



INFORMED CONSENT FOR MATERNITY ADMISSION & CARE

生育住院及护理知情同意书

[] Bethesda North Hospital [] Good Samaritan Hospital [] McCullough-Hyde Memorial Hospital [] Other: _____
[] Bethesda North 医院 [] Good Samaritan 医院 [] McCullough-Hyde Memorial 医院 [] 其他: _____

I, _____ (Date of Birth _____), consent for my practitioner, _____, or a colleague to deliver my infant(s) at the hospital indicated above. The hospitals are teaching hospitals and Resident Physicians are always available to respond to emergencies and to assist my provider. If involved, they are acting under the authority of my practitioner.

本人, _____ (出生日期 _____), 同意我的医生, _____, 或其同事在以上所列医院为我接生。 该医院为一家医疗教学机构, 住院医生能够随时对紧急情况作出响应, 并为我的医护人员提供协助。 如果住院医生参与, 他们会按照我的医生的指示行事。

My practitioner(s) and I have had a conversation about the types of care that I may need and that unexpected changes to my care may arise during my maternity admission. I understand that this form is intended to address most of the care that commonly arises during a maternity admission.

我的医生已经就我可能需要接受的护理类型以及在我生育住院期间, 我的护理可能出现计划外的变化进行了沟通。 我理解: 本表旨在解决生育住院期间经常发生的大部分护理问题。

Risks of Childbirth

Risks of pregnancy/childbirth are similar; regardless of how a baby is born. A vaginal delivery is the natural method of childbirth. Under most circumstances this is a safe process for the mother and the baby. There are circumstances where a spontaneous vaginal delivery is not possible, and a vacuum or forceps-assisted delivery or a cesarean section may be the safest option. A planned cesarean is sometimes necessary, too. Each of these delivery methods have some risks associated with them. I understand that by virtue of being pregnant, there are increased risks of certain illnesses during pregnancy, during delivery, and after the delivery. Examples of these are pneumonia and blood clot formation in major veins or the lungs during the pregnancy, bleeding and tears during delivery, and severe bleeding and blood clot formation after delivery. The above are some of the most common risks. Minor risks occur more commonly. Major risks occur more rarely. Medical problems that were present before pregnancy or occurred during pregnancy may contribute to the risks listed below.

分娩风险

怀孕/分娩的风险相似, 无论何种分娩方式, 均存在风险。 阴道分娩是自然分娩方式。 在大多数情况下, 这是对母子都安全的一种分娩方式。 有些情况下, 不能进行自发性阴道分娩, 这时最安全的选择就是真空吸引助产、产钳助产或者剖宫产。 有时, 提前进行剖宫产计划是必要的。 上述每种分娩方式都有相关的特定风险。 我理解: 由于怀孕, 在怀孕期间、分娩期间以及分娩之后, 特定疾病的风险会有所增加。 这些疾病中包括肺炎, 怀孕期间主静脉或肺部形成血块、分娩时出血和撕裂, 以及分娩后的大出血以及形成血块。 上述是部分最常见的风险。 小型风险发生的几率更高一些。 重大风险发生的几率相对稀少。 在怀孕前或怀孕期间的医疗状况可能会增加下列风险。

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Vaginal Delivery

The benefits of vaginal delivery include a more natural process with lower risks of bleeding, infection and pain compared to cesarean section. Most babies deliver without any significant injury to the mother or baby.

The risks of a vaginal delivery include, but are not limited to, infection, bleeding, bruising or tearing of vaginal tissue. Small vaginal tears occur commonly but deeper tears occur less commonly and can result in injury to the bladder or rectum. These injuries can result in future involuntary loss of urine or stool. Other risks include severe blood loss requiring transfusion or removal of the uterus, blood clots in the legs or lungs, nerve injury, possible chronic pain making future sex or child bearing difficult. Difficulties may arise with anesthesia including allergic reactions. In rare cases patients may suffer death or brain damage.

Sometimes spontaneous vaginal delivery needs to be assisted using forceps or vacuum device. The risks of assisted vaginal delivery include, but are not limited to, more extensive bruising or tearing of vagina, including into the rectum. Assisted vaginal delivery can lead to bruising or cuts on the baby.

Sometimes there are difficulties with delivery of the baby, including difficulty delivering the baby's shoulders, requiring life-saving maneuvers. While every effort is made to minimize the risk to the baby the baby can suffer injury such as bruising, broken bones, cuts, nerve injury or death. The alternative to a vaginal delivery is a cesarean section.

阴道分娩

阴道分娩的益处在于这是更加自然的分娩过程，与剖宫产比，发生出血、感染以及造成疼痛的风险都要低。大部分胎儿都能通过阴道分娩顺利出生，不会对母亲或胎儿造成任何重大伤害。

阴道分娩的风险包括，但不限于：感染、出血，以及阴道组织的淤伤和撕裂。轻微阴道撕裂的发生比较常见，但是重度撕裂发生的几率相对较少，同时也可能导致膀胱或直肠损伤。这些损伤可能导致将来发生大小便失禁。其他风险包括需要进行输血的大出血状况、子宫切除、在腿部或肺部形成血块、神经损伤、或致使未来性生活或生育孩子比较困难的潜在慢性疼痛。如需麻醉，则难度会有所增加（包括过敏反应）。在罕见情况下，患者可能死亡或遭受脑损伤。

在进行自发性阴道分娩时，有时需要进行真空吸引，或者使用产钳助产。辅助阴道分娩的风险包括，但不限于：阴道部位更加严重的淤伤或撕裂，包括延伸至直肠的损伤。辅助阴道分娩可能会对胎儿造成淤伤或切伤。

有时，在分娩孩子时会遇到困难，例如孩子肩部难以顺利分娩，这时就需要采用急救方法以拯救生命。尽管已经采取所有措施以减小对胎儿的风险，有时胎儿仍有可能遭受诸如淤伤、骨折、切伤、神经损伤乃至死亡等伤害。阴道分娩的替代方案是剖宫产。

Cesarean Section

The benefits of cesarean section include a much smaller risk of tearing the cervix or vagina or rectum. There is also a much lower risk of unexpected injury to the baby's shoulders or head. The risks, however, are never zero.

剖宫产

剖宫产的益处包括减少对子宫颈、阴道和直肠造成撕裂的风险。同时，对胎儿的肩部或头部造成意外伤害的风险也小很多。然而，这一方案也存在相应的风险。



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The risks of cesarean section include, but are not limited to, infection, disfiguring scar, poor healing of the scar resulting in a hernia and internal scarring resulting in chronic pain. There may also be injury to structures such as the bladder and/or bowel which could result in future involuntary loss of urine or stool. There could be damage to the tubes connecting the kidneys to the bladder or damage to large blood vessels. Bleeding risks may result in the need for removal of the uterus. Delivering a baby by cesarean section may require the need for repeat cesarean section for future deliveries or result in other risks associated with a trial of labor in future pregnancies. Other risks include severe blood loss requiring transfusion and blood clots in the legs or lungs. Difficulties may arise with anesthesia including allergic reactions. In rare cases patients may suffer death or brain damage.

剖宫产的风险包括，但不限于：感染、难看伤疤、伤疤恢复状况不佳导致形成疝，以及可能带来慢性疼痛的内部伤痕。还可能造成身体结构损伤，例如可能导致未来出现大小便失禁的膀胱和/或肠损伤。对肾脏至膀胱的管道或者大血管也可能造成损伤。出血风险可能导致切除子宫。如果采取剖宫产分娩方式，则未来分娩时，可能需要重复进行剖宫产，或者在未来怀孕时导致与试产相关的其他风险。其他风险包括需要进行输血的大出血状况，以及在腿部或肺部形成血块。如需麻醉，则难度会有所增加（包括过敏性反应）。在罕见情况下，患者可能死亡或遭受脑损伤。

Sometimes there are difficulties with delivery of the baby requiring life-saving maneuvers. While every effort is made to minimize the risk to the baby, the baby can suffer injury such as bruising, broken bones, cuts or death. The alternative to a cesarean section is a vaginal delivery.

有时，在分娩胎儿遇到困难时，可能需要采用急救方法以拯救生命。尽管已经采取所有措施以减小对胎儿的风险，有时胎儿仍有可能遭受诸如淤伤、骨折、切伤乃至死亡等伤害。剖宫产的替代方案是阴道分娩。

Induction of Labor

Labor induction is the use of medications or other methods to bring on (induce) labor.

Labor is induced to stimulate contractions of the uterus in an effort to have a vaginal birth. Labor induction may be recommended if the health of the mother or fetus is at risk. In special situations, labor is induced for nonmedical reasons. This is called elective induction. Elective induction should not occur before 39 weeks of pregnancy.

With some methods, the uterus can be overstimulated causing it to contract too frequently. Too many contractions may lead to changes in the fetal heart rate and umbilical cord problems. Other risks of cervical ripening and labor induction may include infection in the mother or baby, uterine rupture, increased risk of cesarean birth, and fetal death. Prolonged pregnancy, greater than 42 weeks, can increase risks for both mother and baby.

引产

引产指使用药物或其他方法促成（引导）生产。

在阴道分娩过程中，引产能够刺激子宫收缩。如果母亲或胎儿的健康面临风险，则会推荐进行引产。在特殊情况下，会出于非医疗原因而进行引产。这称为选择性引产。在孕期 39 周之前，不应进行选择性引产。

借助某些方法，子宫可能会被过度刺激，从而导致其收缩过于频繁。子宫收缩过于频繁可能会导致胎儿心率的变化，也会导致脐带问题。促宫颈成熟和引产的其他风险包括对母亲或孩子造成感染、子宫破裂、剖宫产几率增加以及胎儿死亡。孕期大于 42 周即为过期妊娠，过期妊娠可能会对胎儿和母亲造成伤害。

Anesthesia

I understand that I may need sedation, anesthesia or an epidural for the birth, whether vaginal or cesarean section, and that this will be provided by an independent practitioner (other than the OB practitioner delivering my infant). I am to discuss the risks, benefits and alternatives of receiving sedation, anesthesia or an epidural with the anesthesia practitioner.

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麻醉

我理解：无论采用阴道分娩，还是剖腹产，我都可能需要镇静剂、麻醉剂或硬脊膜外麻醉；并且这一过程将会由另外一名医生单独完成（而非为我进行分娩的妇产科医生）。我需要与麻醉师就接受镇静剂、麻醉剂或硬脊膜外麻醉的风险、益处及替代方案进行探讨。

Pain Control

My practitioner advised me that post-delivery pain is to be expected. My practitioner discussed the risks, benefits and alternatives of opiate medications to control pain, including but not limited to the risk of addiction and overdose if misused. The risk of addiction is higher if you suffer from mental health or substance use disorders. It may be dangerous to take opiate pain medications with benzodiazepines or alcohol. We also discussed that the goal of opiates, if utilized, is to control, but not completely eliminate pain. I am also aware that opiate therapy will be stopped shortly after delivery.

疼痛控制

我的医生已经告诉我预计会出现产后疼痛。我的医生与我讨论了服用阿片类药物来控制疼痛的风险、益处及替代方案，包括但不限于滥用成瘾和过量服用的风险。如果患有精神疾病或药物使用障碍，成瘾的风险会更高。同时服用阿片类镇痛药和苯二氮平类药物或酒精可能会带来危险。我们还讨论过，如果服用阿片类药物，其目标将是控制而并不能完全消除疼痛。我还知道阿片类药物治疗会在分娩后不久停止。

Circumcision

If a male child is born, my practitioner(s) has explained the material risks, benefits, alternatives (including risks and benefits of the alternatives) to circumcision of my infant. I understand how the procedure is performed, if anesthesia or other pain relief medications will be used, and that circumcision can involve blood loss, injury to the penis and infection. My practitioner(s) has also explained that conditions of the penis such as hypospadias (abnormal location of urethra), micro-penis, and/or shaft distortion may make circumcision unadvisable or lead to a partial circumcision, if the procedure is started before these conditions are known. Although a small risk, I understand that the circumcision may need to be revised later in life. I understand that sometimes additional treatments are needed immediately after the circumcision, and if that occurs, I give my permission to proceed.

