

GYNECOMASTIA (MALE LARGE MASTECTOMY) INFORMED CONSENT FORM**Dear Patient, Parent / Guardian**

This form will inform you about the risks, process and results of GYNECOMASTIA (big breast in man) CORRECTION surgery. It will inform about, and will enlighten about alternative treatments. Please read each page carefully sign, if you have questions or do not understand ask your doctor. In this surgery, the excess of the breast is partially liposuction (vacuum fat removal) and partially surgical excision (cutting import) will be corrected. Liposuction is an operation that allows the removal of subcutaneous fat tissues collected in certain areas of the body by means of a vacuum and metal cannulas (pipes). This is a surgical method for improving body contours. In gynecomastia, excess fat tissues around the nipple will be removed by liposuction, and excess breast tissue will be removed surgically. Here you will have a scar on the lower part of the nipple circle and if necessary from here to the sides (in the form of an inverted omega letter). This mark will remain for life.

Alternative Treatment:

There is no known and accepted method other than surgery in the treatment of large breasts in men. However, if gynecomastia is not treated, it does not create a vital or medical problem and only creates a visual disorder in the person.

Before Surgery:

The anesthesiologist will evaluate the patient before surgery. He or she will ask some questions by doing the examination. It will carry out the tests and researches it deems necessary to avoid any problems. Tell your doctor if you have a known or suspected disease (**such as heart disease, high blood pressure, diabetes**), a symptom or an allergy (such as drugs, medical materials such as plasters or foods). Please describe your previous surgery, intervention and medical problems.

Anesthesia:

You will see information about anesthesia and possible risks in the anesthesia information form. If you have any concerns, talk to the anesthesiologist. If the information form is not given, please ask.

Surgery Process:

Before general anesthesia, the patient will not eat or drink anything for 6–8 hours with an empty stomach. Nothing will be given by mouth for at least 4–6 hours after the surgery. These times can be changed by the patient's doctor.

Possible Risks Related to Surgery:

As it can happen after any surgery, there may be some undesirable situations and **complications** during or after this surgery. Post-operative **infection** (inflammation) may occur. Most of the time, it improves with dressing and drug treatment. However, this can lead to skin recessions and contour disorders. Necessary precautions (antibiotics) are taken against the risk of infection.

There may also be **hematomas** (blood collection) in the surgical areas. To avoid bleeding during the operation, a special the bleeding-reducing solution is injected into all liposuction and excision areas, and the procedure begins later. If a hematoma occurs, subsequent intervention for its evacuation (putting pipes called drains by entering through the cannula holes etc.) may be required. If the bleeding is excessive, it may be necessary to give blood. There may also be **seroma** (collection of serum) in the surgical field. There is no risk to this. It is usually reabsorbed by the body after a while.

Although it is a very weak possibility, an allergic reaction may develop against the drugs used and suture materials. In this surgery, **sensory disturbances, fluctuations, collapses, heights, symmetry between the two sides are performed on the skin disorders, symmetry of the nipples, necrosis (death) of the nipple may occur**. These can be temporary or permanent. In liposuction (vacuum fat removal) surgery, there is a risk of malfunction (embolism) of another organ or vessel as a result of fat leakage into a large vein opened. Although very rare, this embolism can reach the brain, heart and when it goes to the lungs, it can lead to serious tables that can go up to death. This risk is minimized by administering anti-bleeding and vasoconstricting solution (tumescent technique) to the surgical field before the procedure. There may be skin loss in gynecomastia surgery, but it is another very rare complication. If the removal of tissues after surgery is insufficient, there is a possibility of **revision (correction) again**. When fat is removed from an area, fat cells cannot reproduce. A similar accumulation of fat in the same area is a slim possibility. However, as a result of the patient getting fat, each region may enlarge and thicken.

Antibiotics, painkillers and other medications that the doctor will recommend after surgery to reduce the likelihood of problems dressings, bandages should be applied regularly and special corsets should be used without interruption Smoking and tobacco use adversely affect tissue circulation and increase the possibility of all problems that may occur.

Scars:

In this surgery, the lower half of the nipple round and from there to the sides of the nipple round There will be stretch marks. These scars will be used to reduce excess breast tissue, fat and excess skin.

These scars first turn red, then turn into normal skin color within months. Scars can occur in different thicknesses in people and are permanent for life.

Statement of consent of the patient, parent or guardian:

- My doctor gave me the necessary explanations about my health status.
- What the planned treatment/intervention is, its necessity, the course of the intervention and other treatment options, their risks, detailed information about the consequences that may occur if I do not receive treatment, the probability of success of the treatment and its side effects. I got informed.
- I understood the points that I should pay attention to before and after the treatment/intervention.
- All documents and samples taken during diagnosis/treatment/intervention can be used for educational purposes announced.
- My doctor answered all my questions in a way I could understand.
- I learned about the people who will apply treatment/intervention.
- I am sane and I consider myself competent to make decisions.
- That I don't have to give consent to the treatment/intervention if I don't want to I know I can stop the process and/or at the stage I want

Estimated Time of the Procedure: 90 – 180 minutes (**Important Features of the Medicines to be Used:** Important features of the drugs to be used for diagnosis and treatment in the future (what they are used for, benefits, side effects) I learned about the effects, how to use)

Lifestyle Recommendations Critical to Patient's Health: For my lifestyle after my treatment/surgery I received information about what I should do (Diet, bathroom, drug use, movement status and / or restriction status)

How to Reach Medical Assistance on the Same Issue: When necessary information on how to reach my doctor, a different doctor, the clinic where I am being treated, and 112 in emergencies information on how to reach I got information.

Telephone Numbers You Can Reach Us: Hospital Tel: 0 212 274 69 25 – 444 25 93
You can consult your doctor for more detailed information about the procedures to be performed. Please; about your disease, treatment process, surgical procedure, possible side effects and all possible risks. Declare in your own handwriting that you understand what has been said and what you have read:

Date:...../...../..... Hour:.....

IF THE PATIENT'S CONSCIOUS	IF THE PATIENT'S UNCONSCIOUS AND ACCOMPANIED BY HIS/HER LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE
Patient's Name Surname :..... Address :..... Phone :..... Signature :	legal representatives* or guardians Name Surname :..... Address :..... Phone :..... Signature :
Doctor Name Surname:..... Signature:	Doctor Name Surname:..... Signature:
Witness **:: Name Surname:..... Signature:	Witness **:: Name Surname:..... Signature: