

**Your doctor has scheduled you for an examination that requires injection of a contrast agent into your bloodstream. The contrast agent (x-ray dye) shows up white on the images and helps the radiologist interpret the study.**

**The contrast is given through a small needle placed in a vein usually on the inside of your elbow or on the back of your hand. As the contrast is injected some people feel a warm, flushed feeling. Normally contrast is considered quite safe; however, any injection carries slight risk. Occasionally a patient will have a mild reaction to the contrast and develop nausea, sneezing, hives or vein irritation. Uncommonly, a more serious reaction such as difficulty breathing, shock or delayed kidney failure, occurs. The physician and the staff are trained to treat immediate allergic reactions. Very rarely, death has occurred related to contrast administration.**

**Certain patients have risk factors that make them more likely to experience a reaction to contrast and may benefit from a different contrast agent called “low-osmolar” or “non-ionic” contrast, which does appear to have a lower incidence of reactions. We use only non-ionic contrast for use with our exams. However, even these agents are not absolutely free of reactions, even serious ones.**

**The attending radiologist would be glad to speak with you if you have any questions. Before you can be given the contrast injection a signed consent from you or your authorized representative is required.**

**I have read the above information, have had my questions answered to my satisfaction by the attending radiologist and consent to the procedure. I understand the specific procedure, the risks/benefits and the reasonable alternatives associated with the procedures.**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Patient Name**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Signature of patient or  
Authorized representative**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Relationship to patient**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Date/Time**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Witness**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Radiologist**

3/2015