

INFORMED CONSENT - SCAR REVISION SURGERY

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INFORMED CONSENT - SCAR REVISION SURGERY

INSTRUCTIONS

This is an informed-consent document that has been prepared to help inform you concerning scar revision surgery(s), its risks, as well as alternative treatment(s)

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 and agreed upon by you.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The surgical treatment of scars is a procedure frequently performed by plastic surgeons. Scars are the unavoidable result of injuries, disease, or surgery. It is impossible to totally remove the presence of a scar, yet plastic surgery may improve the appearance and texture of scars in some cases. In some cases scars cannot be improved, others they may be improved a little, and other cases they may be improved a great deal. The presence of scars is related to the type of injury, the location of the scar, the previous treatment of the scar, and individual differences or human genetics. In some cases the reason of bad scarring is obvious and in other cases there is no great explanation. Most scars improve with time and often it is best to wait for a period before attempting scar revision. Surgical scar revision can be unpredictable and in some rare cases the scar may look worse than before treatment. Your plastic surgeon can usually help you come up with a scar treatment that is best for you. There are many different techniques of scar revision surgery. All scar treatment is not about removing a scar but primarily about improving it. Other treatments including topical products, sun avoidance, or message therapy may be needed in addition to surgery.

ALTERNATIVE TREATMENTS

Alternative forms of treatment consist of not treating the scar, injections of cortisone type drugs, radiation treatment, or the use of special compressive garments/devices worn over the scar. Dermabrasion, laser treatments and other surgical techniques may be used to revise scars. Risks and potential complications are associated with all alternative forms of treatment.

RISKS OF SCAR REVISION SURGERY

Every surgical procedure involves a certain amount of risk and it is important that you understand these risks and the possible complications associated with them. In addition, every procedure has limitations. 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 these complications, you should discuss each of them with your plastic surgeon to make sure you understand possible consequences of surgical scar revision.

Bleeding- It is possible, though unusual, to experience a bleeding episode during or after surgery. Intraoperative blood transfusions may be required. Should post-operative bleeding occur, it may require an emergency treatment to drain the accumulated blood or blood transfusion. Do not take any aspirin or anti-inflammatory medications for ten days before or after surgery, as this may increase the risk of bleeding. Non-prescription "herbs" and dietary supplements can increase the risk of surgical bleeding. Hematoma can occur at any time following injury. If blood transfusions are necessary to treat blood loss, there is the risk of blood-related infections such as hepatitis and HIV (AIDS). Heparin medications that are used to prevent blood clots in veins can produce bleeding and decreased blood platelets.

Infection- Infection is unusual after surgery. Should an infection occur, additional treatment including antibiotics, hospitalization, or additional surgery may be necessary.

Fluid collections - Fluid collections can form in the period following surgery. These collections are called seromas and may be prevented by the use of compression or drains. If the patient develops a fluid collection it may require multiple tapping, medical treatment, a new drain, or a trip back to the operating

Sutures- Some surgical techniques use deep sutures. You may notice these sutures after your surgery. Sutures may spontaneously poke through the skin, become visible or produce irritation that requires removal.

Skin contour irregularities - Skin irregularities, bumps, and areas of stiffness usually occur after soft tissue procedures. Most of these areas resolve with time but some irregularities may be permanent or

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require revision. External message techniques may be helpful in some situations. Skin excess at the end of incisions (“dog ears”) is possible after surgery. This usually improves with time, but may in some cases need surgical correction in the future.

Skin Discoloration / Swelling- Some bruising and swelling normally occurs following surgery. The skin in or near the surgical site can appear either lighter or darker than surrounding skin. Although uncommon, swelling and skin discoloration may persist for long periods of time and, in rare situations, may be permanent.

Scarring- All surgery leaves scars, some more visible than others. Although good wound healing after a surgical procedure is expected, abnormal scars may occur within the skin and deeper tissues. Scars may be unattractive and of different color than the surrounding skin tone. Scar appearance may also vary within the same scar. Scars may be asymmetrical (appear different on the right and left side of the body). There is the possibility of visible marks in the skin from sutures. In some cases scars may require further surgical revision or treatment.

Scar length – The length of your scars with revision surgery is related to the size of the defect. Often the surgeon will limit the scar but need to lengthen it in the future if redundancy does not settle out.

Skin compromise – Certain scar revision procedures require significant undermining and can be associated with separation of the wound. This wound separation will sometimes require local wound care and revision. Wound separation may be the result in skin death or infection and certain areas are more prone to this problem than others. Smoking will compromise the skin so patients can not smoke for 2 months prior to surgery and at least one month after surgery. Avoid the sun for 6 months after surgery.

Wound Disruption- Until wound healing is complete, it is possible to split open the surgical wound where the scar revision was performed. Wound disruption can produce a poor surgical result. If this occurs, additional treatment may be necessary.

Delayed Healing- Wound disruption or delayed wound healing is possible. Some areas of the skin may not heal normally and may take a long time to heal. Some areas of skin may die, requiring frequent dressing changes or further surgery to remove the non-healed tissue. **Smokers have a greater risk of skin loss and wound healing complications.**

Skin Sensitivity- Itching, tenderness, or exaggerated responses to hot or cold temperatures may occur after surgery. Usually this resolves during healing, but in rare situations it may be chronic.

