

INFORMED CONSENT FOR

LIPEDEMA LIPOSUCTION

PLEASE REVIEW AND BRING WITH YOU ON THE DAY OF YOUR PROCEDURE

PATIENT NAME _____

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PATIENT INITIALS _____

INFORMED CONSENT FOR LIPEDEMA LIPOSUCTION Continued

INSTRUCTIONS

This is an informed-consent document that has been prepared to help your plastic surgeon inform you about the risks and alternative treatments of body contouring surgery with liposuction for lipedema.

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

Liposuction, also called **suction-assisted lipectomy**, is a surgical technique to remove unwanted deposits of fat from specific areas of the body, including the face and neck, upper arms, trunk, abdomen, buttocks, hips and thighs, and the knees, calves, and above the ankles. This is not a substitute for weight reduction, but a method for removing localized deposits of fatty tissue that do not respond to diet, exercise, and other lipedema therapies. Liposuction may be performed as a primary procedure for reducing the fat associated with lipedema. However, liposuction is not a cure for lipedema and typically more than one treatment is needed.

Having firm, elastic skin will result in a better final contour after liposuction. Skin that has diminished tone due to lipedema, stretch marks, weight loss, or natural aging will not reshape itself to the new contours and may require additional surgical techniques to remove and tighten excess skin. Body contour irregularities due to structures other than fat cannot be improved by this technique.

Liposuction by itself will not improve areas of dimpled skin known as “cellulite”. Liposuction will not tighten the skin and does result in looser skin in most lipedema patients. Therefore, some patients may want the loose skin removed after liposuction. This could require a thigh lift, arm lift, or similar surgical procedure.

Liposuction surgery is performed by using a hollow metal surgical instrument known as a cannula that is inserted through small skin incision(s) and is passed back and forth through the area of fatty deposit. The cannula is attached to a vacuum source, which provides the suction needed to remove the fatty tissue.

In some situations, a special cannula may be used that emits energy to break down fatty deposits. In other cases, a laser tipped device may be used to promote skin tightening. Depending on your needs, your surgeon may recommend suction-assisted lipectomy (SAL) alone, or in combination with any of the following devices: Water-assisted liposuction (WAL), Laser-assisted liposuction (LAL), Ultrasound-assisted liposuction (UAL), Power-assisted liposuction (PAL), or VASER liposuction (VAL).

There are a variety of different techniques used by plastic surgeons for liposuction and care following surgery. Liposuction may be performed under local or general anesthesia. **Tumescent liposuction technique** involves the infiltration of fluid containing dilute local anesthetic and epinephrine into areas of fatty deposits. This technique can reduce discomfort at the time of surgery, as well as reduce post-operative bruising.

Support garments and dressings are worn to control swelling and promote healing.

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Body contouring surgery is not a surgical treatment for being overweight. Obese individuals who intend to lose weight should postpone all forms of body contouring surgery until they have been able to maintain their weight loss.

Long-term results of liposuction in lipedema patients suggest that most patients are happy with the procedure. However, there is not way to predict who will have a good result. Also, there is no way of knowing if the fat may return to the treated areas or to other areas.

Limits on Fat Removal with Liposuction

There may be limits placed by state regulatory agencies, hospitals, and surgery centers, on how much fat can be removed with liposuction in one day without an overnight hospital stay. This limit is commonly 5000 mL (about 5 quarts) and includes not only the fat, but also any tumescent fluid which is in the fat. For this reason, it is common to do two or three procedures over a period of time to get the desired result. Also, it may mean that not all of the areas that were intended to be treated can be done during a specific procedure.

Body contouring surgery after large weight loss is more complex and prone to more problems because of the associated skin laxity. Improving the bodies appearance after large weight loss such as after bariatric surgery (stomach stapling or bypass) usually requires multiple surgeries and revisions. Because of the poor condition of the underlying skin structure, some of the skin laxity and deformity may return after surgery. More surgery may be needed to correct such results.

ALTERNATIVE TREATMENTS

Alternative forms of management consist of not treating the areas of loose skin and fatty deposits. Abdominoplasty, armlift and thighlift may be alternatives to liposuction if there is poor skin tone or the skin is very loose. Diet and exercise programs as well as specific lipedema therapies may be of benefit in the overall reduction of lipedema body fat. Risks and potential complications are associated with alternative forms of treatment that involve surgery.

RISKS OF BODY CONTOURING SURGERY

Every surgical procedure involves a certain amount of risk and it is important that you understand the risks involved with body contouring surgery. 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 consequences of surgery.

Bleeding- It is possible, though unusual, to experience a bleeding episode during or after surgery. Should post-operative bleeding occur, it may require emergency treatment to drain accumulated blood or blood transfusion. Do not take any aspirin or anti-inflammatory medications for ten days before surgery, as this may increase the risk of bleeding. Non-prescription "herbs" and dietary supplements can increase the risk of surgical bleeding.

