

A successful surgery requires a partnership between you and Dr. Butterfield

The following instructions are essential to a safe experience and good outcome. Use this as a checklist as you approach your surgery date. If you are unable to comply with these instructions, you must notify our office as soon as possible. As a result, your surgery may have to be postponed or delayed, at the judgment of Dr. Butterfield. This is essential to your health and safety.

THREE WEEKS OR MORE BEFORE SURGERY

There may be several weeks between your decision to have surgery and your actual surgical date. During this time there are several important considerations:

Practice proper fitness: You need not engage in an aggressive or new fitness routine; however practicing good fitness habits is an important factor in your overall health and well-being. Stretching exercises and low-weight strength training now, can help to enhance your posture and your strength in the weeks following surgery.

Good nutrition. Eat well during the weeks prior to surgery. Crash dieting, over-eating or high alcohol intake can greatly affect your overall health and well-being. A healthy, balanced diet is essential. Also, begin taking a multi-vitamin daily.

Stop smoking. Smoking can greatly impair your ability to heal. You must be nicotine and smoke-free for at least 6 weeks prior to surgery. You must also be free of any nicotine patch or nicotine-based products for a minimum of 6 weeks prior to surgery.

Lead a healthy lifestyle. In the weeks prior to surgery maintain the best of health and hygiene. A lingering cold, virus or other illness can result in your surgery being rescheduled. Make certain to address any illness immediately, and advise our office of any serious illness or change in your health.

Prepare and plan. Schedule any time off of work, and any support you will need at home in the days following surgery, including housework, childcare, shopping and driving. Make certain a responsible adult is enlisted and confirmed to drive you to and from surgery, and that someone is confirmed available to stay with you around the clock for 24 hours, following surgery.

Relax and enjoy life. Stress and anxiety over life's daily events, and even your planned surgery can affect you. While some anxiety is common, any serious stress, or distress over the thought of surgery is something you must discuss with our office. We are here to support you and answer all of your questions. We want your decision to be one made with confidence.

TWO to THREE WEEKS BEFORE SURGERY

This is an important planning and preparation time. Follow all of the skincare and health habits you have begun in addition to the following:

_____ **Prepare and plan:** Put your schedule together for the day before, day of and first few days following the procedure. Share this with all of your key support people.

_____ **STOP taking the following for the duration before your surgery. Taking any of the following can increase your risk of bleeding and other complications:**

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aspirin and medications containing aspirin | <input type="checkbox"/> Garlic Supplements |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ibuprofen and anti-inflammatory agents (all NSAIDs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Green Tea or green tea extracts |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Vitamin E | <input type="checkbox"/> St. John's Wort |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coumadin/Warfarin (discuss with office) | <input type="checkbox"/> Estrogen supplements |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> All other medications indicated |

_____ **Pre-operative clearance and information:** The pre-admission testing office of the hospital will contact you between 2 and 10 days prior to your operation. They will offer you the choice of having a history and physical performed by the hospital staff or by your primary care physician. This choice is entirely up to you. If your PCP completes the history and physical, the paperwork should be faxed to the hospital, as well as any laboratory tests. The history and physical form is included in the pre-operative packet. Simply give this paperwork to your PCP to complete.

_____ **Fitness:** Don't over-do it. Avoid anything strenuous or that could potentially cause injury.

_____ **Good nutrition:** Continue taking your supplements as directed.

_____ **NO SMOKING:** Stay away from second-hand smoke, too. Your healing and health depend heavily on this.

_____ **Avoid sun exposure:** Sun damaged skin can more readily produce irregular scars.

ONE WEEK BEFORE SURGERY

_____ **Confirm your day of surgery plans.** This includes your transportation and after-care (a responsible adult for the first 24 hours, around the clock).

