

Consent form for colonoscopy including potential polyp removal**Why is a colonoscopy performed?**

A colonoscopy allows the entire colon, rectum, and anus, as well as a section of the small intestine, to be examined. This enables diseases of these organs to be detected, partially treated, or monitored.

How is a colonoscopy performed?

A The nurse will insert a canula into your arm to administer a sedative (propofol) and any pain medication you may need. A thin, flexible tube with a light source and camera attached to the tip is then inserted through the anus into the cleansed colon and advanced to the junction with the small intestine. By closely examining the mucous membrane, pathological changes can be detected. If necessary, small tissue samples (biopsies) can be taken. If polyps (usually benign growths on the mucous membrane, which can however develop into malignant tumors over several years) are found, these can usually be removed during the same session and sent for histological examination. The examination takes about 30-45 minutes. In addition to the doctor, a specially trained nurse is also present during the examination.

Is a colonoscopy painful?

Under normal conditions, the examination and any necessary additional procedures, such as polyp removal, do not cause any pain. If the examination takes a long time, bloating may occur, but this usually improves quickly after the examination.

What preparations are necessary for a colonoscopy?

Thorough cleansing of the bowel is necessary for optimal assessment of the colon. Please follow the separate instructions carefully. If you are taking blood-thinning medication or are diabetic, please discuss the preparations with your family doctor in advance. For a planned polyp removal, some blood-thinning medications should be temporarily stopped days before the procedure, always under explicit instructions from your physician.

What are the risks associated with a colonoscopy?

The colonoscopy itself, as well as the removal of tissue samples and polyps, are low-risk procedures. Despite the utmost care, complications such as bleeding (0.5–3%) or injury to the intestinal wall, including perforation (perforation; 0.3–0.5%). Most complications can be treated directly during the examination (e.g., bleeding, minor perforations); in rare cases, surgery is necessary (major perforation). Delayed bleeding may also occur, especially within the first week after polyp removal, which requires immediate medical attention. The administration of sedatives can in very rare cases impair respiratory and cardiac function.

What should I do after the examination?

After the examination with a sedative (propofol), you must not drive any vehicles or operate any machinery for 12 hours, and you should not sign any legally binding documents.

After the examination, you may experience a slight feeling of pressure in your abdomen for a few hours due to increased air in the intestine. If this increases or if you experience new abdominal pain, fever, or signs of bleeding (blood from the anus) after the colonoscopy, please inform your doctor immediately or go to the emergency department of your nearest hospital.

Questionnaire and consent form for colonoscopy

By carefully following the preparation instructions and completing the questionnaire in full, you can help to minimize the risk of complications. Thank you in advance.

Question	Yes	No
Do you have an increased tendency to bleed (e.g. severe nose or gum bleeding, prolonged bleeding after minor injuries, severe bleeding during operations or dental treatment)?		
Are you taking anticoagulant medication (e.g. Marcoumar, Xarelto, Eliquis, Lixiana, Pradaxa, etc.) or platelet inhibitor medication (e.g. Plavix, Clopidogrel, Blilique, Fragmin, Clexane, etc.)?		
Do you have any allergies to medication, food, latex or adhesive tape? If yes, which one:		
Do you suffer from serious heart or lung condition? If yes, which one:		
Do you have a pacemaker, defibrillator or metal implant?		
Do you have a history of epilepsy?		
Have you been diagnosed with malfunctioning kidneys (renal failure)?		
Do you have loose teeth, dentures or dental disease?		
For women: Are you pregnant or likely to be pregnant?		

Tissue samples

If tissue samples are taken during the examination, the material is sent to a specialized laboratory for further examination. This laboratory will send a report to us and your family doctor. The results should be available within 3–4 working days. You will receive a separate invoice from the laboratory, which you can forward to your health insurance company.

I, the person signing, have read the information sheet and completed this questionnaire to the best of my knowledge. I have been informed about and understand the diagnosis, nature, procedure and risks of the examination or intervention. My questions have been answered to my satisfaction. I consent to this examination being carried out.

date

signature patient
(legal representative)

signature Doctor

.....

.....

.....

Dr. med. Léonore Branco