

CONSENT FOR FACIAL FRACTURE SURGERY



Plastic Surgery & Dermatology Associates (PSDA)
FACIAL FRACTURE SURGERY INFORMATION SHEET AND
INFORMED CONSENT

Instructions

This is an informed consent document that has been prepared to assist your plastic surgeon to inform you concerning facial fracture surgery, its risks, and alternative treatment.

It is important that you read this information carefully and completely. Please initial each page, indicating that you have read the page and sign the consent for surgery as proposed by your plastic surgeon.

INTRODUCTION

Facial fracture surgery is an operation frequently performed by plastic surgeons. This surgical procedure is performed when a fracture of the face is significant enough to limit function or change appearance. Facial fracture surgery usually involves exposing the fracture and re-aligning the parts using plates. These plates can be steel based or absorbable and usually are necessary only until the fracture heals. These plates are small and are usually left in place after healing unless they are visible or cause some discomfort. The goal of facial fracture surgery in the area of the eye, forehead, cheek, or jaw is to try to return a patient to normal function and appearance with the least amount of scarring.

Not all facial fractures require intervention. A number of different opinions exist between surgeons on what needs or does not need surgery. Most surgeons agree that surgery should be performed within 2 weeks of the injury if at all possible. Most experienced facial surgeons lean toward aggressive treatment of facial fractures in the early period because delayed reconstruction of facial fractures is far more difficult in most situations. Not all facial fractures require the same approach or treatment and a detailed discussion with your plastic surgeon regarding the risks and benefits of surgery is important before surgery. A second opinion is always a good idea when making a decision regarding facial fracture surgery. Facial fracture may require the expertise of a number of different types of surgeons to optimize the results.

ALTERNATIVE TREATMENT

Alternative forms of management consist of not undergoing facial fracture surgery. Certain types of fractures such as jaw fractures rarely heal on their own properly. Other fractures left untreated may result in only minor deformities. The risks and potential complications associated with alternative forms of treatment should be discussed with your surgeon.

RISKS OF FACIAL FRACTURE SURGERY

With any type of activity there is inherent risk. An individual's choice to undergo a surgical procedure is based on the comparison of the risk to potential benefit. Although the majority of patients do not experience the following complications, you should discuss each of them with your plastic surgeon to make sure you understand the risks, potential complications, and consequences of facial fracture surgery.

Bleeding – It is possible, though unusual, that you may have problems with bleeding during or after surgery. Should postoperative bleeding occur, it may require emergency treatment to stop the bleeding or blood transfusion. Do not take any aspirin or anti-inflammatory medications for ten days before surgery, as this contributes to a greater risk of bleeding. Hypertension (high blood pressure) that is not under good

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medical control may cause bleeding during or after surgery. Accumulations of blood under the skin may delay healing and cause scarring.

Infection – Infection is quite unusual after surgery. Should an infection occur, additional treatment including antibiotics may be necessary. If a metal plate becomes infected it may need to be removed. Not exposed plates should be removed and often may need to be left in place to optimize results.

Scarring – Although good wound healing after a surgical procedure is expected, abnormal scars may occur both within the skin and deeper tissues. Scars may be unattractive and of different color than surrounding skin. There is the possibility of visible marks from sutures. Additional treatments including surgery may be needed to treat scarring.

Damage to deeper structures – Deeper structures such as nerves, tear ducts, blood vessels, and muscles may be damaged from the injury or during the course of surgery. The potential for this to occur varies with the type of facial fracture surgery performed. Injury to deeper structures may be temporary or permanent.

Hardware and sutures- Some surgical techniques use small screws, metal plates, or wire sutures to help stabilize damaged nasal structures. These items may be noticed by the patient following surgery. It may be necessary to remove these at a later time.

Unsatisfactory results – There is the possibility of an unsatisfactory result from the facial fracture surgery. The possibility of is greater if the facial fracture is more extensive or severe. The trauma or surgery to correct the trauma may result in unacceptable visible or tactile deformities, loss of function, or structural mal-position. You may be disappointed that the results of facial fracture surgery do not meet your expectations. Additional surgery may be necessary should the result of facial fracture surgery be unsatisfactory.

Numbness – There is the potential for permanent numbness within the skin after facial fracture surgery. The occurrence of this is not predictable. Diminished (or loss of skin sensation) sensation of the face, mouth, forehead, or other area may not totally resolve after rhinoplasty.

Asymmetry – The human face is normally asymmetrical. There can be a variation from one side to the other in the results obtained from facial fracture surgery.

Chronic pain – Chronic pain may occur very infrequently after facial fracture surgery and usually relates to the severity or location of the trauma.

Skin disorders/skin cancer – Facial fracture surgery is a procedure to restore an acquired deformity of the face via an internal and external approach. Skin disorders and skin cancer may occur independently of facial fracture surgery.

Allergic reactions – In rare cases, local allergies to tape, suture material, or topical preparations have been reported. Systemic reactions which are more serious may occur to drugs used during pregnancy and prescription medicines. Allergic reactions may require additional treatment.

Delayed healing – Wound disruption or delayed wound healing is possible. Some areas of the face may not heal normally and may take a long time to heal. Areas of skin may die. This may require frequent dressing changes or further surgery to remove the non-healed tissue.

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Long term effects – Subsequent alterations in facial appearance may occur as the result of aging, sun exposure, or other circumstances not related to facial fracture surgery. Future surgery or other treatments may be necessary to maintain the results of a facial fracture operation.

Jaw problems – Patients with jaw fractures may experience a number of problems with or without surgery. Often it is not possible to restore the normal bite or occlusion of the teeth after surgery. However, it is more likely to have a normal bite with surgery than without in most cases. Jaw surgery often requires wiring the mouth close that will result in a modification in diet and weight loss. Patients may develop jaw pain, TMJ, or arthritis after jaw surgery that may result in permanent disability or require more surgery. Jaw surgery has a higher rate of infection and plate exposure due to the proximity of the injury to the mouth and bacteria there in. Sometimes further operations or dental procedures may be required following jaw reconstruction.

Fractures around the eye – Fractures around the eye may result in double vision and deformity depending on the total area of bony involvement. Significant fractures around the eye should be repaired to decrease the risk of complications to vision. Surgery around the eye can result in loss of vision, double vision, or deformity. Most patients require an over-night stay in the hospital to observe for complications following repair. Surgery around the eye is often associated with chronic swelling and lower eyelid mal-position. Many of these systems will resolve in several months to a year. Patients may require further operations or procedures in the future depending on the severity of the injury.

Cheek surgery - Repair of fractures of the cheek often require multiple incisions. These incisions will usually be placed on the forehead, eyelid, and mouth. Cheek fractures are often associated with fractures around the eye. Patients often experience numbness before and after surgery. Fractures involving the sinus can result in long term complications such as infection or asymmetry.

Forehead surgery - Fractures of the skull and forehead often require the expertise of multiple doctors. Fractures in this area may require long scalp or forehead incisions. These fractures can be complicated by chronic drainage of brain fluid or chronic infection. Your surgeon will inform you of your long term risk and benefits of surgery.

Nasal & septal fractures – Facial fractures are often associated with nasal injury or fractures. Often a nasal fracture will require closed reduction or splinting depending on the severity of the injury. Injury to the nose may result in long term problems with breathing or deformity. Although immediate surgery on the nose may decrease the risk of long term problems, often revision surgery is required in one year after the tissue has stabilized. Some patients will not notice a problem with breathing for many years after the injury.

Nasal septal perforation- Infrequently, a hole in the nasal septum will develop related to trauma to the nose or repair of nasal injury. The occurrence of this is rare. Additional surgical treatment may be necessary to repair the nasal septum. In some cases, it may be impossible to correct this complication.

Surgical incisions - Repair of fractures of the face often require multiple incisions. Incisions are usually placed in the mouth, upper and lower eyelid, or forehead. Your surgeon will explain to you where your incisions typically will be placed. It should be noted that incisions may need to be extended to adequately repair fractures. The rule usually is the more severe the fractures the more likely the incisions will be more noticeable or visible.

Surgical anesthesia – Both local and general anesthesia involve risk. There is the possibility of complications, injury, and even death from all forms of surgical anesthesia or sedation. Please discuss the risk of anesthesia with the anesthesiologist performing the procedure.

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Shock- In rare circumstances, your surgical procedure can cause severe trauma, particularly when multiple or extensive procedures are performed. Although serious complications are infrequent, infections or excessive fluid loss can lead to severe illness and even death. If surgical shock occurs, hospitalization and additional treatment would be necessary.

Cardiac and Pulmonary Complications- Surgery, especially longer procedures, may be associated with the formation of, or increase in, blood clots in the venous system. Pulmonary complications may occur secondarily to both blood clots (pulmonary emboli), fat deposits (fat emboli) or partial collapse of the lungs after general anesthesia. Pulmonary and fat emboli can be life-threatening or fatal in some circumstances. Air travel, inactivity and other conditions may increase the incidence of blood clots traveling to the lungs causing a major blood clot that may result in death. It is important to discuss with your physician any past history of blood clots or swollen legs that may contribute to this condition. Cardiac complications are a risk with any surgery and anesthesia, even in patients without symptoms. If you experience shortness of breath, chest pains, or unusual heart beats, seek medical attention immediately. Should any of these complications occur, you may require hospitalization and additional treatment.

ADDITIONAL ADVISORIES

Long-Term Results- Subsequent alterations in facial appearance may occur as the result of aging, weight loss or gain, sun exposure, pregnancy, menopause, or other circumstances not related to nasal injury repair surgery. Future surgery or other treatments may be necessary.

Female Patient Information- It is important to inform your plastic surgeon if you use birth control pills, estrogen replacement, or if you believe you may be pregnant. Many medications including antibiotics may neutralize the preventive effect of birth control pills, allowing for conception and pregnancy.

Intimate Relations After Surgery- Surgery involves coagulating of blood vessels and increased activity of any kind may open these vessels leading to a bleed, or hematoma. Activity that increases your pulse or heart rate may cause additional bruising, swelling, and the need for return to surgery and control bleeding. It is wise to refrain from sexual activity until your physician states it is safe.

Smoking, Second-Hand Smoke Exposure, Nicotine Products (Patch, Gum, Nasal Spray)-

Patients who are currently smoking, use tobacco products, or nicotine products (patch, gum, or nasal spray) are at a greater risk for significant surgical complications of skin dying, delayed healing, and additional scarring. Individuals exposed to second-hand smoke are also at potential risk for similar complications attributable to nicotine exposure. Additionally, smoking may have a significant negative effect on anesthesia and recovery from anesthesia, with coughing and possibly increased bleeding. Individuals who are not exposed to tobacco smoke or nicotine-containing products have a significantly lower risk of this type of complication. Please indicate your current status regarding these items below:

I am a non-smoker and do not use nicotine products. I understand the risk of second-hand smoke exposure causing surgical complications.

I am a smoker or use tobacco / nicotine products. I understand the risk of surgical complications due to smoking or use of nicotine products.

It is important to refrain from smoking at least 6 weeks before surgery and until your physician states it is safe to return, if desired.

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Mental Health Disorders and Elective Surgery- It is important that all patients seeking to undergo elective surgery have realistic expectations that focus on improvement rather than perfection. Complications or less than satisfactory results are sometimes unavoidable, may require additional surgery and often are stressful. Please openly discuss with your surgeon, prior to surgery, any history that you may have of significant emotional depression or mental health disorders. Although many individuals may benefit psychologically from the results of elective surgery, effects on mental health cannot be accurately predicted.

Medications- There are many adverse reactions that occur as the result of taking over-the-counter, herbal, and/or prescription medications. Be sure to check with your physician about any drug interactions that may exist with medications which you are already taking. If you have an adverse reaction, stop the drugs immediately and call your plastic surgeon for further instructions. If the reaction is severe, go immediately to the nearest emergency room. When taking the prescribed pain medications after surgery, realize that they can affect your thought process and coordination. Do not drive, do not operate complex equipment, do not make any important decisions, and do not drink any alcohol while taking these medications. Be sure to take your prescribed medication only as directed.

PATIENT COMPLIANCE

Follow all physician instructions carefully; this is essential for the success of your outcome. It is important that the surgical incisions are not subjected to excessive force, swelling, abrasion, or motion during the time of healing. Personal and vocational activity needs to be restricted. Protective dressings and splints should not be removed unless instructed by your plastic surgeon. Successful post-operative function depends on both surgery and subsequent care. Physical activity that increases your pulse or heart rate may cause bruising, swelling, fluid accumulation and the need for return to surgery. It is wise to refrain from intimate physical activities after surgery until your physician states it is safe. It is important that you participate in follow-up care, return for aftercare, and promote your recovery after surgery.

HEALTH INSURANCE

Most health insurance companies cover surgical operations to treat acute facial fracture injuries. Coverage for future reconstructive procedures following facial fracture injuries can vary, depending on your health care insurance company's policies. The repair or reconstruction of long term deformity or breathing problems resulting from facial trauma may be denied by your insurance company. **Most insurance plans exclude coverage for secondary or revisionary surgery.** Please carefully review your health insurance subscriber-information pamphlet.

ADDITIONAL SURGERY NECESSARY

There are many variable conditions in addition to risks and potential surgical complications that may influence the long term result from facial fracture surgery. Even though risks and complications occur infrequently, the risks cited are particularly associated with facial fracture surgery. Other complications and risks can occur but are even more uncommon. Should complications occur, additional surgery or other treatments may be necessary. The practice of medicine and surgery is not an exact science. Although good results are expected, there is no guarantee or warranty expressed or implied, on the results that may be obtained. Sometimes it is necessary to perform additional surgery to improve your results.

FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES

The cost of surgery involves several charges for the services provided. The total includes fees charged by your surgeon, the cost of surgical supplies, anesthesia, laboratory tests, and possible outpatient hospital charges, depending on where the surgery is performed. Depending on whether the cost of surgery is covered by an insurance plan, you will be responsible for necessary co-payments, deductibles, and charges not covered. The fees charged for this procedure do not include any potential future costs for

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additional procedures that you elect to have or require in order to revise, optimize, or complete your outcome. Additional costs may occur should complications develop from the surgery. Secondary surgery or hospital day-surgery charges involved with revision surgery will also be your responsibility. **In signing the consent for this surgery/procedure, you acknowledge that you have been informed about its risk and consequences and accept responsibility for the clinical decisions that were made along with the financial costs of all future treatments.**

DISCLAIMER

Informed-consent documents are used to communicate information about the proposed surgical treatment of a disease or condition along with disclosure of risks and alternative forms of treatment(s), including no surgery. The informed-consent process attempts to define principles of risk disclosure that should generally meet the needs of most patients in most circumstances.

However, informed-consent documents should not be considered all inclusive in defining other methods of care and risks encountered. Your plastic surgeon may provide you with additional or different information which is based on all the facts in your particular case and the current state of medical knowledge.

Informed-consent documents are not intended to define or serve as the standard of medical care. Standards of medical care are determined on the basis of all of the facts involved in an individual case and are subject to change as scientific knowledge and technology advance and as practice patterns evolve.

It is important that you read the above information carefully and have all of your questions answered before signing the consent on the next page.

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CONSENT FOR SURGERY/PROCEDURE or TREATMENT

1. I hereby authorize Dr. James Lowe and such assistants as may be selected to perform the following procedure or treatment.

I have received the following information sheet:

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2. I recognize that during the course of the operations and medical treatment or anesthesia, unforeseen conditions may necessitate different procedures than those above. I, therefore, authorize the above physician and assistants or designees to perform such other procedures that are in the exercise of his or her professional judgment necessary and desirable. The authority granted under this paragraph shall include all conditions that require treatment and are not known to my physician at the time the procedure is begun.
3. I consent to the administration of such anesthetics considered necessary or advisable. I understand that all forms of anesthesia involve risk and the possibility of complications, injury, and sometimes death.
4. I acknowledge that no guarantee has been given by anyone as to the results that may be obtained.
5. I consent to the photographing or televising of the operation(s) or procedure(s) to be performed, including appropriate portions of my body, for medical, scientific or educational purposes, provided my identity is not revealed by the pictures.
6. For purposes of advancing medical education, I consent to the admittance of observers to the operating room.
7. I consent to the disposal of any tissue, medical devices or body parts which may be removed.
8. I authorize the release of my Social Security number to appropriate agencies for legal reporting and medical-device registration, if applicable.
9. **IT HAS BEEN EXPLAINED TO ME IN A WAY THAT I UNDERSTAND:**
 - A. The above treatment or procedure to be undertaken.
 - B. There may be alternative procedures or methods of treatment.
 - C. There are risks to the procedure or treatment proposed including those listed on pages of the Informed Consent Facial Fracture Surgery information sheet.
 - D. I have read, understood, and have had the opportunity to ask questions concerning the above, as well as the Informed Consent Facial Fracture Surgery information sheet.
 - E. I am satisfied with the explanation.

I CONSENT TO THE TREATMENT OR PROCEDURE AND THE ABOVE LISTED ITEMS (1-9).

Patient or Person Authorized To Sign for Patient.

Date

Witness