

Patient agreement to investigation or treatment

Cardiac catheterisation and coronary angiography

Authors: Department of Cardiology

Brief description:

- This information is for patients who are having 'cardiac catheterisation'. Another name for this test is 'coronary angiography'. The test involves passing tubes into the heart so that the arteries, chambers and valves of the heart can be studied.
- Here, we explain some of the aims, benefits, risks and alternatives to this procedure. We want you to be informed about your choices to help you to be fully involved in making any decisions.
- Please ask about anything you do not fully understand or wish to have explained in more detail.
- If you would like this information in another format or language or would like help completing the form, please ask a member of our staff.

Please bring this form with you to hospital

- You will be asked to read this form carefully, and you and your doctor (or other appropriate healthcare professional) will sign it to document your consent.
- All our consent forms are available on the Addenbrooke's website: <http://www.addenbrookes.org.uk/consent>
- Guidance for health professionals can be found on the Addenbrooke's intranet site <http://nww.addenbrookes.nhs.uk/consent>
- Remember, you can change your mind about having the procedure at any time.

For staff use:

Does the patient have any special requirements? (eg requires an interpreter or other additional communication method)

.....

.....

About cardiac catheterisation and coronary angiography

Non-invasive tests can provide a lot of valuable information about the heart. However, sometimes it is not possible to make important decisions about a patient's treatment unless a test called 'cardiac catheterisation' is done.

Cardiac catheterisation, also known as 'coronary angiography' gives vital information about the blood pressure inside your heart, and how well the pumping chambers and valves are working. Most importantly, it shows whether there are any narrowings in the coronary arteries and demonstrates their position and severity. This information can be used to help plan further treatment.

Before your procedure

- On the morning of your admission you should take all your usual morning medication, at the usual time, with a small amount of water.
- You should not eat or drink anything other than your medication for at least two hours before the test.
- When you arrive, you will meet your nurses who will prepare you for the procedure.
- You will be taken to an X-ray room (the 'catheter lab') for the test.
- Most people have the test as a day case. However, some people will need a short stay in hospital afterwards

During the procedure itself

- This procedure involves the use of local anaesthesia, see below for further details.
- The test usually takes between 20 minutes and an hour.
- A catheter is a long, flexible, hollow plastic tube, about 2mm in diameter. It is passed into a vein or artery either in the groin or, sometimes, the arm.
- You will be given a local anaesthetic using a small needle to numb the area where the catheter is put in. A local anaesthetic is a drug which numbs a specific area of the body for an operation. It stings for a few seconds when injected and then the area becomes progressively number. You will be fully awake during the procedure although you should feel no pain. The numbness usually fades after a few hours but occasionally it may last longer.
- Following the injection of local anaesthetic, a small incision will be made over the groin or wrist, and a fine sheath will be inserted. The operator will then pass a series of catheters through the blood vessels and into the correct position in the heart. You will not feel the catheter moving around inside your chest, but you may be aware of the occasional 'missed' heartbeat or 'extra' beat. You can watch the procedure on the video screen if you want to. Feel free to ask questions about what is going on.
- While you are having the test, you will be linked to an ECG recorder which records your heart rate and rhythm. This will be checked continuously. The blood pressure at the tip of the catheter will also be monitored.
- X-ray pictures of your coronary arteries are taken by injecting a special fluid ('contrast') through the catheter into the coronary arteries. A further picture of the

left ventricle of your heart may be taken by rapidly injecting contrast. The contrast sometimes causes a hot, flushing sensation which lasts a few seconds. This sensation may pass to your groin and give you the impression that you have wet yourself, even though you have not. You will be warned when to expect this. People occasionally feel a short-lived, mild chest pain during the test. This does not necessarily mean anything is going wrong, but you should tell the doctor about the pain. When the test is over, the catheter and sheath are removed. If the catheter was inserted in your groin, pressure is applied to your leg for about 10 minutes. If the catheter was inserted into your wrist a special splint will be applied and worn for about one hour to prevent bleeding. Some people feel a bit 'washed out' for a few hours after the test. A nurse will examine your groin or arm several times after the test, to check for any possible bleeding.