包皮环切术

如果新生儿为男孩，我的医生已经向我解释了对我的孩子实施包皮环切术的重大风险、益处及替代方案（包括替代方案的风险和益处）。我理解需要使用麻醉剂或镇痛药物时该手术的实施过程，同时也理解包皮环切术可能导致失血、阴茎伤害及感染。我的医生已经向我解释：诸如尿道下裂（尿道位置异常）、过短阴茎和/或阴茎扭转等阴茎症状可能导致包皮环切术不可行，或者如果在开始手术之前并不知晓这些阴茎症状，可能致使仅能环切掉部分包皮。尽管几率很小，但我理解，之后仍有可能需要进行包皮环切术以进行修正。我理解：在包皮环切术之后，有时需要立即进行更多治疗，如果发生这种情况，我授权可以进行这些治疗。

I understand that another physician, other than the practitioner(s) that delivered my son, may perform the circumcision on my son.

我理解：另外一名医生（而非为我分娩的医生）可能会为我的儿子进行包皮环切术。

Initial your decision below.

请在下面填写您的名字首字母，表明您的决定。

_____ I elect and consent to circumcision of my son.
我选择并同意为我的儿子进行包皮环切术。

_____ I refuse circumcision of my son.
我拒绝为我的儿子进行包皮环切术。

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Postpartum placement of a LARC (Long-acting reversible contraceptive)

Available only at Bethesda North and McCullough Hyde Hospitals

My practitioner(s) explained to me that immediate postpartum placement of an intrauterine device (Mirena or Paragard) or Nexplanon implant is possible. I understand that placement of an intrauterine device in the immediate postpartum period has an increased rate of expulsion averaging 14% but up to 24% in some studies. My practitioner(s) has also discussed conditions that may not allow for immediate postpartum insertion.

产后采取长效可逆避孕措施 (LARC)

仅在 Bethesda North 和 McCullough Hyde 医院提供

我的医生已经向我解释了产后立即放置宫内节育器（曼月乐或 Paragard）或 Nexplanon 植入是可行的。我知道在产后较短时间内放置宫内节育器的脱落率会增加为平均 14%，在某些研究中可达 24%。我的医生还与我讨论过可能不允许产后立即放置节育器的情况。

Initial your decision below.

请在下面填写您的名字首字母，表明您的决定。

_____ I elect and consent to immediate postpartum IUD placement.
我选择并同意产后立即放置宫内节育器(IUD)。

_____ I elect and consent to postpartum Nexplanon placement.
我选择并同意产后植入 Nexplanon。

_____ I decline immediate postpartum placement of a LARC
我拒绝产后立即采取 LARC 措施。

Teaching Hospital

I understand that the hospital is a teaching facility and that assistants, residents, trainees and others may participate in my care based on their skill set and scope of practice and as permitted under state law and for which they have been granted privileges by the hospital. These individuals will be under the supervision of my practitioner(s).

医疗教学机构

我知晓该医院是一家医疗教学机构，助理、住院医师、实习生及其他人员将根据其专业技能和执业范畴参与我的治疗过程，具体依据州法律和医院对其职业许可的规定。这些人员将在我的医生的监督下完成相应任务。

Tissue Disposal

I agree to allow the hospital to dispose of, or use for scientific or educational purposes, any tissue or body parts that are taken out during my care.

组织处理

我同意并允许医院处置或者出于科学及教育意图使用在我的治疗过程中所提取的任何组织或身体部分。

Lab Testing

I understand that for my safety and that of my infant(s) a blood and urine sample will be obtained that will be used for conditions including syphilis, presence of drugs or controlled substances, anemia and other blood disorders. If positive results are obtained, subsequent testing will be completed on my infant(s) as necessary.

