

CONSENT FOR RHINOPLASTY, SEPTOPLASTY AND TURBINATES

Surgery of the nose (rhinoplasty) is an operation frequently performed by plastic surgeons. This surgical procedure can produce changes in the appearance, structure, and function of the nose. Rhinoplasty can reduce or increase the size of the nose, change the shape of the tip, narrow the width of the nostrils, or change the angle between the nose and the upper lip. This operation can help correct birth defects, nasal injuries, and help relieve some breathing problems.

There is not a universal type of rhinoplasty surgery that will meet the needs of every patient. Rhinoplasty surgery is customized for each patient, depending on his or her needs. Incisions may be made within the nose or concealed in inconspicuous locations of the nose in the open rhinoplasty procedure. In some situations, cartilage grafts, taken from within the nose or from other areas of the body may be recommended in order to help reshape the structure of the nose. Internal nasal surgery to improve nasal breathing can be performed at the time of the rhinoplasty.

Septoplasty is a surgical procedure performed to correct breathing problems caused by a distorted (deviated) nasal septum, which divides the nostrils. Septal deviation can interfere with the passage of air through the nose. Distorted cartilage and bone is selectively removed or straightened beneath the mucous membranes of the septum in order to improve nasal breathing. There are a number of techniques and approaches for septoplasty. Septoplasty can be performed in conjunction with rhinoplasty to reshape the external appearance of the nose.

A variety of conditions such as allergies, sinus disorders, nasal polyps, snoring problems and breathing disorders from other causes may co-exist with a deviated nasal septum.

Enlarged turbinates can also impact breathing and may be altered at the time of your procedure.

The best candidates for this type of surgery are individuals who are looking for improvement, not perfection, in the appearance of their nose. In addition to realistic expectations, good health and psychological stability are important qualities for a patient considering rhinoplasty surgery. Rhinoplasty can be performed in conjunction with other surgeries.

Alternative forms of management consist of not undergoing the rhinoplasty surgery. Certain internal nasal airway disorders may not require surgery on the exterior of the nose. Risks and potential complications are associated with alternative surgical forms of treatment.

Every surgical procedure involves a certain amount of risk and it is important that you understand these risks and the possible complications associated with them. 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 patients do not experience the following complications, you should discuss each of them with your plastic surgeon to make sure you understand the risks, potential complications, and consequences of rhinoplasty. The more common risks associated with rhinoplasty are:

- **Bleeding-** It is possible, though unusual, to experience a bleeding episode during or after surgery. Intraoperative blood transfusions may be required. Should post-operative bleeding occur, it may require an emergency treatment to drain the accumulated blood or blood transfusion. Hypertension (high blood pressure) that is not under good medical control may cause bleeding during or after surgery. Accumulations of blood under the skin may delay healing and cause scarring. 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. 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.

- **Medications**- 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. There are 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.
- **Infection**- Infection is unusual after surgery. Should an infection occur, additional treatment including antibiotics, hospitalization, or additional surgery may be necessary.
- **Poor Appearing Scars**- 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 between right and left sides 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. The final appearance of a scar has a lot to do with your individual healing characteristics and how you take care of the scar during the first several months of healing. There is a full sheet of scar-care instructions in your pre-op packet.
- **Damage to Deeper Structures**- There is the potential for injury to deeper structures including nerves, tear ducts, blood vessels, muscles, and lungs (pneumothorax) during any surgical procedure. The potential for this to occur varies according to the type of rhinoplasty procedure being performed. Injury to deeper structures may be temporary or permanent.
- **Change in Skin Sensation**- It is common to experience diminished (or loss) of skin sensation in areas that have had surgery. There is the potential for permanent numbness within the nasal skin after rhinoplasty. The occurrence of this is not predictable. Diminished (or loss) of skin sensation in the nasal area may not totally resolve after rhinoplasty.
- **Asymmetry**- The human face is normally asymmetrical. There can be a variation from one side to the other in the results obtained from rhinoplasty. Additional surgery may be necessary to attempt to revise asymmetry.
- **Skin Discoloration / Swelling**- Some bruising and swelling normally occurs following rhinoplasty. Although uncommon, swelling and skin discoloration may persist for long periods of time and, in rare situations, may be permanent.
- **Seroma**- Fluid accumulations infrequently occur in between the skin and the underlying tissues. Should this problem occur, it may require additional procedures for drainage of fluid.
- **Allergic Reactions**- In rare cases, local allergies to tape, suture materials 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 medications. Allergic reactions may require additional treatment.
- **Nasal Septal Perforation**- Infrequently, a hole in the nasal septum will develop. The occurrence of this is rare. Additional surgical treatment may be necessary to repair the nasal septum. In some cases, it may be impossible to correct this complication.
- **Nasal Airway Alterations**- Changes may occur after a rhinoplasty or septoplasty operation that may interfere with normal passage of air through the nose.
- **Surgical Anesthesia**- Both local and general anesthesia involves risk. There is the possibility of complications, injury, and even death from all forms of surgical anesthesia or sedation.
- **Substance Abuse Disorders**- Individuals with substance abuse problems that involve the inhalation of vasoconstrictive drugs such as cocaine are at risk for major complications including poor healing and nasal septal perforation.

- **Skin Contour Irregularities**- Contour irregularities may occur. Residual skin irregularities at the ends of the incisions or “dog ears” are always a possibility and may require additional surgery. This may improve with time, or it can be surgically corrected.
- **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 removal.
- **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 rhinoplasty surgery. This would include risks such as asymmetry, loss of function, structural malposition, unacceptable visible or tactile deformities, unsatisfactory surgical scar location, poor healing, wound disruption, and loss of sensation. It may be necessary to perform additional surgery to attempt to improve your results.
- **Cardiac and Pulmonary Complications**- Surgery, especially longer procedures, may be associated with the formation of, or increase in, blood clots in the venous system. 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 and fat emboli can be life-threatening or fatal in some circumstances. Air travel, 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 blood clots or swollen legs that may contribute to this condition. Cardiac complications are a risk with any surgery and anesthesia, even in patients without symptoms. If you experience shortness of breath, chest pains, or unusual heart beats, seek medical attention immediately.

ADDITIONAL ADVISORIES

Skin Disorders / Skin Cancer- Rhinoplasty is a surgical procedure to reshape of both internal and external structure of the nose. Skin disorders and skin cancer may occur independently of a rhinoplasty.

Long-Term Results- Subsequent alterations in nasal appearance may occur as the result of aging, weight loss or gain, sun exposure, pregnancy, menopause, or other circumstances not related to rhinoplasty surgery. Future surgery or other treatments may be necessary.

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

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 bleeding. It is wise to refrain from sexual activity until your physician states it is safe.

Mental Health and Elective Surgery- It is important that all patients seeking to undergo elective surgery have realistic expectations that focus on improvement rather than perfection. Complications or less than satisfactory results are sometimes unavoidable, may require additional surgery and often are stressful. Please openly discuss with your surgeon, prior to surgery, any history that you may have of significant emotional depression or mental health disorders. Although many individuals may benefit psychologically from the results of elective surgery, effects on mental health cannot be accurately predicted.

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, delayed healing, and additional scarring. 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 causing surgical complications.

_____ 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.

ADDITIONAL SURGERY NECESSARY

There are many variable conditions that may influence the long-term result of brow lift surgery. Secondary surgery may be necessary to obtain optimal results. 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 facelift 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. Surgical revisions may be necessary. If what needs correction is due to a problem with the original surgery, there will be no charge by the surgeon but a facility or hospital fee cannot be waived.

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 splints 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 and the need for return to surgery. It is important that you participate in follow-up care, return for aftercare, and promote your recovery after surgery.

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), including no surgery. 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.

Medicine is not an exact science, so no guarantees can be made regarding complications or outcome. We do everything possible to ensure your safety, and strive for the best result in every case. We hope that you will also do your part by following your post-operative instructions, using good judgment, and letting us know if there are any problems.

Please ask any questions you may have regarding the surgery or potential risks prior to signing this form. Your signature means that you have had a chance to read and discuss the common risks associated with facelift surgery, and that you agree to proceed. A separate consent form from the hospital will also need to be signed for the medical record.

I CONSENT TO THE TREATMENT OF RHINOPLASTY. I HAVE READ THE ABOVE LISTED ITEMS. I AM SATISFIED WITH THE INFORMED CONSENT PROCESS	
_____	_____
Patient or Person Authorized to Sign for Patient	Date
_____	_____
Witness	Date

Pre-Operative Instructions – General

The following instructions should be followed closely except when overruled by specific procedural instructions.

2 Weeks Prior to Surgery

1. NO ASPIRIN or medicines that contain aspirin* since it interferes with normal blood clotting.
2. NO IBUPROFEN or medicines contain ibuprofen* as it interferes with blood clotting.
3. Please DISCONTINUE ALL HERBAL MEDICATIONS* as many have side effects that could complicate a surgical procedure by inhibiting blood clotting, affecting blood pressure, or interfering with anesthetics.
4. Please DISCONTINUE ALL DIET PILLS whether prescription, over-the-counter or herbal as many will interfere with anesthesia and can cause cardiovascular concerns.
5. NO “MEGADOSES” OF VITAMIN E, but a multiple vitamin that contains E is just fine.
6. NO SMOKING because nicotine reduces blood flow to the skin and can cause significant complications during healing.
7. You may take Tylenol or generic forms of this drug. These do not interfere with blood clotting or healing.
8. Start taking a multivitamin each day and continue taking through your recovery. The healthier you are, the quicker your recovery will be.

(* See Medications to Avoid for a detailed list.)

One Week Prior to Surgery

9. DO NOT take or drink any alcohol or drugs for one week prior to surgery and one week after surgery as these can interfere with anesthesia and affect blood clotting.
10. If your skin tolerates, use a germ-inhibiting soap for bathing, such as Dial, Safeguard, or Lever 2000 for at least the week before surgery.
11. DO report any signs of cold, infection, boils, or pustules appearing before surgery.
12. DO NOT take any cough or cold medications without permission.
13. DO arrange for a responsible adult to drive you to and from the facility on the day of surgery, since you will not be allowed to leave on your own.

14. DO arrange for a responsible individual to spend the first 24 hours with you, since you CANNOT be left alone.

Night Before Surgery & Morning of Surgery

15. DO NOT eat or drink anything (not even water) after midnight the night before your surgery. Also, no gum, candy, mints or coffee the morning of surgery. Do not sneak anything as this may endanger you.
16. If you are on regular medications, please clear these with Dr. «Procedure_Surgeon_Last».
17. DO take a thorough shower with your germ-inhibiting soap the night before and the morning of surgery. Shampoo your hair the morning of surgery. This is to decrease the bacteria on the skin and thereby decrease the risk of infection.
18. DO NOT apply any of the following to your skin, hair or face the morning of surgery: makeup, creams, lotions, hair gels, sprays, perfumes, powder, or deodorant. Using any of these products will add bacteria to the skin and increase the risk of infection.
19. You may brush your teeth the morning of surgery but do not drink anything.
20. DO NOT wear contacts to surgery. If you do wear glasses, bring your eyeglass case.
21. DO wear comfortable, loose-fitting clothes that do not have to be put on over your head. The best thing to wear home is a button-up top and pull on pants. You will want easy-to-slip-on flat shoes.
22. DO NOT bring any valuables or wear any jewelry (no rings, earrings, chains, toe rings, other metal piercings or watches). We will need to tape wedding rings if worn.
23. You must have an adult drive for you – to and from surgery. Please note that a cab or bus driver will not be allowed to take you home after surgery. On arrival, be sure we know your driver's name, phone numbers, and how we will be able to reach them.
24. If you are not recovering at home, it is very important that we have the number where you will be after surgery.

Post-Operative Instructions – General

The following instructions should be followed closely except when overruled by specific procedural instructions. You must follow your surgeon's instructions as indicated for your specific surgery. Notify «Doctor_Last_Name» of any unusual changes in your condition and feel free to call the office with any questions.

