

CONFIRMATION OF CHOICE TO REFUSE DESIGNATED TREATMENTS UTILIZING BLOOD PRODUCTS (ADULT)



I understand that I may need to receive a blood product/transfusion due to my required treatment or medical condition. In the event that my provider feels it is necessary to give me blood products, I am choosing to designate which blood products I will and will not receive.

1. I understand reasons that a blood product/transfusion may be necessary: to correct blood loss (anemia), to increase oxygen delivery to my body, or to prevent bleeding.
2. Risks of receiving a blood product may include:
 - a.) Uncommon reactions that usually are not dangerous: bruising, fever, chills, rash, hives.
 - b.) Rare but more serious: kidney failure, heart failure, shortness of breath, increased risk of infection.
 - c.) Extremely rare but possibly life threatening: transmission of an infectious disease (1:1,000,000 or less), lung injury, hemolytic transfusion reaction, or death.

* MHC uses blood obtained from Food and Drug Administration licensed and registered blood establishments, who test for infectious agents. MHC does not do its own testing and makes no guarantees about the blood products.
3. My provider has explained the potential benefits of receiving a blood product, the potential risks of refusing a blood product (uncontrolled blood loss resulting in heart failure, organ failure (kidneys, liver), central nervous system (brain) damage, and death) and alternatives. I understand that receiving a blood product might offer the only chance to preserve my health and/or life and by refusing recommended blood products I am doing so against medical advise.

4. Designation of blood products:

I am indicating my directions regarding which blood products and/or procedures I will and will not receive by selecting one option below.

☐ **REFUSE ALL blood products/procedures**

OR

☐ **ACCEPT SOME blood products/procedures as indicated below:**

Whole Blood Components:			Conscience Matters:		
Accept	Red blood cells/White blood cells	Refuse	<i>Medical procedures that use the patient's own blood</i>		
Accept	Platelets	Refuse	Accept	Apheresis	Refuse
Accept	Plasma/FFP	Refuse	Accept	Auto-transfusion (Cell Saver, cell salvage)	Refuse
Conscience Matters: <i>Fractions</i>			Accept	Dialysis (i.e. renal dialysis, hemodialysis)	Refuse
Accept	Albumin	Refuse	Accept	Epidural Blood Patch	Refuse
Accept	Immune Globulins	Refuse	Accept	Cardiopulmonary Bypass Machine	Refuse
Accept	Clotting Factors (i.e. fibrinogen, cryoprecipitate)	Refuse	* Blood products may not be available at every MHC site		
Conscience Matters: <i>Medications containing a fraction of human blood</i>					
Accept	Erythropoietin (with albumin)	Refuse			
Accept	Erythropoietin (without albumin)	Refuse			
Accept	Rho(D) immune globulin	Refuse			
Accept	Fibrin Sealant	Refuse			

By signing this form, I agree:

- I have read this form, or have had it read and explained to me;
- I fully understand its contents;
- I have been given time to ask questions and my questions have been answered satisfactorily; and
- I have talked with my provider or other healthcare staff in words I can understand.

Signature of Patient/Legal Guardian or Representative

Date

Time

Provider Signature

Date

Time

PATIENT ID LABEL

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UTILIZING BLOOD PRODUCTS (ADULT)**

Glossary of Terms: Personal Choice of Blood Products and Procedures

Whole Blood- whole blood is made up of four main components: Plasma (FFP), Red Blood Cells, White Blood Cells, and Platelets. Blood carries oxygen and nutrients to the lungs and body tissues.

Albumin- a protein made by the liver and flows in the plasma. Albumin is sometimes used to replace liquid when bleeding occurs, as in severe injuries or burns.

Immune Globulins- also called, antibodies, are proteins that flow in the plasma. These proteins are important because they fight viruses and bacteria in the body. Sometimes these antibodies are used in medicines that fight disease. Examples of immune globulins are, *IgG, IgA, IgM*.

Clotting Factors- proteins that flow in the plasma and help blood to make clots that stop bleeding. Some patients who tend to bleed more easily are given special clotting factors. Examples of Clotting Factors: *Cryoprecipitate, Fibrinogen*.

Apheresis- a treatment for certain diseases when a patient's antibodies are attacking his or her own immune system. A machine removes the bad plasma and replaces it with a good plasma substitute. Also called: *Plasma exchange, plasmapheresis*
Question to ask your doctor, "*Can albumin be used as the substitute?*"

Auto-Transfusion- Blood is drawn from the surgical site into a continuous flow system where it is washed, filtered and returned into the patient. Other names: *Cell Saver, Cell Salvage, Salvaged autologous blood*

Dialysis- a machine to act as an organ. Blood flows through the machine in a closed system and filters and cleans it before returning it to the patient. Other names: *renal dialysis, hemodialysis*

Epidural Blood Patch- An epidural blood patch stops spinal fluid leakage. A small amount of a patient's own blood is injected into the tissue around the spinal cord. The clotting factors in the blood will help to seal the leak.

Erythropoietin- an injected medicine to help a patient's own bone marrow produce more red blood cells. Some brands of erythropoietin contain small amounts of albumin. Other names: *recombinant erythropoietin, EPO, hematopoietin, erythropoietin-stimulating agent, ESA*.

Cardiopulmonary Bypass Machine - keeps the patient's blood moving during certain surgeries. Blood is directed into a machine where it picks up oxygen and sends it back into the patient. The flow of blood is in a closed system and is primed with a non-blood fluid.

Rho(D)- a medicine given to pregnant women with Rh -negative blood type that stops the patient's blood from making antibodies that attack Rh-positive blood cells. Rho(D) is a sterilized solution made from a fraction of human blood that contains a very small amount of Rh-positive proteins. These proteins keep your immune system from making permanent antibodies to Rh-positive blood.

Fibrin Sealant- products derived from human or animal blood plasma used for hemostasis (slowing or stoppage of the flow of blood), usually applied intra-operatively to tissue, organs, and blood veins/vessels.