- The place where the catheter was inserted may be tender for a few days. Most people get back to normal after a day or two, but this varies from one person to another.

After the procedure (operation/treatment)

- Depending on the results of your tests, you may be advised to take medicines, to have 'angioplasty with stents', or to have heart surgery. You will be able to discuss this with your cardiologist. [Coronary angioplasty is a procedure where a narrowed section of a coronary artery is widened by using a balloon and a stent attached to a catheter. The balloon at the tip of the catheter is blown up at the narrowed section of artery to force it wider. A 'stent' (a small tube) is left in place to keep the artery widened. The procedure is usually carried out from the artery in the groin in a similar fashion to coronary angiography].
- Information can be a great help. It's important to ask questions and to make sure you get explanations in language you understand. When you see your doctor or cardiologist you may find it helpful to take in a list of questions you want to ask. If an answer isn't clear, it's OK to say: "I don't understand that. Could you explain it again please?" Before you leave, make sure that you know the answers to all your questions. Ask what you can do if you think of any more questions afterwards. Is there a doctor or nurse you could phone?

Alternative procedures that are available

- There are other tests available to assess the arteries of your heart, although this test gives the most complete information. Your cardiologist has recommended cardiac catheterisation because he/she feels that this is the best test for you. However, if you have any concerns about the procedure, you should discuss these with your doctor/cardiologist.

Serious or frequently occurring risks

- A common after-effect is bruising in the groin. This is not serious, but may be uncomfortable for a few days.
- Serious complications are very rare, but, as with any invasive medical procedure,

there is a risk. The chances of the test causing a serious complication, such as death, heart attack or stroke, are less than 1 in every 1000. So, your doctor will not recommend this test unless he or she feels that the benefits outweigh this very small risk. You should discuss any worries with a doctor before the test, and be sure that you understand what the risks are.

Information and support

- You will be given some additional patient information before and after the procedure, for example leaflets that explain what to do after the procedure and what problems to look out for. If you have any questions or anxieties, please feel free to ask a member of staff.

Local Anaesthesia

- In local anaesthesia the local anaesthetic drug is injected into the skin and tissues at the site of the operation. The area of numbness will be restricted and some sensation of pressure may be present, but there should be no pain. Local anaesthesia is used for minor operations such as stitching a cut. Usually a local anaesthetic will be given by the doctor doing the procedure.



Addenbrooke's is smoke-free. You cannot smoke on site. For advice on quitting, contact your GP or the NHS smoking helpline free, 0800 169 0 169

Please ask if you require this information in other languages, large print or audio format: 01223 216032 or patient.information@addenbrookes.nhs.uk

Informacje te można otrzymać w innych językach, w wersji dużym drukiem lub audio. Zamówienia prosimy składać pod numerem: 01223 216032 lub wysyłając e-mail: patient.information@addenbrookes.nhs.uk

Polish

Se precisar desta informação num outro idioma, em impressão de letras grandes ou formato áudio por favor telefone para o 01223 216032 ou envie uma mensagem para: patient.information@addenbrookes.nhs.uk

Portuguese

Если вам требуется эта информация на другом языке, крупным шрифтом или в аудиоформате, пожалуйста, обращайтесь по телефону 01223 216032 или на вебсайт patient.information@addenbrookes.nhs.uk

Russian

若你需要此信息的其他語言版本、大字體版或音頻格式，請致電 01223 216032 或發郵件到: patient.information@addenbrookes.nhs.uk

Cantonese

Bu bilgiyi diger dillerde veya büyük baskılı ya da sesli formatta isterseniz lütfen su numaradan kontak kurun: 01223 216032 veya asagidaki adrese e-posta gönderin: patient.information@addenbrookes.nhs.uk

Turkish

এই তথ্য বাংলায়, বড় অক্ষরে বা অডিও টেপে পেতে চাইলে দয়া করে 01223 216032 নম্বরে ফোন করুন বা patient.information@addenbrookes.nhs.uk ঠিকানায় ই-মেইল করুন।

