Informed Consent

Migraine Surgery

- ☐ Right Supraorbital Nerve
- ☐ Left Supraorbital Nerve
- ☐ Right Supratrochlear Nerve
- ☐ Left Supratrochlear Nerve
- ☐ Right Auriculotemporal Nerve
- ☐ Left Auriculotemporal Nerve
- ☐ Right Zygomaticotemporal Nerve
- ☐ Left Zygomaticotemporal Nerve
- ☐ Right Greater Occipital Nerve
- ☐ Left Greater Occipital Nerve
- ☐ Right Lesser Occipital Nerve
- ☐ Left Lesser Occipital Nerve
- ☐ Right Third Occipital Nerve
- ☐ Left Third Occipital Nerve
- ☐ Rhinogenic Trigger
- ☐ Other, please specify: _____

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INSTRUCTIONS

This is an informed consent document meant to help you learn about migraine surgery. You'll learn about what the surgery involves, its risks, and other treatment(s) you might choose.

It is important that you read the whole document carefully. Please initial each page. Doing so means you have read the page. Signing the consent agreement means that you agree to the surgery that you have talked about with your plastic surgeon.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Many people have migraines. There are many medical treatments for migraines, including both surgical and nonsurgical options. Some people may benefit more from migraine surgery than others. These people are in generally good health and have at least one trigger site identified by their doctor before surgery. People with complex medical issues may want to address these issues before they think of migraine surgery. You and your doctor should go through your migraine history in detail before considering surgery. It's best if you find at least one trigger point before thinking about surgery. Unless your health does not allow you to have surgery, there are few reasons why you might not want migraine surgery. You should first consider all your options.

Migraine surgery is meant to keep your trigger site(s) from causing a migraine. In this surgery, bands of soft tissue, muscle, and blood vessels from certain nerves in your face, head, and neck that are known to be involved with causing migraines are made loose. In general, patients have less pain during the first two weeks after their surgery. However, if your operation involves your nose, it may take up to three (3) months to notice a difference. Your surgeon will explain more about this and help you after your operation.

ALTERNATIVE TREATMENTS

Having migraine surgery is your choice. There may be other ways to get the results you want, including not having surgery at all. Some other options include taking medicines, which your neurologist might have already prescribed. Another treatment other than surgery is getting certain shots, like Botox. These treatments also have risks. Talk to your doctor about these options and the risks they have.

RISKS OF MIGRAINE SURGERY

Bleeding (Hematoma):

Although it doesn't happen often, you may bleed a lot during or after surgery. When blood collets outside of a blood vessel, you may need emergency treatment to drain the extra blood. To lower your risk of bleeding, do not take aspirin or any anti-inflammatory medications for three weeks before surgery. If blood builds up under your skin, it can cause scarring or make you take longer to heal. Taking nonprescription herbs, natural remedies, or dietary supplements can increase your risk of bleeding. Talk to your surgeon about any supplements you might be taking.

Infection:

Not many people have infections after migraine surgery. If you do get an infection, you may need treatment, including antibiotics or more surgery.

Change in Skin Sensation:

You may be less sensitive to touch or may lose sensation completely around your face and scalp area after surgery. This usually goes away with time, but sometimes it may not. You might feel itchy on top of your head or around your eyebrows after migraine surgery.

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Skin Contour Irregularities:
In rare cases, you might notice changes to your skin after surgery, like bumps, dents, or wrinkles.

Skin Scarring:
Every surgery has the risk of scarring, but migraine surgery usually doesn't cause very visible scars. In rare cases, you may see an unusual scar. Scars may not look nice. They may be a different color than the rest of your skin. How a scar looks can even change within the scar itself. You may also see marks left by stitches, sutures, staples, or other items used during your operation. Additional treatments including surgery may be needed to fix such scarring.

Surgical Anesthesia:
Both local and general anesthesia have risks. You may have complications, injuries, or even die from any form of surgical anesthesia or sedation.

Nerve Injury:
It is possible that your motor and sensory nerves could be damaged during surgery. Some people experience weakness or lose the ability to move their forehead or eyebrows after surgery. Most of the time, this gets better. It's rare that your nerves will stay weak. It's also possible for your forehead, scalp, temples, or ears to feel numb after surgery. Usually this goes away. Permanent numbness or pain is rare.

Delayed Healing:
The area that's been operated on may have issues or not heal normally. The brow and the scalp may also take a long time to heal. Some areas of skin may die. You may need frequent bandage changes or more surgery to take care of the tissue that isn't healing well. **Smokers have a greater risk of losing skin and have more trouble healing.**

Allergic Reactions:
It's very rare, but possible, that you may be allergic to tape, sutures, or other items used during surgery. You may also have a serious allergic reaction from drugs or medicines used during your operation. If this happens, you may need more treatment. Talk with your doctor about any allergies you may have.

Seromas (Fluid Build-Up):
It's possible for fluid to build up under your skin after surgery. If this happens, you may need more treatment to drain the fluid.

