

# DECLARATION OF CONSENT

## INTRAVENOUS PYELOGRAPHY (ivP)

Name of the patient: .....

Date of examination: .....

Time: .....

Dear patient!

You have been referred to us by your doctor for a kidney examination (ivP). We would like to inform you about the process of the examination and the contrast agent used. Shortly before the examination, the procedure will be explained to you once more.

### **Purpose of the examination**

The radiological examination is aimed at visualizing the kidneys and draining urinary tract, identifying renal calculi (kidney stones), diseases of the kidneys, both ureters and the urinary bladder. After draining the urinary bladder, the residual urine is assessed.

### **Process of the examination**

At the beginning of the examination, an X-ray of the kidneys is performed without using contrast agent to determine whether any calciferous stones are present. A contrast agent is then administered into a vein in the arm. It then spreads through the bloodstream and is excreted via the kidneys and draining urinary tract. This renders the kidneys and urinary tract visible in the X-ray. In order to be able to assess them, several images are taken at intervals of about 5 to 10 minutes. In contrast to usual X-ray examinations, ivP can also assess the function of the kidneys (excretion of the contrast agent). This distinguishes the examination from other methods (e.g., ultrasound). The examination usually takes about 30 minutes, but may take longer in rare cases.

### **Possible side-effects and complications caused by the examination**

- Redness and any small bruises at the injection site are harmless and will resolve.
- During the injection, a slight feeling of warmth and a bitter taste in the mouth can be caused by the contrast agent.
- Rarely, the punctured vein may burst or the cannula may be incorrectly positioned during the injection. In this case, the contrast agent may enter the surrounding tissue. This is usually felt immediately and it can be painful. The contrast agent that leaks into the tissue is removed via the lymphatic channels and there are no consequences to be expected.
- The administration of contrast agents triggers hypersensitivity reactions (contrast agent allergy) in some patients. These allergic reactions can range from skin redness and blistering of the skin to allergic symptoms of the mucous membranes in the mouth, nasopharynx and airways.
- Serious incidents resulting in an allergic shock and cardiovascular arrest are possible, but are reported only extremely rarely and have practically ceased to occur in recent years with the new contrast agents.
- In case of side effects, medical help is available immediately.

Please answer the following questions to assess whether the examination poses a possible risk to you:

- **Are you prone to allergies?**  Yes  No
- **Have any intolerances occurred during previous examinations with contrast agents?**  Yes  No  
If so, which ones? .....
- **Are one or more of the following conditions present?**  Yes  No
  - **Hyperthyroidism**  Yes  No  
Are you taking thyroid medication?  Yes  No  
If so, which ones? .....
  - **Diabetes**  Yes  No  
Are you taking diabetes pills?  Yes  No  
If so, which ones? .....
  - **Kidney disease (renal failure)**  Yes  No
  - **Infectious diseases (e.g., hepatitis, HIV)**  Yes  No
- **For women: Are you currently known to be pregnant?**  Yes  No

**Declaration of consent**

- I have been sufficiently informed about the possible side effects and complications mentioned above.  
I have no further questions.

.....  
Signature of the patient  
or the legal representative

.....  
Signature of the physician

.....  
Date / Time

.....  
Signature of the MTA