Perineo-, Colpoperineoplasty, Rectocele Packet

- Patient copies of post-op instructions are on top of the packet.
- If more than one page, staple them together and place one patient label on the first page only.
- No need to hole punch patient copies of post-op instructions. Just place instructions inside the chart.

Pelosi Medical Center COSMETIC VAGINOPLASTY POST-OPERATIVE INSTRUCTIONS

Below are post-operative instructions and information on what to expect during your post-operative recovery period. This information applies to the following procedures:

- Perineoplasty
- Colpoperineoplasty
- Rectocele Repair

If at anytime throughout your post-operative course you have a particular question or concern, never hesitate to contact Drs. Pelosi at 201-858-1800. During business hours you will talk to the office staff directly. After hours you will be connected to our answering service and Drs. Pelosi will either be connected directly or they will call you back at the phone number you provide. If for some reason you do not hear from us in 15 minutes, call the answering service again.

Discharge from the Facility

Make sure that you purchase the medications prescribed to you by your surgeon.

Home/Hotel

You have been given a local injection of a long-acting anesthetic during your surgery. The purpose is to provide you with post anesthesia comfort for 8 to 10 hours. Afterwards, take the analgesics that were prescribed to you as needed. Analgesics (pain medications) work best if you start taking it before discomfort gets too intense. Mild pressure and cramping sensations are normal after this type of surgery.

The First Postoperative day

The first day you should rest, eat light according to your appetite, drink fluids, and take your medications as prescribed.

If you have a bladder catheter, it will be removed on the first postoperative day in our office. Follow the instructions below in caring for your catheter and drainage bag:

- The tubing from the leg bag should fit down to your calf with your leg slightly bent. If you have extra tubing, you may need to cut it. Your nurse will show you how to do this.
- Always wear the leg bag below your knee. This will help it drain.
- Make sure to place the leg bag on your calf with the Velcro[®] straps your nurse gave you. Use a leg strap to secure the tubing to your thigh.
- If the straps leave a mark on your leg, they are too tight and should be loosened. Leaving the straps too tight can decrease your circulation and lead to blood clots.
- Empty the leg bag into the toilet through the spout at the bottom every 2 to 4 hours, as needed. Don't let the bag become completely full.
- Don't lie down for longer than 2 hours during the day while you are wearing the leg bag.
- At night keep the leg bag below the level of your bladder. To hang your leg bag while you sleep, place a clean plastic bag inside of a wastebasket. Hang the leg bag on the inside of the wastebasket.

If you have vaginal packing, it will be removed the morning after the surgery.

What to Eat During the First 4 Weeks of Healing

Try to avoid eating foods that produce constipation for the first 4 weeks. Eat a diet high in fiber, vegetables, fruit and water. If you are prone to constipation, take Colace 100mg twice a day. This is a stool softener. If you are still constipated, take a Fleet enema (this can be obtained over the counter at any pharmacy) and use as directed. Keep in mind that narcotic analgesics (Percocet, Vicodin, Oxycontin) produce constipation as a side effect.

How to Stay Comfortable During Healing

If you have discomfort in the first 12 hours after surgery, take an analgesic (pain medication). **Do not apply a cold pack** or ice pack.

If you have discomfort in the first few days after surgery, place a cold pack on the perineum (the area between vagina and anus) or take an analgesic (pain medication). Do not keep the cold pack on continuously. Apply it for 5 to 10 minutes then remove it for a while and then place it again. Continue this process until you are ready to retire for the night. You do not have to use the cold pack while you sleep. If you do not have discomfort, do not use a cold pack.

To maximize comfort while sitting, use a ring cushion to keep pressure off the area.

Commonly Seen After This Type of Procedure

Some women with hemorrhoids may develop temporary hemorrhoidal swelling after this type of surgery. Although this is a nuisance, it is a self-limiting problem that will resolve over time. If this inflammation should develop call your surgeon and he will give you special instructions in the care of this condition and medications to assist in reducing discomfort and produce resolution.

Light vaginal bleeding is common in the first six weeks of healing. However, you should contact us if you note vaginal bleeding so we can determine if any special care is necessary.

Staying Clean for the First 4 Weeks of Healing

Beginning the day after surgery you may shower.

You may not take tub baths, Sitz baths, Epsom salt baths, Jacuzzi, etc. for the first 4 weeks because it will cause your stitches and surgical site to soften, weaken and possibly separate.

You should not apply any creams, lotions, ointments, hydrogen peroxide, alcohol, etc to the area unless you have been instructed to do so by your surgeon. Many topical compounds can interfere with the healing process and create problems.

The vulva and perineum can be gently washed with warm water and a mild soap. We recommend Hibiclens liquid soap (1 part Hibiclens with 20 parts tap water) in a spray bottle. Hibiclens is available over the counter in most pharmacies.

When using the toilet, dab gently with toilet tissue and avoid rubbing forcefully over the perineum. Finish by spraying the Hibiclens solution on the perineum and allowing it to air dry.

Restrictions on Sex and Other Activities

You may not have sex, you may not place anything into the vagina, and you may not go swimming until you have completely healed from surgery. Complete healing takes six to eight weeks for most women. You should make an appointment to be examined by your surgeon six weeks after surgery where you will be informed at the time of the examination if you are ready to resume these activities. If you cannot see your surgeon six weeks after surgery, we recommend that you wait until eight weeks after surgery before resuming these activities.

Patient's acknowledgment of receipt of instructions:

Patient's Signature

Date

DVT PATIENT INFORMATION

What is Deep-Vein Thrombosis (DVT)?

DVT occurs when a blood clot forms in one of the large veins, usually in the lower limbs, leading to either partially or completely blocked circulation. The condition may result in health complications, such as a pulmonary embolism (PE) and even death if not diagnosed and treated effectively.

Most common risk factors for DVT:

- Major surgery
- Congestive heart failure or respiratory failure
- Restricted mobility
- Recent injury
- Cancer
- Obesity
- Age over 40 years
- Recent surgery
- Smoking
- Prior family history of venous thromboembolism (VTE)

Signs and Symptoms of DVT:

About half of people with DVT have no symptoms at all. For those who do have symptoms, the following are the most common and can occur in the affected part of the body, typically in the leg or calf region.

- Swelling unrelated to the surgical site,
- Pain or tenderness, unrelated to the surgical site and often worse when standing or walking,
- Redness of the skin,
- Warmth over the affected area.

What is Pulmonary Embolism (PE)?

A pulmonary embolism (PE) is a very serious condition that occurs when a blood clot blocks the artery that carries blood from the heart to the lungs (pulmonary artery). A clot that forms in one part of the body and travels in the bloodstream to another part of the body is called an embolus. PEs often come from the deep leg veins and travel to the lungs through blood circulation.

Signs and Symptoms of PE

- Difficulty breathing;
- Faster than normal heart beat;
- Chest pain or discomfort, which usually worsens with a deep breath or coughing;
- Coughing up blood; or
- Very low blood pressure, lightheadedness, or blacking out.

* If you develop symptoms of a Pulmonary Embolism, seek emergency medical attention immediately. Dial 911 to be transported to the nearest Emergency Room.

OFFICE SURGERY CHECKLIST

Procedure (Pt 1)	Surgery Date/Time:	/	/	am/pm
Procedure (Pt 2)	Surgery Date/Time:	/	/	am/pm

Surgeon

MP2
MP3

#	Task	Date Completed	Initials	Comments				
1	Consultation done	/						
2	Signed copy Cosm. Surgery Finan. Agreement given to pt.	//						
3	Blood work drawn. Must be drawn within 7 days of date of surgery	//		Panel : CBC, Comp. Met. Panel, PT/PTT, HIV Screening, Hepatitis B & C Screening Repeat PT/PTT if lab panel results in chart. Repeat Panel if date of lab panel results in chart is not within 7 days of scheduled procedure.				
4	Lab results reviewed by Dr. Pelosi.	//						
5	Medical Clearance Needed?	//						
6	Prescriptions given to patient.	//		Pt instructions for	or all Rx's: Do	NOT take day of sur	gery	
				Cephalexin	500 mg PO	BID x 8 days (#16)	Begin day before surgery	
				Doxycycline	100 mg PO	BID x 8 days (#16)	Begin day before surgery	
				Flexeril	10 mg PO	TID x 7 days (#21)	2 refills	
				Gabapentin	600 mg PO	TID x 10 days (#30)		
				Naproxen	500 mg PO	BID x 15 days (#30)		
				Zofran	8 mg PO	BID as needed (#10)	As needed for nausea	
					Phy	/sician Signature		
7	Breast implants ordered Breast implants received	//						
8	Anesthesiologist scheduled	//						
9	Surgery date scheduled & confirmed with patient	//						
10	COVID PCR test performed within 6 days of surgery	//						
11	Pre-op call made to patient	//		pre-op instructio	ons & answer	questions. Instruct pa	before surgery to reinforce atient to be NPO 8 hrs prior of current meds and doses.	
				Allergies: LMP:/				
12	Lipo touch-ups: Pt advised to bring in old garment	//						
13	Total Fee: \$							
	Deposit Pd: \$	/						
14	Balance Due: \$ \$ \$							

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Patient's Signature

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Signs and Symptoms of PE

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- Faster than normal heart beat;
- Chest pain or discomfort, which usually worsens with a deep breath or coughing;
- Coughing up blood; or
- Very low blood pressure, lightheadedness, or blacking out.

* If you develop symptoms of a Pulmonary Embolism, seek emergency medical attention immediately. Dial 911 to be transported to the nearest Emergency Room.

