Steinberg Diagnostic Medical Imaging Centers

Consent to Treat Minor: Invasive	Procedure: This form	must be notarized.	
Date:			
I, The Parent or Guardian of			
Give My Consent For SDMI To Per	form The Following Pro	cedure:	
With Sedation Of	And Possible	Injection Of	
In Case of Emergency, Parent / Gu	iardian Can Be Reache	d at:	
Primary Insurance			
Company:		Phone:	
Group: Effective Da			
Policyholder:	Relat	ionship to Patient	
Policyholder Social Security #:	//Policyh	older Birth Date:	Sex
Policyholder employer:			
Secondary Insurance			
Company:		Phone:	
Insurance ID#	Group:	Effective	e Date:
Policyholder:		Relationship to Patient	
Policyholder Social Security #:	//Policyhc	older Birth Date:	Sex _
Policyholder Employer:			
I understand that I am financially re I have read and understand the Co consent form (if applicable to the p Name of Person Accompanying Mi (must be over 18 years of age) History of Illness or Allergies:	nsent for Intravascular procedure listed above) nor:	Contrast Material Injection Fo	
Signature of Parent / Guardian Notary Signature			

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Patient Name	Date

Referring Physician____

Consent for Intravascular Contrast Material Injection

Your child's physician has scheduled him / her for an X-ray examination that requires injection of a contrast agent in your bloodstream. As you know, an X-ray is a picture of what is inside you. The contrast agent (also termed "contrast media" or X-ray dye) show up white on X-ray film or CT scan images and helps the radiologist interpret the X-rays or CT scans.

The contrast media is given through a small needle placed into a vein, usually on the inside of the elbow or on the back of the hand, or through a catheter, if angiography is being performed. Normally, contrast material is considered quite safe, however, any injection carries slight risk of harm including injury to a nerve, artery, or vein, infection, or reaction to the material being injected. Occasionally a patient will have a mild reaction to the contrast agent and develop sneezing or hives. Uncommonly (1 in 1000) a serious reaction to the contrast occurs. The physician and staff of the X-ray department are trained to treat these reactions. Very rarely (1 in 40,000) death has occurred related to contrast administration; the risk of such sever consequence is similar to that from administration of Penicillin.

People who are at higher risk for adverse effects of contrast are:

- 1) People who have already or before had a moderate or severe "allergic like" reaction to contrast material which required treatment;
- 2) People with severe allergies or asthma;
- 3) People with severe incapacitating heart disease;
- 4) People with multiple myeloma, sickle cell disease, polycythemia, or pheochromocytoma;
- 5) People with severe kidney disease, particularly if was caused by diabetes.

IF YOU BELIEVE YOUR CHILD IS IN ONE OF THE ABOVE CATEGORIES, PLEASE NOTIFY THE TECHNOLOGIST, NURSE, OR RADIOLOGIST

IF YOUR CHILD IS TAKING GLUCOPHAGE, PLEASE NOTIFY THE TECHNOLOGIST, NURSE, OR RADIOLOGIST FOR SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONSREGARDING RESUMING GLUCOPHAGE <u>MEDICATIONS.</u>

Steinberg Diagnostic Medical Imaging uses non-ionic contrast for all X-ray studies. Non-ionic contrast agents are reported to be safer than conventional ionic agents.

I, _______ have read the above and give my consent for my child to have the above procedure performed. I understand that in spite of every skill and prudent effort made to avoid complications during this examination, there is no guarantee that complication will not occur.

If you have any questions, please ask the technologist, nurse or radiologist.

I have read the above and have had my questions answered.

Parent / Guardian Signature	Date
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Witness: _____