

Cardiology

Universitätsspital Basel
Petersgraben 4, CH-4031 Basel
Tel. +41 61 265 44 45, Fax +41 61 265 45 98

Information and patient consent form

Tilt table test

Dear patient,

Your doctor has referred you for a tilt table test. Such a test is performed to examine collapse states and attacks of sudden loss of consciousness (syncope) more closely. Occasionally a tilt table testing is also conducted to examine patients with extreme variations in blood pressure more closely.

Examination and treatment method

Before the tilt table test, a peripheral venous access is placed. After this, the ECG electrodes are attached and a blood pressure cuff is tied for the duration of the test. Depending on the indication, the intra-arterial measurement of blood pressure may be necessary. The radial artery is punctured at the wrist with a fine needle and a corresponding thin catheter is inserted for blood pressure measurement.

After the whole monitoring equipment is in place, you will be strapped to a moveable bed with several straps. Thereafter, the blood pressure is monitored for several minutes before moving the table to a 70 degrees position. For about 30 minutes, the blood pressure and ECG are monitored regularly. We will try not to speak with you during this time and leave the examination room. However, we will continuously maintain visual contact with you through the glass window, and you may report at any time if anything is unusual for you.

Since one of the reasons for the tilt table testing is the evaluation of syncope, it is possible that you may lose consciousness during the test. But since you will be attached to the table with the straps as mentioned above, you can not fall to the ground. After the test, the tilt table is brought back into horizontal position, you can relax for a moment and then the whole monitoring system is removed and you can go home again.

Potential complications:

Complications of tilt table testing are extremely rare. Should an arterial cannula be placed, small bruises may occur at the puncture site in rare cases. Any episode of fainting is not to be considered as a complication because it has often triggered by the test. However, this category also includes the rare complications that can lead to some permanent damage or very rarely even to death.

After the examination

If abnormal findings are encountered during the tilt table test, which require further investigations or measures, we will discuss the further steps with you.

Space for a sketch / personal notes:

Please contact us,

if you do not understand something or if something seems to be important that was not mentioned in this document or in the personal consultation with your doctor.

Declaration of consent

Dr. med.

held an informed consent discussion with me. I have understood the information provided to me and could make all the pertinent questions. After sufficient time to think and answering of all my questions I hereby declare myself ready for the proposed therapy. I express my consent for any follow-up procedures that may become necessary.

Signature of patient: _____

Signature of doctor: _____

Place and date: _____

Consent to data collection and evaluation

I agree with the collection and analysis of scientific data of my treatment in an encrypted, electronic form. If necessary, the traceability of data for quality assurance is ensured. We assure you with an unrestricted right of access to inspect the data archived about you.

Signature of patient:

Place and date: