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CONSENT FOR TESTING OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Patient Name: _____

Date: _____

Dr. Mulder and Dr. Hanes test all pregnant patients for HIV, Hepatitis B, and Syphilis as required by law. Texas state law requires testing for HIV during both the first and third trimesters of pregnancy.

- Without knowledge of HIV status, a mother with HIV has an approximately **25 percent chance of transmitting HIV to her unborn child**. However, if HIV positive pregnant women know their status and receive appropriate care and treatment during pregnancy, labor and delivery, the perinatal transmission rate **can be reduced to 2 percent or less!**
- Ninety percent of infants born to women with infectious hepatitis B will **NOT** be infected if they receive appropriate hepatitis B vaccine and treatment within 12 hours of delivery.
- Congenital Syphilis can be prevented by treating the mother with antibiotics.

I acknowledge that I, _____ have received information about HIV, Hepatitis B, and Syphilis, and their affects on pregnancy.

_____ I give my consent to be tested for Communicable Diseases. I understand that information related to the results of these tests will be handled confidentially and that I will be counseled in the event of positive results.

_____ I voluntarily consent to be tested in order to detect whether or not I have had exposure to the Human Immune-Deficiency Virus (HIV), which is the probable causative agent of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), by Michelle M. Mulder, M.D. or Michelle A. Hanes, M.D. I realize that I can refuse the test. I realize that the test will performed by withdrawing blood and using a substance to test the blood. I know that my test results are confidential under Texas law, and that unless I specify otherwise, the test result will be released to the physician who ordered the test, and to other persons only as required by law. I understand that this office, hospital and medical laboratory will comply with state and federal Communicable Disease Reporting Requirements.

_____ I am not currently ill, under any medication, or have any impairment which might affect my ability to comprehend or understand the above stated consent.

Signature of Patient

Date

Witness

Date

Hepatitis B Can Be Prevented!



Get Vaccinated Against Hepatitis B!

Department of State
Health Services

HEPATITIS B

is a disease of the liver
is found in blood and body fluids and
can be spread by:

- sexual contact
- sharing drug needles
- a mother to her newborn
- sharing razors and toothbrushes
- contaminated tattoo/body piercing tools

is commonly spread among sexually
active young people, persons who
"shoot up" drugs, and gay men

can cause cancer, cirrhosis, and
even death

is not spread through food, water, or
casual contact

is not found in sweat, tears, or urine

SIGNS & SYMPTOMS

- fatigue
- mild fever
- flu-like illness
- nausea and vomiting
- stomachache
- loss of appetite

Some people have:

- no symptoms at all
- yellow eyes and skin (jaundice)

- dark urine
- light-colored stool

TREATMENT

- consult with your doctor
- get plenty of rest
- eat low-fat foods
- drink plenty of liquids
- do not drink beer, wine, or liquor
- do not use illegal drugs (street drugs)

Antibiotics do not help because
hepatitis B is caused by a virus. If
your illness does not go away, see
your doctor. Antiviral therapy may
help.

Hepatitis B causes chronic infection
in 5-10% of infected adults.

PREVENTION

Limit your sex partners to one or
always use a condom.

Never share needles of any kind, such
as drug needles or tattoo needles.

Get your blood tested if you:

- are pregnant
- live, have sex, or share drug
needles with someone who has
hepatitis B

Ask your doctor about hepatitis B
immune globulin (HBIG) if you are
exposed.

Immunize your children against
hepatitis B, starting at birth.

- You should get the vaccine if you:
- have ever received hemodialysis
 - have more than one sex partner
 - "shoot up" drugs or have a sex partner who does
 - live or have sex with someone who has hepatitis B
 - work at a job where you have exposure to blood
 - are a man who has sex with other men

Get vaccinated against hepatitis B.
The vaccine will protect you from
hepatitis B for life. It will not protect
you from hepatitis A or C.

For information:
1-866-4-HEPABC or
www.dshs.state.tx.us/fidcu

For videos, contact:
www.dshs.state.tx.us/avlib

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IF YOU ARE PREGNANT OR THINK YOU MAY BE PREGNANT, YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT HIV.

You need to take care of yourself and get regular medical checkups for your health and your baby's health. Your health care provider will ask you questions and check you for conditions that can harm you and your baby. As part of your routine care, you should have a confidential or anonymous HIV test.

WHAT IS HIV?

- ◆ Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) is a disease that weakens the immune system, making it hard for the body to fight infections.

HAVE YOU RECENTLY HAD AN HIV TEST?

- ◆ For your health and your baby's, you should know if you're infected with HIV - the virus that causes AIDS. If you are infected, there are things you can do to protect your baby and help yourself.
- ◆ A physician is required by law to perform a confidential HIV test on every pregnant woman in Texas at the first pre-natal care visit and at delivery **unless you refuse**. **You may refuse the test, but there are benefits to knowing your HIV status.**
- ◆ If you refuse testing, your health care provider will let you know about where to get an anonymous test done.
- ◆ A "**confidential test**" means information about the test results will be written in your medical record. An "**anonymous test**" means your real name won't be used and the test results won't be written in your medical record. No one will know your test results unless you tell them.

HOW WILL A TEST HELP ME?

- ◆ If you are infected with HIV, there are medicines that may prevent your baby from becoming infected and help you stay healthier. You will need to start taking the medicine early in your pregnancy.

HOW WILL A TEST HELP MY BABY?

- ◆ The test will help your baby by alerting you to the need for treatment. If you have HIV, you might give it to your baby during pregnancy, at delivery, or by breastfeeding. Without treatment, about one out of every four babies born to HIV-infected mothers are born with HIV.
- ◆ Doctors have learned that if you are infected with HIV, anti-HIV medicines can greatly reduce your chances of giving HIV to your baby. You should discuss this treatment with your health care provider.

WHERE CAN I GET MEDICAL HELP?

- ◆ Private doctor's office
- ◆ Local health department
- ◆ Texas Department of State Health Services Clinics
- ◆ Community health clinics

HOW CAN I AVOID HIV INFECTION?

- ◆ **Abstain from sexual activity.** This is the 100% sure way to remain uninfected.
- ◆ **Stay in a relationship** with one person you know is not infected with HIV or other sexually transmitted diseases and who you know does not share needles or have sexual intercourse with others.
- ◆ **Use latex condoms** every time you have sexual intercourse unless you are sure your sex partner is not infected. Condoms are not just for preventing pregnancy. When used correctly, condoms can help prevent diseases like HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases.
- ◆ **Drugs and alcohol can hurt you and your unborn baby.** If you use drugs, ask about treatment programs to help you stop. If you can't stop, do not share needles or syringes. Be sure to clean needles with water and bleach between uses.

OTHER SOURCES OF HELP

For HIV/STD testing locations in Texas, call 2-1-1.

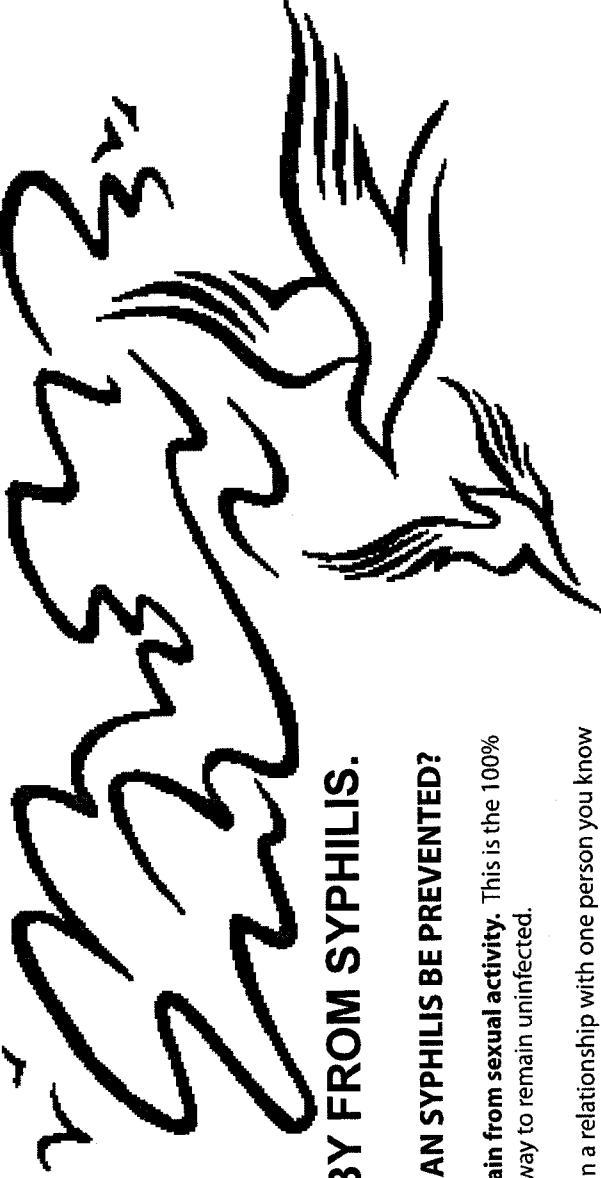
For other HIV/STD questions, call:

1 (800) CDC-INFO (English/Español)

1 (888) 232-6348 (TTY)

For more information, go to www.dshs.state.tx.us/hivstd





PREGNANT? PROTECT YOUR BABY FROM SYPHILIS.

WHAT IS SYPHILIS?

Syphilis is a disease that is passed by having unprotected sex with someone who has the disease. Syphilis enters the bloodstream and infects the entire body. As it advances, syphilis can cause blindness, insanity, crippling, and death.

WHAT IS CONGENITAL SYPHILIS?

A mother infected with syphilis can pass the disease to her baby before birth. If the baby gets the disease this way, it is called congenital syphilis. Pregnant women should be tested for syphilis early and late in the pregnancy to detect and get treatment for infection.

WHAT ARE THE RISKS OF CONGENITAL SYPHILIS?

A baby born with congenital syphilis may be blind, deaf, mentally retarded, born with bone deformities, and/or stillborn.

CAN SYPHILIS BE CURED?

- ◆ **YES!** If the infection is caught early, the mother and her baby can receive treatment at the same time.
- ◆ See a health care provider **immediately** if you think that you have syphilis or another sexually transmitted disease, if you have sex with someone you think may have a sexually transmitted disease, or if someone you have had sex with tells you that they have a sexually transmitted disease.

HOW CAN SYPHILIS BE PREVENTED?

- ◆ **Abstain from sexual activity.** This is the 100% sure way to remain uninfected.
- ◆ Stay in a relationship with one person you know is not infected with syphilis or other sexually transmitted diseases.
- ◆ Use a latex condom every time you have sex unless you are sure your sex partner is not infected with syphilis.
- ◆ See a health care provider as soon as possible if you think you are pregnant, and continue going to the doctor regularly until the baby has been born.
- ◆ See a health care provider if you notice unusual rashes or sores on your body.

- ◆ If you have been told that you have or have been exposed to syphilis or another sexually transmitted disease, you should receive treatment immediately.
- ◆ If you are pregnant, you should be tested early and late in the pregnancy to detect and get treatment for infection.

WHERE CAN HELP BE FOUND?

For syphilis testing locations in Texas, call 2-1-1.

For other syphilis questions, call:

1 (800) CDC-INFO (English/Español)

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For more information, go to www.dshs.state.tx.us/hivstd



Texas Department of State Health Services

TB/HIV/STD Unit

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