



**TRANSFUSION BLOOD  
CONSENT**

ACCOUNT NO.  
MED. REC. NO.  
NAME  
BIRTHDATE

Stamp Patient Card Here

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Physician or designee

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date and Time

**I have reviewed the points in the information sheet "What You Should Know About Blood Transfusion"** including information about the **benefits** of blood products, the **potential risks** of blood transfusion and the **alternatives** to transfusion. My physician or practitioner has asked me if I want a more detailed explanation about the transfusion and if I have any **additional questions**. My questions have been answered; the transfusion, alternatives and risks have been explained to me in substantial detail; and I am satisfied with the explanations. I have no additional questions about the procedure, treatments, other alternatives, methods of treatment and risks.

**I agree to accept the risks and consequences of blood transfusion** and understand that I am free to change my mind at any time regarding this.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Patient's signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date and time

\_\_\_\_\_  
Witness's signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date and time

***If patient is unable to give consent or is a minor:***

( ) *The patient is a minor*

( ) *The patient is unable to consent because* \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

I, \_\_\_\_\_ therefore consent for the patient.  
Print name and relationship to patient

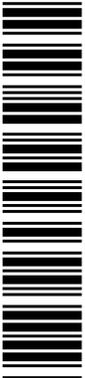
\_\_\_\_\_  
Consenter's signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date and time

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of witness to consent

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date and time

**Note: If you do NOT consent please complete the "Transfusion Blood Refusal" Form.**



CO1407

## What You Should Know About Blood Transfusion

As part of your care at Oregon Health & Science University (OHSU), it may be necessary for you to receive blood products. Please read this information sheet and discuss any questions you may have with your doctor. Except in emergencies, **OHSU requires your written consent for transfusion.**

- 1. Benefits of blood products:** Your doctor will transfuse blood products only when he or she believes the benefits to you are greater than the risks. Blood products your doctor may use are:
- **Red Blood Cells** – to correct anemia; to increase oxygen delivery to the body.
  - **Platelets** – to help your blood to clot and reduce bleeding.
  - **Plasma** – to help your blood to clot and reduce bleeding.
  - **White Blood Cells** – to help you fight infection.

- 2. Potential Risks of Blood Transfusion:** Risks of blood transfusion are low.
- **Most common reactions, rarely dangerous (about 1:100):** Chills, fever, itching, rash or hives.
  - **Rare but more serious reactions:** Shortness of breath, wheezing, low blood pressure (dizziness), very dark urine or blood in urine, kidney damage.
  - **Very rare, but potentially life-threatening reactions (less than 1:100,000):** Severe transfusion reaction with shock; bacterial infection. Infections such as hepatitis or HIV (AIDS)--weeks later.
  - **Theoretical risk—not proven to be associated with transfusion:** “Mad Cow” Disease

**To Outpatients Receiving Blood Products:** Reactions to blood are rare and most occur during transfusion or within a few hours of transfusion. After you go home, if you experience any of the symptoms listed above or think you might be having a reaction to blood call your doctor or the clinic. There will be someone on call after hours. If your symptoms seem to be serious ones, go to the emergency room.

- 3. Blood Safety Measures:** The American **Red Cross** supplies most of the blood used at OHSU. The Red Cross carefully selects donors and tests the donated blood to minimize the risk of infection. OHSU relies on these procedures to insure safety. Before transfusion, **OHSU** will determine your blood group and Rh type, screen you for unusual antibodies, and crossmatch your blood with the blood you will receive to help assure the blood is compatible.
- 4. Alternatives to Red Cross donor blood:** There may be blood alternatives depending on your condition and the time involved. Each alternative has its own risks. Some alternatives are:
- **Drugs to help you make blood (erythropoietin--EPO):** It takes weeks to months to replace red cells.
  - **Your own blood (autologous donation):** Donated before surgery or collected during surgery: Donations before surgery are made at the Red Cross 2 - 5 weeks before your operation. Giving your own blood does not guarantee you will not need other donor blood. It can also have side effects--you can have a reaction to donating and it can make you more anemic before surgery.
  - **Drugs to reduce bleeding:** Some drugs can decrease bleeding during surgery, but cannot replace lost platelets or clotting factors.
  - **Directed Donors:** OHSU will accept blood donated for you by relatives and friends provided their blood is compatible with yours and they meet standard Red Cross donation criteria. Directed donor blood has not been proven to be any safer than regular Red Cross donor blood and may be less safe. Because of this, if you don't use the donated blood, current Portland Red Cross and OHSU policy do not permit its transfusion to someone else. A “directed donor fee” is also charged for each directed donation. Preparation of the blood takes 4-5 days and blood from a relative must be irradiated to be safe for you.
- 5. Bloodless Medicine & Surgery:** OHSU respects the right of those who refuse transfusion for religious or other reasons. A consultation can be arranged with the OHSU Transfusion Service to explore alternatives to transfusion more fully.