**This form is intended as a sample. It does not constitute the standard of care nor does it provide legal advice. It contains the information OMIC recommends the surgeon personally discuss with the patient.**

**How to use this sample**

* Please modify it to fit your actual practice.
* **Remove this instruction box.**
* Add your letterhead to the first page of the consent form.
* Change font size if necessary.

**After the patient signs the form**

* Give the patient a copy of the signed form.
* Send a copy to the hospital or surgery center as verification that you have obtained informed consent.
* Keep the original in the patient’s medical record.

**Version** 12/19/2019

**INFORMED CONSENT FOR ORBITAL SURGERY**

**(“Eye socket surgery”)**

**WHY MIGHT I NEED SURGERY OF MY EYE SOCKET?**

The eye socket is a relatively small space with many important structures in it. Surgery of the orbit (eye socket) may be necessary to remove foreign bodies (wood, metal, etc) or tumors. In some cases, if the foreign body or tumor is not pressing on the eye structures, it may be safely left alone. In other cases, it is important to the safety of the eye to remove it. This is best done by a specialist in eye socket surgery.

**HOW IS THE EYE SOCKET SURGERY DONE?**

Surgery of the eye socket is usually done in an operating room with the patient under general anesthesia (completely asleep). The surgeon will **NOT** remove the eyeball!! Small incisions are used to get to the tumor or foreign body and delicate instruments are used to move the eye to one side and allow the surgeon to see the mass. The surgeon may need to patch the eye after surgery but often does not.

**HOW WILL EYE SOCKET SURGERY AFFECT MY VISION OR APPEARANCE?**

The results of orbital (eye socket) surgery depend upon each patient’s severity and location of the mass, symptoms, unique anatomy and appearance goals. Eye socket surgery is not considered cosmetic surgery but most patients feel that they look better after they have healed. Orbital surgery does not improve blurred vision caused by problems inside the eyeball, or by visual loss caused by neurological trauma behind the eye. This surgery cannot repair all problems associated with trauma to the face.

It is important to note that some patients have unrealistic expectations about how orbital surgery will impact their lives. Carefully evaluate your goals and your ability to deal with changes to your appearance before agreeing to this surgery. Understand the risks and ask the surgeon questions.

**WHAT ARE THE MAJOR RISKS?**

Risks of orbital surgery include but are not limited to: bleeding, infection, an asymmetric or unbalanced appearance, scarring, difficulty closing the eyes (which may cause damage to the underlying corneal surface), double vision, numbness and/or tingling near the eye or on the face, and, in rare cases, loss of vision. You may need additional treatment or surgery to treat these complications; the cost of the additional treatment or surgery is NOT included in the fee for this surgery. Due to individual differences in anatomy, response to surgery, and wound healing, no guarantees can be made as to your final result. For some patients, changes in appearance may lead to anger, anxiety, depression, or other emotional reactions.