Medication Reconciliation/ Discharge Summary

Patient Address: _____

ALLERGIES/SENSITIVITIES (Drugs, Materials, Food, or Environmental Factors)					
No known allergies/sensitivities and other reactions to drugs, materials, food, or environmental factors					
Allergen	Allergen Reaction				

	MEDICATIONS & SUPPLEMENTS						SURGEON to Indicate:		
Med	lication List: OTC, Herbals, Vitamins &	DOSE	HOW	FREQUENCY	LAST TIME		CONTINUE		
Supplements	(Strength) TAKEN?	(How often taken)	TAKEN	YES	HOLD	NO			
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									

Medication History Verified by RN/MA: _____

If a medication is placed on hold or discontinued, Surgeon to indicate patient follow-up instructions below:

IN ADDITION TO THE PRESCRIPTIONS BELOW, THE ABOVE MEDICATIONS SHOULD BE CONTINUED AT HOME UNLESS SPECIFIED BY SURGEON TO HOLD OR DISCONTINUE AS CHECKED ABOVE

Date:

DATE:

SIGNATURE OF SURGEON REVIEWING MEDICATIONS: (REQUIRED)

PRESCRIPTIONS GIVEN TO PATIENT AT DISCHARGE					
Mark with "x"	Medication Name	Dose	Route	Frequency	Reason for Medication
	Cephalexin	500 mg	By mouth	2 times a day	Antibiotic
	Cyclobenzaprine	10 mg	By mouth	3 times a day	As needed, for muscle pain
	Doxycycline	100 mg	By mouth	2 times a day	Antibiotic
	Gabapentin	600 mg	By mouth	3 times a day	As needed, for pain
	Naproxen	500 mg	By mouth	2 times a day	As needed, for pain
	Ondansetron	8 mg	By mouth	2 times a day	As needed, for nausea

Procedure(s) Performed: _____

Information provided to: Patient		□ Other		
	(patient signature)		(name of person)	
Discharge Physician/RN Signature:		Date:	Time:	

Form 089 04.14.22

OFFICE SURGERY PRE-OP HISTORY & PHYSICAL EXAM

CHIEF CONCERN / REQUEST:

PERTINENT PAST MEDICAL & SURGICAL HISTORY AND REVIEW OF SYSTEMS:

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION:

Height _	We	ight lbs Pre	e-op Exam Vital Signs:	BP	Т	HR	RESP
WNL	ABN		COMMENTS				
D	D	General appearance					
D	D	Mental Status					
D	D	Neurological					
D	D	Cardiovascular					
D	D	Lungs					
D	D	Abdomen					
D	D	Genitourinary					
D	D	Liver					
D	D	Extremities					
D	D	Integument					
D	D	Other					

CURRENT MEDICATION	DOSAGE	CURRENT MEDICATION	DOSAGE

	ALLERGIES/SENSITIVITIES					
No known allergies/	sensitivities and other reactions to drug	s, materials, food, or environ	mental factors			
Allergen/Sensitivity	Type of Reaction	Allergen/Sensitivity	Type of Reaction			
Adverse Reactions to PROVISIONAL DIAGN	-					
		NO				
LETTER OF MEDICAL	L CLEARANCE NEEDED? YES	NO				
PHYSICIAN SIGNATU	IRE	DAT	E <u>/ /</u>			

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Pelosi	ivieuicai	Center

VTE RISK FACTOR ASSESSMENT

Date: <u>/ /</u>	Age: Sex:		lbs): n):	BMI:
	СНО	OSE ALL	THAT AP	PPLY
Add 1 Point for Ea	ach Risk Factor			<i>For Women Only:</i> Add 1 Point for Each Risk Factor
Age 41-60 years Minor surgery (< 45 min	n last month powel disease		replace Pregna History sponta	at use of oral contraceptives or hormone ement therapy ancy or postpartum within last month y of unexplained stillborn infant, recurrent aneous abortion (> 3), premature birth oxemia or growth- restricted infant
Serious infection (< 1 month) Lung disease (e.g., emphysema, COPD) Heart attack			Add 5 Po i	ints Each Risk Factor that applies now or within the past month
Congestive heart failure Other risk factors			Broker Serious	re hip or knee joint replacement surgery n hip, pelvis, or leg s trauma e.g., multiple broken bones due to or car accident
Age 61-74 years Planned major surgery (Previous malignancy (ex melanoma) Central venous access of Non-removable plaster of	> 45 minutes) ccl skin cancer, but no vithin last month	ot	Spinal	cord injury resulting in paralysis enced a stroke

Add **3 Points** for Each Risk Factor

- ____ Age 75 years or over
- History of blood clots either DVT or PE

moving leg within last month Confined to a bed for 72 hrs or more

- ____ Family history of blood clots (thrombosis)
- ____ Personal or family history of positive blood test
 - indicating increased risk of blood clotting

TOTAL RISK FACTOR SCORE

Score	Risk Level	Prophylaxis for Surgical Patients
0-2	Low	Early ambulation
3-8	Increasing	 Apply antiembolism stockings and intermittent pneumatic compression device Flex patient's knees to approximately 5° by placing a pillow underneath them Stage multiple procedures Provide patient with DTV Patient Information Sheet Instruct patients who are taking oral contraceptives or hormone replacement therapy to discontinue taking these medications 1 week prior to surgery.
> 8	18.3%	Not a candidate for office-based surgery

PHYSICIAN PERIOPERATIVE ORDERS

PRE-OPERATIVE

Enter 'x' next to medication & circle prescribing dose

DiphenHYDRAMINE	25 / 50 mg PO x 1	CefTRIAXone	1 gm (< 79 kg) 2 gm (≥ 79 kg) 3 gm (≥ 120 kg) IV Piggyback x 1
□ Diazepam	10 / 20 mg PO x 1	□ Clindamycin	600 mg (< 70 kg) 900 mg (≥ 70 kg) IV Piggyback x 1
□ FentaNYL	50 / 75 / 100 mcg IM x 1	□ Cephalexin	500 / 1000 mg PO x 1
□ Midazolam	2 / 4 / 6 / 8 mg IM x 1	Doxycycline	100 / 200 mg PO x 1
	5/325 / 10/650 mg PO x 1		

Apply ECG, NIBP, & Pulse Oximeter monitors during procedure

Urine pregnancy test (n/a if female > 55 yrs old or if post-hysterectomy)

____ Apply Norm-o-temp heating pad. Set temperature to_____° F (no greater than 104° F)

Additional pre-operative orders:

INTRA-OPERATIVE

____ Tumescent Anesthetic Solution - Use 1000ml bags of 0.9% NaCl

Bag #	Lidocaine (mg)	Epinephrine (mg)	Sodium Bicarbonate 8.4% (ml)	Tranexamic Acid (mg)	_	Bag #	Lidocaine (mg)	Epinephrine (mg)	Sodium Bicarbonate 8.4% (ml)
1			10			6			10
2			10			7			10
3			10			8			10
4			10			9			10
5			10			10			10

____ Apply thromboembolic stockings and Intermittent Pneumatic Compression Device set at 40mm Hg

Additional intra-operative orders:

POST-OPERATIVE

____ Discontinue IV when discharge criteria are met

____ Remove Foley catheter

Additional post-operative orders:

PHYSICIAN SIGNATURE_____DATE/TIME:___/ / ____:___

ADDITIONAL ORDERS:

PHYSICIAN SIGNATURE_____DATE/TIME:___/ /____

DATE: / /

1. I hereby authorize <u>Drs. Pelosi or their Designees</u> and/or such assistants as may be selected and supervised by them to treat the following condition(s):

Laxity of the perineum (the outer vaginal opening and outer muscles), and/or Laxity of the vaginal canal (the anterior and/or posterior vaginal walls), and/or Laxity of the levator muscles (the inner vaginal muscles, also known as Kegel muscles), and/or Rectocele if noted at the time of surgery (a hernia-like weakness of the posterior vaginal wall)

2. The medical/surgical treatment proposed is:

Perineoplasty (reduction and tightening of the perineum with suturing), and/or Colpoperineoplasty (reduction and tightening of the inner vaginal walls with suturing), and/or Levatorplasty (tightening of the levator muscles (Kegel muscles) with suturing, and/or Rectocele repair (reinforcement of the posterior vaginal wall with suturing). Procedure may include laser surgery and/or radiofrequency surgery. Procedure may include temporary vaginal packing and/or bladder catheterization.

(Lay terminology) I have been told that this procedure may subject me to a variety of discomforts and risks. I understand that I will not be fully recovered from this surgery for approximately 4-6 weeks. Most patients have surgery with little difficulty, but problems can happen ranging from minor to fatal. These include nausea, vomiting, pain, bleeding, infection, poor healing, or formation of fistulas, adhesions or strictures. Urinary retention requiring catheter drainage may occur. Sexual function may improve following complete healing, but improvement cannot be guaranteed and worsened sexual function is a possibility. Unexpected reactions may occur from any drug or anesthetic given. Unintended injury may occur to other pelvic or perineal structures such as external and internal anal sphincters, and local nerves or blood vessels. Any such injury may require immediate or later additional surgery to correct the problem. Dangerous blood clots may form in the legs or lungs. Physical and sexual activity will be restricted in varying degree for an indeterminate period of time, but most often 3-6 weeks. Finally, I understand that it is impossible to list every possible undesirable effect and that the condition for which surgery is done is not always cured or significantly improved, and in rare cases may even be worse.

