

Informed Consent for Neuromodulator (Botox® or Xeomin®) Injection

Instructions

This is an informed consent document which has been prepared to help us inform you about a neurotoxin injection, its risks, and alternative treatments. It is important that you read this information carefully and completely. Please initial each page, indicating that you have read the page and sign the consent for this procedure as proposed.

Introduction

Clostridium botulinum bacteria produce a compound known as Botulinum Type A toxin. The Botulinum Type A Toxin is processed and purified to produce a sterile product suitable for specific therapeutic uses. When injected into specific muscle groups, it causes relaxation of those muscles. In the face and neck, the relaxation of certain muscles reduces rhytids (wrinkling). Neurotoxin injections are customized for every client, depending on his or her needs. These can be performed in areas involving the forehead, eyebrow, and eyes, and other more specific areas of the face and neck. Neurotoxin injections cannot stop the process of aging. It can however, temporarily diminish the look of wrinkles caused by muscle groups. Neurotoxin injections may be performed as a singular procedure or as an adjunct to other procedures. Depending on the dose received, and your specific anatomy, effects of injection can be seen for anywhere between 2-4 months, usually 3 months.

Alternative Treatments

Alternative forms of management include not treating the skin wrinkles by any means. Improvement of skin wrinkles may be accomplished by other treatments or alternative types of surgery such as a blepharoplasty, face or browlift when indicated. Other forms of eyelid surgery may be needed should you have intrinsic disorders affecting the function of the eyelid such as drooping eyelids from muscle problems (eyelid ptosis) or looseness between the eyelid and eyeball (ectropion). Minor skin wrinkling may be improved through chemical skin-peels, lasers, injection of filling material, or other skin treatments. Risks and potential complications are associated with alternative forms of medical or surgical treatment.

Risks of Neurotoxin Injection

Every procedure involves a certain amount of risk, and it is important that you understand the risks involved. An individual's choice to undergo this procedure is based on the comparison of the risk to potential benefit. Although the vast majority of clients do not experience the following complications, you should discuss each of them with your treating clinician to make sure you understand the risks, potential complications, and consequences of neurotoxin injections.

Bleeding - It is possible, though unusual, to have a bleeding episode from a neurotoxin injection. Bruising in soft tissues may occur. Should you develop post-injection bleeding, it may require emergency treatment or surgery. Do not take any aspirin or anti-inflammatory medications for seven days before neurotoxin injections, as this may contribute to a greater risk of a bleeding problem.

Infection - Infection is extremely rare after a neurotoxin injection. Should an infection occur, additional treatment including antibiotics may be necessary.

Damage to deeper structures - Deeper structures such as nerves, blood vessels, and the eyeball may be damaged during the course of injection. Injury to deeper structures may be temporary or permanent.

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Corneal exposure problems - Some clients experience difficulties closing their eyelids after neurotoxin injections and problems may occur in the cornea due to dryness. Should this rare complication occur, additional treatments, protective eye drops, contact lenses, or surgery may be necessary.

Dry eye problems - Individuals who normally have dry eyes may be advised to use special caution in considering neurotoxin injections around the eyelid region.

Migration of Neurotoxin- Neurotoxins may migrate from its original injection site to other areas and produce temporary paralysis of other muscle groups or other unintended effects.

Drooping Eyelid (Ptosis) - Muscles that raise the eyelid may be affected by neurotoxins, should this material migrate from injection areas.

Double-Vision- Double-vision may be produced if the neurotoxin material migrates into the region of muscles that control movements of the eyeball.

Eyelid Ectropion- Abnormal looseness of the lower eyelid can occur following a neurotoxin injection.

Other Eye Disorders- Functional and irritative disorders of eye structures may rarely occur following neurotoxin injections.

Asymmetry- The human face and eyelid region is normally asymmetrical with respect to structural anatomy and function. There can be a variation from one side to the other in terms of the response to a neurotoxin injection.

Pain- Discomfort associated with neurotoxin injections is usually short duration.

Skin disorders- Skin rash and swelling may rarely occur following a neurotoxin injection.

Unknown risks-The long term effect of neurotoxin on tissue is unknown. There is the possibility that additional risk factors may be discovered.

Unsatisfactory result- There is the possibility of a poor or inadequate response from a neurotoxin injection. Additional injections may be necessary. Surgical procedures or treatments or injections with filler materials may be needed to improve skin wrinkles including those caused by muscle activity.

Allergic reactions- As with all biologic products, allergic and systemic anaphylactic reactions may occur. Allergic reactions may require additional treatment.

Antibodies to neurotoxins - The presence of antibodies to neurotoxins may reduce the effectiveness of this material in subsequent injections. The health significance of antibodies to neurotoxins is unknown.

Long-term effects- Subsequent alterations in face and eyelid appearance may occur as the result of aging, weight loss or gain, sun exposure, or other circumstances not related to neurotoxin injections. Neurotoxin injections do not arrest the aging process or produce permanent tightening of the eyelid region.

Pregnancy and nursing mothers- Animal reproduction studies have not been performed to determine if neurotoxins could produce fetal harm. It is not known if neurotoxins can be excreted in human milk.

Blindness- Blindness is extremely rare after neurotoxin injections. However, it can be caused by internal bleeding around the eyeball or needle stick injury. The occurrence of this is not predictable.

Drug Interactions- The effect of neurotoxin may be potentiated by aminoglycoside antibiotics or other drugs known to interfere with neuromuscular transmission.

Additional treatment may be necessary- There are many variable conditions in addition to risk and potential complications that may influence the long-term result of neurotoxin injections. Even though risks and complications occur infrequently, the risks cited are the ones that are particularly associated with neurotoxin injections. Other complications and risks can occur but are even more uncommon. Should complications occur, additional surgery or other treatments may be necessary. 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 procedures and treatments or any complications that might occur from the same. Please carefully review your health insurance subscriber information pamphlet.

Financial Responsibilities

Payment for the treatment is due in full at the time of injections. If a follow up visit is necessary additional units of neurotoxin may be purchased at the same price per unit as the initial visit. It is unlikely that neurotoxin injections to treat cosmetic problems would be covered by your health insurance. Additional costs of medical treatment would be your responsibility should complications develop from neurotoxin injections.

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 clients in most circumstances.

However, informed consent documents should not be considered all-inclusive in defining other methods of care and risks encountered. You may be provided with additional or different information which is based on all of the facts pertaining to your particular case and the 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 INJECTION OF NEUROTOXIN

1.	. I,	, hereby authorize Dr. Rebecca Greco to					
	perform the following procedure or treatment:						
	Injection of Neurotoxin (Botulinum Toxin						
	I have received the following information sheet:						
2.		Informed Consent for Neurotoxin (Botox or Xemin) Injection. I acknowledge that no guarantee has been given by anyone as to the results that may be obtained.					
3.	I acknowledge that a follow up treatment may be necessary. I understand that additional units of neurotoxin may be purchased during the follow up treatment at the same per unit price as the initial visit.						
4.	For the purposes of medical record keeping and clinical reporting, I consent to the taking of photographs.						
5.	5. IT HAS BEEN EXPLAINED TO ME IN A WAY THAT	T HAS BEEN EXPLAINED TO ME IN A WAY THAT I UNDERSTAND:					
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CLIENT INITIALS: ____