



BE SCULPTURED

Fat Transfer Consent Form

Human fat has been used for many years. It was first used late in the 19th century, but did not become commonplace until after the invention of liposuction in the 1970's and 1980's. The uses of fat are many and varied. It can be useful in depressed scars of the face and the body by replacing tissue lost with the ageing process, to add volume to the face and body for aesthetic reasons and to correct defects of the body, which may have been there since birth or damaged at birth, or caused by injury or disease.

Fat is a living tissue and when it is transferred some of the fat will die, as it has been traumatised to some extent as well as taken away from its usual blood supply. At the end of a transfer session the area looks like it is fully corrected and filled with fat, but this will slowly settle over the following weeks and most likely reduce. It is impossible to estimate just how much of the transferred fat will be lost with each session, but this means that usually a number of sessions may be necessary. Fat survives better in some areas than in others, and in some people better than others.

Fat is removed from one area of the body to be placed into another via liposuction/ liposculpture. The fat transfer process follows the liposculpture procedure and should be read in conjunction with the consent form for that procedure. The same risks apply to the retrieval of the fat from the donor site as for any liposculpture procedure. Donor sites may be from any area. The fat is removed under the tumescent local anaesthetic technique and is transferred back into the body using small blunt needles.

Fat transfer to the breast is not performed by Dr Heckenberg. Smokers are excluded from the fat transfer process, because of the increased risks associated with poor healing.

Possible risks and/or complications of fat transfer surgery may include:

1. Persistence and/or recurrence of wrinkles or defects that are treated
2. Scar formation including a depressed or raised (hypertrophic/keloid) scar
3. Bleeding, bruising and swelling
4. Infection
5. Loss of some of the fat from the injected area during the first few months
6. Death of the fat tissue (fat necrosis)
7. Discolouration including lightening or darkening of the skin
8. Lumpiness or asymmetry in donor area as well as recipient site of transfer
9. Allergic reaction to anaesthetic solution
10. Nerve damage causing difficulty speaking or seeing
11. Persistent redness
12. Persistent numbness

I acknowledge that I have read the general liposculpture consent form and this fat transfer consent form and that I feel the doctor has adequately informed me of the risks of this procedure, alternative methods of treatment, and risks of not treating my condition, and I hereby consent to fat transfer treatment.

Patient's name PRINTED in full:

Patient's signature: Date:

Doctor's name PRINTED in full:

Doctor's signature: Date: