Designer Laser Vaginoplasty
(Autologous Fat Transplant to the Labia Majora)

RISK AND COMPLICATIONS

List of possible complications:
Hemorrhage
Infection
Hematoma: Collection of blood in tissues.
Hyposesation
Hypersensation
Varied aesthetic result
Re-absorption of some or all of the fat (AFT)
Dyspareunia
Seroma (fluid collection under skin)
Fat movement
Abnormal majora contour
Puckers
Wound disruption
Dimples
Discoloration
Fat Embolus (less than 0.1%)
Need for subsequent surgery
Alteration of vulvar/vaginal sensations
Post-operative pain
Prolonged pain
Intractable pain
Skin irregularities
Skin death (necrosis)
Alteration of the female sexual response cycle
Failed surgery
Psychological alterations
Relationship problems
Sex life alteration
Decreased sexual function
Possible hospitalization for treatment of complications
Lidocaine toxicity
Anesthesia reaction
DVT (Blood Clot)
Pulmonary embolism
Depression (mild depression is normally following elective surgery)
Reactions to medications
Nerve damage
Permanent numbness
Slow healing
Swelling
Sexual dysfunction
Economic and wage loss.
Future unemployment. Loss of career.
Need for blood or blood product transfusion with associated risk of blood borne disease.
Designer Laser Vaginoplasty
(Autologous Fat Transplant to the Labia Majora)

RISK AND COMPLICATIONS

Need to go on disability.
Emotional distress requiring short or long term treatment.
Inability to have a fulfilling sex life.
Need for extended hospitalization.
Chronic fatigue.
Chronic pain.
Spousal or familial alienation.
Medical and Legal fees.
Regret for proceeding with surgery.

PATIENT CERTIFICATION:
By signing below I state that I am 18 years of age or older, or otherwise authorized to consent. I have read or have had explained to me the contents of this form. I understand the information on this form and give my consent to what is described above and to what has been explained to me.

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INTERPRETER ATTESTATION (when applicable)
I have provided translation to the person(s) whose signature(s) is affixed above.

________________________________________________________
SIGNATURE OF INTERPRETER
DATE
Designer Laser Vaginoplasty
(Laser Reduction Labioplasty of the Labia Minora)

RISK AND COMPLICATIONS

List of possible complications:
Hemorrhage
Infection
Hematoma: Collection of blood in tissues.
Separation of labia minora edges
Separation of clitoral hood and or frenulum from the body of the labia minora
Labia minora scar: Scar of small inner lips.
Hyposesation: Decreased feeling.
Hypersensation: Increase sensation that can be painful or unpleasant.
Varied aesthetic result
Asymmetry of the labia minora: Unequal length of small inner lips.
Retraction of the labia minora
Flattening of the labia minora
Suture irritation: Reaction or allergies.
Dyspareunia: Painful intercourse-narrowing of the vagina.
Wound disruption
Need for subsequent surgery
Alteration of vaginal sensations
Compromised introital opening
Post-operative pain
Prolonged pain
Intractable pain
Alteration of the female sexual response cycle
Failed surgery
Psychological alterations
Relationship problems
Sex life alteration
Decreased sexual function
Possible hospitalization for treatment of complications
Lidocaine toxicity
Complications from pudendal block anesthesia
Anesthesia reaction
DVT (Blood Clot)
Pulmonary embolism
Keloid (heavy scar)
Depression (mild depression is normally following elective surgery)
Reactions to medications
Nerve damage
Permanent numbness
Slow healing
Swelling
Sexual dysfunction
Economic and wage loss.
Future unemployment. Loss of career.
Need for blood or blood product transfusion with associated risk of blood borne disease.
Designer Laser Vaginoplasty  
(Laser Reduction Labioplasty of the Labia Minora)  
RISK AND COMPLICATIONS

Need to go on disability.  
Emotional distress requiring short or long term treatment.  
Inability to have a fulfilling sex life.  
Need for extended hospitalization.  
Chronic fatigue.  
Chronic pain.  
Spousal or familial alienation.  
Medical and Legal fees.  
Regret for proceeding with surgery.

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SIGNATURE OF INTERPRETER        DATE
Designer Laser Vaginoplasty
(Laser Hymenoplasty)

RISK AND COMPLICATIONS

List of possible complications:
Hemorrhage
Infection
Hematoma
Hyposesation
Hypersensation
Varied aesthetic result
Failure to bleed with coitus
Failure to produce coital resistance
Suture irritation
Dyspareunia
Wound disruption
Need for subsequent surgery
Alteration of vaginal sensations
Compromised introital opening
Post-operative pain
Prolonged pain
Intractable pain
Alteration of the female sexual response cycle
Failed surgery
Psychological alterations
Relationship problems
Sex life alteration
Decreased sexual function
Possible hospitalization for treatment of complications
Lidocaine toxicity
Anesthesia reaction
DVT (Blood Clot)
Pulmonary embolism
Depression (mild depression is normally following elective surgery)
Reactions to medications
Nerve damage
Permanent numbness
Slow healing
Swelling
Sexual dysfunction
Economic and wage loss.
Future unemployment. Loss of career.
Need for blood or blood product transfusion with associated risk of blood borne disease.
Need to go on disability.
Emotional distress requiring short or long term treatment.
Inability to have a fulfilling sex life.
Need for extended hospitalization.
Chronic fatigue.
Designer Laser Vaginoplasty  
(Laser Hymenoplasty)  
RISK AND COMPLICATIONS

Chronic pain.  
Spousal or familial alienation.  
Medical and Legal fees.  
Regret for proceeding with surgery.

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SIGNATURE OF INTERPRETER        DATE
Designer Laser Vaginoplasty
(Laser Reduction Labioplasty of the Labia Majora)

RISK AND COMPLICATIONS

List of possible complications:
Hemorrhage
Infection
Hematoma: collection of blood in tissues.
Separation of labia majora surgical edges
Labia majora scar: Scar of outer lips.
Hyposesation: Decrease feeling.
Hypersensation: Increase sensation that can be painful or unpleasant.
Varied aesthetic result
Asymmetry of the labia majora: Unequal length of small inner lips.
Retraction of the labia majora
Flattening of the labia majora
Suture irritation: Reaction or allergies.
Dyspareunia: Painful intercourse-narrowing of external and internal vagina.
Wound disruption: Wound separation.
Need for subsequent surgery
Alteration of vulvar sensations
Alteration of vaginal sensations
Compromised introital opening
Post-operative pain
Prolonged pain
Intractable pain: Pain not responding to pain.
Alteration of the female sexual response cycle: Excitation, plateau, orgasm, resolution.
Failed surgery
Psychological alterations
Relationship problems
Sex life alteration
Decreased sexual function
Possible hospitalization for treatment of complications
Lidocaine toxicity
Complications from pudendal block anesthesia: Nerve block of the pudendal nerves inside vagina.
Anesthesia reaction
DVT (Blood Clot): Blood clot of the deep veins of the leg.
Pulmonary embolism: Blood clot to the lungs.
Keloid (heavy scar) Excessive scarring.
Depression (mild depression is normally following elective surgery)
Reactions to medications: Abnormal reaction to medication.
Nerve damage
Permanent numbness
Slow healing
Swelling
Sexual dysfunction
Suture itching
Economic and wage loss.
Future unemployment. Loss of career.
Designer Laser Vaginoplasty  
(Laser Reduction Labioplasty of the Labia Majora)  
RISK AND COMPLICATIONS

Need for blood or blood product transfusion with associated risk of blood borne disease.  
Need to go on disability.  
Emotional distress requiring short or long term treatment.  
Inability to have a fulfilling sex life.  
Need for extended hospitalization.  
Chronic fatigue.  
Chronic pain.  
Spousal or familial alienation.  
Medical and Legal fees.  
Regret for proceeding with surgery.

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________________________________________________________                 _________________  
SIGNATURE OF INTERPRETER        DATE
Designer Laser Vaginoplasty
(Laser Reduction Labioplasty of the Labia Minora & Reduction of Excess Prepuce)

RISK AND COMPLICATIONS

List of possible complications:
- Hemorrhage
- Infection
- Hematoma: Collection of blood in tissues.
- Separation of labia minora edges
- Separation of clitoral hood and or frenulum from the body of the labia minora
- Clitoral hood scar: Scar of skin along clitoris.
- Labia minora scar: Scar of small inner lips.
- Hypoesthesia: Decreased feeling.
- Hypersensation: Increased sensation that can be painful or unpleasant.
- Varied aesthetic result: Varied Cosmetic result.
- Asymmetry of the labia minora: Unequal length of small inner lips.
- Retraction of the labia minora
- Flattening of the labia minora
- Suture irritation: Reaction or allergies.
- Dyspareunia: Painful intercourse-narrowing of the vagina.
- Wound disruption: Wound separation.
- Need for subsequent surgery
- Alteration of vaginal sensations
- Compromised introital opening
- Post-operative pain
- Prolonged pain
- Intractable pain: Pain not responding to medication.
- Alteration of the female sexual response cycle: Excitation, plateau, orgasm and resolution.
- Failed surgery
- Psychological alterations
- Relationship problems
- Sex life alteration
- Decreased sexual function
- Possible hospitalization for treatment of complications
- Lidocaine toxicity
- Complications from pudendal block anesthesia: Nerve block of the pudental nerves inside the vagina.
- Anesthesia reaction
- DVT (Blood Clot): Blood clot in the deep vein of the leg.
- Pulmonary embolism: Blood clot of the lungs.
- Keloid (heavy scar) excessive scaring.
- Depression (mild depression is normally following elective surgery)
- Reactions to medications: Abnormal reaction to medications.
- Nerve damage
- Permanent numbness
- Slow healing
- Swelling
- Sexual dysfunction
Designer Laser Vaginoplasty
(Laser Reduction Labioplasty of the Labia Minora & Reduction of Excess Prepuce)
RISK AND COMPLICATIONS

Suture itching
Vaginal Discharge
Economic and wage loss.
Future unemployment. Loss of career.
Need for blood or blood product transfusion with associated risk of blood borne disease.
Need to go on disability.
Emotional distress requiring short or long term treatment.
Inability to have a fulfilling sex life.
Need for extended hospitalization.
Chronic fatigue.
Chronic pain.
Spousal or familial alienation.
Medical and Legal fees.
Regret for proceeding with surgery.
Yeast infection

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________________________________________________________
SIGNATURE OF INTERPRETER

DATE
Endometrial Ablation with Resection Surgery

RISK AND COMPLICATIONS

List of possible complications:
Hemorrhage
Infection
Hematoma
Uterine perforation
Fluid overload
Ureter injury
Urethral injury
Bowel injury
Need for subsequent surgery
Post-operative pain
Prolonged pain
Intractable pain
Failed surgery
Possible hospitalization for treatment of complications
Anesthesia reaction
DVT
Pulmonary embolism
Reactions to medications
Economic and wage loss.
Future unemployment. Loss of career.
Need for blood or blood product transfusion with associated risk of blood borne disease.
Need to go on disability.
Emotional distress requiring short or long term treatment.
Inability to have a fulfilling sex life.
Need for extended hospitalization.
Chronic fatigue.
Chronic pain.
Spousal or familial alienation.
Medical and Legal fees.
Regret for proceeding with surgery.

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DATE

INTERPRETER ATTESTATION (when applicable)
I have provided translation to the person(s) whose signature(s) is affixed above.

SIGNATURE OF INTERPRETER

DATE
Laser Vaginal Rejuvenation
(Laser Perineorrhaphy)

RISK AND COMPLICATIONS

List of possible complications:
Hemorrhage
Infection
Hematoma
Bowel injury
Rectovaginal fistula
Dyspareunia
Wound disruption
Need for subsequent surgery
Alteration of vaginal sensations
Scar formation
Compromised introital opening (possibly requiring surgery to increase opening)
Post-operative pain
Prolonged pain
Intractable pain
Alteration of the female sexual response cycle
Failed surgery
Varied aesthetic results
Psychological alterations
Relationship problems
Sex life alteration
Fecal incontinence
Decreased sexual function
Possible hospitalization for treatment of complications
Bowel function change
Lidocaine toxicity
Complications from pudendal block anesthesia
Anesthesia reaction
DVT (Blood Clot)
Pulmonary embolism
Keloid (heavy scar)
Depression (mild depression is normally following elective surgery)
Reactions to medications
Nerve damage
Permanent numbness
Slow healing
Swelling
Sexual dysfunction
Economic and wage loss.
Future unemployment. Loss of career.
Need for blood or blood product transfusion with associated risk of blood borne disease.
Need to go on disability.
Emotional distress requiring short or long term treatment.
Inability to have a fulfilling sex life.
Laser Vaginal Rejuvenation  
(Laser Perineorrhaphy)  
RISK AND COMPLICATIONS

Need for extended hospitalization.  
Chronic fatigue.  
Chronic pain.  
Spousal or familial alienation.  
Medical and Legal fees.  
Regret for proceeding with surgery.

