	(Affividentification label here)			
	(Affix identification label here)			
heart clinic	URN:			
Cardiac Bioney (Internal Jugular	Family name:			
Cardiac Biopsy (Internal Jugular Vein Approach)	Given name(s):			
	Address:			
Facility:	Date of birth: Sex: M F I			
A. Interpreter / cultural needs	Uncommon risks and complications (1- 5%)			
An Interpreter Service is required?	No • Unable to get the catheter into the jugular neck			
If Yes, is a qualified Interpreter present?	No vein. The procedure may be changed to a			
A Cultural Support Person is required?	No different approach eg. a leg vein.			
If Yes, is a Cultural Support Person present? Yes	 Abnormal heart rhythm that continues for a long time. This may need an electric shock to correct. 			
B. Condition and treatment	• A hole is accidentally made in the carotid artery.			
The doctor has explained that you have the followin				
condition: (Doctor to document in patient's own wor	• Blood clot in the leg (DVT) causing pain and swelling. In rare cases part of the clot may break off and go to the lungs.			
	Rare risks (less than 1%) include;			
This condition requires the following procedure. (Doctor to document - include site and/or side wher	Infection can occur, requiring antibiotics and further treatment			
relevant to the procedure)	 Allergic reaction to the local anaesthetic. This may require medication to treat. 			
	 Blood clot in the neck vein. This may need medication to treat. 			
The following will be performed:	Embolism. A blood clot may form and break off from the catheter. This is treated with blood			
The jugular vein in the neck is found with ultrasound You will be given an injection of local anaesthetic. A				
fine tube (catheter) is put into the vein in the neck.	 Air in the lung cavity. A chest tube may need to 			
You may feel pressure on your neck while the tube placed in the neck vein. The tube is passed down u	e is be put in to the chest to drain the air.			
it reaches the heart. It is positioned in the right hear				
chamber. The doctor uses X-ray images to see the	Air embolism Oxygen may be given			
catheter. 'Biopsy forceps' or pincers at the end of the cathete				
are used to take the tissue samples. This is repeate	• A hole is accidentally made in the heart or heart			
at least 4 times to get enough samples. The biopsy	valve. This will need surgery to repair.			
pieces are very small (one to two millimetres). You feel a few extra heartbeats otherwise this part of the procedure is painless.				
At the end of the procedure the catheter and forcep	D. Significant risks and procedure options			
are removed.	(Doctor to document in space provided. Continue in Medical Record if necessary.)			
C. Risks of a cardiac biopsy (internal jugular vein approach)				
In recommending this procedure your doctor has				
balanced the benefits and risks of the procedure against the benefits and risks of not proceeding. Yo	our E. Risks of not having this procedure			
doctor believes there is a net benefit to you going	(Doctor to document in space provided Continue in			

(Doctor to document in space provided. Continue in Medical Record if necessary.)

F. Anaesthetic

This procedure may require an anaesthetic. (Doctor to document type of anaesthetic discussed)

ahead. This is a very complicated assessment.

include:

•

There are risks and complications with this procedure. They include but are not limited to the following. Common risks and complications (more than 5%)

 Minor bleeding and bruising at the puncture site Abnormal heartbeat lasting several seconds. This

will settle by itself after the samples are taken.



Cardiac Biopsy (Internal Jugular

Vein Approach)

	(Affix identification label here)	
URN:		
Family name:		
Given name(s):		

Sex: M G

Address:

Date of birth:

Facility:

G. Patient consent

I acknowledge that the doctor has explained;

- my medical condition and the proposed procedure, including additional treatment if the doctor finds something unexpected. I understand the risks, including the risks that are specific to me.
- the anaesthetic required for this procedure. I understand the risks, including the risks that are specific to me.
- other relevant procedure options and their associated risks.
- my prognosis and the risks of not having the procedure.
- that no guarantee has been made that the procedure will improve my condition even though it has been carried out with due professional care.
- the procedure may include a blood transfusion.
- tissues and blood may be removed and could be used for diagnosis or management of my condition, stored and disposed of sensitively by the hospital.
- if immediate life-threatening events happen during the procedure, they will be treated based on my discussions with the doctor or my Acute Resuscitation Plan.
- a doctor other than the Consultant may conduct the procedure. I understand this could be a doctor undergoing further training.

I have been given the following Patient Information Sheet/s:

- Local Anaesthetic and Sedation for Your Procedure
- Cardiac Biopsy (Internal Jugular Vein Approach)
 - Blood & Blood Products Transfusion
- I was able to ask questions and raise concerns with the doctor about my condition, the proposed procedure and its risks, and my treatment options. My questions and concerns have been discussed and answered to my satisfaction.
- I understand I have the right to change my mind at any time, including after I have signed this form but, preferably following a discussion with my doctor.
- I understand that image/s or video footage may be recorded as part of and during my procedure and that these image/s or video/s will assist the doctor to provide appropriate treatment.

On the basis of the above statements,

i request to nave the procedu	ve the procedu	the	have	to	request	I
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Name of Patient:

Signature:

Date:

Patients who lack capacity to provide consent Consent must be obtained from a substitute decision maker/s in the order below. Does the patient have an Advance Health Directive (AHD)? ☐ Yes ► Location of the original or certified copy of the AHD: 🗌 No 🕨 Name of Substitute Decision Maker/s:... Signature:.... Relationship to patient: Date: PH No: Source of decision making authority (tick one): Tribunal-appointed Guardian Attorney/s for health matters under Enduring Power of Attorney or AHD Statutory Health Attorney If none of these, the Adult Guardian has provided consent.

H. Doctor/delegate statement

I have explained to the patient all the above points under the Patient Consent section (G) and I am of the opinion that the patient/substitute decisionmaker has understood the information. Name of Doctor/delegate:

Designation:

Signature:

Date:

I. Interpreter's statement

I have given a sight translation in

(state the patient's language here) of the consent form and assisted in the provision of any verbal and written information given to the patient/parent or guardian/substitute decision-maker by the doctor.

Name of Interpreter:

Signature:

Olghature

Date:



Consent Information - Patient Copy Cardiac Biopsy (Internal Jugular Vein Approach)

1. What is a cardiac biopsy (internal jugular vein approach)?

The doctor takes samples of cardiac tissue to help diagnose a number of cardiac conditions.

The jugular vein in the neck is found with ultrasound. You will be given an injection of local anaesthetic. A fine tube (catheter) is put into the vein in the neck. You may feel pressure on your neck while the tube is placed in the neck vein. The tube is passed down until it reaches the heart. It is positioned in the right heart chamber. This is usually painless. The doctor uses Xray images to see the catheter.

'Biopsy forceps' or pincers at the end of the catheter are used to take the tissue samples. This is repeated at least 4 times to get enough samples. The biopsy pieces are very small (one to two millimetres). You will feel a few extra heartbeats otherwise this part of the procedure is painless.

At the end of the procedure the catheter and forceps are removed.

2. My anaesthetic

This procedure will require an anaesthetic.

See Local Anaesthetic and Sedation for Your Procedure information sheet for information about the anaesthetic and the risks involved. If you have any concerns, discuss these with your doctor.

If you have not been given an information sheet, please ask for one.

3. What are the risks of this specific procedure?

There are risks and complications with this procedure. They include but are not limited to the following.

Common risks and complications (more than 5%) include:

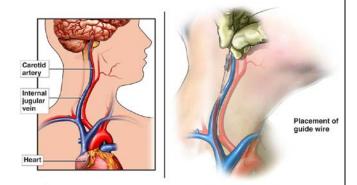
- Minor bleeding and bruising at the puncture site
- Abnormal heartbeat lasting several seconds. This will settle by itself after the samples are taken.

Uncommon risks and complications (1- 5%) include:

- Unable to get the catheter into the jugular neck vein. The procedure may be changed to a different approach eg. a leg vein.
- Abnormal heart rhythm that continues for a long time. This may need an electric shock to correct.
- A hole is accidentally made in the carotid artery. This may need surgery to repair.
- Blood clot in the leg (DVT) causing pain and swelling. In rare cases part of the clot may break off and go to the lungs.

Rare risks (less than 1%) include;

- Infection can occur, requiring antibiotics and further treatment
- Allergic reaction to the local anaesthetic. This may require medication to treat.
- Blood clot in the neck vein. This may need medication to treat.
- Embolism. A blood clot may form and break off from the catheter. This is treated with blood thinning medication.
- Air in the lung cavity. A chest tube may need to be put in to the chest to drain the air.
- Damage to the vein in the neck. This may need surgery to repair.
- Air embolism. Oxygen may be given.
- A stroke. This may cause long term disability.
- A hole is accidentally made in the heart or heart valve. This will need surgery to repair.
- Death as a result of this procedure is extremely rare.



Notes to talk to my doctor about: