

Atlas Radiology Consultants

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CONSENT FORM FOR IV GADOLINIUM CONTRAST

Patient Name: _____

Type of Study Requested: _____

Your physician has referred you for a MRI or MRA with IV contrast/dye. This form is to inform you of the risks associated with gadolinium contrast.

- Skin reaction to the needle injection. This includes local pain, redness, bruising, or possibility of infection at the injection site.
- Allergic reaction to the contrast dye. Less than 1/300,000 chance the reaction is severe.
- Fewer than 1% will experience a metallic taste in the mouth, tingling in the arm, nausea, or headache.
- Risk for Nephrogenic Systemic Sclerosis (NSF) aka Nephrogenic Fibrosing Dermopathy. This is a rare complication linked to patients with pre-existing advanced kidney problems and may result in permanent disability or in some instances death. Symptoms begin a few days to up to 18 months after gadolinium exposure and may include high blood pressure, changes in skin texture such as roughening or hardening, calcifications, tightening, and swelling, also red or dark patches, burning, itching, or pain in the affected areas, muscle weakness, difficulty bending joints, deep bone pain in the hips and ribs, and yellow plaques near the eyes. If you have a history of diabetes, advanced renal failure, organ transplantation, or dialysis your physician may request additional laboratory studies to determine if gadolinium administration may be safe for you. If you are on dialysis you may be required to have dialysis the same day as your IV contrast MRI/MRA. Currently there is no evidence to suggest that use of gadolinium itself causes kidney problems.

MRI and MRA can be alternatively performed without IV contrast, however in some cases IV contrast may be beneficial to making an appropriate diagnosis. In some cases a CT scan using iodine contrast may be used in place of a MRI. A conventional angiogram may also performed as an alternative to some MRA studies. In some cases the diagnostic benefit of a contrast MRI may outweigh potential risk. If you have further concerns about the appropriateness or your fitness to receive IV contrast, please consult your physician further.

You should notify the staff if you have a known allergy to gadolinium or a history of kidney problems.

If pregnant - MRI is not known to affect the developing fetus. However, contrast may cross the placental barrier and potential risks are unknown. You may have the MRI without contrast or if possible delay the study until the pregnancy is completed to have the contrast study completed.

If breastfeeding, pump and discard your breast milk multiple times over a 24 hr period after the test before resuming feeding.

Having read and understood the information regarding the complications of an IV contrast study and the risk for the rare complication of NSF/NSD I agree to allow IV administration of contrast.

Authorizing Patient Signature: _____

Date: _____