



Neuromodulator Botulinum Toxin Type A Injectable Informed Consent

The purpose of this form is to inform you about the risks, benefits, and alternatives to botulinum A toxin injections. This form is not intended to address all possible risks. Instead, it is intended to address the most commonly-encountered risks. Please read this form carefully before signing it. If you have any questions after reading the form, please do not hesitate to ask your provider for more information.

I understand that I will be injected with botulinum A toxin (Botox, Dysport, Xeomin or Jeuveau) in the facial muscles to weaken these muscles temporarily. Treatment areas may include, but are not limited to, the forehead, brow furrow or the area around eyes, or other areas deemed appropriate to treat by my provider. Injection of a neuromodulator into the small muscles between the brows causes those specific muscles to halt their function (be paralyzed), thereby improving the appearance of the wrinkles. I understand the goal is to decrease the wrinkles in the treated area. I understand that more than one injection may be needed to achieve a satisfactory result. This paralysis is temporary, and re-injection is necessary within three to four months to maintain the effect. It has been explained to me that other temporary and more permanent treatments are available. It has also been explained to me that botulinum A injections are considered elective and cosmetic, so opting not to receive the injections will not adversely affect my health.

I will follow all aftercare instructions, as it is crucial I do so for healing. I will not lay down flat or work out for four hours following treatment. I have been advised not to take any aspirin or anti-inflammatory medications for five to seven days prior to my neuromodulator injection appointment. Neuromodulators should not be administered to women who are pregnant or nursing. As injecting neuromodulators is not an exact science, the number of units injected is an estimate of the amount of neuromodulator required to paralyze the muscles. There might be an uneven appearance of the face, with some muscles more affected by the neuromodulator than others. In most cases, this uneven appearance can be corrected by injecting a neuromodulator in the same or nearby muscles; however, in some cases, this uneven appearance can persist for several weeks or months. This list is not meant to be inclusive of all possible risks associated with neuromodulators, as there are both known and unknown side effects associated with any medication or procedure.

Risks and possible complications

I understand and acknowledge that risks and complications may include:

- **Bleeding:** Bleeding is possible, though unusual.
- **Bruising:** Following this procedure, it is not uncommon for bruising to occur at the injection site. Bruising is possible anytime you inject a needle into the skin. This bruising can last for several hours, days, weeks, months, and, in rare cases, the effect of bruising could be permanent.
- **Damage to deeper structures:** This treatment can cause damage to structures such as nerves and blood vessels.
- **Allergic reactions:** In rare cases, local allergies to botulinum toxin A preparations have been reported. Systemic reactions, which are more serious, may result from any medication or substance used during the

procedure. Allergic reactions may require additional treatment.

- **Infections:** Infections can occur, which in most cases are easily treatable, but, in rare cases, a permanent scarring in the area can appear.
- **Bumps:** Most people have slightly swollen pinkish bumps at the injection site for a couple of hours or even several days.
- **Headaches:** A small percentage of patients develop headaches for the first day following treatment with neuromodulators. In a very small percentage of patients, these headaches can persist for several days or weeks.
- **Local numbness, rash, pain at the injection site, flu-like symptoms with mild fever, and back pain.**
- **Respiratory problems, such as bronchitis or sinusitis, nausea, dizziness, and tightness or irritation of the skin.**
- **Weakness:** While local weakness of the injected muscles is representative of the expected pharmacological action of botulinum toxin A, weakness of adjacent muscles may occur as a result of the spread of the toxin.
- **Drooping of the eyelids (ptosis):** Injecting neuromodulators around the eyes may result in corneal exposure because people may not be able to blink the eyelids as often as they should to protect the eye. This inability to protect the eye has been associated with damage to the eye as impaired vision, or double vision, which is usually temporary. This reduced blinking has been associated with corneal ulcerations. There are medications that can help lift the eyelid; however, if the drooping is too great, eye drops are not particularly effective. These side effects can last for several weeks or longer. This occurs in two to five percent of patients.

I acknowledge that while good results are expected, I may be disappointed with the results of the procedure. The procedure may result in unacceptable visible deformities, loss of function and/or loss of sensation. I understand there is no guarantee of results of any treatment. I agree that this constitutes full disclosure, and that it supersedes any previous verbal or written disclosures. I certify that I have read, and fully understand, the above paragraphs, and that I have had sufficient opportunity for discussion and to ask questions. I consent to this treatment today and for all subsequent treatments.

Printed Name: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____