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

Change in skin sensation- Diminished (or loss of) skin sensation in the abdominal area, arms and armpits, thighs or other treated areas may not totally resolve after body contouring surgery.

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Skin contour irregularities and discoloration- Contour irregularities and depressions may occur after body contouring surgery. Visible and palpable wrinkling of skin can occur. Rarely does the skin in the treated area change color.

Skin scarring - Excessive scarring is uncommon. In rare cases, abnormal scars may result. Scars may be unattractive and of different color than surrounding skin. Occasionally, the scars in the arm, elbow, armpit region, thighs and groin may become wide and stretched causing webbing of the skin. Additional treatments including surgery may be necessary to treat abnormal scarring.

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.

Asymmetry- Symmetrical body appearance may not result from body contouring surgery. Factors such as skin tone, fatty deposits, bony prominence, and muscle tone may contribute to normal asymmetry in body features.

Tissue distortion – Treated areas may stretch or become distorted over time. This may be difficult to correct and may require further surgery. The armpit and groin are the most common places of tissue distortion.

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

Smokers have a greater risk of skin loss and wound healing complications.

Injury to deeper structures and organs – While extremely rare, injury to internal organs, nerves, blood vessels, and other structures, may occur during liposuction resulting in the need for more surgery, hospitalization, and permanent loss of function or death.

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 surgery and prescription medicines. Allergic reactions may require additional treatment.

Blood clots- Blood clots in the veins of the arms, legs, or pelvis and may result from surgery or immobilization. These clots may cause problems with the veins or may break off and flow to the lungs where they may cause serious breathing problems.

Pulmonary complications- Pulmonary (lung and breathing) complications may occur from both blood clots (pulmonary emboli) and partial collapse of the lungs after general anesthesia. Should either of these complications occur, you may require hospitalization and additional treatment. Pulmonary emboli can be life-threatening or fatal in some circumstances. Fat embolism syndrome occurs when fat droplets are trapped in the lungs. This is a very rare and possibly fatal complication of liposuction.

Seroma- Fluid accumulations infrequently occur in between the skin and underlying muscle. Should this problem occur, it may require additional procedures for drainage of fluid.

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Tumescent liposuction- There is the possibility that large volumes of fluid containing dilute local anesthetic drugs and epinephrine that is injected into fatty deposits during surgery may contribute to fluid overload or systemic reaction to these medications. Additional treatment including hospitalization may be necessary.

Long term effects- Subsequent alterations in body contour may occur as the result of aging, weight loss or gain, pregnancy, or other circumstances not related to body contouring surgery.

Pain- Chronic pain may occur very infrequently from nerves becoming trapped in scar tissue after body contouring surgery.

Death or serious injury- In very rare cases, serious complications such as stroke, heart attack or even death have resulted from surgery.

Surgical shock- In rare circumstances, liposuction can cause severe trauma, particularly when multiple or extensive areas are suctioned at one time. Although serious complications are infrequent, infections or excessive fluid loss can lead to severe illness and even death. Should surgical shock occur after liposuction, hospitalization and additional treatment would be necessary. Individuals undergoing liposuction procedures where large volumes of fat is removed are at greater risk of complications. Patients contemplating large volume liposuction, greater than 5000 cc's, may be advised to have post operative monitoring and aftercare that involves overnight hospitalization.

Ultrasound-Assisted, Laser-Assisted, and VASER-Assisted Lipectomy- Risks associated with the use of this technique include the above mentioned risks and the following specific risks:

Burns- If burns occur, additional treatment and surgery may be necessary.

Cannula Fragmentation- Should this occur, additional treatment, including surgery, may be necessary.

Unknown risks- The long term effect on tissue and organs to exposure to short-duration, high-intensity ultrasonic energy is unknown. There is the possibility that additional risk factors of ultrasound-assisted lipectomy may be discovered.

Deeper sutures- Some surgical techniques use deep sutures. These items may be noticed by the patient following surgery. Sutures may spontaneously poke through the skin, be visible, or produce irritation that requires removal.

Use of abdominal tissue for breast reconstruction- The tissue in the lower abdomen is often used to reconstruct a breast after the loss of a breast due to conditions such as cancer. After liposuction, this tissue is no longer available for breast reconstruction. Other options may still be available for reconstruction in the future if needed.

Prolonged Swelling (Lymphedema)- In some cases, the tissue may swell more than expected after surgery and may stay swollen. This may not improve and may require further treatment. It is more likely to happen in the arms and legs and less likely elsewhere in the body.

Other- You may be disappointed with the results of surgery. Infrequently, it is necessary to perform additional surgery to improve your results.

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ADDITIONAL SURGERY NECESSARY

Should complications occur, additional surgery or other treatments may be necessary. Even though risks and complications occur infrequently, the risks cited are particularly associated with body contouring 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 is no guarantee or warranty expressed or implied, on the results that may be obtained.