Hair Loss:
You may have some hair loss on your scalp or near the operation area. This can't be predicted. Any hair loss may slowly fix itself, but in rare cases, the loss is permanent.

Unsatisfactory Result:
You may not be happy with the results of your surgery. Sometimes more surgery may be needed to improve your results. You may still have some migraine symptoms after surgery. It's rare that your symptoms will not change at all.

Cardiac and Pulmonary Complications:
You may have heart or lung issues during or after your surgery, particularly if you have general anesthesia. Some of these issues include blood clots (pulmonary emboli), fat deposits (fat emboli), pneumonia, or partially collapsed lungs. In some cases, people can die from blood clots. Certain conditions, including being inactive, can increase your risk of blood clots. These can also increase the risk that a clot will travel

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to your lungs and cause serious problems, including death. You should tell your doctor if you've ever had swelling in your legs or a history of blood clots. Heart problems are a risk with any surgery and anesthesia, even in patients who haven't had problems in the past. If you experience shortness of breath, chest pains, or unusual heartbeat rhythms, see a doctor immediately. If any of these problems occur, you may need to go to the hospital for more treatment.

Pain:

You will have pain after your surgery. The pain you feel after surgery may vary in how strong it is and how long it lasts. If you are a chronic pain patient, you may want to talk to a pain therapy doctor before your operation. They can help you manage any pain after your surgery. In rare cases, some people experience ongoing (chronic) pain after surgery. This may happen if some nerves are trapped in the scar tissue after surgery (neuromas) or if you have tight scars.

Even if your nerves aren't injured during surgery, the nerve endings may become too active when you heal. This can make the area too sensitive or cause you pain. Massage and other treatment options can help with this pain. Make sure to talk about any pain with your surgeon.

Drug Reactions:

You might have an unexpected drug allergy or illness caused by prescription medication used during or after your surgery. Certain drugs may also not work as expected for you. Make sure to tell your doctor about any issues you've had with medicines in the past, including over-the-counter medicines and prescription drugs. Give your surgeon a list of medication and supplements you take, including nonprescription and natural supplements.

Persistent Swelling (Lymphedema):

After surgery, swelling may last for a long time.

DISCLAIMER

Informed consent documents give you information about a surgery you are considering. These documents outline the proposed treatment and explain the risks. They also discuss other treatment options.
However, informed consent documents can't cover everything. Your plastic surgeon may give you more or different information. This may be based on the facts of your particular case and current medical knowledge.

It is important that you read the above information carefully and get all your questions answered before signing the consent agreement on the next page.

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CONSENT FOR PROCEDURE OR TREATMENT

1. I permit Dr. Thomas Jeneby and the doctor's assistants to do the **Migraine Surgery.**
2. I got the information sheet on Migraine Surgery.
3. I understand that, during the surgery, an unexpected situation may require a different medical procedure than the surgery listed above. I permit the doctor listed above, the assistants and/or designees to provide any treatment that my doctor thinks is needed or helpful. My permission includes all treatments that my doctor does not plan to do at the start of the surgery.
4. I understand what my surgeon can and cannot do. I understand that no warranties or guarantees have been hinted at or stated outright about the outcome of the surgery. I have explained my goals. I understand which outcomes are realistic and which are not. All my questions have been answered. I understand the surgery's risks. I am aware of other risks and possible issues, benefits, and options. I understand and choose to have the surgery.
5. I agree to the anesthetics that are needed or helpful. I understand that all types of anesthesia have risks and may result in complications, injury, and even death.
6. I am aware of the serious risks to my health when blood products are used. I agree to my doctor using them if my doctor, assistants, and/or designees think they are needed or helpful.
7. I agree to the disposal of any tissue, medical devices, or body parts taken out during or after surgery. I also agree to any additional surgeries or treatment that is needed or helpful.
8. I agree to have parts of my body photographed or televised appropriately before, during, and after the surgery for medical, scientific, or educational reasons, if the pictures do not reveal my identity.
9. For medical education, I agree that onlookers can be in the operating room.
10. I permit my Social Security Number to be given to the right agencies for legal reasons and medical device registration, when necessary.
11. I agree to the charges for this surgery. I understand that the doctor's charges are separate from the charges for the hospital and the anesthesia. I understand that there may be more charges if more procedures or treatments are needed or helpful. I agree to those charges, if any.
12. I understand that not having the surgery is an option and that I can opt-out of having the surgery.
13. IT HAS BEEN EXPLAINED TO ME IN A WAY THAT I UNDERSTAND:
    a. THE ABOVE SURGERY TO BE PERFORMED
    b. THERE MAY BE OTHER SURGERIES OR TREATMENT OPTIONS
    c. THERE ARE RISKS TO THE SURGERY

I CONSENT TO THE SURGERY AND THE ITEMS THAT ARE LISTED ABOVE (1-13).
I UNDERSTAND THE EXPLANATION AND HAVE NO MORE QUESTIONS.

_____

Patient or Person Authorized to Sign for Patient Date/Time

_____

Witness Date/Time

_____ Patient Initials

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