



## IM - SC - IV INJECTIONS and PLASTER - SPLINT - BANDAGE - SUTURE - DRESSING PROCEDURES INFORMATION CONSENT FORM

### Dear Patient,

It is your natural right to be informed about the medical interventions recommended for the treatment of your disease. After learning the benefits and possible risks of the interventions, it is still up to you to consent to the procedure or not. It is up to you to make your own decision. The purpose of this statement is not to scare or worry you, but to make you a more conscious participant in the decision making process. If you wish, you can reject the process you can.

### PLEASE READ CAREFULLY.

#### \*INFORMATION AND CONSENT ABOUT IM-SC-IV INJECTION-IV INFUSION

The procedure that will be performed on you is a form of treatment. However, having an injection also has some undesirable **side effects**.  
**What are the side effects and risks associated with this procedure?**

Risk of infection (such as abscess-pus), pain, tissue damage (due to repeated injections into the same area), drug-related Anaphylactic shock and allergic reactions etc., nerve injuries etc. Inflammation of the bone membrane etc., nerve injuries In nerve damage, foot drop, needle coming out of the vein, the drug getting under the skin and in the structures around the vein accumulation, blood accumulation around the needle site. pain, redness, swelling along the vein as a result of infection development, inflammation of the vein or clot development in it, needle entering the artery, air entering the vein and air formation of a plug, allergy to the drug administered or development of allergic shock, the injection site or the vascular access Side effects such as localization may occur in the places where it is opened.

#### \* INFORMATION AND CONSENT ABOUT NASOGASTRIC TUBE APPLICATION

Especially in cases where the patient's stomach contents are emptied or the patient takes drugs for the purpose of self-harm, the stomach is Nasal irrigation and nasal drip for patients at risk of aspiration (gastric contents entering the airways) due to vomiting It is the process of reaching the stomach by inserting a thin tube through the stomach holes.

#### WHAT ARE THE RISKS OF THE INITIATIVE?

As a result of long-term and traumatic catheterization, ruptures, ulcers or long-term food loss in the esophagus and stomach Stricture (narrowing) may occur in the airway, temporary cyanosis (bruising) caused by the passage of the tube into the airway, rupture in the bronchi and alveoli or pneumothorax (air accumulation between the lung membranes) due to passage into the bronchi. If lung aspiration (food and fluid leaking into the lungs) develops along with vomiting during the procedure, pneumonia may occur. may occur, foreign matter may be introduced into the lungs due to incorrect confirmation of the catheter location

#### \* INFORMATION AND CONSENT ABOUT URINARY CAUTION APPLICATION

A urinary catheter is used to drain the bladder of patients who are unable to empty their urine naturally for any reason. It is the process of removing urine by inserting a catheter into it. The urine coming from the inserted catheter tube is accumulates in the bag and is emptied. **WHAT ARE THE RISKS OF THE INTERVENTION?**

In home catheterization, there may be infection, bleeding, urethra (urine discharge from the body) injuries, stenosis in the urinary tract, loss of bladder function, laziness, bladder (urinary bladder) injuries complications such as damage may occur.

#### \*INFORMATION ABOUT PLASTER-SPLINT-BANDAGE

Plaster is the immobilization of broken bones and severely injured soft tissues by fixing them with plaster, cotton, and bandages. It is a procedure performed for. If the plaster does not completely surround the area it is called a splint. Bandages are different from plaster and splints. provides less support, but is more comfortable. Applications in the form of elastic bandages or kinesiology taping is available.

#### What are the side effects and risks associated with this procedure?

Blood circulation may be impaired due to the compression of the cast. It manifests itself as bruising, pain, numbness, and loss of sensation in the fingers under the cast/splinted limb, and allergic symptoms such as redness, itching, and rash on the skin in the cast area. There may be wounds and irritation on the skin due to the pressure of the bandage, and slight burns due to the heat released by the plaster while it is freezing. If there is a wound in the area where the plaster will be wrapped, an infection may develop. The presence of a plaster/splint will help you notice this early. It can prevent obstruction of the limb vein (deep vein thrombosis) due to long-term non-use of the limb. (thrombosis) may develop. Symptoms of this include swelling (edema) in the limb, pain, tingling and



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pain, in case of blockage in the vein, the clot that causes the blockage can go all the way to the lungs (lung embolism). This can cause difficulty breathing, chest pain, and death.

### \*INFORMATION ABOUT SUTURE

**Suture** or **stitch**; in medical methods, the integrity of tissues such as skin and veins that have been damaged in any way. The procedure performed to ensure and accelerate healing. Suture is usually applied to tissue after a **surgical** operation. It is thrown to ensure the stability of the layers. In addition, due to excessive **tension** as a result of events such as **laceration** Sutures are also used in the tearing of tissues. Stitches are basically in the form of separate stitches or continuous stitches.

### What are the side effects and risks associated with this procedure?

**The most common side effects** after surgery are bleeding, inflammation and scarring at the procedure site. However, these It is rare and mostly transient.

### \*INFORMATION ABOUT DRESSING

With the planned intervention, the integrity of the skin, subcutaneous tissue, muscles, ligaments and tendons is ensured and the function of these tissues is improved. In open wounds; bad-dirty tissues and foreign objects are removed, the wound is cleaned and, if appropriate, closed to minimize the possibility of infection. Failure to do this may result in your wound It causes the wound to remain open and become infected. If repair is not done, loss of function occurs in the injured area. income.

### What are the side effects and risks associated with this procedure?

Since skin integrity is disrupted in all surgical procedures, there is a risk of infection even if all necessary precautions are taken. It is available, the repaired skin, subcutaneous tissue, muscles, ligaments and tendons may be separated or immobilized if subjected to excessive strain. adhesions may occur.

I have read this information and consent form / my relative has read it to me. The healthcare professional will explain the recommended procedure, the risks of the procedure and the risks I will face if I do not have the procedure done; and also that the results of this procedure may not be successful. I understood everything that was said and what I read. I can ask questions and make decisions about this medical procedure. Sufficient time has been given for this treatment/procedure to be applied to me/my relative in the light of this information, under no pressure I declare that I accept it of my own free will without any hesitation.

### HOW TO PERFORM INTERVENTIONAL PROCEDURES TO BE APPLIED:

IM ğ	IV Infusion ğ	Plaster ğ	Suture ğ
IV ğ	NG Probe ğ	Splint ğ	Dressing ğ
SC ğ	Urinary Catheter ğ	Bandage ğ	

History: Hour:

THE PATIENT'S  
NAME-SURNAME (PARENT-GUARDIAN OR RELATIVE)

.....

SIGNATURE

APPLICATION PERFORMER (NURSE-  
HEALTH OFFICER) NAME-SURNAME

.....

SIGNATURE