HEALTH INSURANCE

Most health insurance companies exclude coverage for cosmetic surgical operations such as body contouring surgery, including liposuction, or any complications that might occur from surgery. Please carefully review your health insurance subscriber-information pamphlet.

FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES

The cost of surgery involves several charges for the services provided. The total includes fees charged by your doctor, 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. Additional costs may occur should complications develop from the surgery. Secondary surgery or hospital day-surgery charges involved with revisionary surgery would also be your responsibility.

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). 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.

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.

INFORMED CONSENT FOR LIPEDEMA LIPOSUCTION Continued

CONSENT FOR SURGERY/ PROCEDURE or TREATMENT

1. I hereby authorize The Physicians and such assistants as may be selected to perform the following procedure or treatment: Liposuction

I have received the following information sheet:

INFORMED-CONSENT FOR LIPEDEMA LIPOSUCTION

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 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 involves 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 METHODS OF TREATMENT
 - c. THERE ARE RISKS TO THE PROCEDURE OR TREATMENT PROPOSED
10. I READ AND UNDERSTAND THIS DOCUMENT. I ACCEPT THE RISKS EXPLAINED IN THIS DOCUMENT.

I CONSENT TO THE TREATMENT OR PROCEDURE AND THE ABOVE LISTED ITEMS (1-10). I AM SATISFIED WITH THE EXPLANATION.

Patient or Person Authorized to Sign for Patient

Date _____ Witness _____

INFORMED CONSENT FOR LIPEDEMA LIPOSUCTION Continued

AUTHORIZATION & CONSENT FOR RELEASE OF MEDICAL IMAGES

It is important that you read this information carefully and completely. After reviewing, please sign the consent as proposed by The Physicians or their representatives.

INTRODUCTION

For your medical records, images (photographs, slides, videos, interviews or any other images of you, or components of your medical record) may be taken before, during, or after a surgical procedure or treatment. These images may be needed to document your medical condition, used as supporting material for authorizing medical coverage and payments, and treatment planning. Consent is required to take, use and release such images. Since The Physicians are also educators of other physicians, researchers, and healthcare professionals, your images may be used for other purposes as described below.

1. CONSENT TO TAKE PHOTOGRAPHS, SLIDES, DIGITAL IMAGES, AND VIDEOTAPES

I hereby authorize The Physicians and/or their associates to take any images before, during and after my treatments or surgeries.

2. CONSENT FOR RELEASE OF PHOTOGRAPHS/SLIDES/VIDEOTAPES

I hereby authorize The Physicians and/or their associates to use any of these images for professional medical purposes deemed appropriate including but not limited to showing these images on public or commercial television, electronic digital networks including the internet, print or visual or broadcast media, for purposes of examination, testing, credentialing and/or certifying purposes for medical education, patient education, lay publication, or during lectures to medical or lay groups, for marketing and advertising, and for use in medical teaching, research or dissemination of medical information to medical and nonmedical audiences, including, but not limited to, journal or book publications, presentations, conferences, and print marketing material (magazine, newspaper, etc) or electronic media (television, internet, etc).

3. CONSENT FOR RELEASE TO PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

I further authorize The Physicians or to release to the American Society of Plastic Surgeons (ASPS), the American Society for Aesthetic Plastic Surgery (ASAPS), and the American Board of Plastic Surgery (ABPS) such images. I provide this authorization as a voluntary contribution in the interests of public education. The images may be used for publication in print, visual or electronic media, specifically including, but not limited to, medical journals (such as *Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery*, *Annals of Plastic Surgery*, *Aesthetic Plastic Surgery*), textbooks, lay publications, patient education or during lectures for the purpose of informing the medical profession or the general public about plastic surgery methods, medical education or examination material by ASPS, ASAPS, and ABPS. I understand that such images shall become the property of ASPS, ASAPS, and ABPS, and may be retained or released by these organizations for the limited purpose mentioned above. I also grant permission for the use of any of my medical records including illustrations, photographs, video or other imaging records created in my case, for use in examination, certifying and/or re-certifying purposes by ABPS.

I understand that I will not be identified by name in any release of these materials but in some cases the images may contain features that may make my identity recognizable. I release and discharge The Physicians and all parties acting on their authority from all rights that I may have in these images, and from any claims that I have related their use in the above mentioned manner.

I also release The Physicians and any employees or agents from all liability, including any claims of libel or invasion or privacy, directly or indirectly connected with, arising out of or resulting from the taking and authorized use of these images or recorded interviews.

I understand that I have the right to request cessation of recording or filming at any time. I understand that I will not be entitled to monetary payment or any other consideration as a result of any use of these images and /or my interview.

Patient Name _____

Patient Signature _____ Date _____

Witness or Guardian/Parent _____ Date _____