1. You **MUST HAVE AN ADULT DRIVE YOU** home from the facility. You will not be allowed to drive yourself or use public transportation.
2. After surgery you **MUST HAVE A RESPONSIBLE ADULT STAY WITH YOU** a minimum of 24 hours. You **CANNOT** be left alone. The 24 hours begin when you are discharged from the office or hospital. Have everything ready at home **PRIOR** to surgery. Make arrangements for someone to stay with you. Let the person or persons know you cannot be left alone. This is important because of the danger of falling and you may lose the concept of time for the day and overmedicate yourself.
3. The effects of anesthesia can persist for 24 hours. You must exercise extreme caution before engaging in any activity that could be harmful to yourself or others.
4. **DRINK** fluids to help rid the body of the drugs used in surgery. If you have straws in the house you will tend to drink more fluids the first few days after surgery.
5. Diet may be as tolerated. Eating foods that are bland and soft for the first day or so – foods like after you have had the flu – may be best tolerated. You must eat more than crackers and juice, otherwise you will continue to feel weak and will not heal as well. **REMEMBER** to take the medications with a little something to eat or you will get sick to your stomach.
6. Please avoid the use of alcoholic beverages for the first 24 hours (it dilates blood vessels and can cause unwanted bleeding) and as long as pain medications are being used (dangerous combination).
7. Take only medications that have been prescribed by Dr. for your postoperative care and take them according to the instruction on the bottle. Your pain medication may make you feel “spacey”; therefore, have someone else give you your medications according to the proper time intervals.
8. If you experience any generalized itching, rash, wheezing or tightness in the throat, stop taking all medications and call the office immediately, as this may be a sign of a drug allergy.
9. You can expect moderate discomfort, which should be helped by the pain medications. The greatest discomfort is usually during the first 24 hours. Thereafter, you will find that you require less pain medication.
10. Call (303) 321-6608 if you have: **SEVERE PAIN** not responding to pain medication; Swelling that is greater on one side than the other; incisions that are **RED OR FEVERISH**; a **FEVER**; or if any other questions or problems arise.
11. Keep any **DRESSINGS ON, CLEAN AND DRY** until cleared for showering. Do not remove them until instructed to do so. There may be some bloody drainage on the dressings. If you have excessive bleeding or the bandages are too tight, call the office immediately.
12. After surgery it is important to have a bowel movement within a day or two. If you do not, you may take over the counter laxatives to encourage your bowels to move.

13. Minimal activity for the first 48 hours. No house cleaning, furniture rearranging, etc. Relax, be pampered, and let your body heal. The less energy you use on doing things, the more energy your body can focus on healing.
14. Limit lifting, pulling or pushing for 10 days.
15. Position after surgery is different with different types of surgery. If your surgery is from the waist up we ask that the head of the bed be elevated 45 degrees. This requires a pillow under the small of your back, two pillows under your shoulders and head, and if you have a pillow under each elbow you will relax and stay in position.
16. You are requested to remain within a reasonable traveling distance of the office for approximately ten days.
17. Once cleared to shower you may do so every day. Please do not use the bathtub until cleared.
18. NO SMOKING for the first 14 postoperative days. Any cheating will delay healing.
19. You may drive two days after anesthesia, once you are off the pain pills, and when you experience no pain with this activity (you need to be able to react quickly).
20. All surgeries involve some scarring, which can take up to 2 years to fade. No matter how small they may be, we still want them to heal as well as they are able. Exposing red scars to the sun can cause permanent discoloration. A good sunscreen (SPF 30 or higher) can help and will protect the surrounding tissues that might not feel like a sunburn developing while the nerves are healing. Sunlight can even reach scars under a swimsuit, so take adequate precautions.
21. DO NOT use a hot tub for 4 weeks or until cleared.
22. AVOID sports or strenuous activities 4 to 6 weeks as your surgeon gives you clearance during your post-operative visits. This is to avoid any unnecessary complications (bleeding, bruising, or swelling).
23. You may return to work when you feel able and are cleared to do so by your surgeon.
24. Feel free to call upon us at any time. We want you to be as comfortable as possible during your healing period.

POSTOPERATIVE INSTRUCTIONS FOR RHINOPLASTY

1. After surgery it is best for you to rest and sleep with your head elevated on two pillows or in a recliner chair.
2. Apply cold compresses to your eyes as much as possible for the first 48 hours to minimize bruising and swelling. Small gauze pads (2"x2") rotated out from an ice water bath work great because they don't put pressure on the splint. Don't be alarmed if you look worse after the first day since the bruising and swelling usually peaks after 48 to 72 hours.
3. You will probably have bloody nasal drainage for the first few days after surgery so change a drip pad (again a 2"x2" gauze) taped gently under the nose, as needed. You can discontinue using this when the drainage stops. Try to spit out rather than swallow the drainage that runs down your throat as it can upset your stomach.
4. Because your nose may be very stuffy and mouth breathing is common after surgery, using a humidifier or cold air vaporizer in your room at night may help to avoid cotton mouth.
5. Keep the inside of your nostrils and the sutures moist by applying a thin coat of antibiotic ointment (Bacitracin or Neosporin) three times per day with a clean finger or cotton swab. If there is a lot of crusting you can clean the areas with hydrogen peroxide and water on a cotton swab. Don't try to pick anything off as they might be sutures.
6. A light diet is best the day of surgery and this can be advanced as tolerated. Always be sure to have a little food in your stomach before taking pain medication. If you are not having pain, take nothing or Tylenol rather than the narcotic pain pills.
7. To prevent bleeding or air being pushed out through cracks in the healing bone, do not sniff hard or blow your nose for three weeks. If you have to sneeze, do so through your mouth, not your nose.
8. The nasal splint will be on for about a week and it needs to stay dry. It is okay to have your hair washed in a sink or at a salon, but keep the splint dry.
9. Strenuous activity (cardio, heavy lifting, bending over, etc...) should be avoided for three weeks. Avoid bumping or hitting your nose (i.e. contact sports) for 6 weeks.
10. Do not allow glasses or anything else to rest on the bridge of the nose for 4-6 weeks. Tape glasses to your forehead. Contacts can be worn as soon as you can insert them.
11. Because your nose may be dry inside for weeks to months after the surgery try saline nasal spray and putting Aquaphor (a product like Vaseline without bad taste) up your nose at bedtime and as needed.
12. Your nose will be very sensitive to sunlight so use a good sunscreen (SPF 15 or more) or a hat for a few months after surgery.
13. Mederma can be started at 1-2 weeks after surgery for the best looking external scars.

