

CONSENT FOR SURGERY

FAT CELL GRAFTING

This is an informed consent document, which has been prepared to help your surgeon inform you about fat injection surgery, its risks, and alternative treatments.

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 surgeon.

INTRODUCTION

Fat injection is a surgical procedure to minimise wrinkles and recontour the body surface. It is most commonly used around the face to help in facial rejuvenation.

Fat injection is customised for every patient depending on his or her needs. It can be combined with other surgeries or done alone. It cannot stop the ageing process or prevent more wrinkles from developing with time.

ALTERNATIVE TREATMENTS

Alternative forms of management include:

- No treatment at all
- Chemical peels
- Injection of other fillers
- Laser resurfacing
- Lifts
- Botox injections
- Dermabrasion

Each alternative form of treatment has its own risks and potential complications.

RISKS OF FAT INJECTION

Every surgical procedure involves a certain amount of risk, and it is important that you understand the risks involved. As 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 surgeon to make

sure you understand the risks, potential complications, and consequences of fat injection surgery.

1. Dissatisfaction with the aesthetic result:

Although every attempt is made to produce a result, which pleases the patient, this is not always possible. Some patients are dissatisfied with the results of cosmetic surgery and may not feel that enough has been achieved or the results are not what they desired. There will be differences from side to side as perfect symmetry is not achievable.

2. Bleeding:

It is possible, though unusual, to have a bleeding episode during or after surgery. Do not take aspirin or anti-inflammatory medications for ten days before surgery or after surgery as this may contribute to a greater risk of bleeding. It is not unusual to see a small amount of bleeding from the surgical sites and bruising of the surgical sites after surgery.

3. Infection:

Infection is very rare after surgery. Should an infection occur, additional treatment, including antibiotics, might be necessary.

4. Scarring:

Although good wound healing after a surgical procedure is expected, abnormal scars may develop. If that happens, treatment for the scarring may be necessary. It is normal to have hardness in the area of injections that may last several months. The surgeon will instruct you when to do massage.

5. Unsatisfactory results:

There is the possibility of a poor result from fat injection surgery. Fat resorption is unpredictable and can range from 20-100% of the graft being absorbed. If absorption does occur the fat graft can be repeated.

6. Donor site problems:

It is likely that there will be some numbness at the fat donor site which lasts for several weeks. On occasions there may be some colour change to the overlying skin. Rarely these changes can be permanent.

7. Long-term effects:

As a person ages there will be more wrinkles and other defects that will develop. Fat injection does not arrest the ageing process or change the skin quality. Future surgery may be necessary to maintain or improve the results of fat injection surgery.

8. Surgical anaesthesia:

Local anaesthesia is usual; but some patients may prefer general anaesthesia. In either case, there is the possibility of complications, injury and even death from all forms of surgical anaesthesia or sedation.

I have had the opportunity to discuss these complications and any questions with my surgeon.

Signed (patient) Date

Signed Mr J J Downie FRCS Consultant Surgeon