试验室检验

我理解：为了本人以及我的孩子的安全，将会抽取尿样和血样以用于检测诸如梅毒、毒品或受控物品的存在、贫血以及其他血液异常情况等疾病。如果结果为阳性，将会视需要对我的孩子进行后续检测。

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Blood and Blood Products

I discussed with my practitioner that receiving blood and/or blood products may be advisable or even lifesaving during my care or my infant’s care. Receiving blood or blood products has the risk of transmission of infections such as HIV, hepatitis B & C virus, and serious bacteria, as well as other risks, including but not limited to allergic reactions, fevers, hives, fluid overload, destruction of the transfused cells, lung inflammation and immune disorders. I understand that blood and blood products are extensively screened for infectious agents, but no testing can absolutely prevent infection transmission. I acknowledge that no guarantees have been given to me by my practitioner, the hospital, any blood bank, or any person or entity as to the safety or efficacy of the blood or blood products I receive. I allow my practitioner(s) to give me and/or my infant blood or blood products.

血液以及血液制品

我已经与我的医生就后面的问题进行探讨：在对我及我的婴儿进行护理的过程中，接受血液和/或血液制品可能是适当合理的，甚至能够挽救生命。接受血液以及血液制品存在传输诸如 HIV、乙肝、丙肝以及其他严重病毒的风险，同时还存在其他风险，包括但不限于过敏反应、感冒、荨麻疹、体液超负荷、破坏传输细胞、肺部炎症以及免疫系统紊乱。我理解：血液以及血液制品均已针对感染因子经过大量筛查，但是没有任何一项检测能够绝对避免发生感染传输。 我表示：我的医生、医院、血库或者任何个人或实体，均未针对我所接受的血液或血液制品的安全或功效给予我任何保证。我 允许我的医生为我 和/或我的孩子输血或使用血液制品。

I have read this form or had it read to me; fully understand the material risks, benefits, and alternatives (including the risks and benefits of these alternatives) of the care I am to receive; the likelihood of achieving my goals by receiving this care; and the potential problems that might occur during my recovery. I understand that no guarantee has been given to me about the outcome of the care I am to receive. I have had all of my questions answered to my satisfaction and consent to the above care and method of delivery agreed to with my practitioner.

我已阅读此表或已由其他人为我阅读此表：我完全理解我将要接受的医疗护理的重大风险、益处以及替代方案（包括这些替代方案的风险和益处）；我完全理解通过接受这些护理实现我的目标的几率；我也完全理解在我康复过程中可能发生的潜在问题。我理解我并未收到有关我将要接受的医护的结果的任何保证。我的所有问题都已得到满意答复，并且我同意与我的医生达成的上述护理和分娩方法。

Trial of Labor after Cesarean Delivery (TOLAC)

If applicable, my practitioner and I have discussed the purpose, risks and benefits of TOLAC, some, but not all of which, are included in this document. I understand that my care providers may have to change my plan for TOLAC if they feel the risks of TOLAC have increased or if other factors occur that require changing my plan. My practitioner and I have talked about, and I understand:

剖宫产术后阴道试产 (TOLAC)

在适用的情况下，我的医生已经与我讨论过 TOLAC 的目的、风险和收益，但其中部分并未全部包含在这份文件中。我知道：如果我的医护人员认为 TOLAC 的风险增加，或者出现其他需要改变我的 TOLAC 计划的因素，他们可能会不得不改变我的计划。我的医生与我谈论过并且我已知晓：

- I have two options for the birth of my baby: TOLAC and a repeat cesarean section.
- 有两种分娩方式可供我选择：TOLAC 和再次剖宫产。
- Possible risks of TOLAC include, but are not limited to:
 - A tear or opening in the uterus (womb) is a known risk of TOLAC; for most patients, this risk is less than 1%. Tears in the uterus during TOLAC are more common in labor that is induced (labor that does not start on its own), labor

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that requires medicine to increase the strength of your contractions, a previous cesarean section less than 18 months prior to TOLAC, previous cesarean sections that did not utilize a low transverse (side to side) incision, and in women who have had more than one cesarean section.

- If a tear in the uterus occurs, the risks to the mother include blood loss, possible need for blood transfusion, damage to the uterus that may require a hysterectomy (removal of the uterus), damage to internal organs including the bladder, bowel and/or ureter; infection, blood clots, and, very rarely, death.
- If a tear in the uterus occurs, risks to the baby include brain damage and death.
- TOLAC may be unsuccessful, which would lead to a repeat cesarean section. I understand that a repeat cesarean section after unsuccessful TOLAC carries greater risk than a planned cesarean section without TOLAC, including higher chance of infection, blood loss and transfusion, blood clots, and hysterectomy.
- The normal risks of a vaginal birth are still present even with a successful VBAC.

▪ TOLAC 的可能风险包括, 但不限于:

- 子宫撕裂或开口是 TOLAC 的一个已知风险; 对大多数患者而言, 这种风险小于 1%。 TOLAC 期间子宫撕裂在这些情况下更为常见: 引产(分娩不是自行启动), 分娩时需要药物来增加收缩强度, 在 TOLAC 之前的 18 个月内进行过剖宫产, 以往剖宫产未采取低横(侧向)切口, 以及经历过一次以上剖宫产。
- 如果发生子宫撕裂, 对母亲的风险包括: 失血并可能需要输血, 子宫损伤并可能需要切除子宫, 内脏损伤包括膀胱、肠和/或输尿管损伤, 感染, 形成血块, 以及在极少情况下发生死亡。
- 如果发生子宫撕裂, 对胎儿的风险包括脑损伤和死亡。
- TOLAC 可能不会成功, 并导致再次剖宫产。 我知道 TOLAC 失败后再次剖宫产会比未经 TOLAC 的计划内剖宫产有更大的风险, 包括发生感染、失血和输血、形成血块和子宫切除的几率更高。
- 阴道分娩的一般风险仍然存在, 即使在成功的剖宫产后阴道分娩 (VBAC) 后也是如此。

▪ Possible benefits of TOLAC and VBAC include:

- Shorter recovery time after delivery and shorter hospital stay.
- Lower infection risk after delivery.
- Little to no chance of surgical complications (such as infection, injury to internal organs, blood loss).
- Lower risk of my baby experiencing breathing problems after delivery.
- Quicker return to my normal activities following delivery.
- Greater chance of having a successful vaginal birth in later pregnancies.
- Lower risk of my placenta having problems attaching in future pregnancies.

▪ TOLAC 和 VBAC 的可能益处包括:

- 产后恢复时间和住院时间更短。
- 产后感染风险更低。
- 手术并发症(如感染、损伤内脏、失血)的几率更低或没有。
- 产后胎儿出现呼吸问题的风险更低。
- 产后更快恢复正常活动。
- 将来怀孕时阴道分娩的成功机会更大。
- 将来怀孕时胎盘出现问题的风险更低。

Patient or Legal Representative Signature
患者或法定代理人签名

Relationship of Legal Representative
法定代理人与患者之间的关系
(If applicable) (若适用)

Date/日期

Time/时间 AM/PM

Patient Name _____
患者姓名 _____

Patient Date of Birth _____
患者出生日期 _____



TRM 10/2017



PATIENT IDENTIFICATION LABEL
患者识别标签



_____ AM/PM
Witness Signature **Witness Name** **Date/日期** **Time/时间**
 见证人签名 见证人姓名

I have explained to the patient the purpose of the above care and any reasonable alternatives, the anticipated benefits, the material risks, the likelihood of the patient achieving his/her goals, the potential problems that might occur during recovery, and the reasonably likely results of not receiving the care.

我已向患者解释了上述护理过程和任何合理替代方案之目的、预期效果、重大风险、病人达成其目标的可能性、在恢复过程中可能出现的潜在问题以及不接受治疗情况下合理可能的后果。

_____ AM/PM
Practitioner Signature/医生签名 **Date/日期** **Time/时间**

_____ AM/PM
Resident Name (if applicable) **Resident Signature** **Date/日期** **Time/时间**
 住院医生姓名（如若适用） 住院医生签名

Patient Name _____
 患者姓名 _____
 Patient Date of Birth _____
 患者出生日期 _____



PATIENT IDENTIFICATION LABEL
 患者 识别 标签