- 3. The procedure has been explained in terms understandable to me, which explanation has included:
 - a. The purpose and extent of the procedure to be performed;
 - b. The risks involved in the proposed procedure, including those, which, even though unlikely to occur, involve serious consequences.
 - c. The possible or likely results of the proposed procedure;
 - d. The feasible alternative procedures and methods of treatment;
 - e. The possible or likely results of such alternatives;
 - f. The results likely if I remain untreated.
- 4. I am aware that there are other risks, such as loss of blood, infection or death that attend the performance of any surgical procedure. I am also aware that the practice of medicine and surgery is not an exact science, and I acknowledge that no guarantee or assurances have been made to me concerning the results of the proposed treatment.
- 5. I have had sufficient opportunity to discuss my (the patient's) condition and treatment with the doctor and/or his associates, and all of my questions have been answered to my satisfaction. I believe that I have had adequate knowledge upon which to base an informed consent to the proposed treatment.
- 6. I consent to the performance of additional operations and procedures different from those contemplated and deemed necessary or advisable during the course of the authorized procedure because of unforeseen conditions. The authority under this paragraph shall extend to all conditions that require treatment but were not known to the named doctor, at the time the procedure commenced.
- 7. I impose no specific limitations or prohibitions regarding treatment other than those that follow: (If none, so state)

^{8.} I consent to the administration of anesthesia and/or conscious sedation as may be deemed advisable by, or under the direction and supervision of, the physician responsible for this service. The risks, alternatives, and benefits have been discussed.

Pelosi Medical Center LVR/COLPOPERINEOPLASTY CONSENT

Date

- 9. I consent to the retention or disposal of any tissues or parts, which may be removed.
- 10. I consent to the taking of photographs and videotape of the operation, procedure and/or tissue for scientific, educational and documentation purposes.
- 11. I understand that technical consultants may be available and present in the OR at the request of the above named physician(s).
- 12. I understand that medical or nursing students may be present as observers.
- 13. I understand that the transfusion of blood, blood bank products or autologous blood may be a necessary part of my treatment the risks, alternatives and benefits have been explained and I therefore give consent.

I CERTIFY THAT I HAVE READ, FULLY UNDERSTAND, AND CONSENT TO THE ABOVE PROCEDURE(S), THAT THE EXPLANATIONS THEREIN REFERRED TO WERE MADE. THAT ALL BLANKS AND STATEMENTS REQUIRING INSERTION OR COMPLETION WERE FILLED IN AND INAPPLICABLE PARAGRAPHS, IF ANY, WERE STRICKEN BEFORE I SIGNED. Any stricken paragraph must be initialed by both the patient and the physician.

Patient Signature

Witness Signature

____ /___/__ Date Surgeon Signature

/__/_ Date

Pelosi Medical Center CIGARETTE SMOKING ATTESTATION

All procedures in cosmetic surgery are performed to improve form and, in some cases, function. Our goal as cosmetic surgeons is to achieve improvement with minimal scarring. Unfortunately, smoking and secondary smoke affect wound healing in a potentially devastating way. Please be honest with us about your exposure to smoke so we can take good care of you and prevent problems and complications with your procedure.

Any exposure to smoke either directly or indirectly can result in poor wound healing, delayed wound healing, skin loss requiring skin grafting, increased risk of wound infection, and loss of skin and deeper tissues, all due to decreased blood supply to those areas. The reduced blood flow to skin wound edges can cause skin to break down and scab. This will negatively affect the quality and nature of the scar (there is an increased risk of hypertrophic or keloid scarring). This is true for any surgical procedures requiring incisions (even skin lesion removal and liposuction).

The following is a partial list of cosmetic procedures and the impact that smoking or inhaling second-hand smoke may have on wound healing. It is not intended to be a complete list of procedures or all possible complications. Because of these potential complications, the immediate stopping of smoking at least 4 weeks before the surgeries and postoperative abstinence for life, or for at least 4-6 weeks postoperative, is advised.

Breast Implants (Reconstruction, Tissue Expanders, and Augmentation): There is an increased risk of delayed wound healing, capsular contracture, and implant infection with the possibility of extrusion.

Breast Reduction and Breast Lift (Mastopexy): There can be delayed wound healing resulting in unsightly scarring and skin loss and potential nipple loss requiring skin graft. In all cases of patients who smoke or are exposed to smoke, wounds do not heal in the normal length of time. Wound healing can be prolonged as long as 3-4 months.

Abdominoplasty: Smoking or exposure to smoke will decrease the ability of the skin to heal properly resulting in unsightly scarring, higher risk for infection, and skin loss sometimes requiring a skin graft. Slow wound healing (months instead of weeks), skin loss resulting in scabbing and prolonged need for dressing changes, and infection (usually requiring antibiotics and sometimes another surgery to drain the infection) are all complications that can occur if you smoke or are exposed to second-hand smoke. If you have either stopped smoking very recently or have been unable to stop completely, you must accept these risks if you wish to proceed with surgery.