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________________________________________________________  __________________  
SIGNATURE OF INTERPRETER        DATE
Laser Vaginal Rejuvenation
(Laser Posterior Colporrhaphy and Perineorrhaphy)

RISK AND COMPLICATIONS

List of possible complications:
Hemorrhage
Infection
Hematoma: Collection of blood in tissues.
Ureter injury: Injury to the drainage tube of the kidney.
Urethral injury: Injury to the drainage tube to the bladder “where you urinate from”
Bowel injury: Large intestine and small intestine.
Urethral vaginal fistula: Hole in the urethra that communicates with the vagina.
Vesicle vaginal fistula: Hole in the bladder that communicates with the vagina.
Rectovaginal fistula: Hole between the rectum and vagina. The rectum communicates with vagina.
Dyspareunia: Painful intercourse-narrowing of internal and external vagina.
Wound disruption (vaginal): Wound separation.
Wound disruption (perineum): Wound separation between vagina and anus.
Need for subsequent surgery
Alteration of vaginal sensations: Decrease feelings and increase feelings.
Scar formation (vaginal/perineum)
Compromised introital opening (possibly requiring surgery to increase opening): Too tight of a vaginal opening.
Alteration of bladder dynamics: Alteration of the function of the bladder such as frequent urge to urinate, painful urination, inability to control urination. Also, the production of incontinence in previous continent patient.
Post-operative pain
Prolonged pain
Intractable pain: Pain not responding to medication.
Alteration of the female sexual response cycle
Failed surgery
Varied aesthetic results
Psychological alterations
Relationship problems
Sex life alteration
Fecal incontinence: Unable to control bowel movements.
Vaginal canal shelf: Abrupt drop off at the bottom back of the vagina.
Decreased sexual function
Possible hospitalization for treatment of complications
Bowel function change
Lidocaine toxicity
Complications from pudendal block anesthesia: Nerve block of the pudendal nerves inside vagina.
Anesthesia reaction
DVT (Blood Clot): Blood clot in the deep vein of the leg.
Pulmonary embolism
Keloid (heavy scar): excessive scarring.
Depression (mild depression is normally following elective surgery)
Reactions to medications: Abnormal reactions to medications.
Nerve damage
Permanent numbness
Laser Vaginal Rejuvenation
(Laser Posterior Colporrhaphy and Perineorrhaphy)

RISK AND COMPLICATIONS

Swelling
Slow healing
Sexual dysfunction
Vaginal stenosis
Vaginal discharge
Yeast infection
Hemorrhoids
Economic and wage loss.
Future unemployment. Loss of career.
Need for blood or blood product transfusion with associated risk of blood borne disease.
Need to go on disability.
Emotional distress requiring short or long term treatment.
Inability to have a fulfilling sex life.
Need for extended hospitalization.
Chronic fatigue.
Spousal or familial alienation.
Medical and Legal fees.
Regret for proceeding with surgery.

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INTERPRETER ATTESTATION (when applicable)
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Laser Vaginal Rejuvenation
(Laser Anterior, Posterior Colporrhaphy and Perineorrhaphy)

RISK AND COMPLICATIONS

List of possible complications:
Hemorrhage
Infection
Hematoma: Collection of blood in tissues.
Ureter injury: Injury to the drainage tube of the kidney.
Urethral injury: Injury to the drainage tube to the bladder “where you urinate from”
Bowel injury: Large intestine and small intestine.
Urethral vaginal fistula: Hole in the urethra that communicates with the vagina.
Vesicle vaginal fistula: Hole in the bladder that communicates with the vagina.
Rectovaginal fistula: Hole between the rectum and vagina. The rectum communicates with vagina.
Dyspareunia: Painful intercourse-narrowing of internal and external vagina.
Wound disruption (vaginal): Wound separation.
Wound disruption (perineum): Wound separation between vagina and anus.
Need for subsequent surgery
Alteration of vaginal sensations: Decrease feelings and increase feelings.
Scar formation (vaginal/perineum)
Compromised introital opening (possibly requiring surgery to increase opening): Too tight of a vaginal opening.
Alteration of bladder dynamics: Alteration of the function of the bladder such as frequent urge to urinate, painful urination, inability to control urination. Also, the production of incontinence in previous continent patient.
Post-operative pain
Prolonged pain
Intractable pain: Pain not responding to medication.
Alteration of the female sexual response cycle: Excitation, plateau, orgasm, resolution.
Failed surgery
Varied aesthetic results
Psychological alterations
Relationship problems
Sex life alteration
Fecal incontinence: Unable to control bowel movements.
Vaginal canal shelf: Abrupt drop off at the bottom back of the vagina.
Decreased sexual function
Possible hospitalization for treatment of complications
Bowel function change
Lidocaine toxicity
Complications from pudendal block anesthesia: Nerve block of the pudendal nerves inside vagina.
Anesthesia reaction
DVT (Blood Clot): Blood clot in the deep vein of the leg.
Pulmonary embolism: Blood clot of the lungs.
Keloid (heavy scar): excessive scarring.
Depression (mild depression is normally following elective surgery)
Reactions to medications: Abnormal reactions to medications.
Nerve damage
Permanent numbness
Slow healing
Swelling
Sexual dysfunction
Laser Vaginal Rejuvenation
(Laser Anterior, Posterior Colporrhaphy and Perineorrhaphy)

RISK AND COMPLICATIONS

- Change in the appearance of vulvar structure.
- Change in the appearance of the anus.
- Prominent appearance of existing of hemmoroidal tags-hemorrhoids.
- Urinary tract infection
- Hematoma
- Overactive bladder
- Urge incontinence
- Unsolved or worsen incontinence
- Bladder injury
- Urinary retention
- Vaginal stenosis
- Hemorrhoids
- Yeast infection
- Vaginal discharge
- Suture erosion requiring removal
- Dysfunctional uterine bleeding
- Economic and wage loss.
- Future unemployment. Loss of career.
- Need for blood or blood product transfusion with associated risk of blood borne disease.
- Need to go on disability.
- Emotional distress requiring short or long term treatment.
- Inability to have a fulfilling sex life.
- Need for extended hospitalization.
- Chronic fatigue.
- Chronic pain.
- Spousal or familial alienation.
- Medical and Legal fees.
- Regret for proceeding with surgery.

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________________________________________________________________________  ________________
SIGNATURE OF INTERPRETER                                      DATE
Designer Laser Vaginoplasty  
(Liposculptering of the Mons Pubis and Labia Majora)

risks and complications

liposuction risks and complications

List of possible complications:
Abnormal body contour
Anesthesia reaction
Bleeding
Burning Sensation
Depression (mild depression is normally following elective surgery)
Dimples
Discoloration
DVT (Blood Clot)
Fat Embolus (less than 0.1%)
Heart Failure
Hematoma
Hypothermia
Infection
Keloid (heavy scar)
Nerve damage
Perforation of bowel or abdominal wall
Permanent numbness (risk is less than 1%)
Puckers
Reactions to medications
Seroma (fluid collection under skin)
Shock
Skin irregularities
Skin death (necrosis)
Slow healing
Swelling
Tingling
Visible scar
Economic and wage loss.
Future unemployment. Loss of career.
Need for blood or blood product transfusion with associated risk of blood borne disease.
Need to go on disability.
Emotional distress requiring short or long term treatment.
Inability to have a fulfilling sex life.
Need for extended hospitalization.
Chronic fatigue.
Chronic pain.
Spousal or familial alienation.
Medical and Legal fees.
Regret for proceeding with surgery.
**Blood Clots**
Blood clots (or deep venous thrombosis, a DVT) can forms in the deep veins of the pelvis or legs after any surgery. A blood clot forms after prolonged immobility (people on international flights, women on bedrest during pregnancy and patients recovering from surgery are the most susceptible to blood clots). It is important to stand often (at least once an hour), flex the feet more often and generally keep the blood flowing in your legs. If the blood pools for too long in one area, you could be at risk for a blood clot.

**Perforation**
Perforation of the abdominal wall or bowels is preventable during surgery. Surgeons are limited in what they can see during surgery and must take extra caution. Choosing an highly experienced surgeon can reduce your risk of such complications.

**Shock and hemodilution**
Shock and blood dilution can occur after a patient has had excessive amounts of fluid injected and then excessive amounts of fat and body fluid removed (over 5,000 cc’s, about 11 pounds). Large volume liposuction should be considered carefully. It is generally not recommended. However there are surgeons that specialize in it.

- **Lidocaine**
Lidocaine use poses particular hazards, especially since experts do not agree on safe injectable levels. At least one study links possible lidocaine toxicity to liposuction deaths. People with less than normal liver function or those who have been drinking alcohol may not be able to metabolize lidocaine well.

According to a study by the ASPS Liposuction Task Force, released in October 1998, the rate of significant complications from liposuction is low. The Task Force reviewed 24,295 liposuction surgeries performed by board-certified plastic surgeons for the study and found that only .03 percent reported significant complications.

Factors that increase the risk of complications include: large volume liposuction, because of the use of greater amounts of fluid and anesthesia, as well as removal of more fat; extended length of surgery; multiple procedures; or a patient whose preoperative health is compromised.

Source: [http://www.plasticsurgery.org/mediactr/homework.htm](http://www.plasticsurgery.org/mediactr/homework.htm)

The following tables record the data from that survey.

**Nonfatal complications from lipoplasty and lipoplasty combination procedures for 94,159 lipoplasty procedures performed by ASAPS members: Sept 1, 1998, through Aug 31, 2000**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Complication</th>
<th>Percent Rate</th>
<th>(1 complication in every __ procedures)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Skin slough</td>
<td>.0903%</td>
<td>1 per 1107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ultrasound-assisted lipoplasty skin burns</td>
<td>.0712%</td>
<td>1 per 1404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deep vein thrombophlebitis</td>
<td>.329%</td>
<td>1 per 3040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulmonary embolus</td>
<td>.0266%</td>
<td>1 per 3759</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Incidence</td>
<td>Frequency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Excessive blood loss</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**liposuction scars**

Surgical scars are permanent. However, usually only two small incisions (less than 1/4") are made for each area. Incisions are often placed in natural skin creases, are hidden in pubic hair, or inside the belly button so that they are not normally noticeable except on very close observation. Certain areas are easier to hide than others.

To keep scar tissue soft and minimize their appearance, massage them and keep them out of the sun. Massage them with scar minimizing/reduction creams such as Mederma.

**Scars by area**
- **Abdomen**: at the belly button, bikini line, each side of the abdomen
- **Arms**: along the arm
- **Breasts**: in the breast crease (under the breast)
- **Chin**: under the chin and behind each ear
- **Knees**: usually two tiny incisions per knee, in skin creases
- **Thighs**: depends on fat location, usually on the edge of suctioned area
Liposuction

risks and complications

scars

liposuction risks and complications

List of possible complications:
Abnormal body contour
Anesthesia reaction
Bleeding
Burning Sensation
Depression (mild depression is normally following elective surgery)
Dimples
Discoloration
DVT (Blood Clot)
Fat Embolus (less than 0.1%)
Heart Failure
Hematoma
Hypothermia
Infection
Keloid (heavy scar)
Nerve damage
Perforation of bowel or abdominal wall
Permanent numbness (risk is less than 1%)
Puckers
Reactions to medications
Seroma (fluid collection under skin)
Shock
Skin irregularities
Skin death (necrosis)
Slow healing
Swelling
Tingling
Visible scar
Economic and wage loss.
Future unemployment. Loss of career.
Need for blood or blood product transfusion with associated risk of blood borne disease.
Need to go on disability.
Emotional distress requiring short or long term treatment.
Inability to have a fulfilling sex life.
Need for extended hospitalization.
Chronic fatigue.
Chronic pain.
Spousal or familial alienation.
Medical and Legal fees.
Regret for proceeding with surgery.
Skin induration.
Asymmetric result.
Development of lipomas- (firm nodules of fat) requiring repair.
Development of buttock seromas requiring placement of drains or multiple needle aspirations.
Development of hematomas (collection of blood) requiring evacuation with larger incisions and scars.
Development of abscess (collection of infectious material) requiring evacuation with larger incisions and scars.
Permanent cosmetic irregularities.
Damage to sciatic or other nerves resulting in permanent pain, disability or paralysis.
Need for physical therapy.

Blood Clots
Blood clots (or deep venous thrombosis, a DVT) can forms in the deep veins of the pelvis or legs after any surgery. A blood clot forms after prolonged immobility (people on international flights, women on bedrest during pregnancy and patients recovering from surgery are the most susceptible to blood clots). It is important to stand often (at least once an hour), flex the feet more often and generally keep the blood flowing in your legs. If the blood pools for too long in one area, you could be at risk for a blood clot.