MEDICATION GUIDE

ANTIBIOTICS: These are used to treat or help prevent infection. Always finish off all of your pills unless you check with us first.

- **Keflex (cephalexin)**—take 1 four times per day until they are gone. Start when you arrive home from surgery.
- **Cleocin (clindamycin)**—take 1 three times per day until they are gone. Start when you arrive home from surgery.
- **Levaquin (levofloxacin)**—take one 1 time per day until they are gone. Start the day after surgery.
- **Doxycycline**—take 2 the first day; then one daily until they are gone. Take pill with a full glass of water and do not lie down immediately after taking one. This medication can make you sunburn more easily.

ANTI-VIRALS: These are used to prevent cold sore outbreaks when irritating surgeries (peels, laser, etc.) are done around the mouth. Always finish these as well.

- **Zovirax (acyclovir)**—take 2 three times per day until gone. Start two days prior to surgery.
- **Valtrex (valacyclovir)**—take one 500 mg twice per day or one 1000 mg once per day until gone starting the day before your procedure.

PAIN MEDICATION: These medications are to be taken as needed for pain. Each contains Tylenol (Acetaminophen), so while you can take Tylenol *in place* of these medicines, you should not take Tylenol *with* them. Do not take pain medication on an empty stomach if you can avoid it.

- **Percocet (oxycodone)**—take 1 or 2 every four hours as needed. ***We cannot telephone in refills for Percocet, Vicodin, or Dilaudid.**
- **Vicodin (hydrocodone)**—take 1 or 2 or two every four hours as needed.
- **Ultracet (tramadol and Tylenol)**—take 1 or 2 every four hours as needed.

PAIN MEDICATION/ANTI-INFLAMITORY: These are non-narcotic, prescription-grade, medications to help with pain and inflammation.

- **Celebrex (Celecoxib)** – take 1 capsule two times daily beginning the day after your surgery (You may be given two capsules (400mg) by the nurses in pre-op before surgery, if ordered by the doctor). You can then use the narcotic pain medication (e.g. Percocet, Vicodin, Dillaudid, etc.) for any additional discomfort. Celebrex contains a sulfa-based derivative, so do not take it if you have a sulfa allergy that prevents you from taking Lasix or Imitrex (not all Sulfa allergies apply).

Celebrex is a Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drug (NSAID) that can be used around the time of surgery because it does not potentiate bleeding (unlike other NSAID, such as Ibuprofen, aspirin, Aleve). Celebrex is highly recommended and encouraged by your physician but it is also a bit costlier than some of the other medications and is rarely covered by insurance companies. A generic is now available too.

No pre-authorization will be obtained from your insurance company; therefore you must pay out-of-pocket if you choose to take this medication.

MUSCLE RELAXANT, ANTI-ANXIETY: This helps with pain following surgeries such as breast augmentation, breast reconstruction, and tummy-tucks, where muscles are stretched. We *will not* refill this prescription because it can be addictive.

- **Valium (diazepam)** — take one every six hours as needed.

ANTI-NAUSEA: All pain medications have nausea as a side effect, and everyone has varying sensitivities to them. During surgery your anesthesiologist will give you medication to help as well.

