

OPTIMA DIAGNOSTIC IMAGING

CT • MRI • PET/CT • BONE SCAN

CT Scan Questionnaire

Patient Name: _____ Date of Birth: _____

Phone Number (H): _____ (C): _____ Date of Exam: _____

Weight: _____ Height: _____

Clinical History/Diagnosis (Reason for exam): _____

Physician who Referred You: _____

Physicians Phone Number: _____

Have you had any changes in your medical history: _____

Allergies: Iodine: N Y Reaction: _____

Shellfish: N Y Reaction: _____

Are you Pregnant: N Y

Prior CT Scan Exam(s): N Y Body Area: _____

NOTE:

- If you are pregnant, or could be pregnant, tell the Technologist or Doctor *before* your exam
- Check with your physician before discontinuing any medication
- Do not eat or drink anything (not even water) for 4 hours prior to your CT scan

Patient Signature: _____ Date: _____

Print Name: _____

For Office Use Only:

Exam Type(s):

<u>Exam(s)</u>	<u>IV Contrast</u>	<u>Oral Contrast</u>	<u>Non Contrast</u>
[] Neck _____			
[] Chest _____			
[] Abdomen _____			
[] Pelvis _____			
[] C-Spine _____			
[] T-Spine _____			
[] L-Spine _____			
[] Brain/Head _____			
[] Renal/Kidney _____			
[] Other _____			

Current Labs Available: [] Yes [] No BUN/Creatinine Results: _____ / _____ Date: _____

CONSENT FOR CONTRAST MATERIAL INJECTION

Your physician has scheduled you for a radiological examination that requires injection of a contrast agent into your bloodstream. The radiographic dye (also termed contrast media, or contrast material) shows up on radiographic film or Computed Tomography (CT) scan images and helps the radiologist interpret the X-rays or CT scans.

The contrast media is given through a small needle placed in the vein, usually on the inside of your elbow or in the back of your hand, or through a catheter if angiography is being performed. Normally the contrast material is considered quite safe; however, any injection carries a slight risk of harm including injury to the nerve, artery, or vein infection, or reaction to the material being injected.

Occasionally, a patient will have a minor reaction to the contrast agent and develop sneezing or hives. Uncommonly, a serious reaction to contrast occurs. The physician and the staff of the Optima Diagnostic Imaging are trained to treat these reactions. Very rarely death has occurred related to contrast administration; the risk of such severe consequence is similar to the risk associated with the administration of penicillin.

Certain patients are at higher risk of experiencing a reaction to the contrast agent. Optima Diagnostic Imaging is currently using a different, less reactive contrast agent called “low osmolar” or “non-ionic” contrast, which does appear to have lower incidence of reactions, however, the newer agents are not absolutely free of reactions, even serious ones.

Patients who are at higher risk for adverse effects of contrast are:

- Patients who have already had a moderate or severe “allergic-like” reaction to contrast material that required treatment
- Patients who are allergic to Iodine and/or Shellfish
- Patients with severe allergies or asthma
- Patients with multiple myeloma, sickle cell disease, polycythemia or Pheochromocytoma
- Patients with severe kidney disease, particularly caused by diabetes

Your signature below certifies that you have read and understand the foregoing. You hereby consent to the use of contrast media for your exam.

Print Name: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Witness: _____