Perforation
Perforation of the abdominal wall or bowels is preventable during surgery. Surgeons are limited in what they can see during surgery and must take extra caution. Choosing an highly experienced surgeon can reduce your risk of such complications.

Shock and hemodilution
Shock and blood dilution can occur after a patient has had excessive amounts of fluid injected and then excessive amounts of fat and body fluid removed (over 5,000 cc’s, about 11 pounds). Large volume liposuction should be considered carefully. It is generally not recommended. However there are surgeons that specialize in it.

• Lidocaine
Lidocaine use poses particular hazards, especially since experts do not agree on safe injectable levels. At least one study links possible lidocaine toxicity to liposuction deaths. People with less than normal liver function or those who have been drinking alcohol may not be able to metabolize lidocaine well.

According to a study by the ASPS Liposuction Task Force, released in October 1998, the rate of significant complications from liposuction is low. The Task Force reviewed 24,295 liposuction surgeries performed by board-certified plastic surgeons for the study and found that only .03 percent reported significant complications.

Factors that increase the risk of complications include: large volume liposuction, because of the use of greater amounts of fluid and anesthesia, as well as removal of more fat; extended length of surgery; multiple procedures; or a patient whose preoperative health is compromised.
The following tables record the data from that survey.

Nonfatal complications from lipoplasty and lipoplasty combination procedures for 94,159 lipoplasty procedures performed by ASAPS members: Sept 1, 1998, through Aug 31, 2000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Complication</th>
<th>Percent Rate</th>
<th>(1 complication in every ___ procedures)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Skin slough</td>
<td>.0903%</td>
<td>1 per 1107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ultrasound-assisted lipoplasty skin burns</td>
<td>0.0712%</td>
<td>1 per 1404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deep vein thrombophlebitis</td>
<td>0.329%</td>
<td>1 per 3040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulmonary embolus</td>
<td>0.0266%</td>
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PATIENT OR PARENT/LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE CERTIFICATION:
By signing below I state that I am 18 years of age or older, or otherwise authorized to consent. I have read or have had explained to me the contents of this form. I understand the information on this form and give my consent to what is described above and to what has been explained to me.

SIGNATURE OF PATIENT ___________________________ DATE _________________

PHYSICIAN ATTESTATION
I have explained the procedure(s), alternative(s) and risks to the person or persons whose signature is affixed above. The patient has verbally communicated to me that they understand the contents of this form.

SIGNATURE OF PHYSICIAN OR DESIGNEE OBTAINING CONSENT ___________________________ DATE _________________

INTERPRETER ATTESTATION (when applicable)
I have provided translation to the person(s) whose signature(s) is affixed above.

SIGNATURE OF INTERPRETER ___________________________ DATE _________________
List of possible complications:
Hemorrhage
Infection
Hematoma
Bowel injury
Rectovaginal fistula
Dyspareunia
Wound disruption
Need for subsequent surgery
Alteration of vaginal sensations
Scar formation
Compromised introital opening (possibly requiring surgery to increase opening)
Post-operative pain
Prolonged pain
Intractable pain
Alteration of the female sexual response cycle
Failed surgery
Varied aesthetic results
Psychological alterations
Relationship problems
Sex life alteration
Fecal incontinence
Decreased sexual function
Possible hospitalization for treatment of complications
Bowel function change
Lidocaine toxicity
Complications from pudendal block anesthesia
Anesthesia reaction
DVT (Blood Clot)
Pulmonary embolism
Keloid (heavy scar)
Depression (mild depression is normally following elective surgery)
Reactions to medications
Nerve damage
Permanent numbness
Slow healing
Swelling
Economic and wage loss.
Future unemployment. Loss of career.
Need for blood or blood product transfusion with associated risk of blood borne disease.
Need to go on disability.
Emotional distress requiring short or long term treatment.
Inability to have a fulfilling sex life.
Need for extended hospitalization.
Laser Vaginal Rejuvenation
(Laser Perineorrhaphy)

RISK AND COMPLICATIONS

Chronic fatigue.
Chronic pain.
Spousal or familial alienation.
Medical and Legal fees.
Regret for proceeding with surgery.

PATIENT CERTIFICATION:
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________________________________________________________                 _________________
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