NorthStar RADIOLOGY

CONSENT FOR MRI CONTRAST ADMINISTRATION

Patient name **Date of Birth:**

In order to complete your examination, an intravenous injection of magnetic resonance contrast agent (gadolinium, not iodine), may be necessary.

The procedure is simple with few potential side effects, as listed below:

- Allergic reaction, with less than 1 in 300,000 chance that this will be severe. Less severe reactions may include hives & itching.
- Metallic taste in the mouth, tingling in the arm, nausea, or headache in less than 1% of people.
- Insertions of the needle (small plastic tube) may also cause minor pain, bruising and/or infection at the injection site.
- Nephrogenic Systemic Fibrosis / Nephrogenic Fibrosing Dermopathy (NSF/NFD) *See the below background paragraph for more information.

Please feel free to ask the technologists should you have any questions regarding this procedure prior to beginning your exam.

Please indicate if you have any of the following:

- ☐ Diabetes
- ☐ Pregnant
- ☐ Diabetes
- ☐ Age greater than 65 years
- ☐ Personal or family history of any kidney disease
- ☐ Hypertension
- ☐ Paraproteinemia syndromes such as multiple myeloma
- ☐ Collagen vascular disease such as lupus, scleroderma or rheumatoid arthritis
- ☐ Nephrotoxic medications such as chemotherapy or long-term non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs
- ☐ Allergic to any drugs? Please list them: _____
- ☐ Personal history of cancer? What type? _____

X Signature of patient **Date**

X Signature of guardian or authorized person to consent for this patient **Date**

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BACKGROUND: The first case of Nephrogenic Systemic Fibrosis / Nephrogenic Fibrosing Dermopathy (NSF/NFD) was seen in 1997. The disease is rare, with less than 500 cases currently reported. NSF/NFD is seen most frequently in patients that have advanced renal failure. The disease causes skin thickening that may prevent bending and extending joints. Patients may also have this condition spread to other parts of the body such as the diaphragm, muscles in the thigh and lower abdomen, and the interior areas of the lung vessels. This disease is progressive and may be fatal. There have been reports suggesting a link between the use of gadolinium contrast agents and NSF/NFD. There may also be a connection with a co-existing pre-inflammatory event. Gadolinium deposits have been identified in skin biopsies of patients with NSF/NFD. The FDA has issued an alert regarding the use of gadolinium in patients with renal disease or who are on dialysis.