- **Dramamine (dimenhydramine)**—this is over the counter. Take 50-100 mg every four to six hours as needed. It's good to take on the morning of your surgery with a small sip of water.
- **Bonine (meclizine)**—this is also over the counter. Take 25 mg every six hours as needed.
- **Compazine (prochlorperazine)**—we give this in a suppository form, so if you are throwing up, it ensures absorption. Take one suppository by rectum every twelve hours as needed.
- **Scopolamine Transdermal Patch** -this patch is for nausea and motion sickness and is usually placed behind the ear about 1 hour prior to surgery if order by the doctor. Patch should be removed after approximately 72 hrs (3 days) after surgery. Wash hands and skin with soap and water after removal. Do not touch eyes after touching patch, may cause pupillary dilation.
- **Zofran (Ondansetron)** – Place it under your tongue and let it dissolve every 8 hours as needed for nausea/vomiting.

STEROIDS: A short course of high dosage steroids is often used to keep swelling down, especially after facial surgery. The side effects can include increased acid in the stomach (so Tums, Pepcid AC are good to take) and mood elevation (which is not such a bad thing until you stop them).

- **Medrol Dose Pack** - Bring this to the hospital if you are staying overnight. You will start the day after surgery. Follow the instructions on the packet until they are gone.

LOVENOX[®]: Certain procedures, such as an abdominoplasty, carry a higher risk for developing a blood clot in the leg known as a Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT) which may lead to a Pulmonary Embolism (PE). You will receive a dose of Heparin in pre-op holding if ordered by your physician and may be instructed to continue the therapeutic blood thinning injections at home with Lovenox[®] on a case by case basis.

ANTI-HISTAMINES: These can help with itching, sleep, and, to some extent, with nausea.

- **Benadryl (diphenhydramine)**—this is over the counter. Take one or two every six hours as needed.
- **Atarax Elixir (hydroxyzine)**—used for children after surgery. Give prescribed dose every six hours as needed to help your child sleep.

EYE-DROPS: For lower and quad blepharoplasties

- **Lotomax** - anti-inflammatory eye drops. Use 1-2 drops in each eye 2-4 times per day for one week
- **Tobrodex** - Steroid eye drop. 1-2 drops every 4-6 hours for one week only.

MEDICATION INSTRUCTION SHEET

This instructional sheet was put together to help all patients get ready for surgery. There may be many items that do not apply to you. We will try to highlight the instructions that apply to you and your surgery.

THINGS TO *STOP* PRIOR TO SURGERY

- Stop medications that thin your blood two weeks prior to surgery. These include aspirin, ibuprofen, fish oils, flax seed, Omega-3 and high doses of vitamin E. Check any other medications against the included list, and ask your pharmacist about any other new medications you start prior to surgery. If you are on a prescription blood thinner, be sure to discuss this with your prescribing doctor and surgeon.
- Stop untested herbal supplements two weeks prior to surgery. Very few of these have been tested, and many have been shown to increase bleeding, delay healing, or react poorly with anesthesia.
- If using oral contraceptives/hormone replacement therapy, there is a slightly elevated risk of developing a blood clot following surgery. We may recommend that you stop taking hormones two weeks prior to a higher risk surgery, such as an abdominoplasty. Also, please be aware that the antibiotics you will be taking after surgery may decrease the effectiveness of your birth control pill, so using a back-up method for the completion of your current cycle is recommended.

THINGS TO *START* PRIOR TO SURGERY

- Arnica Montana: This comes from a medicinal plant and helps to decrease swelling and bruising. Start three days prior to surgery and continue until bruising is gone.
- Bromelain: This is an approved supplement derived from pineapples. It helps decrease bruising after surgery. Start taking 1500 mg per day (on an empty stomach) at least three days prior to surgery, and continue after surgery until the bruises are gone. Bromelain can be found at: Wild Oats, Whole Foods, Vitamin Cottage
- Arnika ForteTM: (Arnica, Bromelain, Antioxidants and Bioflavonoids). Physician formulated combination of herbal supplement for rapid resolution of bruising and swelling. Begin taking the night prior to surgery, then one capsule two times a day until gone. Do not take on the morning of surgery.
- Iron: For surgeries where a larger blood loss is expected, you can start iron (over the counter) long before surgery. A good multi-vitamin with iron is fine.
- Stay regular: Surgery, pain medications, and iron can be very constipating. Surgeries such as tummy-tucks and TRAM flaps are very high risk, so we recommend you start Colace (100 mg twice per day) and Metamucil two weeks prior to surgery, and continue for several weeks after surgery. If you find that you are having problems after any surgery, try Milk of Magnesia or a tea called "Smooth Move."

