUDING THE INFORMATION ON THE BACK OF THIS FORM. I ACCEPT THE RISKS INVOLVED.

PATIENT NAME (PLEASE PRINT)

PATIENT SIGNATURE

PATIENT'S AGENT / REPRESENTATIVE NAME (PLEASE PRINT)

PATIENT'S AGENT / REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

DATE SIGNED

TIME

WITNESS TO SIGNATURE

Reason(s) if patient is unable to sign: _____

IF THE SERVICES OF AN ANESTHESIOLOGIST ARE NEEDED:

I HAVE READ AND UNDERSTAND THE INFORMATION ON THE BACK OF THIS FORM, THE FOLLOWING HAVE BEEN DISCUSSED WITH ME:

- the possible complications
- the risks
- the benefits
- the alternatives of anesthesia

I HAVE RECEIVED ANSWERS TO ALL MY QUESTIONS. I GIVE MY CONSENT FOR ANESTHESIA SERVICES AND ACCEPT THE RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH ANESTHESIA.

PATIENT SIGNATURE

PATIENT'S AGENT / REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

DATE SIGNED

TIME

WITNESS TO SIGNATURE

ADDRESSOGRAPH



INTERMOUNTAIN HEALTH CARE

PATIENT INFORMATION SHEET FOR CONSENT TO BLOOD TRANSFUSION

There are three types of blood that patients may get:

- (1) Blood from a volunteer donor,
- (2) Blood that the patient gives before surgery or is collected from the patient during surgery (self-given or autologous blood),
- (3) Blood given by a patient's relative or close friend that is donated for the patient (This is called a "directed donation" and in some special circumstances your doctor may have requested that you have this done).

A blood transfusion refers to blood or blood products given to improve a patient's condition. As with any treatment, there are risks and benefits to getting blood or blood products. There are three general types of risks from getting blood or blood products.

1. A reaction to the blood. There are several types of reactions possible from blood products.
 - Hemolytic reactions are caused by the patient's body reacting to the transfused blood or blood product and result in the transfused blood or patient's blood breaking down. Most hemolytic reactions are avoided by routine testing before the blood is given. When the need for blood is urgent and there is not time for routine testing, staff will give blood that is believed least likely to cause a reaction, and we test the blood as soon as possible.

Other types of reactions to blood can happen. These do not happen often. They include:

- Allergic reactions (ranging from hives to life threatening shock in rare cases)
 - Sudden lung injury causing breathing problems
 - Fever reactions and chills
 - Volume overload from getting too much fluid
2. Spread of infection. All blood from volunteer donors is screened for hepatitis, AIDS, syphilis, and West Nile Virus, when appropriate. These are all tests that the United States Food and Drug Administration and the American Association of Blood Banks require or recommend. Our blood supplier tests every unit of blood to reduce the spread of infectious diseases. It cannot be guaranteed that a unit of blood is free of infection. However, the chance of infection from getting blood is extremely low.
 3. Problems with the IV. Hospital staff receives training in giving blood. They follow detailed procedures while giving blood. Blood is only given under a doctor's order. There is a possibility of a complication whenever an IV is used even if it is done properly.

If you have questions about any part of getting blood, please talk to your doctor about them.

PATIENT INFORMATION FOR CONSENT FOR ANESTHESIA

This is to tell you and your family some of the possible risks of having anesthesia. If you still have questions, please talk to the doctor or anesthesiologist before surgery.

BEFORE THE OPERATION:

- A complete medical history is important to giving safe care. Existing or past medical problems may add risk. Please report the following accurately and completely:
 - Medical problems
 - Allergies
 - Current medications
 - Recent illness
 - Adverse reactions to anesthesia
- You may vomit the contents of your stomach during surgery. They may enter the lungs and cause breathing problems. It is very important that you **do not to eat or drink before surgery**. You must correctly report when you last had anything to eat or drink.
- We may need to evaluate your labs, x-rays, EKG, or other tests to identify and reduce risks.

DURING THE OPERATION:

- An IV will be placed in most cases. This can sometimes cause pain, swelling, numbness, or infection.
- You may have reactions to drugs you receive during surgery. On rare occasions these may be life threatening.
- During anesthesia, we must keep your airway open (a way for air to get into your lungs). This can result in injury to your teeth, dental work, and the lining of your tongue, lips, nose or throat. Patients with certain problems such as obesity or lung disease may have problems keeping their airway open. There could be breathing problems after the surgery.
- You may sometimes have skin or nerve injury from the following:
 - Electrical equipment
 - Equipment used to reduce bleeding
 - Positioning required for surgery
 - Solutions to clean your skin

AFTER THE OPERATION

- While waking up from surgery, some patients clench their teeth together. This can cause injury to teeth, dental work, lips, or tongue. Some patients may shake or chill.
- Some drugs given during surgery may cause your muscles to be sore and stiff.
- You may have a sore throat from the airway used during surgery.
- Some patients are sick to their stomach after surgery or anesthesia. This can be influenced by the following:
 - The type of surgery performed
 - The pain medications after surgery
 - The anesthetics used during surgery
- You may have a headache after a spinal or epidural anesthesia.
- Some problems of anesthesia may call for you to stay in the hospital. This may happen even for a patient who planned on going home the day of surgery (short stay).

In general, the risks of modern anesthesia are very low. However, every procedure (medical treatment) has some risk. In extreme cases, even death is a possible risk. The anesthesiologist giving your care is a skilled doctor, a specialist who is trained to foresee and prevent most of the problems before they arise. Anesthesiologists generally are not agents or employees of the hospital.