



CONSENT FOR HIV & HBV-ANTIBODY TESTING FOLLOWING EMPLOYEE EXPOSURE TO BLOOD OR BODY FLUIDS AND AUTHORIZATION FOR DISCLOSURE OF THE RESULTS OF THE TEST:

If any personnel taking care of me today at Carlsbad Surgery Center (CSC) is exposed to my blood, serum, and/or body fluids, CSC is concerned about the potential risk to that personnel of exposure to Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), the virus that causes acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), or to the Hepatitis B virus (HBV). Therefore CSC may obtain a specimen of my blood for HIV-HBV antibody following any such exposure. I consent to have blood drawn for the HIV antibody and HBV antibody testing.

If the HIV-antibody test results of HBV-antibody results are positive; I will be contacted by the CSC representative indicated below unless I have elected not to be notified below. If I do not hear from the CSC representative within in three weeks, I should not assume that the results were negative, but should contact the CSC representative below to get the results.

I have read the information on the back of this form. If I have any questions, I may contact the Medical Director at (760) 448-2488 one week post test to discuss the test results or any questions or requests for additional information that I may have.

Records of the HIV-antibody and HBV-antibody test results will not be filed in my CSC medical record, but will be retained in confidential locked files at Carlsbad Surgery Center.

AUTHORIZATION FOR DISCLOSURE OF RESULTS

I hereby authorize Carlsbad Surgery Center to furnish the personnel caring for me that are exposed to my blood, serum, and/or body fluids, the results of the blood test for antibodies to the HIV and HBV virus. This authorization for use of disclosure of the results of a blood test is being requested of you to comply with the terms of the Confidentiality of Medical Information Act, Civil Code Section 56 et seq. and Health and Safety Code Section 199121 (g).

ADDITIONAL COPY

I understand that I have a right to receive a copy of this HIV/HBV test authorization upon request.

This authorization may be signed by a person other than the patient only under the following circumstances;

The patient is under 12 years of age or as a result of his/her physical condition, is incompetent to consent to HIV or HBV antibody blood test or the release of test results and the person authorizing the release of the test results is lawfully authorized to make health care decisions for the patient, e.g., and Attorney-in fact appointed under the durable Power of attorney for Health Care; the parent or guardian of a minor; an appropriate authorized conservator, or under appropriate circumstances, the patient's closest available relative. Health and Safety Code Section 199.27

CONSENT FOR AIDS RETROVIRUS (HIV) ANTIBODY TESTING

If any personnel are exposed to your blood, serum, and/or body fluids during your procedure it is requested that you have a blood test to detect antibodies to the virus which causes AIDS (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome). This information sheet explains some important details about the test. Please read it carefully.



AIDS is an infectious disease in which severe damage to the immune system allows uncommon infections or cancers to occur. The virus which causes AIDS spreads by sexual contact or transfer by blood (for example, by a needle stick that contains blood with the virus).

The AIDS virus is called HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) but has had a variety of names including Human T-Lymphotropic Virus Type 3 (HTLV-III), Lymphadenopathy Associated Virus (LAV), and AIDS-Associated Retrovirus (ARV). This form will use the term HIV. The screening test is called ELISA from the method used to detect the antibody.

WHAT THE TEST MEASURES

When a person is infected with a virus his or her immune system normally fights the infection by producing antibodies against the particular virus. Antibodies to HIV are frequently found in the blood of people who have AIDS- AIDS - related conditions. However, only some people with this antibody in their blood have these diseases and many who have antibodies are not sick. The ELISA test measures antibodies to HIV and not the virus itself or the diseases it can cause.

THE TEST RESULT

The test result will generally be reported as positive or negative. It may also be borderline (not clearly positive or negative). In the case of positive or borderline results, a new blood sample may be requested to repeat the test. Like any laboratory test, HIV-antibody tests may be difficult to interpret especially when positive test occur in persons who have not participated in high-risk behavior for HIV infection.

If the result reported to you is positive (reactive) this means your blood has been screened by ELISA and then confirmed by further testing.

A positive test probably means you have been infected with HIV. It is possible that the ELISA test result is wrong (false positive). The testing laboratory confirms a suspected false positive with other more specific methods to separate a false positive from a true positive. A positive test strongly suggests infection with HIV that you are potentially infectious to others but does not predict if or when you will develop AIDS.

If the result is negative (non reactive) this means that you have probably not been infected with HIV however it remains possible that you have been infected but have not made enough antibody to be detected. (The ELISA test may become positive later if you have been recently infected with HIV).

The test could be wrong (false negative) and there is no sure way to decide a false from a true negative. A negative result DOES NOT guarantee that you are free from past or current HIV infection. For example, HIV has been isolated in healthy people with negative ELISA tests.

MEDICAL, SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL CONSEQUENCES OF THE TEST.

Every effort will be made to keep test results confidential and test results will not be a part of your surgical record and will be kept in a confidential locked file in the medical director's office. It is possible that disclosure of a positive test could be used as a basis for discrimination in the future. For example, in employment, housing, or insurance even though such discrimination is illegal. There also may be strong psychological effects knowing your results.

On the other hand, knowing that you are positive and could infect others could help you to minimize the risk of infecting your sexual partners, unborn children, or people with whom you may share intravenous drug apparatus. Finally, your physician may use the results to help diagnose and treat your current or future illness.