INFORMOVANÝ SOUHLAS

First name and surname:	**Insurance ID #:**
Patient's guardian (name and surname):	
Denomination of the health care intervention (or interventions): **THERAPEUTIC VENIPUNCTURE**	

Goal, nature, presumed benefit, effects and possible risks of the health care intervention:

Therapeutic venipuncture is a method of treatment used in order to reduce the number of red blood cells in blood in patients whose levels of red blood cell are increased due to some diseases (e.g. disorders of blood formation, some lung diseases, heart defects). Further, it is used to reduce the excessive iron levels in the organism in states with chronic overload with iron (hereditary haemochromatosis).

This treatment procedure does not require any special preparation. At the day of the procedure, it is recommended to stay hydrated properly. No diet restrictions are necessary afterwards.

Therapeutic venipuncture helps to reduce hyperviscosity (excessive density) of blood, to improve blood flow in the circulation and blood supply to tissues. It also helps to prevent some negative consequences of hyperviscosity (excessive density) of blood, such as the increased tendency for blood clots to occur in the blood stream (thrombosis, embolism).Therapeutic venipuncture is usually used as an alternative to therapeutic erythrocytapheresis in those patients that are not fit for erythrocytapheresis (e.g. because of the condition of the superficial venous system, intolerance of erythrocytapheresis etc.). Taking blood through venipuncture takes a shorter time than erythrocytapheresis and can be performed even in patients with a frail superficial venous system. It does not involve the return of blood with the anticoagulation solution into the patient's blood circulation, so no adverse responses to the anticoagulation solution can occur. However, such a reduction of the number of red blood cells as on therapeutic erythrocytapheresis cannot be used in one session.

Rarely, a systemic response (fainting, collapse condition) can occur during or after the donation, most often due to transient decrease in blood pressure, and therefore normal saline solution is applied into a vein to compensate for the taken volume of red blood cells. The puncture into the vein can lead to bruising at the site of the jab, or rarely to injury to the tissues.

Other options, their appropriateness, benefits and hazards:

Therapeutic erythrocytapheresis

This cannot be performed in all patients – it depends on the condition of the superficial venous system and the patient's individual level of tolerance. The advantage of erythrocytapheresis consists in the possibility of taking a bigger quantity of red blood cells at a time than on venipuncture. On erythrocytapheresis, only red blood cells are taken while all other components are returned to the patient's blood circulation. A drawback of erythrocytapheresis is the longer course of the procedure and possible adverse reaction to the anticoagulation solution.

The course of the health care intervention will be as it follows:

Therapeutic venipuncture is performed on the basis of the referral by the attending doctor. - venipuncture. After disinfection of the skin at the elbow crease, venipuncture (puncture of a vein) will be performed, and blood will be taken the sac. The usual volume 450 ml but it can be adjusted according to the decision of the doctor

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of the blood transfusion department. The sac, whose part is the needle as well, is disposable and will not be used again, so the risk of transmission of infection is excluded. The procedure takes about 8-15 minutes.

Limitations and recommendations concerning:

It is necessary to stay in the sitting or lying position under supervision at the department and only leave it after the definitive treatment of the site of the puncture and check-up by a health professional, and motor vehicles must not be driven within at least 30 minutes following the procedure.

The dressing/adhesive plaster at the site of the puncture should be left at the place for that day.

On the day of the procedure (before as well as after) you should not fast, you should take care of your fluid intake, take your regular medicines and avoid alcoholic beverages.

On the day of the procedure, regimen of rest is recommended (avoiding increased physical activity), and the arm from which blood was taken should not be used to lift and/or carry objects.

Further necessary treatment:

As ordered by the attending doctor.

If the necessary decrease in red blood cell levels is not achieved during one session (e.g. when a great decrease is required by the attending doctor or in case of sickness), the patient will be referred to another venipuncture session, usually after 1-2 weeks.

Thereby I declare that the doctor who informed me personally explained to me everything that constitutes the content matter of this written Informed Consent, and that I had the chance to ask questions, which were properly answered. I declare that I fully understand the said information and explanation, and I give my explicit consent to this health care intervention to be performed:

If the patient is **a minor or a person with limited legal capacity** and he/she is adequately mature in the mental and volitional aspects:

I declare that I was informed to the above extent.

If such information was not provided to the patient, the reason why it was not provided will be specified here:

In Prague on

.....	.....
Patient's / Guardian's signature	*Doctor's name, surname and signature*

.....

signature of minor Patient / Patient with limited legal capacity

If the Patient / Guardian cannot sign due to the health state:

The reason why the Patient / Guardian is not able to sign:

The way the Patient / Guardian manifested his/her will:

.....

Witness's name, surname and signature