- Cold Sores: If you are having surgery around your mouth (such as laser, peel, dermabrasion, or fat injections) you need to start an antiviral medication to decrease the chance of having a cold sore outbreak even if you have never had a cold sore before. This should be started two days prior to, and continuing for five days after, surgery.

THINGS TO TAKE ON THE DAY OF SURGERY

- Medicines: Only take important regular medicines (such as blood pressure meds, cold sore medication, half of your regular insulin, but no oral diabetic medications) the morning of surgery with a small sip of water. Medications that are not essential (such as antidepressants, thyroid medications, and tamoxifen) can be taken after surgery on the same day.
- Anti-nausea medication: If you are prone to nausea after anesthesia, or are afraid of throwing up after surgery, you can decrease the risk by taking Dramamine or Bonine (both over the counter) on the morning of surgery with a sip of water. It will make you sleepy, so don't plan on driving.
- Inhalers: Even if you only use your inhaler every once in a while, bring it with you on the day of surgery.

For office procedures ONLY - BRING YOUR MEDICATIONS WITH YOU

Stacey Folk, MD
303-321-6608
www.FolkPlasticSurgery.com

Medications to Avoid

If you are taking any medications on this list, they should be discontinued 2 weeks prior to surgery and only acetaminophen products, such as Tylenol, should be taken for pain. All other medications – prescriptions, over-the-counter and herbal – that you are currently taking must be specifically cleared by Dr. Folk prior to surgery.

Aspirin Medications to Avoid: *Affect blood clotting.*

4-Way Cold Tabs	Cama Arthritis Pain	Kaodene	Phenaphen/Codeine #3
5-Aminosalicylic Acid	Reliever	Lanorinal	Pink Bismuth
Acetilsalicylic Acid	Carisoprodol Compound	Ibuprohm	Piroxicam
Actron	Cataflam	Lodine	Propoxyphene Compound
Adprin-B products	Cheracol	Lortab ASA	products
Aleve	Choline Magnesium	Magan	Robaxisal
Alka-Seltzer products	Trisalicylate	Magnaprin products	Rowasa
Amigesic Argesic-SA	Choline Salicylate	Magnesium Salicylate	Roxeprin
Anacin products	Cope	Magsal	Saleto products
Anexsia w/Codeine	Coricidin	Marnal	Salflex
Arthra-G	Cortisone Medications	Marthritic	Salicylate products
Arthriten products	Damason-P	Mefenamic Acid	Salsalate
Arthritis Foundation	Darvon	Meprobamate	Salsitab
products	Diclofenac	Mesalamine	Scot-Tussin Original 5-
Arthritis Pain Formula	Dipenturn	Methocarbarnol	Action
Arthritis Strength BC	Disalcid	Micrainin	Sine-off
Powder	Doan's products	Mobidin	Sinutab
Arthropan	Dolobid	Mobigesic	Sodium Salicylate
ASA	Dristan	Momentum	Sodol Compound
Asacol	Duragesic	Mono-Gesic	Soma Compound
Ascriptin products	Easprin	Motrin products	St. Joseph Aspirin
Aspergum	Ecotrin products	Naprelan	Sulfasalazine
Asprimox products	Empirin products	Naproxen	Supac
Axotal	Equagesic	Night-Time Effervescent	Suprax
Azdone	Etodolac	Cold	Synalgos-DC
Azulfidine products	Excedrin products	Norgesic products	Talwin
B-A-C	Fiorgen PF	Norwich products	Triaminicin
Backache Maximum	Fiorinal products	Olsalazine	Tricosal
Strength Relief	Flurbiprofen	Orphengesic products	Trilisate
Bayer Products	Gelpirin	Orudis products	Tussanil DH
BC Powder	Genprin	Oxycodone	Tussirex products
Bismatrol products	Gensan	Pabalate products	Ursinus-Inlay
Buffered Aspirin	Goody's Extra Strength	P-A-C	Vanquish
Bufferin products	Headache Powders	Pain Reliever Tabs	Wesprin
Buffetts 11	Halfprin products	Panasal	Willow Bark products
Buffex	IBU	Pentasa	Zorprin
Butal/ASA/Caff	Indomethacin products	Pepto-Bismol	
Butalbital Compound	Isollyl Improved	Percodan products	

Medications to Avoid

Ibuprofen Medications to Avoid

Affect blood clotting.