Liposuction and Fat Transfer: There is an associated increased risk of skin complications with *liposuction* (postoperative pain, inflammation, infection, bruising, swelling, loss of sensation in the skin, skin irregularities, skin necrosis, fat embolism, seroma, scarring, changes in skin coloration, etc.) and *fat transfer* (infection, fat necrosis, skin irregularities, and decrease in the retention of injected fat, etc.) in smokers.

Patient Initials

I have read and understand the Patient Information on Cigarette Smoking and Cosmetic Surgery and I have had all of my questions regarding this form answered to my full satisfaction by my surgeon prior to my operation today.

IF YOU HAVE NEVER SMOKED CIGARETTES:

_____ I attest that I have never smoked cigarettes.

IF YOU ARE A PREVIOUS OR CURRENT SMOKER:

I attest that I (have/have not) ______ quit cigarette smoking or refrained from cigarette smoking for at least four (4) weeks prior to my surgery today.

I have been advised by my surgeon to refrain from cigarette smoking for at least six (6) weeks after my surgery today and preferably to quit smoking permanently.

 Print Name:
 Date:
 /
 /

ANESTHESIA CONSENT

TO THE PATIENT: You have the right, as a patient, to be informed about your condition and the recommended anesthesia/analgesia to be used so that you may make the decision whether or not to receive the anesthesia/analgesia after knowing the risks and hazards involved. This disclosure is not meant to scare or alarm you; it is simply an effort to make you better informed so you may give or withhold your consent to the anesthesia/analgesia.

I voluntarily request that anesthesia care (analgesia) as indicated below be administered to me (the patient). I understand it will be administered by an anesthesia provider and/or other practitioner, and such other health care providers as necessary. Perioperative means the period shortly before, during and shortly after the procedure.

I understand that anesthesia/analgesia involves additional risks and hazards but I request the use of anesthetics/analgesia for the relief and protection from pain during the planned and additional procedures. I realize the type of anesthesia/analgesia may have to be changed possibly without explanation to me.

I understand that serious, but rare, complications can occur with all anesthetic/analgesic methods. Some of these risks are breathing and heart problems, drug reactions, nerve damage, cardiac arrest, brain damage, paralysis, or death.

I also understand that other complications may occur. Those complications include but are not limited to:

Check planned anesthesia/analgesia method(s) and have the patient/other legally responsible person initial.

LOCAL ANESTHESIA/ANALGESIA and/or TUMESCENT ANESTHESIA - drowsiness, allergic reaction, nausea and vomiting, nervousness, apprehension, euphoria, confusion, dizziness, blurred or double vision, generalized muscle twitching, seizures, respiratory depression, bradycardia, peripheral vasodilation, hypotension, depressed myocardial contractility, depressed cardiac conduction.

REGIONAL BLOCK ANESTHESIA/ANALGESIA - nerve damage; persistent pain; bleeding/hematoma; infection; medical necessity to convert to general anesthesia; brain damage.

MONITORED ANESTHESIA CARE (MAC) or SEDATION/ANALGESIA - memory dysfunction/memory loss; medical necessity to convert to general anesthesia; permanent organ damage; brain damage, and the need to be transferred to a hospital.

Additional comments/risks:

I understand that no promises have been made to me as to the result of anesthesia/analgesia methods.

I have been given an opportunity to ask questions about my anesthesia/analgesia methods, the procedures to be used, the risks and hazards involved, and alternative forms of anesthesia/analgesia. I believe that I have sufficient information to give this informed consent.

 Patient Signature
 / /
 / /
 / /

 Date
 Witness Signature
 Date
 Surgeon Signature
 _/ /

PREOPERATIVE CARE RECORD

			Immediate Pre	operat	ive Evalua	tion				
Procedure Date:	//	Driv	er's Name/Phon	e:						
Arrival Time:	:		time patient ate cribe intake:	/drank	:::	🗆 toda	y □yes	terday		
Pt ID verified: Yes /	′ No	Urin	e Pregnancy Tes	t resu	t(neg	.) (pos	.)(n	/a: age	> 55 or hyst	erectomy)
Vital Signs:	BP:		HR:	RR:		TEMP:	° F	Wt:	lbs	
Pre-Op Meds Take	n:									
Pain Scale Score: _	(0 - 10)					0 - 1	l0 Numeric Pai	n Rating Scale	,	
If pain, onset Location:	//·	_ AM,	/PM		0 1 No Pain	2 3	4 5 Mode Pa		7 8	9 10 Worst Possible Pain

			-	-	ical History
s	No		Yes	No	
		Recent skin injuries			Sleep apnea
		Rash			Snoring
		MRSA (Methicillin-resistant staph aureus)			Positive HIV test
		Skin infection			Gastrointestinal problems
		Bleeding disorder			Liver problems
		Blood clots			Hepatitis
		Unusual reaction to anesthesia			Kidney problems
		Serious back or nerve injury			Diabetes
		Smoker: Past Current # packs/day			Hypoglycemia
		Chronic cough			Breast implants
		Lung problems			Glaucoma
		Heart problems			Drugs/Substance Use:
		Palpitations			
		Hypertension			<u> </u>
act	Sura	eries/Comments:			

		Pre-op Documentation Present			Belongings/Valuables
Yes	No		Yes	No	
		Completed History & Physical Exam			Hearing Aid
		Signed Informed Consent			Eyeglasses
		Lab Results (reviewed by physician)			Contact lenses
					Dental appliances
					Jewelry, cash, or other valuables
					If yes to above, Patient Valuables form (no. 063) completed

	Preoperative Teaching												
Yes	No												
		Patient positioning during procedure											
		Local anesthetic infiltration procedure											
		Surgical procedure											
		Pain control											
		Other:											

Patient ID

Pelosi Medical Center

OPERATING ROOM RECORD

Date:	Tir	ne in OR:			Surg. Star	t:		Surg. En	d:	
Surgeon:	An	esthesiol	ogist:		Surgical T	echniciar	n # 1:	RN:	•	
Surgeon Assistant:					Surgical T	echniciar	ı # 2:			
IV: □ NS □ RL	_ml bag	started wi	th gau	uge cathe	eter in		b	/		
			т	UMESCENT	Anesthesia					
	Bag #:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	TOTALS
Normal Saline (0.9%)	Bug II.	1000 ml	1000 ml				1000 ml	1000 ml	1000 ml	TOTALS
Sodium Bicarbonate		10 mEq	10 mEq	1		10 mEq	10 mEq	10 mEq	10 mEq	
Epinephrine (mg)		i v inieq	io ineq	i o inieq	i i incq		i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	i o inieq	- io ini_q	
Tranexamic Acid (mg)										
Lidocaine (mg)	(A)									
mls of bag infiltrated	(B)									
Initial mls in bag	(C)									
Lidocaine mg infiltrated	Ax(B/C)									
	/ 0((2/0))			1						
ESU: Ground Pad plac	ed on			Machin	e : □ Ellma	in □Cov	ridien C	utting:	_ Coagu	lation:
2-Way 16 Fr Foley C	atheter ir	iserted p	re-op: 🗆	Yes □N	10					
Skin Prep Used: Betadine Scrub Betadine Solution Hibiclens Solution										
Pre-op Dx:					Post-op [
					1 031-001	57.				
Procedure(s) Perform	ied:									
Counts: Sharps Sponge/L		□ correct □ correct				nent □ c	orrect 🗆	incorrect	□ n/a	
Surgical Checklist (•									
Intraoperative Notes:	-								-	
I										
Intake										
Total Volume IV Fluid	d Infused	m	Total	Tumesce	ent Anestl	hetic Sol	ution	ml		
Output					Aspirate ant Fluid					
Voided										
Foley Cath	······	ml			atant Fat			–	(())	
			-	-			-		at ÷ 480) =	lb
			Fat Tra	ansfer to				ml		
			Fat Tra	ansfer to				ml		
			Fat Tra	ansfer to				ml		
Patient recovered in	OR at	:		PHYS	ICIAN SIG	GNATUR	E:			

ANESTHESIA RECORD

Date:	Ane	sthes	sia Sta	art:		ę	Surg	ery S	Start:			Surg	gery	End	d:			A	nestł	esia	a En	d:			
Surgery:										Sur	geon							ŀ	lt:			W	't:		
	Time	:	:	:	:		:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:		:	:	:		:	:	:		:
Diazepam (mg PO)														 											
Diphenhydramine (n																									
Oxycodone (mg PO)														 											
Midazolam (mg IM /	/ IV)																								
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Fentanyl (mcg IM / l																									
Glycopyrrolate (mg														 											
Metoclopramide (mo																									
Ondansetron (mg IM													1											_	
Propofol (mcg/kg/mi	n IV)																								
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□ SaO ₂	100												11					T							T
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LMA#	40			ji T					T				I					\mathbf{T}	Ĩ]]]		
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Patient Position:						Pres				ecked	l and	padd	ed									EBL			ml
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ANESTHESIA RECORD

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Surgery:										Sur	geon							ŀ	lt:			W	't:		
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Oxycodone (mg PO)														 											
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Patient Position:						Pres				ecked	l and	padd	ed									EBL			ml
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PELOSI MEDICAL CENTER **POSTOPERATIVE CARE RECORD**

Date:																											
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O Respirations																				11						1	

