

“RISKS OF MEDICAL INTERVENTION (SURGICAL)”

Appendix No. 2

INFORMED CONSENT – BROW LIFT SURGERY

“RISKS OF MEDICAL INTERVENTION (SURGICAL)” Appendix No. 2: approved by LLC “ARZ EST” on May 2, 2019, by Order No. 01/5.

This document constitutes an integral part of the Agreement concluded between LLC “ARZ EST” and the Client/Patient.

INSTRUCTIONS

This informed consent document has been prepared to familiarize you with brow lift surgery, its risks, and alternative treatment methods. It is important to carefully and completely read the information provided.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The forehead and brow area often show noticeable signs of aging. Weakening of the tissues may result in brow drooping, hooding of the upper eyelids, horizontal forehead wrinkles, and glabellar lines.

During brow lift surgery, the structures responsible for these changes are lifted or modified in order to smooth the forehead, elevate the upper portions of the eyebrows, and reduce glabellar wrinkles. The procedure may be performed alone or in combination with other procedures, such as a facelift or eyelid surgery.

Modern techniques allow brow lifting to be performed in various ways, including the endoscopic technique. The procedure is selected individually for each patient. The type and location of the incisions depend on the technique selected by the surgeon and on your individual characteristics. Surgery does not stop the aging process.

ALTERNATIVE TREATMENT METHODS

An alternative is to decline surgical correction of laxity of the forehead and upper brow tissues. Improvement of the skin condition and reduction of wrinkles may be achieved through other procedures, such as laser resurfacing, chemical peels, or injectable treatments. Alternative surgical procedures also involve certain risks and possible complications.

RISKS OF BROW LIFT SURGERY

Any surgical procedure involves a certain degree of risk. It is important to understand the possible complications and limitations of the procedure. The decision to undergo surgery is based on weighing the potential benefits against the risks. Although most patients do not experience complications, each risk should be discussed with your plastic surgeon.

SPECIFIC RISKS

Change in Surgical Technique:

In some cases, it may be necessary to modify the surgical technique during the procedure (for example, converting from an endoscopic technique to an open technique).

Nerve Injury:

Injury to motor and sensory nerves may occur. Weakness or loss of movement of the forehead and eyebrows may be observed. In most cases, function recovers; permanent impairment is rare. Temporary or, rarely, permanent loss of sensation of the scalp and temporal region may occur.

Eye Irritation:

Dryness or irritation of the eyes may occur, particularly when eyelid surgery is performed at the same time.

Hair Loss:

Hair loss may occur around the incision sites or on the scalp. In most cases it is temporary, but it may be permanent.

Fixation Devices and Deep Sutures:

Small screws, permanent deep sutures, or absorbable fixation devices may be used to secure the tissues. They may become visible or palpable, cause irritation, or require removal. In extremely rare cases, a screw may penetrate through the skull bone; intracranial injury is possible but extremely rare.

Eyelid Conditions:

Eyelid ptosis, excess eyelid skin, or ectropion of the lower eyelid are not corrected by a brow lift and may require additional surgery.

3D Modeling:

The preliminary results of 3D modeling may not correspond to the actual postoperative result. Loss of areas of skin or persistence of excess skin may also occur.

GENERAL RISKS OF SURGERY***Healing Problems:***

Certain medical conditions, medications, and supplements may delay the healing process. Patients with diabetes, those who have experienced significant weight loss, or those taking steroids for prolonged periods may experience delayed healing. Smoking significantly increases the risk of complications.

Bleeding:

Bleeding may occur during or after surgery. Drainage of a hematoma or blood transfusion may be required, although this is rare. Physical activity during the early postoperative period increases the risk of bleeding.

Infection:

Infection is uncommon but may require antibiotic treatment or repeat surgery.

Scarring:

Every surgical procedure leaves scars. Abnormal, asymmetric, or cosmetically unsatisfactory scars may occur.

Changes in Skin Sensation:

Reduced or complete loss of sensation may occur and may be permanent.

Irregularities of Skin Contour:

Folds or excess skin may occur along the edges of the incisions.

Changes in Skin Color / Swelling:

Bruising and swelling may occur; in rare cases, changes in skin color may persist for an extended period.

Wound Separation:

Additional treatment may be required.

Delayed Healing and Skin Necrosis:

Areas of skin may die (necrosis), requiring additional treatment.

Damage to Deep Structures:

Damage to nerves, blood vessels, muscles, and other anatomical structures may occur.

Fat Necrosis:

Areas of firmness and contour irregularities may develop and may require correction.

Seroma:

Accumulation of fluid beneath the skin may occur.

Anesthesia:

Any form of anesthesia carries a risk of complications, including death.

Pain:

Pain of varying intensity and duration may occur; chronic pain is extremely rare.

Cardiac and Pulmonary Complications:

Thromboembolism, embolism, lung collapse, and other serious complications may occur.

Allergic Reactions:

Reactions to medications, materials, and anesthesia may occur, including anaphylactic shock.

Asymmetry:

Complete symmetry cannot be guaranteed; repeat surgery may be required.

Unsatisfactory Result:

No guarantee of the outcome can be provided; additional surgery may be required.

ADDITIONAL WARNINGS

Smoking and nicotine increase the risk of skin necrosis, delayed healing, and anesthesia-related complications.

Medications and supplements may increase the risk of bleeding. You must inform your physician about all medications and supplements you are taking.

Sun exposure may impair healing and cause changes in skin pigmentation.

Travel plans may be disrupted due to possible complications and a prolonged recovery period.

Long-term results may change as a result of aging, weight changes, pregnancy, menopause, and other factors. A brow lift does not stop the aging process.

REPEAT SURGERY

Additional surgery may be required to achieve an optimal result. Medicine is not an exact science, and no guarantee of the outcome can be provided.

COMPLIANCE WITH RECOMMENDATIONS

Strict compliance with the physician's instructions is an essential condition for achieving a successful result. Physical activity should be limited, and dressings and drains should not be removed without the physician's authorization. Regular follow-up examinations should be attended.

DISCLAIMER

This informed consent document is intended to provide information about the planned surgical treatment, its risks, and alternatives. It is not an exhaustive list of all possible treatment methods and risks. Standards of medical care are determined individually in each case and may change as science and technology develop.

It is important to carefully read the information above and obtain answers to all of your questions.