Bengali

Document History

Authors	Dr Michael O'Sullivan
Department	Department of Cardiology, Box 19, Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust, Hills Road, Cambridge, CB2 0QQ www.addenbrookes.org.uk
Contact number	01223 256272
Published	April 2008
Review date	April 2010
File name	Coronary_cath_angio_v3.doc
Version number	3
Document supersedes	Coronary_cath_angio.doc, April 2006-2008
Ref	CF022

Consent form 1

Patient agreement to investigation or treatment

For staff use only:
Surname:
First names:
Date of birth:
Hospital no:
Male/Female:
(Use hospital identification label)

Responsible health professional/job title

.....

Special requirements
(For example, other language/other communication method)

Name of proposed procedure or course of treatment

Cardiac catheterisation/coronary angiography

Side: Left/Right

Statement of health professional

(To be filled in by a health professional with an **appropriate knowledge of the proposed procedure**, as specified in the Hospital's consent policy)

I have explained the procedure to the patient. In particular, I have explained:

- How it will be performed
- The intended benefits of the procedure
- Any serious or frequently occurring risks including those specific to the patient

- Any extra procedures that might become necessary during the procedure

- Blood transfusion
- Other procedure (please specify)

I have discussed what the treatment / procedure is likely to involve, the benefits and risks of any available alternative treatments (including no treatment) and any particular concerns of this patient.

- The following information leaflet has been provided:
..... Version/Date/Ref:

This procedure will involve:

- Local anaesthesia

Health professional's signature **Date:**

Name (PRINT): Job title:

Contact details (if patient wishes to discuss details later)

- I have offered the patient information about the procedure but s/he has declined information.

Important notes: (tick if applicable)

- The patient has withdrawn consent (ask patient to sign/date here)
- See also advance directive/living will

Statement of the interpreter (if appropriate)

I have interpreted the information to the best of my ability, and in a way in which I believe s/he can understand:

Interpreter's signature **Date:**

Name (PRINT):

Copy accepted by patient: yes / no (please circle)

<p>For staff use only: Surname: First names: Date of birth: Hospital no: Male/Female: (Use hospital identification label)</p>
--

Statement of patient

Please read this form carefully. If your treatment has been planned in advance, you should already have your own copy, which described the benefits and risks of the proposed treatment. If not, you will be offered a copy now. Do ask if you have any further questions. The staff at Addenbrooke's are here to help you. **You have the right to change your mind at any time before the procedure is undertaken, including after you have signed this form.**

Training doctors and other health professionals is essential to the continuation of the Health Service and improving the quality of care. Your treatment may provide an important opportunity for such training, where necessary under the careful supervision of a senior doctor. You may, however, decline to be involved in the formal training of medical and other students without this adversely affecting your care and treatment.

Please read the following:

I agree to the procedure (or course of treatment) described on this form.

I understand that you cannot give me a guarantee that a particular person will perform the procedure. The person will, however, have appropriate experience.

I understand that I will have the opportunity to discuss the details of anaesthesia with an anaesthetist before the procedure, unless the urgency of my situation prevents this. (This only applies to patients having general or regional anaesthesia.)

I have been told about additional procedures which may become necessary during my treatment. I have listed below any procedures that **I do not wish, without further discussion, to be carried out.**

.....

Please tick the appropriate box to indicate you understand and either agree/disagree to the statement below.

Yes No

I agree to anonymised photographs being used for medical teaching.

Patient's signature: **Date:**

Name (PRINT):

If the patient is unable to sign but has indicated his/her consent, a witness should sign below. Young people may also like a parent to sign here (see guidance notes).

Witness's signature: **Date:**

Name (PRINT):

Confirmation of consent (to be completed by a health professional when the patient is admitted for the procedure, if the patient has signed the form in advance)
 On behalf of the team treating the patient, I have confirmed with the patient that s/he has no further questions and wishes the procedure to go ahead.

Signature **Date:**

Name (PRINT): **Job Title:**