

## 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

#### Right heart catheterisation

Dear patient,

Based on your symptoms and the previous findings of medical examinations, a right heart catheterization must be additionally performed.

In a right heart catheterization, the right part of the heart and pulmonary circulation (small circulation) are examined. The examination is performed when there is a suspicion of pulmonary hypertension, a severe heart failure, severe cardiac valve disease or congenital heart defect.

#### Procedure of a right heart catheterization

With a thin catheter, which is advanced into the heart through a vein, pressure and oxygen content are determined in different areas of the right side of the heart and the pulmonary circulation. These values allow conclusions to be drawn about the nature and extent of possible cardiac or pulmonary disease. Depending on the problem, an additional measurement during exercise or after inhalation of a medication may be required. Your medications can be taken as usual. If you are taking blood thinning medications (marcoumar, sintrom), the blood thinning must be tested (Quick, INR) by the family doctor about 3 days before the examination, in order to ensure that the examination is performed under optimum conditions (INR 2.0-2.5). Blood thinning medications such as Xarelto, Pradaxa or Eliquis should be suspended on the examination day. The examination is carried out by performing a venipuncture in the right groin, right elbow or in the neck. After applying a local anesthesia, which may cause a brief burning sensation, the vein is punctured as when taking blood and the cardiac catheter is advanced through the veins into the right ventricle and the pulmonary artery, in order to perform the necessary measurements. At the end of the examination, the cardiac catheter is removed and a bandage is applied, which is usually replaced after 2-3 hours with a plaster. The examination, including preparation time, takes about 1 to 2 hours. After the examination is performed, you can eat and drink as usual. The ability to drive is not impaired.

#### Possible complications

As with every venipuncture, a bruise (hematoma) may occur at the injection site and, in rare cases, phlebitis or venous occlusion (thrombosis) may also occur. If the catheter is inserted via the jugular vein, there is a very low risk of pneumothorax. In this case, an inpatient admission for an additional 1-2 days is necessary.

The catheterization can lead to cardiac arrhythmias, which are felt as palpitations. In very rare cases, a therapy may be necessary. The medicinal products and devices that are then required are of course always available.

**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: .....