Acular (ophthalmic)	Haltran	Nabumetone	Rhinocaps
Advil products	Indochron E-R	Nalfon products	Sine-Aid products
Anaprox products	Indocin products	Naprosyn products	Sulindac
Ansaid	Ketoprofen	Naprox X	Suprofen
Clinoril	Ketorolac	Nuprin	Tolectin products
Daypro	Ibuprin	Ocufen (ophthalmic)	Tolmetin
Dimetapp Sinus	Ibuprofen	Oruvail	Toradol
Dristan Sinus	Meclofenamate	Oxaprozin	Voltaren
Feldene	Meclomen	Ponstel	
Fenoprofen	Menadol	Profenal	
Genpril	Midol-products	Relafen	

Avoid ALL Diet Aids – Including Over-the-Counter & Herbal

Intensify anesthesia, serious cardiovascular effects.

Tricyclic Antidepressants to Avoid

Intensify anesthesia, cardiovascular effects.

Adapin	Doxepin	Maprotiline	Tofranil
Amitriptyline	Elavil	Norpramin	Triavil
Amoxapine	Endep	Nortriptyline	Trimipramine
Anafranil	Etrafon products	Pamelor	Vivactil
Asendin	Imipramine	Pertofrane	
Aventyl	Janimine	Protriptyline	
Clomipramine	Limbitrol products	Sinequan	
Desipramine	Ludiomil	Surmontil	

Other Medication to Avoid: Affect blood clotting.

4-Way w/ Codeine	Dipyridamole	Macrochantin	Sinex
A.C.A.	Doxycycline	Mellaril	Sofarin
A-A Compound	Emagrin	Miradon	Soltice
Accutrim	Enoxaparin injection	Omega Fatty Acids	Sparine
Actifed	Ephedra	Opasal	Stelazine
Anexsia	Fish Oils	Pan-PAC	Sulfinpyrazone
Anisindione	Flagyl	Pentoxifylline	Tenuate
Anturane	Flax Seed Oil	Persantine	Tenuate Dospan
Arthritis Bufferin	Fleaxaril	Phenylpropanolamine	Thorazine
BC Tablets	Fragmin injection	Prednisone	Ticlid
Childrens Advil	Furadantin	Protarnine	Ticlopidine
Clinoril C	Garlic	Psuedoeohrdrine	Trental
Contac	Grape Seed Oil	Pyrroxate	Ursinus
CO-Q-10	Heparin	Qualfanzen	Virbamycin
Coumadin	Hydrocortisone	Robaxin	Warfarin
Dalteparin injection	Isollyl	RobitussionRu-Tuss	
Dicumerol	Lovenox injection	Salatin	

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Medications to Avoid

Salicylate Medications, Foods & Beverages to Avoid

Affect blood clotting.

Amigesic (salsalate)	Magsal	Pepto-Bismol (bismuth subsalicylate)	Trilisate (choline salicylate + magnesium salicylate)
Disalcid (salsalate)	Pamprin (Maximum Pain Relief)	Salflex (salsalate)	
Doan's (magnesium salicylate)	Mobigesic	Salsalate	
Dolobid (diflunisal)	Pabalate	Salsitab (salsalate)	

Vitamins and Herbs to Avoid

Affect blood clotting, affect blood sugar, increase or decrease the strength of anesthesia, rapid heartbeat, high blood pressure, liver damage. Note: Just because it is not of this list does not mean that it is safe to take while preparing for surgery.

Ackee fruit	Devil's club	Goldenseal	Muwort
Alfalfa	Dong Quai root	Gotu Kola	Nem seed oil
Aloe	Echinacea	Grape seed	Periwinkle
Argimony	Ephedra	Guarana	Selenium
Barley	Eucalyptus	Guayusa	St. John's Wort
Bilberry	Fenugreek seeds	Hawthorn	Valerian/Valerian Root
Bitter melon	Feverfew	Horse Chestnut	"The natural Viagra®"
Burdock root	Fo-ti	Juniper	Vitamin E
Carrot oil	Garlic and Garlique	Kava Kava	Vitamin K
Cayenne	Ginger	Lavender	Willow bark
Chamomile	Gingko	Lemon verbena	Yellow root
Chromium	Gingko biloba	Licorice root	Yohimbe
Coriander	Ginseng	Ma Huang	
Dandelion root	Gmena	Melatonin	

If you are taking anything not on this list, please call the office at 303-321-6608 to notify us and make sure that it is okay.