



AMERICAN SOCIETY OF  
PLASTIC SURGEONS®

# Informed Consent

## Skin treatment (non-ablative)

**INSTRUCTIONS**

This document is about informed consent. It will tell you about **skin treatment (non-ablative)**. It will outline its risks, and other treatment options.

It is important that you read this whole document carefully. Please initial each page. Doing so means you have read the page. Signing the consent agreement means that you agree to the surgery that you have talked about with your plastic surgeon.

**GENERAL INFORMATION**

Non-ablative skin treatments include microblading, micropenning, and microdermabrasion. They treat the surface of the skin, without destroying or damaging it (unlike chemical peels). Microblading is a semi-permanent makeup procedure. It greatly corrects or restores the appearance of an eyebrow. Pigment is placed under the top layer of the skin with a special device. No machines are used. Micropenning (also known as microneedling) uses a special device to treat acne scars, stretch marks, pores of different sizes, melasma, sun spots, and fine and deep lines. It is also used for skin rejuvenation. Microdermabrasion uses a minimally abrasive instrument to remove the thicker, uneven outer layer of your skin. It treats light scarring, discoloration, sun damage, and stretch marks.

**OTHER TREATMENTS**

Other treatment options include shaping, tinting, waxing, preening, stenciling, using brow extensions or brow hair transplants, and skin exfoliating. These have their own risks and potential issues.

**RISKS OF NON-ABLATIVE SKIN TREATMENTS**

All procedures have some risk. It is important that you know these risks. You must also understand other issues that might come up during or after this procedure. Every procedure has its limits. Choosing to have a procedure means comparing the risks and benefits. Most patients do not face problems, but you should talk about them with your plastic surgeon. Make sure you know all possible risks of non-ablative skin treatment.

**SPECIFIC RISKS OF SKIN TREATMENT (NON-ABLATIVE)****Bruising:**

You may see bruising after the procedure. It should not last more than a day or two.

**Infection:**

It is rare, but you may get an infection after the procedure. If you do, you may need more treatment. This could include antibiotics, time in the hospital, or surgery. You need to tell your professional skin technician about any other infection. This could be ingrown toenails, insect bites, tooth problems, or urinary infections. An infection in another part of your body can lead to an infection in the treated area.

**Erythema (Skin Redness):**

Your skin may turn red near the treated area after injections. It may stay red for a few days after the procedure.

**Skin Discoloration/Swelling:**

You may see swelling after the treatment. The skin at or near the procedure site can look lighter or darker than the skin around it. It is not common but swelling and skin discoloration can last a long time. In rare cases, it may be permanent.



**Allergic Reaction:**

In rare cases, patients have allergic reactions to the pigment, topical preparations, or injected agents. Allergic reactions may need more treatment. You should tell your skin technician of any prior allergic reactions.

**Poor Results:**

You can expect good results. However, there is no guarantee for the results. The body is not symmetrical. Almost everyone sees some level of unevenness. This may not be visible before the treatment. For example, one side of your face may be a little larger. One side could sag more than the other. If you have more realistic ideas about the treatment, the results will look better to you. Some patients do not reach their goals. It is not the fault of the professional skin technician or the treatment. You may not like the results. Unwanted results may NOT improve with more treatment.

**DISCLAIMER**

Informed consent documents give you information about the procedure you are considering. These documents explain the risks of that procedure. They also discuss other treatment options, including not having surgery. However, informed consent documents can't cover everything. Your plastic surgeon may give you more or different information. This may be based on the facts of your case.

Informed consent documents are not meant to define or serve as the standard of medical care. Standards of medical care are determined based on the facts involved in an individual case. They may change with advances in science and technology. They can also change with the way doctors practice medicine.

**It is important that you read the above information carefully and get all your questions answered before signing the consent agreement on the next page.**

