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| DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES Division of Care and Treatment Services  F-24277 (05/2024) | STATE OF WISCONSIN 42 CFR483.420(a)(2)  DHS 134.31(3)(o)  DHS 94.03 & 94.09  §§ 51.61(1)(g) & (h) |

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| INFORMED CONSENT FOR MEDICATIONDosage and / or Side Effect information last revised on 10/29/2018 Completion of this form is voluntary. If informed consent is not given, the medication cannot be administered without a court order unless in an emergency.  This consent is maintained in the client’s record and is accessible to authorized users. | | | | | | | | | |
| Name – Patient / Client (Last, First MI)       , | | | | | ID Number | | | Living Unit | Date of Birth |
| Name – Individual Preparing This Form | | | Name – Staff Contact | | | | | Name / Telephone Number – Institution | |
| MEDICATION CATEGORY | **MEDICATION** | | | | | RECOMMENDED **DAILY TOTAL DOSAGE RANGE** | | | ANTICIPATED DOSAGE RANGE |
| Beta-Adrenergic Blocker | Corgard  (nadolol) | | | | | 40mg – 320mg per day | | |  |
| The anticipated dosage range is to be individualized, may be above or below the recommended range but no medication will be administered without your informed and written consent. Recommended daily total dosage range of manufacturer, as stated in *Physician’s Desk Reference* (PDR) or another standard reference.  This medication will be administered  Orally  Injection  Other – Specify: | | | | | | | | | |
| Reason for Use of Psychotropic Medication and Benefits Expected (note if this is ‘Off-Label’ Use) Include DSM-5 diagnosis or the diagnostic impression (“working hypothesis.”) | | | | | | | | | |
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| **2. Alternative mode(s) of treatment other than OR in addition to medications include** Note: Some of these would be applicable only in an inpatient environment. | | | | | | | | | |
| Environment and/or staff changes | | | | Rehabilitation treatments/therapy (OT, PT, AT) | | | | | |
| Positive redirection and staff interaction | | | | Treatment programs and approaches (habilitation) | | | | | |
| Individual and/or group therapy | | | | Use of behavior intervention techniques | | | | | |
| **Other Alternatives**: | | | | | | | | | |
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| 3. Probable consequences of NOT receiving the proposed medication are | | | | | | | | | |
| Impairment of  Work Activities | | Family Relationships | | | | | Social Functioning | | |
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| Possible increase in symptoms leading to potential | | | |  | | | | | |
| Use of seclusion or restraint | | | | Limits on recreation and leisure activities | | | | | |
| Limits on access to possessions | | | | Intervention of law enforcement authorities | | | | | |
| Limits on personal freedoms | | | | Risk of harm to self or others | | | | | |
| Limit participation in treatment and activities | | | |  | | | | | |
| **Other Consequences**: | | | | | | | | | |
| Note: These consequences may vary depending upon whether or not the individual is in an inpatient setting. It is also possible that in unusual situations, little or no adverse consequences may occur if the medications are not administered. | | | | | | | | | |

See Page 2

| F-24277 | Medication : Corgard (nadolol) |
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| Possible side effects, warnings, and cautions associated with this medication are listed below. This is not an all-inclusive list but is representative of items of potential clinical significance to you. For more information on this medication, you may consult further with your physician or refer to a standard text, such as the PDR. As part of monitoring some of these potential side effects, your physician may order laboratory or other tests. The treatment team will closely monitor individuals who are unable to readily communicate side effects in order to enhance care and treatment. | |
| Continued – Possible side effects, warnings, and cautions associated with this medication.Most Common Side Effects Most common side effects include dizziness and insomnia. | |
| **Less Common Side Effects**  Less common side effects include low blood pressure, swelling of extremities, changes in heartbeat, depression, fatigue, and sedation. | |
| **Rare Side Effects**  Rare side effects include behavioral changes, bloating, blurred vision, chest pain, confusion (especially in the elderly), constipation, cough, sweating, decrease in sex drive, diarrhea, weight gain, dry mouth, ringing or buzzing in the ears, and skin rash. | |
| **Caution**  This class of medication should be used cautiously with individuals who have diabetes, asthma, or narrow angle glaucoma.  **Cardiovascular:** This medication may increase the risk of new-onset or worsening of heart failure. Monitoring recommended and discontinuation may be necessary. Use cautiously.  **Endocrine and metabolic:** Blood glucose levels may be altered. May mask symptoms associated with low blood glucose levels, such as rapid heartbeat. May mask clinical signs of hyperthyroidism, such as tachycardia.  **Renal:** Use caution in patients with renal impairment. Dose adjustments are necessary.  **Respiratory:** Use cautiously, if at all, in patients with bronchospastic disease such as chronic bronchitis or emphysema.  **Surgery:** Increased risks associated with general anesthesia and surgical procedures due to impaired ability of the heart to respond to reflex adrenergic stimuli.  **Withdrawal:** Abrupt withdrawal in thyrotoxicosis may precipitate a thyroid storm. | |
| **BLACK BOX WARNING**  **Exacerbation of ischemic heart disease following abrupt withdrawal**  Following abrupt cessation of therapy with certain beta-blocking agents, exacerbations of angina pectoris and, in some cases, myocardial infarction have occurred. The dosage should be gradually reduced over a period of 1 to 2 weeks and the patient should be carefully monitored when discontinuing chronic therapy particularly in patients with ischemic heart disease. If angina markedly worsens or acute coronary insufficiency develops, nadolol administration should be reinstated promptly, at least temporarily, and other measures appropriate for the management of unstable angina should be taken. Patients should be warned against interruption or discontinuation of therapy without the physician’s advice. Because coronary artery disease is common and may be unrecognized, it may be prudent not to discontinue nadolol therapy abruptly, even in patients treated only for hypertension. | |
| See standard reference text for an all-inclusive list of side effects. | |
| By my signature below, I GIVE consent for the named medication on Page 1 and anticipated dosage range. My signature also indicates that I understand the following:   1. I can refuse to give consent or can withdraw my consent at any time with written notification to the institution director or designee. This will not affect my right to change my decision at a later date. If I withdraw consent after a medication is started, I realize that the medication may not be discontinued immediately. Rather, it will be tapered as rapidly as medically safe and then discontinued so as to prevent an adverse medical consequence, such as seizures, due to rapid medication withdrawal. 2. Questions regarding this medication can be discussed with the Interdisciplinary Team, including the physician. The staff contact person can assist in making any necessary arrangements. 3. Questions regarding any behavior support plan or behavior intervention plan, which correspond with the use of the medication, can be directed to the client’s social worker, case manager, or psychologist. 4. I have the right to request a review at any time of my record, pursuant to § 51.30(4)(d) or § 51.30(5)(b). 5. I have a legal right to file a complaint if I feel that client rights have been inappropriately restricted. The client’s social worker, case manager, or agency/facility client rights specialist may be contacted for assistance. 6. My consent permits the dose to be changed within the **anticipated dosage range** without signing another consent. 7. I understand the reasons for the use of the medication, its potential risks and benefits, other alternative treatment(s), and the probable consequences that may occur if the proposed medication is not given. I have been given adequate time to study the information and find the information to be specific, accurate, and complete. 8. This medication consent is for a period effective immediately and not to exceed fifteen (15) months from the date of my signature. The need for and continued use of this medication will be reviewed at least quarterly by the Interdisciplinary Team. The goal, on behalf of the client, will be to arrive at and maintain the client at the minimum effective dose. | |

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| **SIGNATURES** | | | | | **DATE SIGNED** |
| Client – If Presumed Competent to Consent/Parent of Minor/Guardian (POA-HC) | | | Relationship to Client  Self  Parent  Guardian (POA-HC) | |  |
| Staff Present at Oral Discussion | | | Title | |  |
| Client / Parent of Minor / Guardian (POA-HC) Comments | | | | | |
| **As parent/guardian (POA-HC) was not available for signature, he/she was verbally informed of the information in this consent.** | | | | |
| **Verbal Consent** | | | | |
| Obtained by – PRINT – Staff Name | Date Obtained | | Written Consent Received Yes  No | |
| Obtained from – PRINT – Parent / Guardian (POA-HC) Name | Date Expires | | Date Received | |