

McLaren Print System Order

Order No: 68864
Order Date: 2022-04-06
User: Pamela Sweeney
Phone: 989-269-9521

Ship Location: McLaren Thumb Region
1100 Van Dyke
Bad Axe, MI 48413

Forms

Quantity: 100
Paragon Dept No: 30670
Dept Name: OB
Company Number: 530

Order Total Price: 0.00

Item Number: 010.100
Item Description: Transfusion Consent Form
Revision Date: 07/2018
Print: 2 sided black and white
Paper: 20# White Text
Size: 8.5 x 11
Fold:
Finish: None
Drill: None
Misc Info: ds; black & White; Bond



PART I: PATIENT INFORMATION

In the course of your treatment, it may become necessary to administer a transfusion of blood products. This form provides basic information concerning the procedure and, if signed by you, authorizes its performance by qualified medical personnel attending you.

WHAT IS A BLOOD TRANSFUSION?

A blood transfusion is a life-saving medical procedure, prescribed by a physician. Blood can be given "whole", but more often a component or combination of components is transfused. Among the most common blood components are: Red Cells, Platelets, Plasma and Cryoprecipitate.

WHERE DOES BLOOD COME FROM?

The American Red Cross provides the blood.

WHAT ASSURES THE SAFETY OF BLOOD?

Donors are carefully screened to be sure they are in good health. Prior to donation, each donor must answer questions about his or her health history. To identify and eliminate prospective donors who may be at greater risk of transmitting infectious diseases, donated blood units are also tested for evidence of infectious diseases. Donated blood units are also tested for evidence of infectious disease of which the donor might be unaware.

WHAT IS AN AUTOLOGOUS (SELF-) DONATION?

The patient donates his or her own blood to be stored until transfusion at a future date. Prior to donation, the patient must be evaluated by his or her own physician to be sure it is safe to donate.

WHAT ARE THE RISKS OF TRANSFUSION?

AIDS: Blood from persons who have been exposed to the AIDS virus can transmit the infection. However, the donor screening and laboratory testing procedures now being used for all blood donations have been very effective in eliminating almost all donors capable of transmitting the AIDS (HIV) virus.

HEPATITIS: At least two forms of hepatitis can occur after transfusion: hepatitis B infection and non-A, non-B hepatitis. Donor screening and tests reduce the rate of this complication but cannot totally prevent it.

OTHER COMPLICATIONS: Occasionally patients may develop hives or a chill and fever associated with transfusion. These reactions, though uncomfortable, are not usually serious. Should you develop any complications inform nursing personnel or your physician at once.

ALTERNATIVES: Blood is essential to life. If your blood level falls too low, you may get into shock or coma and suffer very serious harm, or even death. If low blood level poses such a threat in the course of your treatment, there is NO EFFECTIVE ALTERNATIVE TO A TRANSFUSION.

Spec Info: