

CONSENT FOR CONTRAST WITH MRI PROCEDURE RENAL FAILURE PATIENT

Magnetic Resonance Imaging (“MRI”) is an advanced technology that lets your doctor see interior parts of your body, such as organs, blood vessels, joints, tumors, and more, without using x-ray or surgery. The MRI machine creates a magnetic field that sends radio waves through your body that generates a computer image or picture. The image is a much clearer picture of the inside of your body than can be obtained with most other methods.

The image or picture of the inside of your body is improved with a solution called contrast. Contrast is a liquid given by injection. The contrast runs through the patient’s blood vessels and illuminates tissues and organs, so that the pictures are more clear.

Contrast poses some additional risks for patients, but the risks are often outweighed by the benefit of improved study results. **Because you are a patient with renal disease, renal failure, or even with end-stage kidney disease, the risks of using contrast with your MRI study are greater. The use of contrast could further harm your kidneys. The risks to you with the use of contrast with your MRI study include the following:**

- Allergic reaction.
- Metallic taste in the mouth, tingling in the arm, nausea, or headache in less than 1% (less than 1 in 100) of people.
- Insertion of the needle (small plastic tube) may cause minor pain, bruising and/or infection at the injection site.
- Nephrogenic Systemic Fibrosis/Nephrogenic Fibrosis Dermopathy (NSF/NFD): a rare condition involving fibrosis or thickening of the skin and connective tissue. The fibrosis may prevent bending and extending joints, resulting in decreased mobility and pain. NSF/NFD can cause permanent disability and death.

You may experience none of these risks or several of them, if contrast is used with your MRI.

Your doctor has ordered an MRI study for you, and in consultation with the radiologist, your doctor has ordered that contrast be used with the study. The contrast may pose significant risks for you, but your doctor and the MRI radiologist believe that the risks to you with contrast are outweighed by the benefit to you of the improved MRI study that will result. The contrast will allow the physicians to see your internal organs better and to provide more effective treatment for you.

Patient: _____ Patient initials: _____

You are signing this consent, allowing the use of contrast with your MRI study. You must ask your doctor all of the questions that you have about the contrast and the risks to you, before you sign this consent.

Patient _____ Witness _____

Date/time _____ Date/time _____

The physicians below agree that the use of contrast with this patient outweighs the risks of harm to the patient.

Ordering Physician _____ Radiologist _____

Date/time _____ Date/time _____



PT.

MR.#/RM.

DR.