					Ро	stoperative Care	and [) ischarge Plan					
Yes	No	n/a								N	ledications given Po	ost-op)
			Dress	sings applied.					Time	2	Medication Do	ose	<u>Route</u>
			Com	pression garment(s) a	pplie	d: Type		_size			·		
			IV ac	cess discontinued wit	h can	nula intact & no re	dness	or edema noted.			·		
			Foley	catheter removed.									_
			Patie	nt given written disch	arge	instructions. A copy	/ rema	ins in the chart.	Sign	atur	e of MD/RN administe	ring m	eds
			A res	ponsible adult is pres	ent to	o take the patient h	ome.						
Conscie Arousa		awake spoken to	2 1 0	3. Respiratory Deep breaths & cough freely Dyspnea Requiring assistive ventilatio	1	5. Circulation BP +- 20% of baseline BP +- 50% of baseline BP > +- 50% of baseline	2 1 0	7. Pain Pain free Mild pain Unusual or excruciating	pain	2 1 0	 Oral Intake Tolerates fluids w/o PONV Minimal nausea and no vom Nausea and vomiting 	2 niting 1 0	!
Moves Moves	Not responsive 2. Activity Moves 4 extremities Moves 2 extremities Cannot move extremities		2 1 0	O ₂ to maintain sats >90%	2 1 0	6. Dressing Dry Wet but stationary Wet but growing	2 1 0	8. Ambulation Able to ambulate approp Dizziness or vertigo whe Dizziness or vertigo whe	n erect	2 1 0	10. Urine Output Voided Has not voided	2 0	
							Total	Aldrete Score:	So	core	nust be 18 – 20 to meet di	scharge	e criteria
Tin	ne						No	tes					

Discharged from Center at _____ to _____

Physician Signature: _____

Patient ID

Cosmetic Vaginoplasty Operative Report

Date of Procedure:	Surgeon/Assistant:
Anesthesia/Anesthesiologis	::
Height/Weight/Parity:	ft in / lbs /
Fluid Intake: ml	EBL: ml Drains: 🗆 None 🗆 Jackson-Pratt
IV Antibiotics: 🗌 None	□ Yes
Pre-Operative Diagnosis:	Vaginal Laxity Rectocele Cystocele Other: Primary Procedure Revisionary Procedure
Post-Operative Diagnosis:	Same
Procedure:	 Perineoplasty Colpoperineoplasty Rectocele Repair Cystocele Repair Other:
Condition:	

Clinical Findings:

This is a _____year-old female with a preoperative diagnosis described above requesting elective cosmetic surgery. After a discussion of the risks, benefits and expected outcomes of the procedures described above and of all treatment alternatives, she signed a statement of written informed consent.

Description of Procedure:

□ The patient was brought to the operating room and kept awake because she requested local anesthesia. □ The patient was brought to the operating room and placed under an adequate level of anesthesia.

She was then prepped and draped in the usual sterile fashion for vaginal surgery with anti-embolic stockings & sequential compression stockings applied.

The targeted dimensions of the vaginal introitus were established by careful digital assessment and surgical markings were made on the perineum. The marked tissue was injected with a dilute solution of lidocaine and epinephrine for anesthesia and hemostasis. Incisions were made using a combination of \Box sharp dissection, \Box electrosurgical dissection, \Box radiofrequency dissection, \Box CO₂ laser dissection.

A flap of perineal skin and subcutaneous fat was made and advanced to the level of the posterior vaginal wall. After mobilizing the bulbocavernosus muscles bilaterally, the posterior vaginal wall and the rectovaginal space were injected with the same local anesthetic. A triangular excision of the posterior vaginal wall was marked and the posterior vaginal wall was undermined and excised sharply. Hemostasis was achieved with \Box absorbable sutures \Box electrocautery \Box other:______.

□ Since perineoplasty only was planned, no additional dissection was carried out and the vaginal wall incision edges were closed with a running suture of No. 2-0 Vicryl.

□ Since colpoperineoplasty was planned, additional undermining of the posterior vaginal wall was carried out lateral and superior to the excised tissue to expose the rectovaginal fascia and the levator ani muscles. □ No rectocele was present. □ A rectocele was noted and repaired with running sutures of No. 2-0 Vicryl in ____layers with transrectal palpation throughout this process to avoid rectal wall injury. The levator ani muscles were approximated in the midline to the desired degree of tightness using No. 0 Quill in ___layers with transrectal palpation throughout this process to avoid rectal wall injury. Hemostasis was confirmed and the surgical field was irrigated with sterile saline. The vaginal wall incision edges werew closed with a running suture of No. 2-0 Vicryl.

The deep tissues of the perineal body were approximated with \Box No. 2-0 Vicryl \Box No. 0 Quill \Box Other: _______ incorporating the bulbcavernosus muscles and the deep and superficial transverse perineal muscles. The skin was approximated with interrupted sutures of No. 4-0 Monocryl. Hemostasis was confirmed at all surgical sites.

A foley catheter \Box was not placed \Box was placed. Vaginal packing \Box was not placed \Box was placed. Antibiotic ointment was placed over all incision lines and vaginal packing was employed. The patient tolerated the procedure well and was brought to the recovery room in stable condition.