



THE VEIN INSTITUTE
AT SOUTHERN SURGICAL ARTS

SCLEROTHERAPY

Date of Procedure: _____

I, _____, authorize Dr. Vincent Gardner, his associates and assistants to perform the following procedure: Sclerotherapy of my right/left leg, and understand the consequences and possible complications involved in this treatment.

I have been informed of the nature of injection treatment of varicose veins and understand the consequences and possible complications involved in this treatment. A tiny needle is threaded into the blood vessel and a small amount of sclerosing agent is gently injected. The injection “flushes” out the red blood cells temporarily, leading to an inflammatory reaction. This reaction causes “sclerosis” or the formation of fibrous tissue within the vessel, leading to the gradual disappearance of the vessel. This disappearance or fading of the vessel can take from a few weeks to a few months. Some areas will require more than one treatment and may require as many as three to five treatments.

I understand that:

1. The appearance of the veins may not improve. Approximately 10% of patients fail to see improvement. It is extremely rare for anyone’s condition worsened because treatment.
2. Brown spots may appear that look like bruises and may follow the path of the vein. These brown areas may take several weeks or months to go way. It is rare for any discoloration to be permanent. Patients with naturally darker skin are more likely to experience this.
3. Blistering, redness, itching, and irritation may develop as reaction to the adhesive tape used for compression.
4. Blistering, infection, ulceration, and scarring may develop if someone is exceptionally sensitive to the tiny amounts sclerosing agent that may leak out during the injection. This occurs in less than 1% of patients. And allergic reaction to the sclerosant is also a rare possibility.
5. Tenderness, bruising, or firmness (especially along the larger vessels), a tightening sensation in the thigh, leg, and ankle, swelling, palpable lumps, and/or bleeding in the treated area may last for varying periods of time. This can be minimized of the use of compression stockings and ambulation after the treatment.
6. Less than 10% of persons treated may develop a “matt” or pink blush of the skin, caused by a temporary enlargement of the tiny capillaries. This is rarely permanent and can be treated.
7. Occasionally, blood may accumulate in the larger veins treated by sclerotherapy. These accumulations may be treated by the physician to decrease any discomfort. Strict use of compression stockings minimizes the possibility.
8. Rarely, this accumulation of blood may form a clot. Although this is usually trapped in the treated vein, and extremely rare possibility is the extension of this clot into a deeper vessel causing phlebitis. The risk of this occurring is much less than 1%.
9. Patients with significant circulatory problems, such as uncontrolled diabetes and pregnant women should not undergo this procedure.

Signature: _____ Witness: _____ Date: _____