Pre-operative shopping list

_____ The following is a list of items that should be purchased prior to surgery in order to prepare for and more easily recover from surgery.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prescriptions (have your prescriptions filled prior to surgery to save time on the way home when you won't be feeling up to stopping). | <input type="checkbox"/> Germ-inhibiting soap , such as Dial, Safeguard, or Lever 2000 (to bath with prior to surgery in order to minimize germs). |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tylenol (or a generic form of this drug) This will be the drug of choice once you do not need the prescription strength pain medications. | <input type="checkbox"/> Frozen peas (only for those patient undergoing facial procedures). These are great as "ice packs" for facial areas. Get 2-4 packages so that you can use 1 or 2 and have the others freezing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Multivitamin (to take prior to surgery and during your recovery for maximum health). | <input type="checkbox"/> Bacitracin ointment and 4x4 gauze (to cover incisions with for the first week or so). |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen peroxide and Q-tips (to clean around drains). | <input type="checkbox"/> Stool softener (e.g. Colace) and laxative (e.g. Dulcolax). |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Consider renting an electric lift chair , if you are having a tummy tuck, buttock lift, or lower body lift. The office will be happy to assist you with this | |

_____ **Continue to practice healthy habits**, nutrition and fitness. No strenuous exercise. No saunas, hot tubs, steam baths or mud wraps. **No smoking.**

_____ **Find your comfort zone.** Locate the most comfortable place where you can gently recline and recover. You don't want to be testing locations or pillows the day of surgery. Shop for magazines, books and other things to keep you busy and entertained in the day or two following surgery.

_____ **Relax.** Call our office with any unusual anxiety or concerns. Get plenty of rest. If you have trouble sleeping, call our office.

ONE DAY BEFORE SURGERY

_____ **Pack your bag for the day of surgery.** This should include:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> All paperwork | <input type="checkbox"/> Reading Glasses |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Your identification | <input type="checkbox"/> Chapstick |
| <input type="checkbox"/> All prescription medications | <input type="checkbox"/> Saltines in case of nausea during |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Your post-surgical compression garment | your ride home |

_____ **Expect a pre-anesthesia call to review your state of health for surgery**

_____ **Confirm your route to and from surgery or the recovery center, with the responsible adult who will drive you.** Also confirm plans with your 24-hour support person and make certain he or she has all of your post-operative instructions.

_____ **Shower as directed.** Use an anti-bacterial, fragrance-free soap, such as Lever 2000 or dial. Shampoo your hair. Do not use any hair gel or other styling products, scented skin creams or moisturizers. Do not use any deodorant, hair spray, perfume or cosmetics. Remove all finger nail and toe nail polish.

_____ **Wax or shave.** It may be uncomfortable to do so in the days immediately after surgery.

_____ **Do not eat or drink anything after 12 pm.** No candy, gum or mints. Anything more than a small amount of water as needed for brushing teeth or swallowing medication may result in the need to cancel surgery.

_____ **RELAX!** Get plenty of rest and avoid unnecessary stress.

THE DAY OF SURGERY

_____ **NOTHING by mouth.** Anything more than a small amount of water as needed for brushing teeth or swallowing medication may result in the need to cancel surgery. This includes candy, gum, mints.

_____ **Dress appropriately.**

- **Do not wear cosmetics, jewelry of any kind, contact lenses, hair clips, body piercing:** (If there is something you cannot remove, let the admitting nurse know right away.)
- **Wear comfortable, clean, loose-fitting clothing:** Do not wear jeans or any tight-fitting bottom; rather have a pair of loose, drawstring sweatpants to wear home. Wear slip on, flat shoes with a slip proof sole; no heels. Wear clean cotton socks, as the operating room can feel cool. For your comfort, wear a zip or button front top. No turtlenecks.

I look forward to seeing you prior to surgery in the same day surgery area of the hospital. If you have any last minute questions, we will have time to discuss them. I will also be marking you for surgery at that time.

Date of Birth: _____

Date to be admitted: _____

Reason for procedure: _____

History of Present Illness:

Past History (Psycho/Social History):

Drug or Other Significant Allergies:

CURRENT MEDICATIONS (including ASA):

All "Yes" answers require amplification or comment

	YES	NO	Comment
Diabetes			
History of Steroid Treatment			
Bleeding Tendency			
Weight Loss			
Smoking:			
Currently smoking			
History of smoking			
Review of Systems:			
Pain or discomfort			
Cardiovascular:			
Chest Pain			
History of MI			
Syncope			
Other Pertinent symptoms			
Respiratory:			
Effort Intolerance			
History of Asthma			
Cough			
Other Pertinent symptoms			
Cardiovascular:			
Chest Pain			
History of MI			
Syncope			
Other Pertinent symptoms			
Neurological:			
History of Transient neurological symptoms			
Other Pertinent symptoms			
Gastrointestinal:			
Abdominal Pain			
Nausea			
History of Hepatitis			
Other Pertinent symptoms			
Reproductive:			
Other Pertinent symptoms			Last Menstrual Period Date:
Other: (musculoskeletal, endocrine, GU, etc.)			

Physical Examination

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GENERAL APPEARANCE:	BP:		
	PULSE:		
	RESP:		
	TEMP:		
HEENT:			
NECK:		YES	NO
	Bruits		
CHEST & LUNGS			
BREASTS:			
HEART:		YES	NO
	Murmur		
ABDOMEN:			
PELVIC/RECTAL INGUINO-GENITAL:			
EXTREMITIES:		YES	NO
	Venous Stasis		
NEUROLOGICAL:			
ASSESSMENT/CONCLUSION:			

RISK ASSESSMENT: ASA CRITERIA (Circle one)

1. Normal healthy patient 2. Mild disease, no functional impairment 3. Severe systemic disease
4. Disease is constant threat to life 5. Moribund, not expected to recover

Signature: _____ **Name Printed:** _____
Date of Examination: _____ **Phone Number:** _____

Re-assessment: Patient identified, chart reviewed, condition unchanged. Appropriate to proceed with planned sedation.
Physician initials _____ Date: _____

THE JEWISH HOSPITAL PREADMISSION TESTING PROTOCOLS

TEST	CRITERIA
History and Physical	All patients need a current health screening updated within 30 days
Hemoglobin	History of Anemia History of bleeding, i.e.: Hematuria, vaginal bleeding All patients who receive type and screens
Basic Metabolic Panel	Patients with renal disease. (BMP as close to day of surgery as possible) Patients taking steroids. (BMP within 30 days)
Blood Sugar	Patients who are diabetic
Potassium Level	Patients taking potassium depleting diuretics *see listing below Patients taking digitalis
Coag profile	Patients recently undergoing chemotherapy Hepatic Disease Bleeding Disorder Anticoagulant therapy taken within the last three days.
Blood levels of therapeutic drugs	Digitalis Lithium Seizure medications, ie: tegretol, dilantin, Phenobarbital Theophylline, depakene (if using for a seizure disorder)
EKG – if EKG available and patient’s health status has not changed since reading, do not repeat	Patients with cardiac and peripheral vascular disease, history of dysrhythmias, hypertension, MVP, Graves Disease, Diabetes Morbid obesity (BMI > 40) Thoracotomy surgery. Surgery planned for greater than 3 hours.
CXR	Patients with acute pulmonary symptoms.
Urine Pregnancy test	Performed on day of surgery for females with onset of menses up to one year post menses.
Type and Screen	According to blood bank protocol.

DIURECTICS THAT REQUIRE SERUM POTASSIUM LEVELS

Thiazide and Thiazide-like Diurectics

**DIURIL – chlorothiazide
HYDRODIURIL – hydrochlorothiazide
NATURETIN – bendroflumethiazide
ENDURON – methyclothiazide
EXNA – benzthiazide**

**METAHYDRIN - trichlormethiazide
RENESE - polythiazide
HYDROMOX - quinethazone
ZAROXOLYN - metolazone
HYGROTON - chlorthalidone
DIUCARDIN - hydroflumethiazide**

Loop diurectics

**LASIX – furosemide
BUMEX – bumetanide
EDECIN – ethacrynic acid
DEMEDEX - torsemide**

THE CHRIST HOSPITAL
CINCINNATI, OHIO 45219
HISTORY AND PHYSICAL EXAMINATION
R-54A REV. 7/99
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ADMITTING/TESTING FAX # 585-1273

DATE OF EXAM _____

REASON FOR ADMISSION/INDICATION FOR PROCEDURE: _____

HISTORY OF PRESENT ILLNESS: _____

DRUG OR OTHER SIGNIFICANT ALLERGIES: _____

FAMILY AND SOCIAL HISTORY: _____

PAST HISTORY: _____

DIABETES: no ___ yes ___; Hx. Steroid Rx: no ___ yes ___; Hx. of Diuretic Rx: no ___ yes ___

Bleeding Tendency: no ___ yes ___

CURRENT MEDICATIONS: _____

ALL YES ANSWERS REQUIRE COMMENT:

R.O.S: Pain or Discomfort no ___ yes ___ specify

Weight loss: no ___ yes ___

CARDIOVASCULAR:

Chest pain no ___ yes ___

Hx of MI no ___ yes ___

Syncope no ___ yes ___

Hx. of Deep Vein Thrombosis no ___ yes ___

Other pertinent sx. no ___ yes ___

RESPIRATORY:

Hx of Asthma no ___ yes ___

Cough no ___ yes ___

Smoke no ___ yes ___

Other pertinent sx. no ___ yes ___

NEUROLOGICAL:

Hx. of transient neurological sx. no ___ yes ___

Other pertinent symptoms no ___ yes ___

RENAL:

HX: Kidney or bladder disease no ___ yes ___

Other pertinent symptoms no ___ yes ___

GASTROINTESTINAL:

Abdominal pain no ___ yes ___

Nausea no ___ yes ___

Hx of Hepatitis no ___ yes ___

Alcohol use no ___ yes ___

Other pertinent sx: no ___ yes ___

REPRODUCTIVE:

Last Menstrual Period Date:

OTHER: (Musculoskeletal, endocrine, GU etc) _____

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION:

TEMP ____	PR ____	RESP ____	BP ____
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GENERAL APPEARANCE:

MENTAL STATUS:

HEENT:

NECK:

Bruits: no ____ yes ____

CHEST AND LUNGS:

Breasts

HEART:

Murmur: no ____ yes ____

ABDOMEN:

PELVIC/RECTAL/INGUINO GENITAL:

EXTREMITIES:

Venous Stasis no ____ yes ____

NEUROLOGICAL:

DIAGNOSIS _____

ASSESSMENT/PLAN:

SIGNATURE: _____ NAME PRINTED: _____

INFORMED CONSENT - BREAST IMPLANT REMOVAL

INSTRUCTIONS

This is an informed-consent document that has been prepared to help inform you about the removal of breast implant(s), its risks, and 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 removal of breast implants that have been placed either for cosmetic or reconstructive purposes is a surgical operation. Breast implant removal may be performed as a single surgical procedure or combined with additional procedures, for example:

- Simple breast implant removal, without removal of capsule tissue around implant
- Removal of tissue surrounding the breast implant (capsulectomy)
- Removal of escaped silicone gel in breast tissue (extracapsular, outside of capsule layer) from silicone gel-filled implants (breast biopsy)
- Breast lift (mastopexy following breast implant and/or capsule removal)

Implants that are found to be damaged or ruptured cannot be repaired; surgical removal or replacement is recommended. There are options concerning general versus local anesthesia for breast implant removal.

There are both risks and complications associated with this operation.

Individuals who choose to have revisions made in order to continue with breast implants must sign other consent documents for revision surgery. This document is intended for permanent removal of breast implants and/or capsule material that surrounds the implants or breast biopsy to remove silicone gel outside of the capsule layer.

Individuals who choose to undergo a breast lift (mastopexy) at the time of breast implant removal must sign an additional informed consent document for the breast lift (mastopexy).

ALTERNATIVE TREATMENTS

Alternative forms of non-surgical management consist of not undergoing breast-implant removal, or other procedures to replace, relocate, or revise existing situations where patients choose to continue with breast implants. Risks and potential complications are associated with alternative surgical forms of treatment.

RISKS OF SURGERY FOR BREAST IMPLANT REMOVAL

Every surgical procedure involves a certain amount of risk and it is important that you understand these risks and the possible complications involved with surgery to remove breast implant(s). 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 women do not experience these complications, you should discuss each of them with your plastic surgeon to make sure you understand the risks, potential complications, and consequences of breast implant removal.

Bleeding- It is possible to experience a bleeding episode during or after surgery. Individuals undergoing removal of capsule tissue or breast biopsy to remove escaped silicone gel (if applicable) are at a greater risk of bleeding than simple breast implant removal surgery. Should post-operative bleeding occur, it may require emergency treatment to drain accumulated blood or blood transfusion. Intra-operative blood transfusion may also be required. Hematoma may contribute to scarring, infection or other problems. 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 to the breast. 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.

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

Firmness- Excessive firmness of the breasts can occur after surgery due to internal scarring. The occurrence of this is not predictable. Additional treatment including surgery may be necessary.

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 surgical revision or treatment. Scars resulting from breast-implant removal may complicate future breast surgery.

Skin Wrinkling and Rippling- Visible and palpable wrinkling of breast skin can occur. This may require additional surgery to tighten loose skin following breast implant removal surgery.

Seroma- Tissue fluid may accumulate in the space where the breast implant was located. Additional treatment or surgery may be necessary to remove this fluid or remove the lining of the seroma pocket.

Ruptured Silicone Gel-Filled Breast Implants- As with any man-made object implanted in the human body, device failure can occur. It is possible that an implant can rupture causing silicone gel to be released from the implant. Implants also can rupture during the removal process. If implant rupture has occurred, it may not be possible to completely remove all of the silicone gel that has escaped. Implant shell material of textured breast implants may be impossible to completely remove. Calcification around implants can occur and may require removal of the scar tissue surrounding the implant (capsulectomy). It may not be possible to completely remove the scar tissue that has formed around a breast implant, implant parts, calcifications, or silicone gel. Additional surgery may be necessary in the future.

Delayed Healing and Tissue Necrosis- Wound disruption or delayed wound healing is possible. Some areas of the breast skin or nipple region may not heal normally and may take a long time to heal. Areas of skin or nipple tissue may die. Tissue death (necrosis) can potentially occur when surgery is performed to remove implants, capsule tissue, and procedures to tighten the skin and move the nipples upward (mastopexy). Necrosis has also been reported with the use of steroid drugs, after chemotherapy/radiation to breast tissue, due to smoking, microwave diathermy, and excessive heat or cold therapy. This may require frequent dressing changes or further surgery to remove the non-healed tissue. Individuals who have decreased blood supply to breast tissue from past surgery or radiation therapy may be at increased risk for wound healing and poor surgical outcome. **Smokers have a greater risk of skin loss and wound healing complications.**

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

Change in Nipple and Skin Sensation-You may experience a diminished (or loss) in the sensitivity of the nipples and the skin of your breast that usually resolves in 3 to 4 weeks. Partial or permanent loss of the nipple and skin sensation is rare. However, decreased or permanent loss in nipple sensation is more likely to occur if extensive surgical dissection is needed to remove scar tissue or silicone gel from a broken implant. Changes in sensation may affect sexual response or the ability to breast feed a baby.

Pain- You will experience pain after your surgery. Pain of varying intensity and duration may occur and persist. Pain may be the result of surgical technique, capsular contracture, or sensory nerve entrapment or injury. Chronic pain may occur very infrequently from nerves becoming trapped in scar tissue.

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Fat Necrosis- Fatty tissue found deep in the skin might die. This may produce areas of firmness within the skin. Additional surgery to remove areas of fat necrosis may be necessary. There is the possibility of contour irregularities in the skin that may result from fat necrosis.

Allergic Reactions- In rare cases, local allergies to tape, suture material 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 medicines. Allergic reactions may require additional treatment.

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.

Asymmetry- Some breast asymmetry naturally occurs in most women. Differences in terms of breast and nipple shape, size, or symmetry may also occur after surgery. Additional surgery may be necessary to attempt improvement of asymmetry.

Skin Discoloration / Swelling- Some bruising and swelling normally occurs after breast implant removal. 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.

Sutures- Most 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 suture removal.

Cardiac and Pulmonary Complications- 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 emboli can be life-threatening or fatal in some circumstances. 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 swelling in your legs or blood clots that may contribute to this condition. Cardiac complications are a risk with any surgery and anesthesia, even in patients without symptoms. Should any of these complications occur, you may require hospitalization and additional treatment. If you experience shortness of breath, chest pain, or unusual heart beats after surgery, you should seek medical attention immediately.

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.

Skin Contour Irregularities- Contour and shape irregularities may occur. Visible and palpable wrinkling may occur. One breast may be smaller than the other. Nipple position and shape will not be identical one side to the next. Residual skin irregularities at the ends of the incisions or "dog ears" are always a possibility when there is excessive redundant skin. This may improve with time, or it can be surgically corrected.

INFORMED CONSENT - BREAST IMPLANT REMOVAL

Additional Advisories Regarding Breast Implant Removal Surgery:

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 and delayed healing. 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.

_____ 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.

Mammography- It is important to continue to have regular mammography examinations and to perform periodic breast self-examination. Should a breast lump be detected with either mammography or self-examination, please contact your physician.

Psychological / Appearance Changes- It is possible that after breast implant removal you may experience a strong negative effect on your physical appearance, including significant loss of breast volume, distortion, and wrinkling of the skin. Your appearance may be worse than prior to your surgery for the placement of the breast implants. There is the possibility of severe psychological disturbances including depression. It is possible that you or your partner will lose interest in sexual relations.

Health Disorders Alleged To Be Caused By Breast Implants- Currently there is insufficient evidence to state that the removal of breast implant(s) and capsule(s) will alter the course or prevent autoimmune or other disorders alleged to be caused by breast implants. **The removal of breast implants may be of no health benefit to you.**

Breast Disease- Current medical information does not demonstrate an increased risk of breast disease or breast cancer in women who have breast implant surgery for either cosmetic or reconstructive purposes. Breast disease can occur independently of breast implants and surgical procedures to remove them. Individuals with a personal history or family history of breast cancer may be at higher risk of developing breast cancer than a woman with no family history of this disease. It is recommended that all women perform periodic self examination of their breasts, have mammography per American Cancer Society guidelines, and seek professional care should they notice a breast lump.

Interference with Sentinel Lymph Node Mapping Procedures- Breast surgery procedures that involve cutting through breast tissue, similar to a breast biopsy, can potentially interfere with diagnostic procedures to determine lymph node drainage of breast tissue to stage breast cancer.

Breast Feeding Following Implant Removal- It is not known if there are increased risks in nursing for a woman who has undergone breast implant removal. If a woman has undergone a mastectomy, it is unlikely that she would be able to breast feed a baby on the side where the breast was removed.

Long-Term Results- Subsequent alterations in breast shape may occur as the result of aging, sun exposure, weight loss, weight gain, pregnancy, menopause, or other circumstances not related to your breast implant removal surgery. Breast sagginess may normally occur.

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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 breast implant removal surgery. Asymmetry in nipple location, unanticipated breast shape and size, loss of function, wound disruption, poor healing, and loss of sensation may occur after surgery. Breast asymmetry may occur after surgery. Breast size may be incorrect. Unsatisfactory surgical scar location may occur. In some situations, it may not be possible to achieve optimal results with a single surgical procedure. It may be necessary to perform additional surgery to improve your results.

Breast and Nipple Piercing Procedures- Individuals who currently wear body-piercing jewelry in the breast region are advised that a breast infection could develop from this activity.

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

Medications- There are potential 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.

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 of bleeding. It is wise to refrain from intimate physical activities until your physician states it is safe.

ADDITIONAL SURGERY NECESSARY (Re-operations)

There are many variable conditions that may influence the long-term result of breast implant removal surgery. It is unknown how your breast tissue may respond to implant removal or how wound healing will occur after surgery. Secondary surgery may be necessary at some unknown time in the future to improve the outcome of breast implant removal surgery. 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 breast implant removal 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. In some situations, it may not be possible to achieve optimal results with a single surgical procedure.

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 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 around implants 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.

REGULATORY MATTERS

According to USFDA regulations, you must comply with the submission of personal information to a device registry if required to do so regarding implant removal surgery.

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HEALTH INSURANCE-

Most health insurance companies exclude coverage for the removal of breast implants or any complications that might occur from breast implants. Some carriers have excluded breast diseases in patients who have breast implants. Please carefully review your health insurance subscriber-information pamphlet. Most insurance plans exclude coverage for secondary or revisionary surgery due to complications of cosmetic 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. You may be advised some time in the future to have a MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) scan to determine the condition of your breast implants. You would be responsible for future costs of such imaging studies. **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). 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.

CONSENT FOR SURGERY/ PROCEDURE or TREATMENT

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

BREAST IMPLANT REMOVAL - BILATERAL

I have received the following information sheet:

INFORMED CONSENT - BREAST IMPLANT REMOVAL SURGERY

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 that 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.
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. 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
 - d. THAT I ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE CLINICAL DECISIONS MADE ALONG WITH THE FINANCIAL COSTS OF ALL FUTURE TREATMENTS TO REVISE, OPTIMIZE OR IMPROVE OUTCOMES.

I CONSENT TO THE TREATMENT OR PROCEDURE AND THE ABOVE LISTED ITEMS (1-11). I AM SATISFIED WITH THE EXPLANATION.

Patient or Person Authorized to Sign for Patient

Date _____ Witness _____

Post-Surgical Instructions: Breast Implant Removal

Once your surgery is completed, you must follow all the instructions given to you in order to heal properly and have a good outcome.

Use this as a checklist of progress as you heal. Included are normal post-surgical experiences and key health considerations that may be a cause of concern.

TYPICAL POST-OPERATIVE SYMPTOMS

Typical symptoms of breast surgery and signs to watch for following surgery with silicone implants include the following:

Tightness in the chest region and stiffness: Tingling, burning or intermittent shooting pain. These are normal experiences as the skin, muscles, tissue, and sensory nerves begin to heal. Pain medication and muscle relaxants will help you cope with any discomfort. If you have drains, you may experience additional localized discomfort. **Consistent sharp pain should be reported to our office immediately.**

Hypersensitivity of nipples or lack of sensitivity: This is normal and will gradually resolve over time. You may also experience a small amount of fluid or milk seeping through the nipples. **If this becomes painful or excessive notify our office immediately.**

Shiny skin or any itchy feeling: Swelling can cause the breast's skin to appear shiny. As the healing process advances, you may also find a mild to severe itchy feeling of the breasts. An antihistamine like Benadryl can help to alleviate severe, constant itchiness. **If the skin becomes red and hot to the touch, contact our office immediately.**

Asymmetry, the breasts look different, or heal differently. Breasts may look or feel quite different from one another in the days following surgery. This is normal. Although no two breasts in nature or following surgery are perfectly symmetrical, breast massage and time will produce breasts that are similar in shape, position and size.

CALL THE OFFICE IMMEDIATELY IF YOU EXPERIENCE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING:

- A high fever, (over 101.5°) severe nausea and vomiting, continued dizziness or incoherent behavior, such as hallucinations.
- Any pain that cannot be controlled by your pain medication.
- Bright red skin that is hot to the touch.
- Excessive bleeding or fluid seeping through the incisions.
- A severely misshapen breast or bruising that is localized to one breast or region of the chest.

To alleviate any discomfort, and to reduce swelling, you may apply cool, not cold compresses to the treated region. Do not apply ice or anything frozen directly to the skin. Apply cool compresses, for no longer than 20-minute intervals.

Post-Surgical Instructions: Breast Implant Removal

TWO TO SEVEN DAYS FOLLOWING SURGERY

During this time you will progress with each day that passes. Ease into your daily activities. You may begin driving after 1 week, and we will discuss your return to work date at your first post-operative visit.

- **Continue to cleanse wounds as directed; you may shower.** Take a warm, not hot shower. Do not take a bath. Limit your shower to 10 minutes. Apply a fragrance free moisturizer to breast and surrounding skin, however not on your incisions.
- **Take antibiotic medications and supplements as directed.** Take pain medication and muscle relaxants only as needed. You may wish to switch from prescriptive pain medication to acetaminophen.
- **Do not resume any exercise other than regular walking.** Walking is essential every day to prevent the formation of blood clots.
- **Maintain a healthy diet. Do not smoke. Do not consume alcohol.**

ONE to FOUR WEEKS FOLLOWING SURGERY

As you resume your normal daily activities, you must continue proper care and healing.

- **Refrain from weight-bearing exercise.** No tennis, golf, softball or other sports with similar swinging motions. Avoid aerobic exercise that may cause a lot of bounce. You may begin range of motion exercises but not with any weight, pressure or resistance of any kind.
- **You may start to use ibuprofen or other NSAIDs** at this time, in lieu of the prescription pain medicine.
- **Do not smoke.** While incisions may have sealed, smoking deprives your body of necessary oxygen that can result in poorly healed, wide, raised scars.
- **Continue to wear a proper support bra.** The bra you first wore following surgery may feel somewhat loose. You may replace it, however **no under wires for 6 weeks**. You may sleep without a bra; however a camisole with built-in shelf support can be comfortable and provides added support as you continue to heal.
- **You may sleep flat.** However do not sleep on your stomach. If you are a side sleeper, a soft pillow under your mid-back and shoulders may offer more comfort and support than a single pillow under your head.
- **Practice good sun protection.** Do not expose your breasts to direct sunlight. If you are outdoors, apply at least an SPF 30 to the chest area at least 30 minutes prior to sun exposure. Your chest region and breast skin are highly susceptible to sunburn or the formation of irregular, darkened pigmentation.

Post-Surgical Instructions: Breast Implant Removal

SIX WEEKS FOLLOWING SURGERY

Healing will progress and your breasts will settle into a more final shape and position.

- **You may ease into your regular fitness routine.** However realize that your upper body may require some time to return to previous strength.
- **You may start to use scar treatments at this time** (e.g. Mederma).
- **You may resume wearing under wires**, although these are not necessary.
- **Discomfort or tightness and tingling will resolve.** Any lingering nipple sensitivity or lack of sensation should begin to greatly improve.
- **No need to resume smoking.** You have now gone 10 weeks (4 weeks prior to surgery and 6 weeks following) without a cigarette. For your long-term health, there is no need to resume smoking.

YOUR FIRST YEAR

- **Practice monthly breast self exam.**
- **Continue healthy nutrition, fitness and sun protection.**
- **Your scars will continue to refine.** If they become raised, red or thickened, or appear to widen, contact our office. Early intervention is important to achieving well-healed scars. Scars are generally refined to fine incision lines one year after surgery.
- **A one-year post surgery follow-up is required.** However you may call our office at any time with your concerns or for needed follow-up.

Your body will change with age. The appearance of your breasts will change too. You may wish to have your implants replaced or to undergo revision surgery to help maintain your appearance throughout life. Contact our office with any of your questions or concerns, at any time.

I have read and understand all of the above instructions. I understand that following these instructions is solely my responsibility. I understand that it is also my responsibility to ask my doctor and his or her staff any questions I have related to these instructions or about my procedure, health and healing.

These instructions are not meant to be comprehensive or all-inclusive, any additional instructions will be given to you by Dr. Butterfield as needed.

Financial Policy Regarding Revision and Complications

Every plastic and reconstructive surgeon has a few patients who will require revision or have some complications requiring additional surgery. As you have been or will be told, one cannot guarantee a result. In cosmetic procedures there are certain problems that will happen statistically no matter how good the care or how careful the doctor and team. Examples of problems that may be encountered are bleeding or an unfavorable scar after a surgical procedure. In both of these cases, it may be necessary to return the patient to surgery, either on an emergency basis (as in the case with bleeding) or an elective basis (as in the case of scarring). It is our policy as a predetermined courtesy to our patients not to charge a surgeon's fee for complications or revisional surgery within 6 months from the original surgery date. We do, however, expect the patient to pay whatever other expenses arise as a result of treatment in hospital or outpatient settings. If the revisional surgery occurs in our office facility, the patient is responsible for the expense of the facility and anesthesia. Sometimes the patient will have insurance that will cover these revisions or complications. It depends upon the individual policy and how it is written. When a person does have insurance, the insurance company is billed for the surgeon's fee as well as the facility fees. All patient copays and deductibles will apply.

We hope that no complication arises and no revisional surgery is necessary in your case. However, no plastic surgeon can guarantee this to patients. It is important for the patient undergoing an elective surgical procedure to understand this financial policy. If you have any questions regarding this policy, the office staff would be happy to discuss it with you.

Policy Regarding Employer Paperwork

Many patients have forms that must be completed by Dr. Butterfield or our office to verify surgery dates, length of absence from work, work restrictions and expected return to work date. Many employers require multiple forms with ongoing updates. We understand our patients need to comply with their employer's human resource requirements. With regret the volume and complexity of the required paperwork makes it necessary for our office to charge a fee for this service. For those patients with human resource requirements each surgery will be assessed a \$20.00 fee for completion of all forms. All spouse paperwork will also be assessed a \$20.00 fee.

Please ensure all forms are in our office at least two weeks prior to your employers due date marked "Attention Nurse – Employer Forms". Include the address or fax number where all completed forms are to be returned, due date and your contact information should questions arise. The \$20.00 fee may be paid to the receptionist at the time of your pre operative appointment.

My signature below, indicates that I understand and agree to the above policies.

Signature _____ Date _____

Witness _____