Damage to Deeper Structures- There is the potential for injury to deeper structures including nerves, blood vessels, muscles, and lungs (pneumothorax) during any surgical procedure. The potential for this to occur varies according to where on the body surgery is being performed. Injury to deeper structures may be temporary or permanent.

Change in Sensation or Numbness- It is common to experience diminished (or loss) of skin sensation in areas that have had surgery. Diminished (or complete loss of skin sensation) may not totally resolve.

Pain- You will experience pain after your surgery. Pain of varying intensity and duration may occur and persist after surgery. Chronic pain may occur very infrequently from nerves becoming trapped in scar tissue.

Asymmetry – The human body is normally asymmetrical. There can be a variation from one side to the other in the results obtained body contouring. If a surgical scar revision is required on one side it is unlikely to ever be completely symmetric.

Allergic Reactions- In rare cases, local allergies to tape, suture materials and glues, blood products, topical preparations or injected agents have been reported. Serious systemic reactions including shock (anaphylaxis) may occur to drugs used during surgery and prescription medications. Allergic reactions may require additional treatment.

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Long term effects – It is important to remember to avoid sun exposure for 6 months after scar revision surgery procedures. Sun tanning can result in tissue loss and scarring even when a bathing suit covers the area. Scars tend to fade with time but will be significantly harmed by sun exposure. Sun exposure will also increase your risk of future skin cancers.

Need for revision – Certain scar revision operations are more likely to require further revision surgery. In sensitive areas Dr. Lowe will often tell you to expect a number of reconstructive stages to optimize the results. This may involve more scar revision, Dermabrasion, steroid injections, and laser treatments.

Staged procedures – When the scar revision surgery is large a staged reconstruction may be necessary. This may involve moving tissue from one are to the next and creating a new defect in the process. Often local tissue will be moved with an attachment that must be divided at a later date. These staged procedures are often necessary to obtain the best results.

Functional alterations – Changes may occur after scar revision surgery that may limit a patient's function. Patients may recovery at different rates following skin surgery, but the more surgery you have done the more difficult the recovery.

Surgical anesthesia- Both local and general anesthesia involves risk. There is the possibility of complications, injury, and even death from all forms of surgical anesthesia or sedation.

Shock- In rare circumstances, your surgical procedure can cause a severe response, 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.

Unsatisfactory Result- Although good results are expected, there is no guarantee or warranty expressed or implied, on the results that may be obtained. You may be disappointed with the results of scar revision surgery. This would include risks such as asymmetry, unacceptable visible deformities at the ends of the incisions (dog ears), loss of function, poor healing, wound disruption, skin death and loss of sensation. It may be necessary to perform additional surgery to improve your results.

ADDITIONAL ADVISORIES

Skin Disorders / Skin Cancer: Skin disorders and skin cancer may occur independently of scar revision surgery.

Long-Term Results- Subsequent alterations in scar appearance may occur as the result of aging, weight loss or gain, sun exposure, pregnancy, menopause, or other circumstances not related to scar revision surgery.

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.

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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.

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.

ADDITIONAL SURGERY NECESSARY

In some situations, it may not be possible to achieve optimal revision of scarring with a single surgical procedure. Multiple procedures may be necessary. Should complications occur, additional surgery or other treatments may be necessary. Even though risks and complications occur infrequently, the risks cited are the ones that are particularly associated with scar revision surgery. Other complications and risks can occur but are even more uncommon. The practice of medicine and surgery is not an exact science. Although good results are expected, there cannot be any guarantee or warranty expressed or implied on the results that may be obtained.

PATIENT COMPLIANCE

Follow all physician instructions carefully; this is essential for the success of your outcome. Patient compliance with post-operative activity restriction is critical. 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 activities that involve the potential for re-injury to the scar revision must be avoided until healing is completed. Protective dressings and drains 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.

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HEALTH INSURANCE

Most health insurance companies exclude coverage for cosmetic surgical operations or any complications that might occur from surgery. Please carefully review your health insurance subscriber information pamphlet. **Most insurance plans exclude coverage for secondary or revisionary surgery.**

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 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. _____ and such assistants as may be selected to perform the following procedure or treatment:

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I have received the following information sheet:

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2. I recognize that during the course of the operation 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 or representation has been given by anyone as to the results that may be obtained.
5. I consent to be photographed or televised before, during, and after 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 consent to the utilization of blood products should they be deemed necessary by my surgeon and/or his/her appointees, and I am aware that there are potential significant risks to my health with their utilization.
9. I authorize the release of my Social Security number to appropriate agencies for legal reporting and medical-device registration, if applicable.
10. I understand that the surgeons' fees are separate from the anesthesia and hospital charges, and the fees are agreeable to me. If a secondary procedure is necessary, further expenditure will be required.
11. I realize that not having the operation is an option.
12. 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

I CONSENT TO THE TREATMENT OR PROCEDURE AND THE ABOVE LISTED ITEMS (1-12). I AM SATISFIED WITH THE EXPLANATION.

Patient or Person Authorized to Sign for Patient

Date _____ Witness _____